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House of Representatives

The House was not in session today. Its next meeting will be held on Monday, January 27, 2003, at 2 p.m.

Senate

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 15, 2003

The Senate met at 9:30 a.m. and was called to order by the President pro tempore (Mr. STEVENS).

PRAYER

The Chaplain, Dr. Lloyd John Ogilvie, offered the following prayer:

Blessed, omniscient God, You know all about us; our strengths and weaknesses, our hopes and hurts, our dreams and disappointments. We say with the psalmist, ''I commit my way to You, O Lord, and trust in You and You shall bring it to pass. I rest in You and wait patiently for You'' (paraphrase of Psalm 37:5,7).

We confess that so often instead of waiting for You, we wait to commit our needs to You, clutching them in the icy grip of our reluctance to trust You. Help us to believe that what we commit to You will come to pass in Your way and in Your timing. We need the peace of mind and body that comes when we do Your will and leave the results to You.

Bless the Senators with a great day because they, and all of us who work with them, have decided to rest in Your presence and wait patiently for You to work out what is best in all the challenges and opportunities of this day. Only what You bring to pass will last. You are our Lord and Saviour. Amen.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The President pro tempore led the Pledge of Allegiance, as follows:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

RESERVATION OF LEADER TIME

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the previous order, the leadership time is reserved.

MORNING BUSINESS

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the previous order, there will now be a period for the transaction of morning business not to extend beyond the hour of 10:30 a.m., with the time equally divided and Senators permitted to speak therein for up to 10 minutes each.

RECOGNITION OF THE MAJORITY LEADER

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The majority leader is recognized.

SCHEDULE

Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, this morning there will be a period of morning business, as just mentioned, until the hour of 10:30 a.m., with the time equally divided and Senators permitted to speak and to introduce bills.

Shortly, I expect to have an agreement to allow us to go forward on the committee resolutions.

Following completion of the committee resolutions, we will turn to the appropriations bill. I understand amendments will be offered to that measure, and therefore Members should expect votes throughout the day today. If the committee resolutions take a little longer than expected—although, again, I anticipate us bringing those committee resolutions to a close shortly—it is my hope to begin consideration of the appropriations bill in the interim, until we can reach a final agreement on the two committee membership resolutions.

For the remainder of the week, if the Senate makes substantial progress on the appropriations bill each day—and I should add it is going to take a lot of focus and a lot of discipline to address these appropriations bills today, tonight, tomorrow, tomorrow night, and throughout this week—it is still possible that we could finish this week. If we are able to finish our business this week, then we will proceed with the recess next week as originally planned. But, as I have said before, if these items are not completed this week, we will resume the legislative session next Tuesday and remain in session until those items are completed.

I thank all Members in advance for their cooperation. I had the opportunity to talk to the Democratic leader last night after we closed, and I think, once again, we are making substantial progress in addressing the issues before us, in terms of organization as well as the Nation's business as we address the appropriations bills.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. BROWNBACK). The Senator from Nevada.

Mr. REID. While the majority leader is on the floor, as a matter of housekeeping, we have a number of Senators who wish to speak for at least a half an hour. I am wondering if it would be OK

● This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

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with the majority leader if we gave actually 30 minutes on each side to speak as in morning business, to take us a little past the 10:30 hour. Does the majority leader see any problem with that?

Mr. FRIST. I think that would be fine.

Mr. REID. I ask unanimous consent we do that.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. REID. I say to the majority leader, the Democratic leader even this morning indicated that he was extremely hopeful and confident we could work something out on an organizing resolution. Senator STEVENS was here this morning. I know he wants to move forward on the appropriations, and we do, too. We hope we can complete the work the leader has outlined.

Mr. President, that is all I have for the majority leader. I thank him very much.

Senator CONRAD is here and wishes to speak for 20 minutes. I ask Senator THOMAS: Senator CONRAD wishes to speak for 20 minutes. Do you wish to speak now?

If not, I ask unanimous consent that Senator CONRAD be recognized for 20 minutes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The Senator from North Dakota.

THE ORGANIZING RESOLUTION

Mr. CONRAD. Mr. President, I thank my colleague, Senator REID, and I thank all of our leaders for working together. It appears now that we are on the brink of success for an organizing resolution. I must say, however, some of the rhetoric I heard yesterday I think was unfortunate. Talk about a coup in the Senate or in the United States—that is reckless talk. That is inappropriate talk. What has occurred here is a negotiation on the delicate subject of the organization of the Senate. At a previous time in just recent years, it took 6 weeks to have that negotiation occur. Nobody asserted that there was a coup occurring in this country. That is reckless talk. It is irresponsible talk. It may be good for headlines, it may be good for getting on television, but it does not serve this body well and it does not serve our country well. I hope colleagues will be more thoughtful in their use of language in the future.

THE ECONOMY

Mr. CONRAD. Mr. President, I rise today to talk about what the President has proposed in terms of an economic stimulus package or, as he now terms it, an economic growth package, because I think it is one of the key issues facing us and our country in the days ahead. As the chairman of the Budget Committee—at least until the new organizing resolution is adopted, at which time I will be the ranking member of the Budget Committee—I think I have a special obligation to my colleagues to review what the President has proposed and to give my take on it.

I, along with my staff, have now given a detailed review to what the President proposes, and I have concluded that the President's proposal is, No. 1, ineffective with respect to giving stimulus to the economy;

No. 2, unfair in terms of its application;

And, No. 3, irresponsible because it will add almost $1 trillion to our national debt when we are already back into serious deficits and adding to the national debt right on the eve of the retirement of the baby boom generation. I don't believe this is a growth package. Indeed, I think it will inhibit growth because I believe it will put upward pressure on interest rates, and when the economy does resume stronger growth, higher interest rates will tend to choke off that stronger growth.

I started by saying I think the President's plan is ineffective with respect to stimulus. I said that, because if one looks at the total cost of his plan, which we estimate at over $900 billion—not the $600 billion that has been advertised but over $900 billion—with associated interest costs included, and, obviously, if you spend money or you reduce taxes, the interest costs to the Federal Government go up because you are adding to the debt. We are in debt now. We are paying interest on that debt. If you add to the debt you add costs.

It is stunning to me. But only $36 billion of this $900 billion cost in the President's plan is for this year. This year is the time we have economic weakness. This year is the time our economy needs to be stimulated. Yet only about 5 percent of the President's package—in fact, less than 5 percent—is for this year. That makes no earthly sense to me. If the rationale is the economy is weak and needs a boost, why would you only use 5 percent of the cost of your package for stimulus now?

Last year on a bipartisan basis, Democrats and Republicans on the Budget Committee in both the House and the Senate agreed on a set of principles to apply to a stimulus package. We agreed it ought to be effective immediately; that most of the money should flow in the first 6 months, and that it should have very little outyear effect to avoid adding to the deficit and debt. The President's proposal stands that set of principles on its head. When the President's plan was first introduced, they said it was going to give over $100 billion of lift to the economy this year. Then they changed that and said that it would only be about $58 billion. Now we have had a chance to do a detailed analysis of the President's proposal and we find that it is not $108 billion; it is not $58 billion; the lift to the economy this year is $36 billion. The President might argue it should be a little bit more than that because of the unemployment insurance legislation we have already passed. That is $3 or $4 billion. If you want to add that, fine. That would take us to about $39 billion. It doesn't change the point at all. Less than 5 percent of the cost of the President's plan is available this year. It is ineffective in terms of stimulus.

Second, it is not fair. It is not fair in its application. It is not fair in its distribution.

This chart shows the five quintiles—arranged in income order of earners in the United States. In other words, one-fifth of American taxpayers in each of these categories. We see the top 20 percent earn more than $68,000 a year. Under the President's plan, they get 78 percent of the benefit. But look at what other folks get. It is fascinating. The bottom 60 percent get less than 8 percent of the benefit. The top 20 percent get 78 percent of the benefit. The bottom 60 percent get less than 8 percent of the benefit. It is not fair.

In fact, the unfairness of this plan becomes even clearer when you look at the other distributional effects. This shows the benefit of the plan to those people in our society who earn over $1 million a year. Under the President's plan, they would get an average tax reduction of $88,873.

These are not KENT CONRAD's numbers. This comes from the Center on Tax Policy. This is their analysis of the President's plan.

Interestingly enough, the typical taxpayer—that 20 percent of taxpayers who are right in the middle—get an average benefit of $265. The President said this is fair. It is an interesting notion of fairness. I don't think it is fair. I don't think it is close to being fair to give to those who earn over $1 million a year more than $88,000 of benefit and to those who are right in the middle of the income stream in our society $265. The President says that is fair. That raises a mighty serious question about fairness.

It is ineffective. I think it is clear. Only 5 percent of the stimulus is available this year at the time when our economy needs a lift. I think it is abundantly clear it is not fair.

But even more serious, I believe, is the reckless nature of their proposal. How is it paid for? That is a question too little asked around here. How is it paid for? Here is the reality. Every penny of this proposal is being paid for out of the Social Security trust fund. The President says it is class warfare when anybody questions the fairness of his plan. I think the President is engaging in class warfare to propose taking $900 billion out of the Social Security trust fund to pay for a tax program that is overwhelmingly skewed to the wealthiest among us. That is wrong. It cannot stand and it should not be passed.

Not only does every penny come out of the Social Security trust fund, but it is going to dramatically increase the debt of our country.

You will remember in 2001 when the President told us that under his plan the debt of the country by 2008 would only be $36 billion. He was going to have a maximum pay-down of the debt. Events have proved quite otherwise. Instead of being virtually debt free, the President's policies are exploding the debt. We are not reducing the debt. We will be increasing the debt even more if we adopt the President's plan. The debt will stand at $4.7 trillion—nearly a $900 billion increase, if the President's plan is adopted.

I think we have to consider this in light of our overall circumstances. This chart shows surpluses and deficits without using Social Security funds for other purposes—something virtually every Member of this body has pledged not to do. The President pledged not to do it. Yet, what we see is we are already on a path and are now using Social Security to pay for tax cuts and using Social Security funds to pay for the costs of government.

If we look back over an extended period—back to 1992, and look ahead to 2012—back in the 1990s we were able to make progress on stopping the use of Social Security money for other purposes. We achieved it in 2 years. We didn't use any Social Security money for other purposes for 2 years in the Clinton administration. Now you can see we have plunged back into deficit and in a very dramatic and substantial way. The deficit this year is going to be in the hundreds of billions of dollars. If Social Security were not used, we would have more than $400 billion in deficit this year and be approaching $500 billion in deficit next year.

Looking ahead, this top line of the chart shows the current circumstance we face. You can see that we face deficits without using Social Security virtually the whole rest of this decade. If the President's additional tax cut plans are adopted, we will not escape from deficits the entire rest of this decade. Instead, we will be running massive deficits each and every year all of this decade.

Now, some say: Well, Senator, we have run big deficits before. We did in the 1980s, and we were able to escape from it. That is true. The difference now—and I hope colleagues are listening, because there is a big difference now—the difference is the baby boom generation poised to retire. And this is not a matter of projection. It is not a matter of conjecture. It is a matter of fact. The baby boomers are alive. They are going to be eligible for Social Security and Medicare. They are going to begin to retire at the end of this decade, and it is going to change everything.

Mr. DURBIN. Will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. CONRAD. I am happy to yield.

Mr. DURBIN. On the question of the continuing deficits and the projections, I recall the Chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisers suggesting a war in Iraq might cost us $100 billion and then it being kind of open ended as to what it would cost us to continue to occupy that nation and keep it under control for some period of time.

When we project out the deficits which you said you can see on the horizon, based on the President's tax cut and the current state of the economy, does it anticipate that kind of emergency situation where we would be involved in a war in Iraq or we would be involved in a long-term occupation?

Mr. CONRAD. I am glad you asked the question because in these projections the full cost of a war with Iraq has not been included. This only anticipates proposals the President has already made on spending and taxes, as well as an anticipated supplemental to cover the defense buildup that is currently underway, but it does not cover the additional cost of a war. Those numbers would add to the deficit and debt I have outlined here.

I might say to my colleague, it is true the President's Chief Economic Adviser said it could cost $100 billion, perhaps as much as $200 billion. In fact, if we are engaged in a 5-year occupation, the Congressional Budget Office has told us the cost would be in the range of $250 billion. None of those numbers are in these projections.

Mr. DURBIN. One last question. I know the Senator wants to complete his presentation.

So we can be certain that the baby boomers are going to arrive in need of Social Security and Medicare. That is coming. But we have this uncertainty when it comes to war and its cost, which could dramatically increase the deficit, money taken out of the Social Security trust fund, just as the baby boom generation comes of age and expects their benefits will be paid.

Mr. CONRAD. I don't know how to say this in a way that will catch the attention of my colleagues and catch the attention of the American people: We are headed for a train wreck of enormous proportion. We are headed for a circumstance in which the head of the Congressional Budget Office said we are headed for either unsustainable debt and an unprecedented tax increase to 30 percent of gross domestic product—that would be a 50-percent tax increase from where we are now—or the elimination of the rest of Government as we know it.

That is not a Democrat speaking. That is the head of the Congressional Budget Office, who is nominated and put in place by our Republican colleagues. He is telling the truth. The Comptroller General of the United States has given us the same warning. We are headed for a cliff, as a Nation, as a country.

Let me show you what that cliff is.

This chart shows that the Social Security trust funds face a cash deficit as the baby boomers retire. But the words do not capture what is really going to happen. ''Cash deficit'' sounds pretty cold and impersonal—not a very meaningful couple of words.

But here is what is going to happen. This chart shows where we are now. The trust fund is running surpluses. But in 2017, those surpluses turn to deficits. It is this money that is being used now to pay for those tax cuts, to pay for the defense buildup. But look what is about to happen. That trust fund, in 2017, as the baby boomers retire, is going to go cash negative, and then it is going to go cash negative in a huge way. It is going to achieve negative annual cash-flows of over $1 trillion a year.

Is anybody listening? Is anybody paying attention to where we are headed? And the President says: Dig the hole deeper. More tax cuts, tax cuts that cost hundreds of billions of dollars this decade but cost trillions of dollars at the very time this is happening. At the very time the trust funds go cash negative, he is saying: Cut the revenue more—even in the face of increased spending for defense and homeland security, even in the face of an attack on this country, even in the face of the prospect of war with Iraq, even in the face of a crisis with North Korea. It is not responsible. It does not add up. It is reckless. And it should not go forward.

And it is not just the Social Security trust fund. Shown on this chart is the Medicare trust fund. It has exactly the same pattern. We are running surpluses now—smaller than the surpluses in Social Security—but look what is going to happen in 2016. We are going to see, as the baby boomers retire, the costs mount geometrically, and the annual deficits approach $1 trillion in Medicare alone.

Is anybody paying attention? Is anybody thinking about where we are headed? Is anybody thinking about what this will mean to a future Congress and a future administration?

Economic growth? Absolutely. Stimulus package? Yes. We ought to take steps to strengthen the economy now. That makes sense. But we have to be very careful about the long-term effects of what we do because we are headed for a cliff.

Let me just conclude by saying, there are other stimulus packages out there that provide much more stimulus this year—the Baucus package, the Pelosi package—in comparison to the Bush package, but have much lower costs over the 10 years.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator's time has expired.

Mr. CONRAD. I thank the Chair.

I hope our colleagues will think carefully about the consequences of what we do here.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. SMITH). The Senator from Illinois.

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, it is my understanding we have about 10 minutes left in morning business on the Democrat side before the Republicans have their time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Nine and one-half minutes.

Mr. DURBIN. I thank the Chair. If there is no one else on the floor, I would like to claim that time.

Mr. President, before Senator CONRAD leaves, I say to the Senator, thank you for your presentation. I hope those who are following this debate will reflect for a moment on what Senator CONRAD has brought to us this morning. He is the Democratic ranking member of the Senate Budget Committee. I am very proud of the work he does, and the American people should be grateful for the time he spends analyzing these tough issues.

I know at times it must be a lonely assignment because in this revelry we have about the President's tax cut and the President's so-called stimulus package, few people are really reflecting on the overall impact of this package on our economy.

What Senator CONRAD has told us this morning is very graphic because he has pointed out the fact that the President's package is fundamentally unfair, fundamentally unfair, in that the benefits he is providing for tax benefits are benefits that are, frankly, going to the wealthiest people in this country.

The argument has been made on the Republican side of the aisle that many people working for a living today are ''not paying taxes.'' I actually heard a Pennsylvania Senator, a Republican, say: You know, a third of the workers in America don't pay taxes. Well, I wish he would have a little conversation with those workers who would be happy to remind him they pay taxes every single day for every hour they work. They are payroll taxes, taxes that come right out of their paycheck. These are people struggling to keep their families together, trying to guarantee to their kids the same quality of life we all want to see in America.

The President has forgotten them. The Republican side of the aisle appears to have forgotten them. But we don't believe they should be forgotten. These are wage earners who, if given some resources through tax breaks, would end up spending that money to invigorate this economy and to move us forward again to get us out of this recession which just won't go away.

The President's people like to say: You mean the Clinton recession? We inherited that problem.

There is no question but that the statistics show the beginning of a downturn toward the end of the Clinton administration. But who would have guessed we would be stuck in this rut on the side of America's economy for so many months under the Bush administration? By now we should have emerged.

Two years ago, the President said: I have the perfect formula. I am going to give you an economic stimulus package that will bring the economy back.

He persuaded this body and a dozen Democratic Senators to join him and vote for a tax package which I opposed, another tax package designed to cut taxes on the wealthiest people in America. As we look back on that decision, which has added geometrically to the debt and deficit with which we are coping, you have to ask the basic questions: Did it work? Is America better today? Is our economy moving forward? The honest answer is no, it didn't work.

So the President comes back this year and says: I have a magic formula that will move this economy forward, get us out of the recession, finally start restoring jobs in America, profitability to businesses, and portfolios will increase in size.

We say to the President: What is it?

He says: More of the same. Let us give tax breaks to the wealthiest people in America, and I just guarantee you that it will help.

It doesn't stimulate the economy. As Senator CONRAD and others have pointed out, most of the benefits the President wants us to enact really won't occur for many years to come. So we are going to give tax breaks to wealthy people, implemented over a long period of time, which will not have an immediate impact on this economy. We know they will have an immediate impact on the deficit and debt of America.

How can we in good conscience say to the American people that we are going to ignore the millions in the baby boom generation who have paid into Social Security their entire working lives, who have played by the rules and followed the law in anticipation that when they reached eligibility for Social Security, it would be there to help them? We ignore them if we enact the President's so-called stimulus package because what the President does is create a deeper deficit and greater national debt by borrowing from the Social Security trust fund just as we need it for the baby boom generation.

President Bush's economic stimulus plan betrays the baby boom generation. At a time when we promised them Social Security would be strong enough to provide the benefits for the baby boomers, the President is taking hundreds of billions of dollars out of the Social Security trust fund. It not only betrays that generation, it betrays their children and grandchildren, who will be saddled with that debt for years and years to come. Is that the legacy we want to leave? Think about it.

At this moment in our history, when we are this close to engaging in a war, with 130,000 American troops positioned to invade Iraq, with consequences unpredictable at this moment, with the ultimate possibility that we will be occupying that nation, trying to stabilize it for a long period of time, the President doesn't say: America, come together, unified; be prepared to sacrifice, stand behind the men and women in uniform.

He says to us: We can have it all. We can have our deficit. We can have our recession. We can have these tax cuts for wealthy people. We can pay for a war, and we can take care of Social Security.

Who in the world is watching the store down at the White House? Who is adding up the numbers? I am afraid people are not really taking cognizance of the reality of what we face. For once can we step back when it comes to tax cuts and say: Instead of being dedicated to leaving no millionaire behind, we are not going to leave any middle-income American behind? Wouldn't that be a much better dedication for this country?

Should we not take those who have been activated in Illinois and Ohio and across the Nation in the reserves and say: What are we doing in our tax package to help these people who are giving of their lives and sacrificing for the Nation? Should we not be providing tax benefits for them as opposed to the wealthiest people in America who will stay home and follow the war in Iraq on the nightly news?

I say to the President: Simple fairness dictates and the economy requires us to put a stimulus package together that is 1 year in duration, that is fair in terms of the tax benefits so the majority of benefits go to the majority of Americans to make certain that what we do ultimately will stimulate this economy, will not drive us deeper into debt, and will not sacrifice the Social Security trust fund.

If we stick to those principles, we can have an economic stimulus plan to help America. Otherwise, we are committed to a plan the President has already demonstrated will fail. This plan will fail, and it will fail at great expense not only to the baby boom generation but to their children and grandchildren.

I know some Republicans have said they have misgivings about this plan. That is encouraging. It is time we have an honest bipartisan discussion and say to the people in the White House: You have gone too far. You have suggested something not good for America, something that is not fair, something that does not move us forward.

That is the discussion we need. That is the bipartisan conversation in which we should be engaged.

Why are we not talking about dedicating our resources and time to things American families really care about? In Illinois right now, the No. 1 business complaint and labor complaint is the cost of health insurance. The yardstick by which I will measure the President's State of the Union Address is whether or not he has the political courage to step up and address this issue. If the President doesn't address the cost of health care in America, he is ignoring a major business expense and a major worry for families across the Nation.

He can talk about dividend taxes, tax breaks of $89,000 a year for millionaires, but for goodness' sake, help the average family pay for their health insurance, be sensitive to the fact that millions of Americans have no health insurance protection. These are things real families worry about every single day. They are not concerned about

whether or not Bill Gates or his father have added tax benefits. They want to know if they can protect their kids, if they can protect their family with health insurance.

These are the real issues being ignored by this White House. I sincerely hope the Senate will not ignore them.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Wyoming.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. President, I rise to speak in morning business.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator has that right.

CRITICAL ISSUES

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. President, we have heard some strong views, which, of course, is appropriate for the Senate. That is what we ought to be doing. We will always have a difference of view as to how we approach the problems that confront us. What we ought to do is approach some of those problems rather than stand in disrepair here for another few days and not do anything with the issues. But we will always have a difference of view. That is what it is all about.

It is interesting that the Senator from Illinois talks about a bipartisan solution when we have no bipartisanship at all in this Chamber. There can't be a word, there has not been a word, offered about any of these proposals without criticizing the White House. You can have a different point of view, but you don't always have to criticize the person who has a different point of view than you do.

We have a unique situation. We find ourselves with a difficulty in the Middle East, the challenge of war there. We have a challenge in North Korea as well. We also have an economy that has slumped. We have to do something about that. These are quite different situations than 2 years ago. We have to do some things that are different.

With respect to the economy, we need to do something. All I hear is criticism from the other side. I don't hear a plan. I don't hear any proposal. I don't see anything happening except just criticism.

The fact is, we need to have a plan. The President has put forth a plan. His plan deals with the issue. Should it be altered? Could there be changes? Of course, that is always the case.

The fact is, there is a plan that has three main goals: To encourage consumer spending that will continue to boost the economy; to promote investments by individuals and businesses that will lead to economic growth and job creation; and to deliver critical help to unemployed citizens, which we have already done to some extent and need to continue to do.

The difference in point of view, apparently, as my friend from the other side of the aisle said, is they want to redistribute income and pass out money. That is their plan; $300 to everyone. And they talk about just doing it for 1 year. The fact is, what we need to resolve this problem is more investment and more jobs. Mr. President, $300 doesn't solve a family's problems; $300 doesn't solve anyone's future. But a job does, and jobs require investment. The President's proposal would speed up the 2001 tax cuts to increase the pace of recovery and job creation, encourage job-creating investments in small and large businesses by ending some of the double taxation and giving other incentives to invest. These are the kinds of things that create jobs, that will help people and provide for unemployed Americans, which we have done to some extent.

They talk about not doing anything immediately. They want to give somebody $300. Under the President's proposal to speed up tax relief, 2 million taxpayers would receive an average tax cut of over $1,000 in 2003; 46 million married couples would receive an average tax cut of $1,700; 34 million families with children would receive an average benefit of $1,400; 6 million single women with children would receive an average tax cut of over $500 immediately, this year; 23 million small businesses would receive tax cuts averaging over $2,000, which would help create more jobs and continue to move in the direction we would like.

There is a chart in today's Washington Times that compares the $300 with the things the Bush bill would do, and talking about a single person who makes an income of, say, $50,000, he gets more under the Bush plan. But more importantly, when you have a married couple, they get more like $1,700 as opposed to $600 or $300 each.

So we can have a different view as to how we do this, but two or three things are important. One is we get the facts out there as to what is really going to happen. Two is we have a plan that applies more than just the distribution and redistribution of money, and the other, that would create jobs to stimulate the economy. We have seen what economies can do in terms of deficits. No one hates deficits worse than I. I am probably one of the more conservative spenders here, but I believe when you have a turndown in the economy, you have to do some things differently, particularly when they are coupled with the problems we have overseas. But a strong economy will replace that and we have seen that happen in the past. The best way to deal with the deficit is to have that strong economy and to get it moving again.

Generally, the President's growth and job package provides for a short-term boost for the economy, creates jobs, promotes sustained and long-term economic growth. Accelerating the 2004, 2006 tax rates to 2003 will provide 28 million taxpayers with an average of $1,100. We don't hear that when we talk about it.

Mr. President, again, I respect the idea that we have different views as to how to deal with problems. I think it is very important that we make sure we get the facts out and, No. 2, if you disagree with it—and there is a problem as there is here—that there be an alternative, that there be some choices, and not just full-time criticism.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Ohio is recognized.

TRIBUTE TO STEVE YOUNG

Mr. DEWINE. Mr. President, at this hour in Ohio, final tributes are being paid to Steve Young. I rise this morning on the Senate floor to pay tribute to Steve Young. He is an Ohioan who dedicated his life to keeping our communities safe and free from crime. Steve was well known and a well-respected figure in the law enforcement community; he was elected by his peers to serve as the national President of the Fraternal Order of Police. He held this position until his death from cancer last week, on January 9. Steve was just 49 years old.

Steve Young grew up in Upper Sandusky, OH, and was a graduate of Upper Sandusky High School. He joined the Marion City Police Department in 1976 and spent his entire law enforcement career as an active duty officer in Marion. It was in Marion that Steve first became a member of the FOP, joining lodge 24 in Marion. Steve later went on to serve as President of this local lodge in Marion.

Leadership in the law enforcement community came naturally to Steve as his hard work and dedication earned him the respect and admiration of his peers. Steve went on to become active in the Ohio State Lodge of the FOP and served first as Vice President and then as President of the State FOP, representing Ohio's 24,000 law enforcement officers. Through the Ohio State Lodge, Steve helped to create the Ohio Labor Council. This council created a model for improved labor-management negotiations in police forces—a model that has now been adopted in at least 14 other States.

Mr. President, Members of the Senate, Steve's leadership in the Ohio law enforcement community and his expertise in labor issues earned him a national reputation. In 2001, after serving 4 years as national Vice President, Steve was unanimously elected to serve as the national President of the FOP. In this capacity, Steve represented over 300,000 law enforcement officers nationwide and worked to protect the interests of our Nation's finest. This was, I can tell you, a job that Steve loved and one he did with dignity and pride.

While Steve Young had an incredibly successful career with multiple accomplishments, I also want to take a few moments to discuss my personal connection with Steve. I had the privilege of knowing not just Steve Young the police officer, but also Steve Young the man. Steve was a dear friend for many years. He was someone in whom I had a great deal of trust, and I was fortunate to be able to call on him as a trusted advisor.

Whether it was when I was Lieutenant Governor of Ohio or as a Senator, I had the opportunity to work with Steve for many years, and I have relied on him for advice and counsel. I consulted with Steve regularly on criminal justice issues, and I must tell you that his keen insights have helped shape nearly every piece of criminal justice legislation I have introduced in the Senate, and he helped me immensely when I was Lieutenant Governor carrying out the Governor's criminal justice agenda. Steve made a lasting impression on law enforcement both in Ohio and across our Nation. From pension plans to crime-fighting technology, Steve's foresight and vision have helped bring law enforcement into the 21st century.

One of the last times I saw Steve, he was here in Washington in July for a Judiciary Committee hearing. Fortunately, I had a chance to spend a few brief moments with Steve. That meeting reminds me again of Steve's humility. He was a humble man. He had no airs about him. He was quiet and, I must say, self-effacing. He didn't put on a show or try to impress people with his position or his power within the FOP. People felt comfortable around Steve because he was comfortable around them. He liked people and they liked him back.

At the same time, though, his affable nature didn't hide the fact that Steve Young was also a very strong man, brave, courageous, fearless, and tough as nails. After all, Steve Young was a policeman—exactly the kind of policeman I would have wanted by my side when I was a county prosecutor, the kind of policeman I would have wanted helping me if I were a victim of a crime, the kind of policeman I would have wanted protecting my children and my grandchildren and my entire family.

That was Steve Young—a model for all law enforcement. Because Steve was so humble and unassuming about his work and his position as President of the FOP, many people don't realize just how many leaders relied on him for guidance and counsel. President Bush listened to him. In fact, the President called Steve shortly before his death. I think that shows how much respect President Bush had for him and how much he appreciated Steve's work and service to our Nation.

As I read through so many of the tributes written about Steve and spoken about Steve after his death, I was especially struck by a statement given by Chuck Canterbury, the FOP's national vice president. This is what he said:

> In his 11 years as President of the Ohio State Lodge, 4 years as national vice president, and his all too brief term as national president, Steve woke up each morning and went to work for the citizens of Marion City and the rank-and-file officers in every region of the country. He was as dedicated a man, an officer, and a friend as I have ever known.

I could not agree more. This quote illustrates why Steve Young was so special to so many people. He was a humble, dedicated man who devoted his career toward working for the good of his fellow officers, for the good of Ohio, and for the good of this Nation.

Steve's commitment to our community was evident in everything he did. Criminals were caught because of him, and crimes were, in fact, prevented. He was a protector. He was a leader. He was a good, decent, hard-working man for whom I have great respect and admiration.

As I think about Steve's short but full life, I am reminded of a very familiar passage from the Bible, a passage from St. Paul's second letter to Timothy in which St. Paul said:

> The time of my departure has come. I have fought the good fight. I have finished the course. I have kept the faith.

There is no question, Mr. President, Steve Young fought the good fight. He finished the course. He kept the faith. Steve Young lived a life of great achievement, both public and private, and we will miss him deeply.

My wife Fran and I extend our heartfelt sympathy and our prayers to the entire Young family, especially his wife, Denise; their sons, Staten and Steven; his sisters, Gloria, Kay, and Deborah; and his mother, Lillian. Our thoughts are also with all the police officers in Steve's extended family.

I thank the Chair, and I yield the floor.

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, Steve Young was a dear friend, an exceptional leader and a tireless advocate for law enforcement officers across the Nation. There are so many who will truly miss him, and I am one of them.

With 26 years of law enforcement experience, in 2001 Steve was elected National President of the Fraternal Order of Police, FOP, the world's largest organization of sworn law enforcement officers with more than 300,000 members in over 2,000 local lodges across the United States. An active police officer, serving as a Lieutenant in the Marion City Police Department of Marion, OH and an FOP member for 26 years, Steve was an innovative leader in law enforcement issues. Before he became FOP's National President, Steve was the organization's National Vice President for 4 years and served as Ohio's State FOP President from 1988 to 1999. For the past 15 years he devoted much of his time to the Ohio State Lodge's Legislative Committee. He graduated from the 185th Session of the FBI National Academy.

I was honored to work with Steve and the Fraternal Order of Police on many issues affecting rank-and-file law enforcement officers. Most recently we worked closely together in the last Congress on the top legislative priority of the FOP, the Law Enforcement Officers Safety Act. His powerful testimony before the Senate Judiciary Committee helped enormously as we worked to move this bill forward. He told how law enforcement officers are never ''off-duty,'' and described their commitment as dedicated public servants who are trained to uphold the law and keep the peace. He observed that whenever there is a threat to the peace or to our public safety, law enforcement officers are sworn to answer that call. Steve was dedicated to this legislation because he understood the importance of having law enforcement officers across the nation armed and prepared when they answer that call, no matter where, when, or in what form it comes.

Steve Young inspired me and so many others with his enduring dedication to making our communities safer and protecting the officers who are sworn to guard and serve the American public. Law enforcement officers everywhere, and everyone who had the chance to know him or work with him, lost a great friend and champion last night. Our hearts and thoughts and prayers are with his family and friends and associates at this time of sadness over this loss and remembrance of Steve Young's life.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Texas.

THE PRESIDENT'S STIMULUS PACKAGE

Mrs. HUTCHISON. Mr. President, I rise today to talk about the President's bold and visionary stimulus package, one that will promote jobs and growth in our country. One would have to admit to sleeping for the last 3 years not to have seen that we have had a very unstable economy. It has spooked investors. It has spooked retirees. People do not know what they can count on to live.

The President has said: I can sit here and twiddle my thumbs or I can do something, and I can do something bold that will do the most for the most people in our country.

The President did not say: I am going to only try to help one segment of our society. He said: I am going to try to help every segment of our society. That is why he put forward a very balanced plan and one that certainly will stimulate the economy.

I wish to talk about the income tax rate deductions. The income tax rate reductions were set in the bill that we passed 2 years ago that cut taxes, probably one of the largest tax cuts in the history of America. The bill provided that over the next 10 years, people would have income tax rate reductions that would allow them to keep more of the money they earned. This applies to every person in America who works—people who pay taxes at the highest level and people who do not pay taxes at all and yet get an earned-income tax credit, even if they are in the lower brackets. We want to help every single segment of working America.

We especially want to help those at the lower end because we do not want the many people coming off welfare to think that their lifestyle and their ability to live has gone down. That is

why we have the earned-income tax credit for the very lowest brackets. These are people who do not pay taxes. Their wages are too low to pay taxes, but we give them an earned-income tax credit. They get money back to help them and give them the incentive to work and to continue working and to build their working lives so they can improve their incomes. That is expanded in the tax cuts that are envisioned by the President.

In the marriage penalty, for instance, we increase the amount one can earn by $3,000 and still get the earned-income tax credit. That is part of the President's plan. That is a bill I have introduced with Senator EVAN BAYH that would allow every married couple to double their standard deduction, and we would double the 15-percent bracket.

That helps people in the 15-percent bracket stay in the 15-percent bracket even if they get married to someone who makes about the same amount of income as they do. We do not want to penalize marriage, and we bring forward the marriage penalty reduction to January 1 of this year under the President's plan.

We also increase the earned-income tax credit. That is a very helpful part of this bill. We also decrease the rates that every taxpayer pays, from the lowest to the highest levels, because we want everyone in America who is working and paying taxes, and people who are not paying taxes because they are not in a bracket, to have more money in their pockets to spend. We believe this is good policy. I think the President has been very bold in this.

I will be carrying the marriage penalty part of this bill. I carried the bill 2 years ago when we passed the tax cuts, and I certainly intend to try to bring it forward so it takes effect this year.

Senator BAYH and many others are cosponsoring this legislation, and I hope that we can finalize this when we are talking about the President's plan.

In addition, the President has suggested that we take away all tax on dividend income. A lot of people say: That just helps the rich. Let me talk about the dividend investment income part of this tax cut.

A tax cut on investment income particularly helps the elderly and others who rely on fixed incomes. More than half of all dividends go to senior citizens. With such pressures as rising health care costs, it is certainly critical that we let them keep more of their money. These tax cuts will help a broad cross section of Americans. For example, almost half of those who receive dividends have less than $50,000 in income.

I have talked with senior citizens who are very concerned that the retirement for which they have prepared, for which they have saved is not going to be enough to allow them to cover their expenses.

Interest rates and dividends are notoriously low, and then they are taxed. That is because our Tax Code has promoted a tax that is a double tax on dividends for people who give it and people who earn it. People who have already paid taxes on their income take that money after paying taxes and try to invest it in the stock market. Companies that have already paid tax on their income before they distribute also are hampered from giving dividend income. There is no incentive for them to do it because they have to pay tax on their income before they distribute. The people who receive it are receiving money on which they have already paid taxes. So we have a double taxation to the corporation, a disincentive to the corporation to pay dividends, therefore hurting the people who have invested and who are trying to prepare for their own retirement security. This leads to two unintended consequences.

First, it encourages investors to focus on returns through stock price appreciation which are taxed at the lower capital gains rate. So people are encouraged to invest in companies that might be riskier, and in many cases are riskier, than the more stable dividend-paying companies. As anyone can see from the collapse of stock prices in the high-growth sectors over the past 2 years, the current incentives in the Tax Code may not lead to the best investment decisions for people who are trying to prepare for their own retirement security.

Second, the double taxation of dividends encourages companies to raise capital by loading up on debt rather than issuing stock because interest expense on debt can lower a company's taxes while dividend payments do not. This leads to an increase in highly leveraged companies that then become at a greater financial risk when the economy slows.

America is increasingly a nation of investors. Today, one-half of U.S. households own stock. That has increased 60 percent since 1989. This is a good thing. It is good for the people of our country to say: I am going to try to make sure I have a retirement security for myself and my family. I am going to do it myself. I am going to take advantage of the Tax Code where I can invest in IRAs—and certainly 401(k)s, if one works for a corporation—to be able to invest tax free while they are still in the earning mode and then have something that will be a bigger nest egg when they retire.

We have encouraged people to invest for their retirement security, but our Tax Code today is not helpful. It is not helping them with interest income deductions. They cannot get any help on paying taxes on their interest, and certainly they have to pay full income tax rates on their dividends from corporations.

So where do people on fixed incomes go? What do they do to try to live and not go for help to their children or to the Government? Well, they do not have many choices right now. That is why the President is trying to spur the economy to encourage corporations to give dividends rather than going to the market and borrowing money. It will make the corporations healthier. It will encourage people to invest in corporations, thereby increasing the prices of stocks, which will stabilize the stock market, which is a key indicator of the economic growth in our country. It will also allow people to make these investments and know they are going to have a better chance of getting dividends.

If a corporation can pay dividends before taxes rather than after taxes, they will have more to distribute and it will be in their best interest to distribute. It will be an encouragement. If we pass this, I am going to be the first person to stand up and call on corporations to look at paying dividends instead of sitting on pots full of money or going out and borrowing in the market. They can do their part to help the security of our country by paying dividends, and I encourage them to do it. We need to give them an incentive to do it because right now it is a disincentive, both for the corporation and for the recipient of the dividends.

I also want to bring up another point that has been raised against the President's plan, and that is that we do not do anything for States. I disagree with that. I think it is absolutely wrong. My State, like most States in this country, is looking at lower revenues this year. My State mostly relies on sales taxes. We do not have an income tax so we rely on sales taxes. Everybody who has read a newspaper in the last 5 months knows we had a very slow holiday season. Consumers did not buy as much. Our retailers are suffering from that. So when we encourage people to spend by putting more money in their pockets, that is going to help our States as well. It is going to increase State revenues. It is a key help for States.

Secondly, in other parts of our appropriations bills, we are sending money to the States. We are sending money to the States for homeland defense. We are going to fund our first responders in our States on a population basis so that it will be a fair distribution of our assets at the Federal level to try to help our States and local governments deal with protecting our citizens from domestic terrorism. We want our citizens to have a trained police force and first responder force. We want our citizens to know that our water supplies are safe, that our transportation lines are safe. So we are going to give money back to the States to help them meet the needs of our citizens for homeland defense at the local level.

We are also trying to look at giving more money to the States in Medicaid. I am cosponsoring a bill by Senator ROCKEFELLER that would increase the Medicaid payments, making sure that our public hospitals that treat our Medicaid patients are fully reimbursed so they can stay in business and so our health care system will remain a great health care system for those who cannot afford it and those who can.

We want to also encourage people to have health insurance by allowing more trade associations to give health insurance options to their members because small businesses are not able to afford health care costs. If they are able to afford them, they are suffering even more. We are hearing of more small businesses that are dropping health care coverage for their employees because of the high cost of health care. So we are going to be doing some things that would benefit the States.

The President's package is a good one. It is a bold package, and it is a package that will stimulate our economy. If people know they are going to have money in their pockets, even if it is next year or the following year, they can plan. That is the key—being able to know what the Tax Code is, so people can plan accordingly and know what their savings are going to do.

So I applaud the President. I think he has been visionary in not sitting back and saying: I cannot do anything; we are going to let the market take its course. He is watching the stock market. He is watching the jobless rate. He is concerned about it. I have talked to him. He is very concerned about people who do not have jobs. It is probably the largest concern he has right now in addition to national defense and trying to make sure we make the right decisions in national defense for the security of our country. These are the two most important issues we are facing. So the President is trying to do something about them. He is trying to stabilize the market, give people more money to spend, and encourage corporations to make the capital investments that would create more jobs.

I applaud the President. I am going to support him, and I am going to do everything I can to see that we do not have rhetoric that says this is class versus class. This is for everyone. This is for more jobs. It is for more money to spend for people who are working and who deserve to keep more of the money they earn.

I yield the floor.

EXTENSION OF MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. DEWINE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the time for morning business be extended until noon and the time be equally divided in the usual form with Senators allowed to speak for up to 10 minutes each.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

HIV/AIDS FUNDING

Mr. DEWINE. Mr. President, I rise this morning to draw my colleagues' attention once again to an issue that is plaguing our world. That issue, of course, is the tragic global HIV/AIDS endemic.

The Los Angeles Times newspaper ran a particularly heartbreaking piece this past Sunday that detailed the HIV/AIDS crisis in Africa. I will take a moment to read an excerpt from this article, as it paints a very disturbing and very accurate picture of the reality of this global HIV/AIDS crisis. This is last Sunday's Los Angeles Times:

> The mother rises from her deathbed to bury her baby boy. She slumps in a wheelchair borrowed for the occasion, and an elderly relative must help hold her head up so that she can watch the body descend into the red earth.
>
> The casket is heartbreakingly small, and though Evelyn Matule weeps for her child, her eyes are dry. Sickness and despair have stolen her tears.
>
> Alfred is the second boy Matule has lost in a year to a disease also racking her body: AIDS. A toddler's coffin is mercifully inexpensive, but the earlier death left Matule and her family so strapped that they will serve only butter sandwiches to the few guests.
>
> On one side of the boy's grave in this township outside the city of Welkom in central South Africa are fresh heaps of loam, each new grave marked with numbered aluminum tags, baby rattles and prescription bottles for remedies that didn't save the victims. A dozen open graves lie to the right. In less than a month, they will be full.

Mr. President, this is the reality of AIDS. Today, one in every nine South Africans—that's 4.7 million people—has AIDS. Last year alone, 2.4 million people in sub-Saharan Africa died from AIDS. Furthermore, over 34 million children worldwide have lost one or both parents to AIDS or related causes.

As the LA Times article points out, the City of Johannesburg is expecting to have 70,000 burials a year by 2010—that's up from 15,000 burials just five years ago.

This is having a huge economic impact on the African Continent, both in terms of a reduced agricultural capacity and also just in terms of the costs of burials and funerals. As morbid as it may sound, there is, quite literally, a shortage of undertakers and cemetery space in Africa, and it is adding to an already tragic health crisis.

As we all know, Mr. President, HIV/AIDS is a global problem, with a huge impact and devastating impact in our own Hemisphere. I have seen it in Haiti, a nation with the second highest prevalence of HIV/AIDS in the world—second only to sub-Saharan Africa. My wife, Fran, and I have traveled to Haiti nearly ten times—and we are planning another trip for next week. We have seen, first-hand, the devastation of HIV/AIDS—we've seen the children, the babies, and the families. It is a true human tragedy.

An estimated 300,000 Haitians—and that is out of a population of only 8 million—are currently living with AIDS. According to the Centers for Disease Control projections, Haiti will experience up to 44,000 new HIV/AIDS cases this year. That is at least 4,000 more than the number expected in the United States, a nation with a population nearly 35 times larger than Haiti's.

This disease is having a profoundly devastating impact on Haitian children. Already, estimates suggest that HIV/AIDS has orphaned 163,000 children in Haiti, a number expected to skyrocket to between 323,000 to 393,000 over the next 10 years. Haiti also continues to suffer from an unbelievably high HIV transmission rate from mother to child, and, of course, two-thirds of the infants born with the disease, we know, will die within the first year.

This truly is a tragedy because we know that the transmission of HIV from mother to child can be substantially reduced with proper counseling and proper medication. The reality is that millions of children are dying, and we can do something about it. We must do something about this.

I was pleased, to join my friend and colleague from Illinois, Senator DURBIN, in leading an effort to show the Senate Appropriations Committee our support for increasing funds to combat this horrible disease. In a letter to the Committee signed by fourteen fellow Senators, we have asked for the full appropriation of $236.4 million in additional FY03 funds to fight global AIDS. This would bring our nation's total 2003 AIDS spending level to $1.5 billion—that's a 50 percent increase over 2002 levels.

Furthermore, I look forward to working with Majority Leader FRIST and Senator SANTORUM in the coming months to not only increase our overall contribution to fight global AIDS, but to work to ensure that our funds are being spent in the most efficient and effective ways.

At the end of the day, I believe that all of us in this Chamber are working toward the same objective—and that is to alleviate the continued suffering caused by this epidemic.

Quite simply, we have a moral obligation to do so, and I believe we must show the leadership by tackling the problem in our backyard and around the world. I thank all of my colleagues who have come to this Chamber in the past to talk about this issue and show their support for dealing with this problem. We must continue to act. I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from New Jersey.

THE PRESIDENT'S STIMULUS PLAN

Mr. CORZINE. Mr. President, I come to the floor this morning to speak once again on last week's proposals by the President with regard to the so-called stimulus plan. I think this is one of the very most important things we need to be debating right here on the Senate floor.

As the President and most of the Members of the Senate know, we just had another announcement of unemployment last week. We are at an 8-year high, 6 percent. We lost another 100,000 jobs in December. The number of people who are going on long-term unemployment without unemployment benefits is roughly 100,000 a week. Our

capacity utilization is about 74 or 75 percent, well below historic averages. There is a real problem in our economy. We do not seem to put together our actions and our words.

I have heard some of my colleagues label the President's so-called stimulative program an economic sedative package. I don't know whether it is a sedative or not, but in my view it borders on antigrowth, antijob. It certainly is anti-State.

Without any question, from most people's perspectives, it has some serious distributional issues. If you believe rising tides lift all boats, one wonders why we are targeting all of this stimulus, a significant portion of these benefits, to a very narrow segment of America's population.

Finally, maybe the most serious issue, it is reckless if you look at it in the long-term fiscal context. We are talking about taking another almost $1 trillion out of the fiscal flows that our Federal Government will receive to fund tax cuts and fund them at a time when we are approaching a war in the Middle East, when we have serious international challenges in North Korea, we have a tremendous need to make sure that our people here at home are secure. Homeland defense we hear talked about and talked about, and then we are not necessarily providing the resources to the first responders to make it happen.

Whether it is a sedative program or not, I think it is close. I don't think it is a stimulus. I don't think it is fair. I actually think it is reckless and imprudent with regard to our long-run fiscal health.

Let me go through a few points because I gave a rather lengthy speech last week with regard to a lot of these elements, and in more depth. That is in the RECORD. But I think it is important we have a repeated focus on the need to get stimulus into our economy and get our economy growing again, and I don't think this does it.

First of all, 90-plus percent of this program gets implemented after 2003. The need in the economy is today—the people who are losing their jobs or have lost their jobs, and see the weakness in the economy. It is today. Again, 190,000 jobs were lost in the last 2 months. The President has talked about creating only 190,000 new jobs in 2003. I think that speaks to how much focus is in the near term. I think it is absolutely essential to get going.

But that is not the real issue. Well over 50 percent of this program is in the dividend exclusion. Dividend exclusion puts money into a targeted, narrow segment of the American population in serious proportions. I will get to the fairness issue in a little bit. But the most undermining element of this program is it does something very simple; it takes cash off the balance sheets of corporations. If corporations are going to invest in jobs, if they are going to sustain jobs, if they are going to invest in new plant and equipment, how do they do that? They do it with the resources they have on their balance sheet. That is cash. That is what they have to have when they go to the bank to extend their ability to invest. That is how business works. If we are going to take cash away from corporations, how are they going to invest in growing America's economy?

Sure, some of the dividends are going to go through a process that then will allow them to trickle back into the economy somehow or another. Some economic theorists say we will have more particular focus or the best rate of return investments, but the fact is, our corporations are going to have less money to be able to expend on driving our economy. That is antigrowth. It is very clear and very simple. I believe this is its major flaw, given that this is the centerpiece of this argument the President is making.

The third piece is also very clear. Our States are in fiscal distress. Everybody knows it. I am sure the Presiding Officer knows his State is suffering from fiscal strain as well as anyone else. I know he has a high unemployment rate. I am sure the Medicare rolls are growing as is the need for charity care in our hospitals. Our school systems are stretched to meet mandates that we put down, the Federal Government, whether it is special education, IDEA, or now the Leave No Child Behind Act.

The fact is, we here in Washington put requirements on our States and they are running very large deficits. They have a constitutional responsibility to not run deficits, to run balanced budgets. So what are they doing? They are raising taxes. In the State of New Jersey, we just raised our property taxes. In some areas it is a 15-percent increase, in some a 2- or 3-percent increase, but the average is 7-percent increases. That goes to the middle class. Those are the people who actually need it and, by the way, are getting virtually nothing out of this dividend exclusion.

Here we have rising property taxes or cuts in services at our State level: $950 billion is the cumulative deficits of our State governments as we approach this coming year, and that is a major league drag on our economy. We are only putting in about $650 billion from this package that the President has proposed. I say that is antigrowth.

For the reasons I have discussed, this is a bad plan with regard to whether you are stimulating the economy or whether you are doing what the White House says, trying to create a growth plan. There is no way it is going to be stimulative when we are emphasizing raising taxes at the State and local level because the Federal Government is not accepting its responsibility when we are taking all this cash off the balance sheets of corporations that would be reinvested in the economy and when we are putting so little money into this year.

For all those reasons, this is clearly either a sedative or, I think even more seriously, an antigrowth problem.

On the fairness issue, you don't have to be into class warfare to say it is going to a very narrow segment of the economy. Let me give some statistics. The 10-year benefit of this proposal the President laid down, for people who make $1 million or more, is $900,000. That is what it is over 10 years.

For people, at least in New Jersey, who sort of consider themselves in the middle class, those earning $75,000 to $100,000 in adjusted gross income, the benefit is $18,500. That is 2.5 percent of what is going to the people at the top.

If you were in the more national average of what middle class is, the $30,000 to $40,000 range, it is $3,500 over 10 years.

And if you are one of those struggling at the bottom of our income classes—you are under $20,000—this is worth $50 over 10 years because you don't get the child tax credit the President is talking about. You didn't pay taxes. It doesn't mean anything to those people who would spend the most. It is not a refundable child tax credit, marriage penalty, all those things—they don't apply here. So we are leaving out broad swaths of our national population as we deal with how you are going to distribute this.

By the way, one wonders how many of our men and women who are going to the Middle East to surround Iraq, who sit on the border of North Korea, the 37,000 American troops, are going to benefit from a dividend tax exclusion. I find it very doubtful. In fact, I am going to come back to the floor with some very precise numbers.

What we are doing is rewarding those who are already doing well. And there is nothing bitter about people doing well. There were more millionaires made in the 1990s than there were at any time in the history of the country. But what we are talking about is just simple fairness. By the way, the people who are in the middle class and struggling to make ends meet in this country are the people who will spend money and drive the economy. They fill up that excess capacity.

There is a major fairness issue that once again ties to economic growth. I think we have an antigrowth package here, and it is pretty clear by any simple analysis of who spends money and drives the economy.

Finally, you can't get away from the serious considerations of long-term undermining of our fiscal health. We are going to put ourselves into a bad position. We already have taken $5.5 trillion off projected estimates of where our budget will be 10 years out—just, by the way, at the time the baby boomers are retiring and Medicare and Social Security will be at their greatest stress points. We are running deficits that are growing and growing and growing, and they are going to continue to grow. We are making that process worse. It is not $675 billion, because you have to put the interest against what you pay. That is another $300 billion over 10 years.

I know people are going to talk about dynamic scoring. I tried to deal with this by speaking to why I think this is antigrowth. The fact is, we are not putting money in the hands of people who will turn around and spend it, and those estimates I think are risky to make. The fact is, we are putting in place a serious undermining of the revenues of this country at a time when we are talking about going to war. It is impossible to understand, in my mind, how we can take such an imprudent step of undermining the fiscal health of this country at a moment in time when the American people expect us to be protecting them, expect us to be supporting those people who are out there defending us, to make sure they have the equipment and all the kinds of things that will make a difference.

We are talking about a tax cut that goes almost entirely to the very high income people in this country. That is not class warfare. That is just telling it like it is with respect to how we are shaping our economic policy in this country. I think it has failed. I think it will fail. I hope we can have a real debate here on the floor of the Senate about how we can get our economy going. I think it is great that the President recognizes we have a problem. He clearly believes that. He changed his whole economic team and came out with a second stimulus plan. We need to get this economy moving so that it supports our national economic health here at home. That is not being done by this program. It is a sedative program, if not worse. It is antigrowth. It is certainly a mistake, and I hope I can come up with some of these figures just thinking about how many of our military men and women are going to benefit from a tax exclusion on dividends. I think it is misplaced. I think the American people know it is misplaced.

Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. BUNNING). The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. DASCHLE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

THE MICHIGAN CASE

Mr. DASCHLE. Mr. President, I read with interest today that the administration currently is considering what to do with regard to the so-called ''Michigan case'' before the Supreme Court. This is a watershed moment for the administration. They must decide whether they are for civil rights and diversity or not. They must make a very important choice, and whether or not they make the right choice depends in large measure on what happens in this particular case. Over the last several weeks we have heard the Republican leadership talk about how this is a changed party, and how Republicans have had a change of heart. To a certain extent, we know they have had a change of face. The question is whether or not this is truly a change of heart.

I was concerned with leadership comments made over the weekend, that while additional dialog may be important, there really wouldn't be a change in policy. There would be no change in policy on affirmative action, or on a number of issues relating directly to diversity. My hope is there may be a change of heart on hate crimes. We have had that vote over and over and faced Republican filibusters. I hope at a very early date we will have an opportunity to see whether there has been a change of heart.

I can't think of a better occasion for Congress and for the Republican leadership to be clear about their change of heart, than to support, for the first time, the hate crimes legislation. There certainly was not a change of heart when it came to judicial nominations.

Once again, almost immediately following these laudatory comments made by the Bush administration and our Republican colleagues toward civil rights leaders and the civil rights movement, the administration turned around and said now we are going to renominate Judge Pickering and renominate Judge Owen for the second highest court in the land. There is no change of heart there. There is no indication of a willingness to change past practices or policies.

If President Bush chooses to oppose the University of Michigan case, he calls into question the very commitment he claims to have made with regard to expanding opportunity for African Americans and for Hispanic and Native American students. All of us will be left to draw one conclusion. All of those words about promoting educational opportunity will have been just that. They will have been words.

Today's reports indicate the debate in the White House isn't about what decision to make. It appears they have already done that. It appears they will oppose the University of Michigan's effort to boost African American, Hispanic, and Native American enrollment. It seems, instead, the question they are struggling with is how to describe that decision.

If they put the weight of John Ashcroft's Department of Justice against the University of Michigan's diversity efforts, there is only one way to describe that decision: It is a slap in the face to America's minority students and to the colleges that seek not only to educate America but to reflect America's diversity.

Today is Dr. Martin Luther King's birthday. Had an assassin's bullet not taken his life, he would be 74 years old today; he might very well still be with us. Because of hatred and intolerance, he is not. But his words still are with us.

In 1948, at Morehouse College, he discussed the purpose of a college education. He said:

> The complete education gives one not only power of concentration, but worthy objectives upon which to concentrate.

He said:

> The broad education will, therefore, transmit to one not only . . . accumulated knowledge . . . but also the accumulated experience of social living.

If the administration chooses to stand against the University of Michigan, I fear they will be encouraging a decision that would deny tens of thousands of minority students that knowledge and deny millions of American students that experience.

THE PRESIDENT'S TAX PLAN

Mr. DASCHLE. Mr. President, I also want to comment, if I have another moment, on the recklessness of this administration in considering economic policy. The extraordinary recklessness of offering a tax plan, that has yet to be unveiled but was certainly outlined by administration officials, leaves me with a great deal of concern and I think ought to be a source of anxiety for the American people.

The President has said we need stimulus. Yet the plan he has outlined has almost no stimulative value at the very time when it is required. We lost 190,000 jobs in November and December. Mr. President, 190,000 jobs were lost. There are 190,000 families unemployed. That was just in the last 2 months of last year. And 2.2 million Americans have lost their jobs since the President was sworn in.

The Wall Street Journal, the other day, noted you have to go back decades to find an economic record as serious and, in many respects, as dislocating to working families as this one. Yet the President's so-called stimulus plan provides for 190,000 jobs in the remaining 11 months of this year. That is their figure. That is what they say they will generate. For the next 11 months, they will generate the same number of jobs, under their plan, that they lost in the last 2 months of last year.

How, in Heaven's name, can anyone suggest that is a stimulus? In fact, by their own acknowledgement, over 91 percent of whatever stimulative value there is in what the President has proposed does not take place until next year and the year after that.

So, No. 1, it fails with a capital letter F with regard to its stimulus value and its stimulus potential as we look at reviving the economy at the end of January of the year 2003.

The second question is: How fair is a plan of this kind? We are told we have 226,000 millionaires. We have 92 million people who fit the income category of $50,000 a year or less. Mr. President, 92 million Americans are in that category. And 226,000 are in the millionaire category in our country today.

Yet, under the President's plan, $20 billion goes to the 226,000 people; $15

billion goes to the 92 million people. How that can be described in any way, shape, or form as fair is something I can't answer, something I hope the administration tries to answer.

Also, there is a real question of fairness when it comes to sacrifice in this country. I have heard my colleagues—I know the Senator from Illinois and others, the Senator from Nevada—talk about the fairness question this morning. I think of fairness in a different context: not only economic but in the commitment to the country.

We are asking young men and women to go to the Persian Gulf and put their lives on the line, perhaps in the next few weeks. We are asking them to sacrifice, perhaps their lives, for this country. How in the world can we ask them to sacrifice their lives and turn around and tell every millionaire in this country: You get an $89,000 tax break at the same time—at the same time—not only this year but next year and next year and the year after that?

Where is the sacrifice? Where is the fairness? How, in Heaven's name, can we possibly look at one of those young troops in the face and say, you are going to sacrifice, but don't ask those who have wealth to do so?

There is also the economic question. If we are going to give a tax break to anybody, maybe we ought to give it to those who are asked to defend this country. If anybody deserves one, they do. Their incomes are maybe $20,000 a year. We have not calculated what little, if any, tax relief they are going to get, but here they are sitting in the Persian Gulf with little or no tax benefit at the very same time these 226,000 millionaires get $89,000 a year.

Certainly the ''Leave No Millionaire Behind Act'' is an appropriate title for the President's proposal. We are not leaving one millionaire behind.

There is also the question of recklessness. What makes this all the more troubling is that we are borrowing the money. Every dollar is borrowed so that we can turn right around and give it out in the form of fat checks to fat cats. It does not make sense. It does not make sense when you recognize that this is going to have a huge fiscal effect on every State in the country.

We have a deficit in South Dakota, a deficit that is unusual for our State. There are deficits in virtually every State. We are told the accumulated State deficits are now about $90 billion. And we are told this is going to exacerbate that debt by anywhere from $5 to $10 billion more.

So from the point of view of recklessness, I cannot imagine how anything could be more reckless than borrowing almost $1 trillion, when you calculate the interest costs associated with this tax plan, robbing Social Security and Medicare, and exacerbating the problems at the State level. This is not right. This ought not be done.

I am encouraged by some of the public comments made by many of our Republican colleagues with regard to their concern about this particular package of tax proposals.

I think anyone would have a right to ask: Well, what do the Democrats support? What is our plan? Our plan is very simple. It has five components.

The first is that it has to be immediate. We believe that if you are going to stimulate the economy in 2003, you ought to have policies that stimulate the economy in 2003, not 2004, 2005, or 2006.

We think it ought to be for 1 year. Let's focus on this year. If we need another stimulus in 2004 or 2005, let's focus on it in 2004 or 2005, but let's limit what we are going to do now to this year because we know we need it now—not a year from now but now.

Third, let's target it to where we can do the most good, not only from a fairness point of view but from an economic point of view. Virtually every single economist says, if you want to make sure you get the biggest bang for the buck, put it in the hands of those who will spend it, not in the hands of those who will save it. So we want to target these resources from a fairness point of view as well as from an economic clout point of view by ensuring that those in the middle incomes, $50,000 and $60,000 a year, get the benefit.

Fourth, we ought to make this a fiscally responsible proposal. How is it fiscally responsible that we would borrow nearly $1 trillion at a time when we are already $200- to $300-billion in debt? How is that fiscally responsible?

Let's limit the fiscal exposure. Keeping it for 1 year and in targeting the benefits, that is exactly what we can do.

Then finally, let's recognize that the States are in a very serious fiscal condition today, perhaps the worst fiscal condition they have been in, we are told, in 70 years. Let's ensure that we work with the States and create the kind of fiscal partnership that is required.

So there you have it—helping the States; limiting the fiscal exposure; targeting the benefits; ensuring that we do it this year; and making sure that it is immediate. Those principles will serve us well. I urge my colleagues on a bipartisan basis to adopt them.

Mr. REID. Will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. DASCHLE. I am happy to yield.

Mr. REID. I listened closely to the Senator's speech on civil rights. I ask the Senator if there appears to be a pattern developing from our friends on the other side of the aisle? You will recall last year there were efforts made, and I don't know if they have dropped those efforts but it was spread through all the papers in the country that they were going to change title IX. That is the ability for women to be involved in sports. We had tremendous difficulty last year and the year before trying to get up the hate crimes legislation. We were stopped from doing that.

There is no group that is hurt more than minorities with not funding education the way it should be funded. Here on the floor the last few days it has been brought out that 34 percent of African-American teenagers are without jobs. These are kids who want to work.

We passed voter reform. Who is affected more than anyone else by our not funding that? The President promised us he would fund it. It has not come yet. The minority communities throughout America are affected by that.

The minimum wage, who is affected more? Women and minorities.

And finally, judges. We know the Judiciary Committee turned down one judge they thought had a very bad civil rights record. We have him leading the pack of renominations that have come forward.

I ask the leader, does there appear to be a pattern here, with just the few things I mentioned while the Senator was speaking, I jotted those down. Does there appear to be a pattern here that this administration is not concerned about women and other minorities?

Mr. DASCHLE. I would say to the distinguished Senator from Nevada that one would conclude there is a pattern. I was hopeful, given the President's public comments last month, that maybe that pattern would be broken, that maybe their words would be supported by their actions. But everything that has happened since the President uttered those words has been contrary to those words—the renomination of Judge Pickering, the unwillingness to commit the resources on education, at least so far, the unwillingness to support hate crimes.

Now we get the public report in the papers and in the media this morning, a determination to oppose the Michigan case on matters of educational diversity.

There is, without a doubt, a pattern. That pattern stands in stark contrast to the rhetoric. Rhetoric means nothing if actions do not support it. Unfortunately, so far, the rhetoric has meant nothing.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. SUNUNU). The Senator from Utah.

THE ECONOMY

Mr. BENNETT. Mr. President, I have listened with some interest to the Democratic leader outline the Democratic attitude with respect to the economy and what needs to be done. I think a few comments in response are in order.

I detect a particular misunderstanding in all of this debate on the part of the Democratic leader and some others on his side of the aisle. It is a misunderstanding that is understandable but one that needs to be cleared up.

He talks about jobs that have been lost and jobs that will be created as if

the Government creates jobs. The Government cannot create jobs. If the Government could wave its magic legislative wand and in that process create jobs and prosperity, every government would do it. Every President, Republican or Democrat, every Congress, Republican or Democrat, if it had the ability by legislation to create jobs, would do it.

The fundamental problem that gets overlooked is that prosperity does not come as a result of government action. Prosperity comes as a result of activity on the part of individuals operating in a free economy. Because our economy is arguably the freest in the world, it is also the most productive in the world, creates the greatest amount of wealth and the greatest number of jobs.

If you want to go someplace where the hand of government is considerably heavier than it is here and see the result of it, go to Europe where they do many of the things that our Democratic friends think have to be done and, in the process, hold down the entrepreneurial spirit of the economy to such an extent that the net creation of jobs in Europe over significant periods of time is zero. Statistically if you want to get a job in Europe, somebody has to retire because that job has to be vacated before you can step into it. They do not know how to create new jobs and new economic activity.

We complain about the state of the American economy and, indeed, we are in what Chairman Greenspan has appropriately called ''a soft patch.'' But we need only look at other economies around the world to see how much more trouble they are in with more regulation, more taxation, and more governmental interference in the economy than we have.

The other misunderstanding that we get in all of these arguments about fairness is that somehow the economy is static or, as the mathematicians would say, a sum zero game. A sum zero game is a game in which for one side to win a point, the other side must lose a point. So you take one point lost and one point gained and add them up, and they add up to zero.

The assumption is that if a millionaire earns a dollar, it has somehow been taken out of the pockets of the poor. If one segment of the economy prospers, it has somehow been at the expense of another segment of the economy. It is a sum zero game.

So the Democratic leader is saying: It is not fair for Americans to be called upon to go to the gulf in a war circumstance while other Americans are earning $1 million, as if there were any connection whatsoever between those two activities.

Indeed, if Americans are not prospering on the economic side, there isn't any money to pay governmental salaries on the governmental side, whether for the military, civil service, or our own staff. The only reason we can receive salaries here, either as Members of Congress or our staff, is not because Government has created these jobs; it is because hard-working Americans have created enough wealth that taxation of that wealth can produce enough money to pay our salaries. We do not contribute directly to the growth of the economy, except as we maintain policies that allow those who do contribute to move in a free-market situation. Government can stifle growth. We can see that among the Europeans and, to a greater degree, in the former Communist countries, government can stifle growth.

But government cannot create growth. Government cannot create wealth. Again, if government could create wealth, every government would do it. Historically, wealth is created by two things. No. 1, accumulated capital, and then its wise use. If you are in a situation where no one can accumulate any capital, you are not going to have any growth and you are not going to have any wealth. But if you have a circumstance where people can accumulate capital and use that capital wisely, then you are going to have growth.

The second ingredient that must be there besides accumulated capital is risk taking. There is no wealth created unless somebody takes a risk somewhere along the way. Economics is about incentives.

What is President Bush's program designed to do? It is designed to increase the incentives to create wealth. The Democratic plan would diminish the incentives to create wealth. They might end up with what they would consider ''total fairness''—in other words, everybody would be equally poverty stricken and, by definition, that is fair, but nobody would be better off.

We have to ask the fundamental question as we are dealing with economic policy: What will produce the greatest amount of growth in the American economy? What will produce the greatest amount of wealth within the American borders? That is a very different kind of question than the Democrats want to ask. That is a very different kind of circumstance than they want to address. But at the base, if there is no creation of wealth, if there is no growth in the economy, there are no tax revenues, there is no money to distribute to all of the programs we all love so much and that we want to deliver home to our constituents.

It all comes down, fundamentally, to the sound nature of the economy itself. Once again, the two absolute essentials for economic growth are, No. 1, accumulated capital and, No. 2, rewards for risk taking. Let me give you a very simple, fundamental demonstration that comes out of a program that I have supported as long as I have been in the Senate and that many people around here support but many others know nothing about it. It is called the microloan program.

This is a real-life example that illustrates what I am talking about. A woman in a Third World country was living on absolutely subsistence wages. She got paid every day at the end of the day, just barely enough to keep her alive. She could not accumulate any wealth because she was not paid enough to save anything and she could not carry her salary from day to day. She was living under absolute subsistence conditions. Under the microloan program, enough money was made available to her in the form of a loan, accumulated capital. She didn't think of it as accumulated capital, but that is what it was. Someone had accumulated enough capital that they could loan her enough money to buy two chickens, a rooster and a hen. Out of those two chickens, representing accumulated capital, she began an egg business. She took a risk and somebody else took a risk in making her the loan. She took a risk. She got ahold of some accumulated capital and she began her own business. Today, that woman employs a fairly significant number of other women, and that woman proudly says: I have sent my child to college. No member of our family has ever gone to college in the history of the family. But because of the start I got with those two chickens—representing accumulated capital—and the risk I took to start that business—the incentive was there to take the risk—now we have created enough wealth that not only is my family prospering, other people are employed, and my children have educational opportunities that no member of our family has ever had.

Now, we don't have such an example here in America because, frankly, no one in America lives at the level of poverty at which she lived. We don't have that kind of example. But the principles are still there. If you can get people to accumulate capital—that is, not spend it all—and then use it wisely to create wealth, you will have a prosperous economy with many people working, paying taxes, and producing ultimately the kind of wherewithal that we need here to fund all the programs that we all love so much.

So the arguments we are getting over the President's economic plan ignore the fundamental question: Will this program produce growth in the economy, accelerated growth in the economy, over time? If the answer is yes, then we should do it. If the answer is no, then we should not. It is as simple as that. The arguments based on a zero sum game mentality are that it is not right for this person to prosper if this one doesn't. It is not right for this woman to have these two chickens if there is somebody else who doesn't, so let's make sure nobody gets any extra chickens. This is shortsighted and it hurts everybody. If the economy as a whole is growing, that is longheaded, and it helps everybody.

As I have said before, during the 1990s, when things were booming, Chairman Greenspan came before the Banking Committee on which I sit—and also the Joint Economic Committee, which if we can ever resolve

the organizational problems here, at some future point I will chair—and Chairman Greenspan was asked two questions. The first question I asked him. I said:

In this time of boom, Mr. Chairman, can we assume that the business cycle has been repealed and that there will never be a period of bust?

He smiled a little wryly and said:

No, Senator, we have not repealed the business cycle, and the bust is coming.

Now, it is not coming because of government. It was not coming because we did something on the Senate floor. It came because the business cycle always comes through a series of circumstances that I will describe in another speech on the floor. But the downturn that we had at the end of the boom was virtually inevitable, and to blame anybody in government for it is, frankly, political opportunism. The polls show that most Americans understand that. They don't buy the class warfare arguments that have been raised saying it was Bush's election that caused the downturn. It was caused by the excesses of the nineties. The downturn is a correction of those, and in the long term it is a healthy kind of thing.

The second question Chairman Greenspan was asked was:

In this time of boom, who is benefiting the most?

The Senator who asked that question, obviously, had the answer already in his mind. The answer that he was going to give was the same answer we heard on the floor from the Democratic leader—that the people benefiting the most from this boom are the people at the top because, look, statistically, at all the money they are getting. This assumes the money went directly into their pockets and just stayed there.

Chairman Greenspan surprised the Senator by giving a different answer. He said: There is no question that in this time of prosperity, in this time of boom, in this time when things are going well, the people who are benefiting the most are the people at the bottom. They can find jobs because the money is there investing in new business, the money is there investing in new opportunities, and jobs are available. They do not depend on welfare checks anymore because they can earn money for themselves.

The greatest welfare benefit we can give anybody is a job. If the economy starts to slow down, who will get hurt the most? We have seen it. The people at the bottom. Yes, we need to do unemployment insurance, and we did. Yes, we need to do things to take care of them temporarily, and we have. But ultimately the best thing we can do for them is to get the economy growing again at the kind of rates we experienced after the Reagan tax cut in the early eighties and that we experienced in the tech boom in the midnineties.

If we can get the economy growing in that direction again, the people at the bottom will benefit far more than if we take a shortsighted 1-year focus attempt to redistribute wealth. That is why the Bush proposal is a serious proposal. Should it be changed? I do not know. Should it be debated and challenged? Absolutely. Should we be prepared to make changes if, during that debate and challenge, we decide something else needs to be done? Of course. But should it be dismissed out of hand just because it is long-term in its view and replaced with a short-term, stopgap ''let's take care of this year and not worry about the future'' sort of plan?

If we were to do that, Mr. President, who would get hurt the most? And the answer, of course, is the people at the bottom.

If we were to take the principles laid out by the Democratic leader as our guiding principles in economic policy, the people at the bottom would be the ones who would suffer. The best thing we can do for them, the best thing we can do for our children, the best thing we can do for our Government is to see to it that the entire economy grows in a strong, long-term, stable fashion. That is the principle that has guided the Bush team in their proposal, and that is the principle that should guide the Congress as it debates and analyzes that proposal.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Oregon.

Mr. WYDEN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to speak for up to 10 minutes this morning.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

OFFICE OF TOTAL INFORMATION AWARENESS

Mr. WYDEN. Mr. President, as the Senate moves to the spending bill, I rise to discuss briefly an amendment I will be offering. It is an amendment I discussed with colleagues on both sides of the aisle. It is an amendment that would limit the scope of the Office of Total Information Awareness. This is a program that is now being directed by retired Admiral John Poindexter, the former National Security Adviser to former President Reagan. It is one that raises a number of important issues that have arisen in our country since the horrific events of 9/11.

Given the fact that our country is engaged in fighting a war against an enemy without boundaries, clearly we must, as a Nation, take steps that constantly strive to balance the rights of our citizens against the need to protect the national security of our Nation.

My concern is the program that has been developed by Mr. Poindexter is going forward without congressional oversight and without clear accountability and guidelines. That is why I think it is important for the Senate, as we reflect on the need to fight terrorism while balancing the need to protect the rights of our citizens, to emphasize how important it is a program such as this be subject to congressional oversight and that there be clear accountability.

On the Web site of this particular program, the Total Information Awareness Program, they cite a Latin slogan: ''Knowledge is power''—something we would all agree with:

The total information awareness of transnational threats requires keeping track of individuals and understanding how they fit in to models. To this end, this office would seek to develop a way to integrate databases into a ''virtual centralized grand database.''

They would be in a position to look at education, travel, and medical records, and develop risk profiles for millions of Americans in the quest to examine questionable conduct and certainly suspicious activity that would generate concern for the safety of the American people.

I am of the view the Senate has a special obligation to be vigilant in this area so we do not approve actions or condone actions by this particular office that could compromise the bedrock of this Nation—our Constitution.

I sit on the Senate Intelligence Committee. I know it is a difficult job to find and maintain the proper balance between constitutional rights and the need to thoroughly track down every valid lead on terrorism, but I will tell you, Mr. President, I think it is critically important that the Senate have oversight over this program and we make sure there is not a program of what amounts to virtual bloodhounds.

We need to make sure there are guidelines and rules so that there has to be, for example, evidence there is activity that could threaten the country before additional intrusive steps are taken and, second, that there are safeguards in place at a time when it is possible, because of modern technology and new databases, to share information very quickly.

The fact is much of this information is already being shared in the private sector, and that is why so many Americans are troubled about the prospect of losing privacy. What is of concern to many about the Office of Total Information Awareness is it will take the current policies that threaten the privacy of the American people and magnify those problems, given the fact we have not been informed as to what safeguards and constitutional protections would be in place when this program goes forward.

It is time for the Senate to put some reins on this program before it grows exponentially and tips the balance with respect to privacy rights and the need to protect the national security in a fashion that is detrimental to our Nation.

Clearly, to fight terrorism, we have to have the confidence of the American people. In doing so, we are protecting their rights. My concern is the Office of Total Information Awareness, as it is constituted today, tips that balance against the procedural safeguards that

are needed to protect the rights of millions of Americans while fighting terrorism.

That is why I will be offering an amendment on the spending bill to limit the scope of the office. That amendment will not prevent those in the administration who support the program to come back at a later date and show why additional threats warrant additional action.

It will ensure that as this program is developed in its early days it is done in a fashion that is sensitive, with constitutional protections and safeguards, while still ensuring that our Nation can fight terrorism.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Montana.

EXTENSION OF MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. BURNS. I ask unanimous consent that the period for morning business be extended until 1:30 p.m., with the time equally divided, with Senators permitted to speak for up to 10 minutes each.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

UPCOMING AGENDA

Mr. BURNS. Mr. President, this morning we are continuing to negotiate the reorganization of the responsibilities in this Senate. Those folks who observe the Senate and the goings on on the floor probably think there is not a whole lot going on, but it is kind of like a duck. He looks pretty calm and serene on top of the water, but under the water there is a lot of paddling going on.

As we work our way through this, it is hopeful we will come up with some kind of an agreement in the near future.

That being said, this morning we announced our agenda for the upcoming session as far as the Subcommittee on Telecommunications. I will share with my colleagues how these issues will rank and their importance. Last year, we passed a ''can spam'' bill out of committee. The bill came to the floor at the tail end of the session and was up for consideration in a package with a lot of other legislation, but it did not make it. It is broadly supported by this body. There is a similar bill in the House of Representatives which has to do with spam.

Spam is the unwanted mail that one gets in e-mail. Whenever one clicks on their e-mail, they see a lot of unwanted messages that are selling everything from shoelaces to whatever. This unwanted mail continues not only to plague our system and clog it, but in rural areas, especially like my State of Montana where some Internet users actually have to pay long distance fees to their server, it becomes quite expensive. In fact, American business is reporting that the cost of spam right now is going out of sight.

Before Christmas of last year, it was thought that around 8 percent of the mail a person received in their Internet was unwanted mail or spam. By December of 2002, just before Christmas, that figure grew to 40 percent of the mail a person found in their mailbox was unwanted. Another figure that sort of astounds all of us, it was estimated the average user of the Internet receives 2,300 pieces of unwanted mail in their mailbox.

Spam messages sent increased nearly 300 percent between the years of 2001 and 2002. This tells me it is time we pass this legislation and get it to the desk of the President. Junk mail sent will outpace other e-mail by at least the middle of this year, and 80 percent of the people online now say they find spamming very annoying.

That being said, we must pass this legislation. It is the first agenda item on my priority list, and we can do it.

I also remind Members, there are a couple of important meetings coming up this month and next that have to do with the Internet. February 12 is the Internet caucus. It is probably the most active caucus we have in the Senate. I am being told now some folks want to set up demonstrating units and vendors have to be turned away. That will be held in 902 of the Hart Building on February 12, starting at 5 p.m. It will be highly attended. I think we had a larger number of people at the planning meeting the other day than was anticipated, so there is quite a lot of interest in that.

The U.S. Asian Network kickoff will be January 27. Of course, that is just prior to the President's State of the Union Message that will be on January 28.

The head of the ruling party, Mr. Hyun of South Korea, will be there. He is part of that network. This was founded about a year ago to bring together the countries in the Pacific Rim and the Far East, because we feel the free flow of communications and technologies is a key to stability in the Far East. We are in this situation now with North Korea, and we feel the free flow of information and those technologies will somewhat diffuse that if people are informed. It will also address key areas such as privacy and copyright. All of those issues are very important to the communications industry.

A new caucus that was formed last year was the E–911 caucus. E–911 is enhanced 911, which is legislation that passed 2 or 3 years ago and was signed by President Clinton. I sponsored that bill, which was probably one of the better public safety bills we passed in Congress.

When a person has an emergency and dials 911 from their home, from a wired line, the one who fields that call has an immediate trace on that call and they know exactly where the person is when they report an emergency.

In the early days—and when I say early days, let's say around 1996 or so—if someone was a cellular phone user, using wireless communications, they could dial 911 and the person at 911 who received the call really did not know where to go. A person was liable to get the 600 Cafe in Miles City, MT, and they might be in southern California. It just did not know where to take someone who called 911.

We have dealt with that issue, making 911 the national emergency number, No. 1. No. 2, we want to put in place those technologies that when a person dials 911 from their cellular phone, they have the ability to be located.

In my State of Montana, under certain emergency conditions, we lose lives because we have to deal with distances, and also we do not know where a person is located. To give an example of that, there was a man involved in an automobile accident. He was south of Missoula, MT, which is over in the western part of the State, in the Bitterroot Valley. When he dialed 911, his call came into a communications center. When they asked him where he was, he said he was south of town. The operator, we are happy to say, said: What town? He says, Missoula.

Well, he had the operator in Miles City, and those two cities are 400 miles apart.

So working with Senator CLINTON of New York, the cochair of the E–911 caucus, we will have our first meeting on February 24. Any Member wanting to join that caucus because of their interest in 911, please join us to get this technology in place because it is superb legislation that helps us in our public safety.

This year, Members can also look for the debate to start on spectrum reform: How we handle our spectrum, how we allocate it, how we regulate it. It has been a long time since we have looked at spectrum allocation and management. There has been an agreement now between the Consumer Electronics Association and the television people that will advance or accelerate the deployment of high-definition television, or digital television, in the home. It was an industry problem they had to face. They faced it. The standards are now set in the private sector. The ''plug in and play,'' as they call it, of buying a digital television, plugging into the cable, and it works, and the customer will have digital television or high-definition television immediately should bring down the cost to the consumers as more and more digital televisions are offered.

We will have spectrum returned to the Government for reallocation. How we handle that spectrum, how we manage it, will be very important. There are a couple of studies completed and one more to complete. Mark my word, this will be an issue of high debate, although it will not be a front-page issue.

Yesterday, Senator BAUCUS, my colleague from Montana, and I introduced a new broadband bill. Last year, I was privileged to work with Senator ROCKEFELLER on the Commerce Committee as he had written a bill giving

tax credit to those entities wanting to build out broadband technology, even in rural areas. In that bill, we used tax credit as an incentive. This differs a bit. I appreciate the efforts of my colleague from Montana in his position on the Finance Committee. This allows 50 percent expensing on the buildout expenses the first year and then would be spread over the full years of depreciation the 50 percent balance. In other words, all investments in the buildout of broadband technology can be expensed.

I urge my colleagues to look at this piece of legislation as it moves through the Congress. It is the key of the deployment of broadband technologies to every corner of the United States and availability to all consumers.

In rural areas, we are doing things differently in two different categories. One of them is rural health. Broadband technology becomes very important. In fact, it is the cornerstone of telemedicine and how we serve our aging population in rural areas. I have 13 or 14 counties that have no doctors at all. They are being administered to by physician assistants and nurses. The ability of telemedicine to diagnose and to serve those people in rural areas becomes very important.

Also, in the area of education is distance learning. A small school located on the prairies of eastern Montana should have the same learning opportunities as young people attending schools in a more urbanized area. Also, in the inner city where tax bases have been eroded, the quality of school has slipped, those young people attending school should be afforded the same learning opportunities.

We must look at ICANN, the organization that assigns names and areas of the Internet. That has to be reformed. I heard when I was home over the holidays about wireless privacy. By 2005, it is estimated there will be over 250 million users of cellular telephones. Not only does this cause a backbreaking demand for spectrum, but it cries for privacy. Now there are scanners being developed with which people can eavesdrop on your telephone conversation from a wireless phone. That is unacceptable. It is unacceptable to the American people and to me.

Regarding online privacy, we worked closely with Senator HOLLINGS in his privacy bill which we passed out of committee. It should be passed by this body.

Last but not least, we should look at universal service and reform. Universal service is that pot of money that allows companies to put telephones and communication devices into areas where they have very high expenses. It should be known to the consumer and also to the ratepayer how this is done. We also know that the fund is going down because of collections. I support strongly universal service. Of course it needs reforming. That will be on our agenda as we move through the year.

That should bring my colleagues up on our agenda in the Commerce Committee. I am happy to say the Presiding Officer has been instrumental in moving good communications legislation in the House. We welcome him to the Senate. We also welcome him to the Commerce Committee. I hope he will take a look at the Subcommittee on Communications. His talents will be beneficial to that committee.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Oklahoma.

THE STIMULUS PACKAGE

Mr. NICKLES. Mr. President, I compliment my friend and colleague from Montana for his remarks about different things we can do to help the economy, including communications. Too many times when we in this body talk about impacting the economy, we are only talking about spending and revenues. We need to have broader vision, including telecommunications, including some areas that are suffocating the economy, such as asbestos litigation, such as liability for health care providers, whether that be doctors or hospitals. Those things handicap or in some cases greatly increase costs and cost a lot of jobs.

I will make a couple of comments concerning fiscal policy. Some colleagues on the Democrat side of the aisle have alluded to it and given their information. I will throw out a few facts. I have heard repeatedly that the President's economic growth package will only benefit a few. I disagree with that. If you happen to be married, if you happen to have any kids, they benefit very substantially. As a matter of fact, the President's proposals dealing with the growth package benefit families very well. He accelerates the per-child tax credit which we passed a couple of years ago and is now $600 and makes that $1,000.

In my family, we had four kids. They are grown, so I will not benefit from it. But if a young family has four kids, that is $4,000 on which they do not have to pay taxes. That is a $4,000 tax credit. Let me rephrase that. They not only do not have to pay taxes on it, they get a tax credit. If their tax liability is $4,000, they pay no taxes, no Federal income taxes. That is pretty generous. That is pretty good. That is very profamily. And the President is trying to accelerate that. His acceleration is an additional $400 per child. With four children, that is an additional $1,600 a year in Federal income taxes that family, that couple, will not have to pay. They can use that money for their kids' education and other expenses—medical or whatever. They have that choice; they can decide how to spend it.

Also, if it happens to be a family, the President is moving basically to eliminate the marriage penalty. By doing that, he doubles the amount of the 15-percent bracket. That is a big, positive advantage for a married couple. If they have combined incomes up to about $50,000 or so, they will be in the 15-percent tax bracket instead of the 27-percent tax bracket. That is almost half. That, in value, is at least worth—it is right at $1,000.

If you couple that with the per-child tax credit, moving up to a $1,000-per-child tax credit President Bush has enacted or will have enacted—and I expect it will be successful—those are the most profamily tax changes one could imagine.

When I hear this rhetoric, ''Well, that only benefits the superwealthy,'' and so on, I don't know what they are talking about. But if people have kids and they happen to be married, they are going to be at a 15 percent tax bracket up to $50,000-some and they are going to get a tax credit of $1,000 per child. That is pretty generous. That is pretty profamily. So I just mention that.

The idea of eliminating the double taxation on dividends is a good idea and one I hope we will be able to pass. It is one about which, I notice, our colleague JOHN KERRY, on December 3, said:

> . . . and we should encourage the measurement of real value of companies by ending the double taxation of dividends.

That statement was made on December 3, 2002, just about a month ago. He happens to be right.

I want to see somebody justify the value of this. What is appropriate about a corporation—I used to run one—having to pay 35 percent corporate income tax on any profits they make and then distribute those in the form of dividends to their owners, and then their owners also have to pay 30 percent or maybe even 38 percent or maybe 27 percent on top of the corporate 35?

If you add those together, you are looking at tax rates of 65, 70—over 70 percent. So if a corporation makes $1,000 in net profit and they want to distribute that to shareholders, the Federal Government is going to get 70 percent. How does that make economic sense?

It is a real discouragement to granting dividends, to distributing the proceeds, the earnings of a corporation. It encourages just the opposite. So if you are not going to do that, what shall we do? Let's go into debt. We encourage debt. We allow companies to deduct interest. That is deductible right off the top. So the net policy of the corporation, if it wants to expand, should they borrow money or go out and have a stock offering. Time and time again they say let's go deeper into debt, and investors are taught not to invest in companies that pay dividends. Let's invest in growth companies. They are more speculative, granted, and maybe as a result you see greater inflation and a bubble in the stock market and also a greater fall.

That certainly is what happened in March of 2002. We had greatly inflated stock values and they went way up and they went way down. That is one of the

reasons why our revenues to the Federal Government have declined and declined so significantly.

People continue to misstate the facts. ''We have a deficit because of President Bush's tax cut that passed in the year 2001.'' That is not true. Revenues have declined. They have declined dramatically between the year 2000 and the year 2001 and the year 2002. In the year 2000, total Federal revenues equaled $2.25 trillion—over $2 trillion. The next year they went down about 2 percent, $1.991 trillion. In the year just completed, the year 2002, the total revenues were $1.853 trillion.

For the last 2 years, revenues combined have fallen by 9 percent. That is the first time that has happened almost in history. You might say why? Was that because President Bush was elected? No. There was a recession. There is a recession. It declined. That recession started, in my opinion, in March of 2000. The stock market started crashing in March of 2000.

So with great market devaluation, very rapid, in 2000, in 2001, and in 2002, it has had significant impact. Markets have gone way up and they have gone significantly down. Hopefully now we are starting to see some increases in the markets. But that is what has caused the big reduction in revenue. There is a recession. There has also been a war. There has been the terrorist attack.

I hope my colleagues will stick to the facts and say: We had a recession, revenues went down, what are we going to do about it? I guess some are proposing we could have tax increases. I don't think that would help the situation. Now most people are agreeing let's have some stimulus type of growth package. What can we do to grow the economy? The President said let's be profamily. Let's offer a per-child tax credit, eliminate the marriage penalty. I hope we will be successful. He's also said let's accelerate the existing rate cuts that were passed in 2001.

By doing that, he says, instead of just having another point reduction, a 1 point reduction in 2004 and another 1 point reduction or 2 point reduction in 2006, let's accelerate those and make them effective this year. And he's exactly right.

I hear this rhetoric from our colleagues: That only benefits the wealthy. Just a couple of comments are in order. If you look at the tax cuts we passed in May or June of 2001, on the low income tax cuts, we made those effective retroactively. We reduced the 15 percent tax bracket to 10 percent, and we didn't do it effective on the date of passage; we did it effective retroactive to January 1 of that year. We didn't do that for the other rates. We did it for the lowest rate. So everybody got a tax cut, they got 100 percent of the tax cut on the low-income side. If you were in a tax bracket that paid 15 percent, say you were an individual who had a taxable income of up to $10,000, $14,000, you were in a 15 percent tax bracket up to $22,000, we made that rate, in many cases, for a large portion of that, 10 percent, and we made it retroactive.

If you were in that category, you got 100 percent of the rate reduction tax cut and you got it retroactive. The upper incomes we didn't make a 5 point reduction in 1 year, we didn't go from 10 to 15. Upper incomes, all the other rates—all the other rates we moved down by one point. If you were at the 28 percent tax bracket, you went to 27; if you were 33, 32; if you were at 39.6, you went to 38.6. That is a pretty marginal rate reduction, for all the rhetoric we hear about class warfare and benefiting the wealthy, if you have a 1 percent rate reduction when you are wealthy and if you are lower income you got 5. The President said: Let's accelerate the remaining cuts for 2004 and 2006, make them effective January 16 this year—and he's right. At that point the highest rate on personal income tax, Federal personal income tax, would be 35 percent.

I know we will hear that benefits Warren Buffett or whoever, but the net result is you are going to have a lot of individuals paying 35 percent. Guess what the corporate income tax rate is. It is 35 percent. Why should individuals pay more than corporations?

I might mention, for about 70 percent of the people who are in the highest income tax bracket, they are businesses, small businesses. I used to run a small business. Why in the world should they be taxed at rates higher than big corporations? That's the present Tax Code. We need to change that. The President has proposed changing that and he's exactly right. Those are the companies that are behind most of the people in the upcoming years. If you want to grow the economy, let's have a rate that at least is not higher than for corporations, for individuals, for sole proprietors, for partnerships and others. That would make good sense.

I think the President has offered us some good packages. I mentioned small business. Small business would be able to expense up to $75,000. The present law is $25,000. I think Senator BAUCUS has proposed something similar to that. That is a good proposal. That is probusiness. That is pro small business. It will allow businesses to be able to expense items over a shorter period of time and they will make more investments. That will create more jobs.

I think we ought to stick to some facts and think about how we can grow the economy. I don't think we should be near as partisan as some of the rhetoric I have heard on the floor already. Usually we let the President submit his budget and his plans, but it is being denounced almost on a daily, almost an hourly basis by some of our colleagues.

I hope we tone it down and we look at the facts and we consider various alternatives. If people have different ideas, let's consider those. We can vote on different ideas. Let's try to figure out how we can get the maximum bang for the buck in helping the economy, in growing the economy, in helping the most people. How can it be a long-term positive tax change?

So I hope the Senate will return to its great tradition. The Finance Committee has always been a bipartisan committee.

It was in 2001 when we passed the President's first tax bill. I hope and expect it will in 2003 under the chairmanship of Senator GRASSLEY. I hope our colleagues will say let's work together and let's tone down the partisan rhetoric that we have heard so stridently early in the year and work together to see if we can't do some positive things to help grow this economy and help a lot of people get jobs.

That is what the point really is—not pointing the finger and saying the recession really started in 2000. And it did. Let us try to figure out ways that we can grow the economy together—Democrats and Republicans doing something positive for our country.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Idaho.

Mr. CRAIG. Mr. President, I am pleased to see the chairman of the Budget Committee in the Chamber talking boldly and responsibly about getting this economy back on its feet and getting it moving. It is critically important that this Senate operate in the legal fashion that it was by law directed to do. I know what the chairman will do is produce a budget and a budget reconciliation process that will allow this Senate to be guided and directed not only in its expenditures but hopefully in providing for this country—and to the producer side of our country the type of incentives that the President has offered in a very bold move to get this economy moving again.

It is pleasing for me to see a President stand forth in a rather ''Reaganesque'' way and say let us grow ourselves out of this problem. Let us not dig ourselves deeper into a hole or a cave that ultimately will create a greater problem. How you do that is you create incentives for the worker and you create incentives for the investor to get out and create new jobs and to move the economy.

The President said it well when he offered his tax proposal—that he would not cave in to the rhetoric of class warfare. Yet from day 1 that is exactly what we have heard from the Pelosi-Daschle plan—a class warfare approach that really denies middle-income Americans, investor-Americans, and working Americans an opportunity to keep more of their money.

What did the Pelosi-Daschle plan really set forth? It was all a Government-related, a Government-oriented kind of plan. It talked about increasing Government expenditures for States and economic strategy that we already know has failed. If we can get this economy going, State governments are going to be much better off than they

were. Over the last 5 years, State governments were running with large surpluses. In so doing, they spent more. Now they are tightening their belts. Sure. Some State governments are worse off than others.

My State of Idaho is going to have to make some very tough choices this year between tax consideration and cutting some programs, or reducing some levels of increases. It will not be easy. But one way to solve that problem is for the Federal Government to write an even bigger check to the State. There are areas where we can help—areas where there is a Federal mandate for a State response. We ought to try to help some in that instance. But, clearly, to simply write them a check does not make a good deal of sense. I see no way that it stimulates the economy or that it solves the kind of revenue problem the Senator from Oklahoma was talking about. It does nothing to help us solve a much larger problem of the kind with which the President has proposed we deal.

What I find fascinating is this class warfare argument. And in what the President has proposed, the first Bush tax cut law in 2001, says the National Tax Foundation, effectively eliminated income tax for families of four earning less than $35,000. That is simply the reality. If enacted, the new Bush tax proposal would eliminate 96 percent of the current income tax bill for families of four earning $40,000.

Those are not rich people. That is a 96-percent tax cut as a percentage of tax liability on a family of four making $40,000 a year.

What does the Daschle-Pelosi plan do? To my knowledge, it doesn't address it.

Take a $50,000 family of four. That is not a big income. My guess is probably both mom and dad are working; that is, almost both working at minimum wage. What does it do for them? It reduces their tax on taxable money by 42 percent.

That is the Bush plan we are talking about—not the Daschle-Pelosi plan. That is a significant cut in lower middle income America.

What does it do for the rich, let's say a $200,000 income a year. That is a pretty good income. You can live well at that—buy a nice home, provide for your children—not a great big home, not a multimillion-dollar home but a certain suburban-style home in which middle-income Americans enjoy living. Family of four, $200,000; tax cut, significant, $3,000, or a percentage of total liability, good, but it is only 9 percent on $200,000. It was 96 percent on $40,000—a significant difference there.

I say to my friends on the other side of the aisle before the Daschle-Pelosi tax plan rhetoric gets out in front of its headlights, they ought to look at the facts. These are the kinds of facts that any of us will find important to debate on the floor of this Senate.

I hope the Budget Committee recognizes the process and that the Finance Committee stays as close as they can to the Bush tax plan.

I think that is the kind of process that turns this economy back on, that puts people back to work, and that creates the kind of long-term economic drive that the Reagan tax plan did in the early 1980s. They said it created great deficits. Deficits were created because Congress wouldn't quit spending, and wouldn't hold its job in line and be fiscally responsible. We have that job to do here now. We are going to have to tighten our belt to slow the deficit process down. But, of course, I think at the end of the year when we tally up the proposed expenditures versus actual expenditures and when we get that 2004 budget out, the folks on the other side who are talking now about class warfare rhetoric will have proposed tens of billions dollars more in spending. Why? Because of its political popularity and not because it will have actually been spent.

Those are some of the realities we are going to have to deal with here.

I am glad our President is bold—bold in saying to the American people: I am going to ask you to save more of what you have. I am going to give you the opportunity to keep more of what you earn. I hope you will invest it. I hope you will go out into the market and I hope that you as consumers will help turn this economy back on. That is what is fundamentally important.

Lastly, as it comes to double taxation of dividends, when you double tax, you tax them at a rate of nearly 70 percent. That is a phenomenally high rate. When you look at corporate income tax versus a tax on dividends, there are few companies paying dividends today. And why are they keeping large blocks of cash? Why do corporate executives get into trouble going out and buying companies they don't know how to run or don't fit the culture of the company they are currently operating? It is because they have big buckets of cash which they are not moving through to their stockholders. One of the real important reasons they are not moving it through is the double taxation environment.

When we talk about that particular part of the Tax Code being changed, what we are also talking about is corporate reform along with tax reform. I see nothing wrong with that. I see nothing wrong with those who save and invest and our seniors in America getting a large portion of their income from dividends being strengthened by that very reality.

I think the tax package that has been presented by our President is bold, yes, but balanced. As I have shown you with some of the figures that exist today coming from the Tax Foundation, it really goes at lower middle income America. When you can say to a family of four earning $40,000 a year that we are going to reduce your taxable liability by 96 percent, friends on the other side, that is not the wealthy. That is working-class Americans. When you say to a family of four earning $50,000 a year that we are going to reduce your taxable liability by 42 percent, friends on the other side, those folks aren't rich unless you define ''rich'' much differently than the people of my State do. That is called responsibility in helping lower- to middle-income Americans keep more of their hard-earned dollars for the purpose of providing for themselves, for their families, and for the pursuit of the American dream.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. ALEXANDER). The Senator from North Dakota.

Mr. DORGAN. Mr. President, are we in a period of morning business?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator is correct.

Mr. DORGAN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to speak for 25 minutes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

THE AMERICAN ECONOMIC ENGINE

Mr. DORGAN. Mr. President, there has been a generous amount of discussion this morning about the plan to put the economy back on track. I have been interested in listening to it. Some of it is interesting, some informative, some entertaining, some fiction, some right at the bull's-eye of the target. So it is interesting to try to sort it all out.

Let me give some of my perspective on it, if I might.

First, we had a colleague on the floor saying today, quite properly: The Federal Government does not create jobs. So if someone is saying somehow the Federal Government can create jobs, they are misinformed. It is not the Federal Government that creates jobs.

Well, that is true. It is the case that the Federal Government is not going to create 100,000 jobs next month. In a growing economy, jobs will be created by entrepreneurs, by people with capital, who take risks, who hire people, who rent the space, have the idea, create the product, and go market it. That is who creates the jobs. There is no question about that.

But it is also the case that the Federal Government creates the conditions under which an entrepreneur, someone with an idea, someone with the notion to build a manufacturing plant somewhere, can succeed. Because if we do not have a fiscal policy that helps create economic growth and expansion and opportunity, there will not be new opportunities for the people with the ideas on what we ought to do to expand and build.

I find it interesting that the only discussion we ever hear about on the floor of the Senate is the good deeds of those who invest the capital in this country. My hat is off to them. This country cannot work without investment. This economic engine cannot work without capitalism and risk takers. No question about that.

But understand something else. This economy does not work without the American worker either. And that element of what makes this economy work ought not to be ignored on the floor of the Senate, as it is every single time some of my colleagues come to talk about the magic ingredients that make this economic engine the wonder of the world.

There is a hero of mine who I have spoken about on the floor of the Senate once previously. A few years ago, a man named Robert Naegele sold his business in Minnesota. Mr. Naegele was President of a business that created rollerblades.

All of us know what rollerblades are these days. They are in-line skates. When many of us were little children, and we rollerskated, there were four little wheels on the bottom of four shoes and we just had a devil of a time standing up, in most cases. But in recent years, those four little wheels were replaced by in-line wheels on something called rollerblades created by the Rollerblades Company.

I happen to rollerblade. I have a pair of rollerblades, and I like to rollerblade with my son and daughter. They are a whole lot better at it than I am. I like rollerblades, so I know about rollerblades.

The man who was President of that company decided to sell that company. When he sold that company, he made millions and millions and millions of dollars because that company had been enormously successful. I want to tell you what he did.

Without telling anyone, the employees of that company, come Christmas time, began to get Christmas cards from Robert Naegele and his wife, and with each Christmas card was a check. One employee who worked there 11 years got a check for $21,000. Robert Naegele and his wife said—and they had 280 employees in that company—with a note, along with a Christmas card: I sold this company, and I made a lot of money. But I want you to understand that the company would not have been a great company, and would not possibly have grown to what it was, without your dedication and hard work. I want to give you something back for what you did for the company.

And there it was: For an employee who had been there 11 years, there was a check for $21,000. And they said: Oh, by the way, I have already prepaid the income taxes on it for you.

When I read about that in the newspaper, I called Mr. Naegele, and I said: What a wonderful thing for you to do. He said: No, it was not wonderful. It was an understanding I had that, yes, I contributed to the success of that company, but that company would not have been a company without the men and women who worked on the line and who made that company successful as well.

I tell that story only to make sure everyone in this Chamber understands this is not a one-way street, this notion of what makes an American economic engine unique and what makes it work. It is not just those who invest the capital. It is those who invest the capital, yes, but not just them. It is the labor force that is remarkable in this world. To believe that workers are expendable tools, like a pair of pliers or a screwdriver you throw away when you don't need them, is, in my judgment, to begin dismantling this economic engine of ours. There are some companies that have done that, at their risk and at their peril.

My only point is that it takes all of us to make this work. It takes good government policy. It takes entrepreneurs, risk takers and investors. It takes skilled laborers, managers and engineers. It takes all of us to make this American economy work.

I get a little tired sometimes of hearing people say: No, no. There is only one element that makes it work; that is the people at the top who make the investments. They say: So, therefore, when we talk about tax cuts, let's reward those at the top. Let's just pour it into the top, and somehow—in the classic notion of tired politics—it will trickle down and help everyone.

I had a fellow from North Dakota once who wrote to me and said: I read about all this trickle-down stuff. He said: I haven't even gotten damp yet, and I have been waiting a long time.

The fact is, this is not just trickle down or percolate up; it is thinking smart about what makes this economy work. But most of what I hear on the floor of the Senate about these issues is pretty tiring. Most of it implies there is a ship of state, and in this ship of state there is an engine room, and in the engine room there are dials and knobs, gauges and levers. And if we can just adjust them all just right, through our infinite wisdom—the wisdom of Mr. Greenspan and the Congress and the Treasury Secretary—somehow the ship of state will just move right on forward.

The fact is, those gauges, dials, knobs, and levers in the engine room of this ship have very little to do with what happens to this economy. Almost exclusively, what happens to the American economy has to do with the confidence of the American people. Do they think tomorrow is going to be better? Are they confident about the future? Because if they are, they will do things that manifest that confidence. They will build a house, buy a car, take a trip, make a purchase—the kinds of things that cause the expansion-side of the business cycle. If they are not confident, they do exactly the opposite. They defer the purchase, don't take that trip, don't buy the car, don't buy the house, and the economy contracts. This is all about confidence.

The question I have is this: What kind of confidence can the American people have in this economy if all we do on the floor of the Senate, and if all we do from the megaphone at the White House, is say: Do you know what our fiscal policy is? More and more and more tax cuts, notwithstanding deficits, because we don't care about deficits.

One year and three-quarters ago, we had a debate on the floor of this Senate. And the President said: Let's cut taxes $1.7 trillion because we have surpluses as far as the eye can see. And this is money that belongs to the people. Let them keep it.

Some of us said: Yes, let's have a tax cut, but let's be a little more conservative. What if something happens? What if the economy runs into a ditch? What if something unusual happens and these surpluses don't develop?

The President had his way. We passed the tax cut, and within a matter of months, in March 2001, the recession began. On September 11, we had a devastating terror attack which cut a hole in the belly of the economy. Then we began a war on terrorism which cost a lot of money. Then we have the Iraq problem which costs a lot of money and probably will cost a great deal more. Then we had corporate scandals, maybe unprecedented in the history of this country, that shook the confidence of the American people. The huge budget surpluses have turned into large budget deficits, and very quickly.

What is the solution to that? What is the solution to restore the confidence of the American people in their future? More tax cuts, the President says; more tax cuts, some of my colleagues say. Who will get those tax cuts? Well, the President. According to something in the Washington Post yesterday, the people have computed the President will get a $44,500 tax cut per year. What will the corporal get who is going to central Asia today? What about the private loading up on a C–5 being sent overseas? How much will they get?

The fact is, we have an economy in trouble. The solution for the trouble this economy is in is not to exacerbate the Federal budget deficit and drive it sky high.

The easiest thing in the world is to come to the floor and say: I am for tax cuts.

Let me say, before anybody else does, if you are for tax cuts, my preference would be that no one would have to bear the burden of a tax. Wouldn't that be wonderful? You can't ''out tax cut'' me. That is my preference. I support no taxes, except I believe there are certain things we ought to do for people in this country.

For kids, some young kid going into a Head Start program today has a name. It is John or Carolyn or Robert or Martha. That young little kid comes from a family in a difficult situation. So we put together a Head Start program to nurture and enrich and help that young child. Is that worth doing? You are darn right it is. It is investing in that kid. It is worth doing for that child. It saves us money. If I believe we should do that—and I do—then I say we will have to levy a tax to pay for that.

When we decide we will have to increase defense spending by $45 billion

in this fiscal year, as the President recommended and as Congress agreed, I say we have to pay for that. Or should we perhaps have our children pay for it and say: Not us, we don't want to pay for it; we do want to spend it, but we don't want to pay for it?

We send qualified teachers into the classroom and say: We want you to implement a new program called Leave No Child Behind, but we don't want to pay for it. We want to impose this new program which we promised to pay for, but instead, we want tax cuts and refuse to pay for the program.

My point is, we have to make choices. My choice is that, yes, we should have a tax cut. It ought to be a short-term, 1-year stimulus to try to put the economy back on track. I don't believe we ought to at this point make the same mistake we did in the last Congress and say, let's have a $670 billion tax cut over 10 years, the bulk of which will go to people at the top of the income ladder.

When my colleague says, all of these senior citizens are really going to do well because they get all these dividends—nonsense. You know what is happening with dividends. Very few people have much in dividends except the people at the very top of the income ladder. In fact, most dividends are not double taxed. A substantial amount of retained earnings is never paid out in dividends. A substantial portion of that which is paid out in dividends to older folks goes into a 401(k) plan. There is no tax on those dividends.

It seems to me if we will do what we ought to do on fiscal policy, let's answer the question, What will give people confidence about the future? What kinds of policies can we embark upon? Not Republican or Democratic policies; I don't think either side has a lock on wisdom. What can we do that says to the American people: We are serious about a couple things: One, we are serious about paying for that which we intend to spend for health care, education, defense, homeland security, and more; we are serious about deciding who will pay for that which we are to spend; second, we are serious about policies that will stimulate the economic growth of this country, to say to people, we believe in the future and you should, too?

We want you to understand that the policies we put in place will be judged by everyone—by the stock market, the bond market, the people who are going to invest, people who run businesses on Main Street. We are not going to throw a bunch of money at it and say, we don't care about the deficit. We are going to have tax cuts, and we will do it in a 1-year economic growth plan, and we will do it in a way that makes the most sense.

If it were up to me, we would do a rebate to people who pay income taxes and payroll taxes. And, incidentally, that is one other issue. Everyone who comes to the floor and has a burr under their saddle about this issue says: The only taxes people pay are income taxes. At least that is the only tax they will talk about. That is rubbish. The fact is, a whole lot of folks pay more in payroll taxes than they do in income taxes. Everybody who has a job, from the minimum wage up, pays a payroll tax. You can't get out of it. You have to pay a payroll tax. Three-quarters of working families pay more in payroll taxes than they do in income taxes.

Whenever someone talks about tax relief, they only want to talk about taxpayers, meaning those who pay income taxes. What about talking about all taxpayers?

My belief is we ought to provide a tax rebate. I would propose $500 for individuals, $1,000 for couples. I would also propose something that stimulates the investment side, an investment tax credit targeted to capital goods and equipment. I would do this on a 1-year basis to help put the economy back on track. And then if it grows, if it creates the new jobs and produces the new revenue, we can provide additional tax cuts. But you cannot provide tax cuts with borrowed money. You cannot inspire confidence in the American people if you are saying to them: We will borrow additional money in order to provide these additional tax cuts, and we will borrow the money so that your children pay the burden of it, and we will provide the tax cuts, the bulk of which will go to the top end of the income level. That simply makes no sense.

There has been a lot of discussion about class warfare. Frankly, I don't think class warfare is something that is worth our time. I don't think it is reasonable to do it. But class warfare can be committed in several different ways.

If I say, I would like to provide a tax cut only to those Americans who earn more than $1 million a year—I don't believe this, but let me propose it hypothetically—because, frankly, it is my impression, speaking in the vernacular, that those are the people who contribute most to our country and, therefore, let's only provide tax cuts to people earning over $1 million a year, I happen to think that is a proposal that just reeks of class warfare.

So who commits class warfare? The people who come out here and say to me: You say that tax cuts should only go to people who make more than $1 million a year because you believe they are the real producers in our country. Are you nuts? They would say: Are you nuts? What about the working people out here who deserve tax cuts as well?

So when they come out and criticize that, are they committed to class warfare? Is that what it is about?

That is what is happening. Someone proposes a tax cut that is fundamentally unfair, and then, the minute you complain about it, they say: Class warfare. Shame on you.

The fact is, we have plenty of wisdom, plenty of knowledge in this Chamber from all corners to put together a sensible, thoughtful plan that would give the American people hope that we know what we are doing.

The easiest approach by far, the simplest approach by far, which is fundamentally wrong, is to stand up in every corner of the Chamber and say, the deficit be damned. It doesn't mean a thing. Our policy is singular. It is to provide more and more and more tax cuts. And then what we will do is cut domestic discretionary programs on education, health care, Head Start, kindergarten, kids, and so on. And when somebody comes to the floor and says, maybe we should just make the priorities a bit different and continue to invest in these kids who walk into Head Start centers because it is a great thing to do, then someone can come to the floor and say: Big spenders. We want to give the money back, and you want to spend it.

I had the CEO of one of the country's largest companies come to see me last week. He came to me about something completely unrelated to fiscal policy, but as he was leaving, he said: One more thing I want to mention. Mr. Senator, I don't need a tax cut. I make a great deal of money. If I get a tax cut, I don't have the foggiest idea what I would spend it on. I guess I would just save it. He said, ''You should know that I am not asking for a tax cut from you and I don't need one.'' I said, ''You will go down in the annals of history in my service in Congress as one of the few people who has ever told me you don't need a tax cut. Good for you.''

I think most Americans would love to have the burden of taxes removed from their shoulders. If there is a sensible way to do it, let's do it. But let us not decide to borrow money and saddle our children with increased debt in order to give a tax cut to that executive who told me he didn't want one and didn't need one. So what I would like to see us do is take a look at the President's plan. He wants to have a 10-year, $670 billion tax cut on the heels of a $1.7 trillion tax cut, while now staring deficits right square in the face for years and years to come. I would like us to say, look, this doesn't make sense. As one of the senior White House people was quoted in the Washington Post saying, this is a political document. What I would like to say to the President and to Mr. Rove and others is this is about people getting laid off, people going home at night saying I have lost my job, telling their family they don't have a job any longer.

How do you put the economy back on track to create new jobs? This is about restoring and creating confidence in the American people about the future. The way we will do that, in my judgment, is not to have one side or the other say it is my way or the highway. I think the way to do that is to have the thoughtful people in the Chamber sit down together and decide the principles by which we ought to embark on this journey. One, let's not blow a hole

in the Federal deficit. That ought to be a principle. Two, it ought to work to try to expand the economy and create more confidence in the American people. Three, it ought to be fair. Four, it ought to be temporary. We ought not to make the mistake we made in the last Congress of laying something in law, in the process here that lasts 10 years, when we know if we were confronting the choice we confronted a year and three quarters ago, knowing we are going to have a recession, the September 11 terrorist attack, a war on terror, unprecedented corporate scandals, and a technology bubble burst—and, by the way, do you want to continue to do this, because if you do, surpluses will turn to deficits, we know the Senate would not make the same decision they made then.

Let us not make the same mistake. My feeling is let's have a tax cut to try to put the economy back on track, but let's make it temporary and get the best of the ideas that exist here. Let's do it not with a mind to what the good politics might be, but with the mind of what is the sound economic principle by which we try to jump-start this economy.

One final point. It is interesting to me that we have people trying to say, well, I don't know, Jimmy Carter is at fault, or Bill Clinton, or Calvin Coolidge, or whoever is at fault for whatever they are talking about. In fact, we have a business cycle and it has contractions and expansions. Those movements are influenced by what people perceive to be their sound or unsound fiscal policy. The plain fact is, you cannot, in my judgment, come to this town and say here is my plan and here is what it will produce, and then when it doesn't produce it, say, by the way, I had nothing to do with it. We can do better than that—Republicans and Democrats contributing the best that is available on both sides. We can, in a principled way, with temporary relief, put the economy back on track. I think ultimately by doing that, we can relieve the burden on the taxpayers' shoulders. But, unfortunately, what is being proposed these days is something that will add the burden on our children of additional taxes in the years ahead, who will be required to pay off the deficits as a result of a fiscal policy that doesn't work.

So I think we are making some progress, because for months everybody was saying the economy is doing fine, thank you. But we understand it is not. The question is, what do we do together to make this work? We will have that debate in an extended way in the months ahead. I know my colleague—I should say a word about Senator GRASSLEY, who is on the floor. He and I perhaps agree on some things and disagree on others. I must say we have worked on a lot of things together, especially in agriculture. When I say we ought to get the best everybody has in the Senate, I have great respect for Senator GRASSLEY's abilities in these areas. While we may disagree and a debate might break out, look, the American people are best served by debate. In the Washington Post one day, a fellow was talking about a dispute between Republicans and Democrats and he lamented. He said this thing has degenerated into a debate about principle. I thought, well, I sure hope so. I hope that is the case. That is why I came here. So there is room for us to have disagreements from time to time.

But let me say that, as we do, I have great respect for those who have strong feelings on the other side, and through aggressive debate we will produce something I think wholesome and healthy for the American economy and the American people.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Iowa is recognized.

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, is it my understanding we have about 9 minutes left on our side?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator is correct.

Mr. GRASSLEY. I ask unanimous consent to have 3 minutes added to that.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

THE ECONOMY

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, I have listened to a lot of debate yesterday and today on these subjects about the economy and about tax bills and things such as that. I want to address the tax bill as well. I think it is very legitimate for people to raise concerns about the deficit because I think a deficit is part of a measure of whether or not there is fiscal responsibility in Government. It is obviously not the only measure because you cannot have deficits and maybe still be fiscally irresponsible. I would like to hear from my colleagues who are concerned about deficits when they express these at times when we are talking about tax cuts. I have not seen that same concern about deficits when they want to spend more money. I think we ought to demand a certain amount of consistency from people who are worried about deficits; that they are equally concerned about them at the time we might be cutting taxes as well as when we are spending money. I bet before a week is out there will be—from the very same people who are concerned about tax cuts being too much right now and raising the deficit—dozens of amendments offered to spend more money on the appropriation bills for 2003.

There is another thing I would like to make some comment on, because I have heard several members, particularly on the other side of the aisle, make reference to the fact that certain wealthy people have said they don't need tax cuts. Don't cut my taxes; I don't need the tax cut. I think it is very altruistic for people to say those things and probably mean them. But one of the things I hope we will consider as we are working at cutting taxes—particularly marginal tax rates—deals with the issue of whether or not you are a corporate executive of a Fortune 500-type company that says you don't need it because that individual might say he doesn't need a tax cut, as opposed to 80 percent of the benefits from the tax cuts, cutting the marginal tax rates from 39.8, 2 years ago, eventually down to 35 percent—85 percent of those benefits go to small business.

It happens that small business is a class of people that create about 80 percent of the jobs in America. A lot of small business people regularly are investing in their own business to create more jobs, to expand their business and, in the process, living throughout their lifetime relatively modestly in order to expand their business and be successful. We are talking about a jobs bill and marginal rate cuts, 80 percent of which are going to small entrepreneurs to create jobs, which ought to be something we would separate from the CEO who may make a lot more money and doesn't need a tax cut.

I want to speak generally about taxes and some reference to the tax bill of 2 years ago that the President's proposals are going to be building on, because I was chairman of the Senate Finance Committee when that bill passed. I had a good working relationship with my colleague, Senator BAUCUS, in getting that bill to the floor and to the President.

On June 7, 2001, President Bush signed tax relief legislation. For the first time in a generation, every income tax paying American received much needed tax relief. Unfortunately, in the period since Americans first started to receive their rebate checks, the effect of this legislation has been distorted. The distortion comes in the form of often-repeated bogus criticisms of the tax cut. This repetition has created what I will call three myths of the tax cut.

The first myth is that the bipartisan tax relief was a partisan Republican product. The second is that the bipartisan tax relief package is the primary source of our current budget problems. The third myth is that the tax relief favored the wealthy over low and middle income taxpayers.

Compare the first myth against the record. Often we hear the phrase Republican tax cut or partisan tax cut. In fact, the tax cut was bipartisan. Twelve Democratic Senators voted for the conference report. Senator JEFFORDS also voted for the conference report. That's over one-fourth of the Democratic Caucus.

Let's take a look at the second myth. How many time have we heard in debate or seen written in the media the charge that the bipartisan tax relief caused the current and projected deficits. Cold hard numbers tell a different story. Cold hard numbers from the Congressional Budget Office, the Office

of Management and Budget, and private sector sources reveal the truth.

Here is what the numbers say. You can check it out on the CBO Web site. According to CBO, for the current fiscal year, the tax cut represents barely 8 percent of the total change in the budget since last year. For instance, for the same period, increased appropriations outranked the tax cut by $6 billion. So, spending above baseline, together with lower projected revenues, accounted for 92 percent of the change in the budget picture. Let me repeat that. Bipartisan tax relief was a minimal, 8 percent factor, in the change in the budget situation.

Over the long term, the tax cut accounts for 33 percent of the change in the budget picture.

There is a third myth about the tax relief package. According to this myth, the tax relief package was a tax cut only for the wealthiest Americans. Most often this myth comes in the form of a statistic. The statistic is that 40 percent of the benefits of the tax cut went to the top 1 percent of taypayers?

Where did the statistic come from? Did it come from the non-partisan Joint Committee on Taxation? The answer is no. The statistic cited by the media and the Democratic Leadership critics comes from a liberal think tank.

Once again, facts can be ugly things for harsh critics of the bipartisan tax relief package. According to the Joint Committee on Taxation, Congress's official non-partisan scorekeeper, the tax code is more progressive with the tax relief package. Joint Tax, concludes that the bipartisan tax relief returns to taxpayers, on a progressive basis, a small portion of the record level of Federal taxes.

Joint Tax's analysis shows that the largest reduction in tax burden went to taxpayers in the lower and middle income brackets. For instance, taxpayers with incomes between $10,000 and $20,000, will see their taxes reduced by almost 14 percent when the tax cut is fully in effect. Taypayers with over $200,000 will see their taxes reduced by barely 6 percent. This analysis shows that the third myth, like the first two, does not stand up when compared to the facts.

It is understandable that the largest tax relief package in a generation would spark continuous opposition from those that prefer record levels of Federal taxation. That is a good political debate that should play out. The terms of the debate, however, should be based on facts, not myths.

Now, I raise this point because we are about to embark on a new effort at aiding the recovery of the economy. As chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, I am open to all ideas, Republican and Democrat, aimed at boosting investment and consumer demand. The Finance Committee will begin to examine these proposals in our usual bipartisan manner. When we examine these proposals, however, we will use facts, not myths as our guide.

Now, let's look at some facts about the President's proposal. These are facts developed by the Treasury Department. These facts tell the story about who benefits from the President's proposal.

I have five examples, and then I will yield the floor.

Example No. 1: A married couple with one child making $40,000 gets a tax cut of $732. That is a tax bill of $2,235 goes down to $1,503. For that married couple with one child making $40,000, that is a 33-percent tax cut.

Example No. 2: A married couple with two children making $40,000 will get a cut of $1,133; in other words, a reduction of their $1,178 tax bill down to only $45, and that is a 96-percent tax cut.

Example No. 3: A married couple with two children making $20,000 more, $60,000, will get a tax cut of $900, a reduction, then, from $3,750 down to $2,850. That married couple with two children gets a 24-percent tax cut.

Example No. 4: A married couple with two children making $75,000 gets a tax cut of $1,122, and that is from a $5,817 present tax bill reduced to $4,695, and that is a 19-percent tax cut.

Example No. 5, the last example: A married couple, both age 65, making $40,000, of which $2,000 might be dividends and $15,000 Social Security benefits, will get a tax cut of $380—their tax bill down from $930 down to $550—or a 41-percent tax cut.

I ask everybody to stick to the facts, use the facts, let the facts speak for themselves, and I think we will have a more intellectually honest debate.

I yield the floor, and since I do not see any colleagues wanting recognition, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. DURBIN. I ask unanimous consent to speak as in morning business.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, throughout the course of the day, those who have followed the debate know we have been discussing the state of the economy and what we can do in Washington—if anything—to improve it. I listened with great interest to my friend and colleague from Utah, Senator BENNETT, who came to the floor and admonished us to remember that government did not create jobs. He was very specific in saying jobs are created by business, by the capital investment, the creativity, the entrepreneurship, and risk taking of individuals. It is hard to argue with that. My own experience in business confirmed as a basic premise that the success of business and the private sector depends to a great extent on individuals.

It is naive to suggest that is all it takes in order for a businessperson to be successful. There are several things they have to turn to. One is the rule of law which, fortunately, we have for the most part in this country. Some countries do not have that. They also have to look to a basic infrastructure in a country to serve that business, whether it is the telephone communications or the Internet or highways, which of course involve government, and of course the educational training of the people in the business; that usually involves the government, as well—things that we do create a climate for business to succeed or fail.

What we are talking about now is how to improve the business climate in America: What is it we can do that will encourage entrepreneurs—businesses large and small—to expand and create employment with the production of goods and services, create the kind of economic activity that leads to economic growth and the improvement of the quality of life in America? That is what the debate comes down to.

I would not argue with Senator BENNETT's premise, but I conclude that a good government with good policies can certainly help businesses prosper. We need it at this point in time. The unemployment data we have been given by official government sources suggests we are facing unemployment levels that we have not seen for 50 years in the United States. It is hard to imagine we are at that point, but we are. The economy lost 101,000 jobs in December, 188,000 over the last 2 months; 188,000 wage earners and employees in America are unemployed. What can we do to create a business climate to put them back to work?

The President came in with his so-called stimulus or growth package. He said, by analysis, that it would create 123,000 jobs after the next year. Think about that for a second. The President's plan would create 123,000 over the next 12 months, and we have lost almost twice that number in the last 2 months. So if you say that the President's commitment to this is half-hearted or not complete, it is fair. We should be talking about what we can do, if anything, to invigorate this economy overall. Many believe the President's package falls far short of the mark.

Look at what the President has said on how much he would spend on a stimulus plan. Here are the Democratic alternatives. Senator BAUCUS, the ranking Democrat on the Senate Finance Committee, would spend $160 billion in the first year; Congresswoman PELOSI, the Democratic leader in the House of Representatives, $136 billion in the first year. Look at the President's plan: $35 billion in the first year. No wonder it does not create jobs. No wonder it does not invigorate the economy.

But stay tuned. The President's plan, after the first year, spends a massive amount of money, $674 billion, and, with interest, almost $1 trillion for the President's plan.

But it does not meet the first test. The first test is: Does it stimulate the economy? Does it get us moving again? Will it encourage businesses to expand and encourage people to invest? Will it create jobs? Will it create wealth? The honest answer is, for this downpayment of $35 billion, it is not much of a commitment. The sad part is that even though it is not much of a commitment, the overall cost of the President's plan over the 10-year period of time, $939 billion for the President's plan, comes directly out of the Social Security trust fund. So, not only does the President's plan fail to stimulate the economy, the money that is being spent, the tax breaks being given, are coming right out of the Social Security trust fund.

Remember the ''Saturday Night Live'' routine where Al Gore, during the campaign, was being chided for always talking about the lockbox and people wondering: What is this politician raving about—a lockbox? What could this mean? It was a shorthand term used on the floor of the Senate over and over again by Democrats and Republicans to suggest we were creating a lockbox for Social Security; we were never going to reach into Social Security; we were going to protect it at all costs. That debate disappeared 2 years ago. And now we have a wholesale raid on the Social Security trust fund. The lockbox has been busted open and is now being spent right and left at the very time when we know the Social Security trust fund is going to need to have extraordinary resources in order to meet its obligations.

Let me show this illustration. This is the Social Security trust fund that is going to face a cash deficit as baby boomers retire. People born immediately after World War II reach their Social Security eligibility after having paid a lifetime into Social Security and will turn to their Government for this pension protection into which they paid. We know they are coming in large numbers—the largest numbers in our history. The question is: Will we be prepared? The answer is: No, if you follow President Bush's plan.

What I am about to show gets even worse. This is an illustration of what happens to the Social Security cash deficit. This period shows a surplus of Social Security. It is because we were drawing more from payroll taxes and we were trying to create surpluses in Washington which would not raid the Social Security trust fund. For years in the Clinton administration, we had surpluses for the first time in 30 years. The surpluses meant that the Social Security trust fund was showing a surplus.

Look at what happens. In the year 2017, right as the baby boomers start arriving in huge numbers, we now see all the accumulated surpluses in Social Security trust fund, the green ink disappearing into red ink. Look at what is coming. One would say a good steward, a President who saw this, would think twice about a tax plan which would create a deeper pool of red ink in the Social Security trust fund. But, in fact, he is not. President Bush's plan, $939 billion over 10 years, as I mentioned earlier, creates even greater deficits in Social Security.

Will we meet our obligations in these years? I might not be here to attest to it, but I would guess we would. We will not break our faith with the American people. But it basically means we will be drawing money from other government spending to put it into Social Security to make up for the deficit which we are creating and aggravating today.

Would anyone consider that in terms of your own family and children? Would anyone consider it fair to enter into a debt today that your children would have to pay—a substantial debt that you know your children would have to sacrifice to pay? I don't think that is fair for a family. I don't think it is fair for America. So the President's plan not only betrays the baby boom generation which is expecting its payment and deserves it, it is entitled to it, it betrays their children and grandchildren who will have to pay off the debts created by the President's economic policies and decisions today.

Of course we know about Medicare, another plan that is critically important for seniors across America. This chart shows health insurance for senior citizens. About the same thing is happening with Medicare, as shown on this chart, as happens with Social Security. As the baby boomers arrive, taking advantage of Medicare, with escalating health care costs, less and less money is available, creating deficits. Nothing is being done by this administration to deal with this crisis. In fact, the President's economic stimulus plan will make the crisis worse. We take the money out of Medicare, out of the Social Security trust fund, and make it more difficult to meet those obligations which we know we will face. This cannot be ignored. It is reality.

As we look at this, we find ourselves going more deeply into debt because of the plans of the President. These are projections the President's administration came up with. When we said ''the debt to be held by the public of the United States in the year 2008,'' the President told us in January of 2001 not to worry, the first round of his tax cuts would be so good for the economy, would encourage so much growth, that we would see the debt of America by the year 2008 shrink to $36 billion. I wish that were true. In fact, his administration came back 2 years later and said: Slight miscalculation. We have to recalculate the anticipated debt in 2008, and it will not be $36 billion, it will be $4.7 trillion.

So the President's first economic stimulus plan fell flat on its face. It gave tax breaks to the wealthiest people in America. It did not invigorate the economy. It created more deficits and more debt, and the President has said to us: We want to continue doing that, we want to continue moving in that direction.

That is not healthy for America. That kind of debt will have to be paid for by our children, and the Government borrowing this money will be at the expense of the capital available for businesses in the private sector.

Going back to Senator BENNETT's point, a business wanting to create a job many times needs capital to expand. A businessperson, if he or she doesn't have the money to put in the business, will borrow it. The interest rates paid will depend on the competition for that money. If the competition is fierce for limited money, interest rates go up.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The time of the Senator has expired.

Mr. DURBIN. I ask unanimous consent for 10 additional minutes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. DURBIN. If there is competition for this money, the interest rates go up. If the Government is borrowing to cover its own debt, that means interest rates go higher so the businessperson, whether he is in Chicago or she is in Springfield or New York City, is going to pay a higher interest rate for the capital needed in order to expand the business. That is what we are doing here. We are deepening the debt of the United States of America and increasing the deficit.

If you look at why we are doing it, I think it tells another part of the story. This plan being proposed by the President for tax cuts is one that does not pass the fairness test. That is critically important. Issues have been raised during the course of the day, interesting issues about sacrifice in America. Since September 11, we have been proud of the unity of America and the spirit of sacrifice. People have said: We are coming forward to help.

I remember, in the days after September 11, how many of us went to blood banks all across the United States, believing if there was a national emergency and a need, we wanted to make sure there would be an adequate blood supply. I remember seeing that in Chicago and other places, being a participant myself. There was an actual belief that we had an obligation as citizens to do something extra for America, the belief that we should sacrifice for the good and strength of this country.

That belief is always out there in America. The right leader can tap it, and Americans will step forward time and time again. They won't disappoint you. The people will be there to stand behind their country. We are still in that time of testing. Mr. President, 130,000 military personnel in the United States are now positioned for the invasion of Iraq; 130,000 men and women, civilian and military, who are there prepared to risk and, sadly—I hope it is never necessary—maybe even give their lives in service to their country. We cannot ask a greater sacrifice of

any person than what we are asking of those 130,000.

Some of them are full-time military. Others are Reservists and National Guardsmen who were called up and left their families and jobs to serve their country. The point raised on the floor today was: What does the President's plan do for these Reservists and Guardsmen and their families? What does it do for people in their income categories? The sad reality is that it does little or nothing.

Take a look at these numbers as an indication of what the President's plan would do when it comes to tax cuts for those in different income categories. If someone is earning from $21,000 to $38,000 in income—that is certainly the low end of the middle class—the President's tax cut is $265 a year. What is that, $5.50 a week under the President's tax plan. How does that change the economy? Now look at the 260,000 people in America with incomes over $1 million a year who would see an annual tax benefit of $88,873 from the President.

Does this make sense? Is this fair? We are saying to people in lower income categories: Sacrifice for the good of America and stand unified. Be prepared. We need your help. We need to be together.

Then you say to people who are better off than virtually anyone else in America: We are going to make certain that you receive the lion's share of the benefit in the President's tax cut package.

As my friend from Minnesota and others have said, this is clearly ''no millionaire left behind.'' That is the policy of the Bush administration when it comes to tax cuts.

If it worked, if it were a winning formula, I would swallow hard and say, do it again. But the President tried this 2 years ago, and it failed. It failed to invigorate the economy. That is why we are still in this drastic circumstance today. Giving more tax breaks to wealthy people, the trickle-down theory of economics, the philosophy that this administration has pushed time and time again, has failed to invigorate this economy, and the President wants more of the same.

That is not going to work. I am hoping some of my Republican colleagues who are now in the majority of both the House and the Senate understand that, too, and will prevail on the President to move beyond this whole notion that somehow taking the personal tax off corporate dividends is going to turn the American economy around and somehow giving $89,500 a year in tax breaks to the wealthiest people will invigorate this economy.

Mr. DAYTON. Will the Senator yield?

Mr. DURBIN. I am happy to yield to my colleague.

Mr. DAYTON. I thank the Senator for bringing these facts to our attention.

Regarding the last chart the Senator had, regarding the benefits for those making more than $1 million, as I recall, isn't that in addition to a tax cut that was about $45,000 per multimillionaire in 2001? So this $88,000 would be in addition to the $45,000 a year tax cut those individuals received 2 years ago?

Mr. DURBIN. My understanding is the Senator is correct. There is a minority group which the President clearly wants to speak for and stand up for. The $44,000 in tax benefits given 2 years ago the President and the administration believe were not enough; they need to give more tax breaks to people in those higher categories.

I will bet the Senator from Minnesota knows families in his State, as I do in mine, at much lower levels who could use assistance, a few extra dollars to help pay for the necessities of life and pay a few extra dollars to put in savings for their children's education. These sorts of things are the realities of life of families. I think millionaires and people who have been fortunate to be that well off can take care of themselves. I am curious as to why this administration continues to want to throw out the life preserver to people who are floating around in their yachts. I don't get it.

Mr. DAYTON. I share the view of the Senator. For someone making more than $1 million, if they can't live on what they are making, they should not come to the rest of taxpaying Americans and ask for these handouts. Most Minnesotans don't make as much in income as these tax breaks for these people who are making these amounts. The facts speak for themselves. The facts tell the American people who gets everything out of this bill and who gets very little.

Mr. DURBIN. This is another chart, I might say to my friend from Minnesota, which tells the story as well in terms of whom it benefits.

Mr. President, 78 percent of the benefits in the President's proposal are to people in the top 20 percent of income. If you divide all the wage earners in America into five groups based on how much they make, the top 20 percent get 78 percent of the President's benefits, more than $68,000 a year. Then, when you get down to the lower 40 percent of wage earners, they are getting less than $21,000. It really tells the story. If you are going to give tax benefits to a majority of Americans, and a majority of benefits to those Americans, you really have to take a look at the distributional charts here.

First, it strikes me it is not good economics. Good economics suggest if you want to increase demand for goods and services, you give spending power to people who will spend rather than save. That is basic as principles of economics. So it is not good economics to stimulate an economy by rewarding the wealthiest people, who are more likely to save the money than spend it.

Second, it is fundamentally not fair. I think many of the people who propound the President's proposal before us really do not believe and agree with progressive income tax. They don't believe that people who are more comfortable and better off should pay more than those who are struggling. Frankly, over the last several weeks we have heard some of those arguments. I still recall a statement on the floor from the Senator from Pennsylvania, who got up and said a third of the wage earners in America pay no taxes at all. I invite him again to go out and meet with those wage earners who will show to the Senator their payroll stubs. They are paying taxes every hour of every day of every week they work, and to say they are not taxpayers I think is an indication that that Senator is out of touch with the reality of working America.

These are the things we have to deal with here. I hope in the days ahead when we deal with the economic stimulus package we will not overlook the real challenges facing America to fund education.

I voted with the President's No Child Left Behind proposal. I think there are many good things in there. But I was warned by my colleague who sat at this desk, Senator Paul Wellstone of Minnesota, who voted against it. He said when the time comes, the President will not put the money on the table for schools. Sadly, I have to say in Paul Wellstone's memory, he was right. The President has refused to fund the program for No Child Left Behind which he has created. He has established the standards and mandates on school districts across America, but has refused to fund them.

We will give the Senate a chance, I hope, in the next few days to vote for the funding.

Second, we have to do something about health care in this country. The cost of health insurance is prohibitive. The increases are so high we now have employees of companies such as General Electric going on strike because the employees cannot sustain the increased costs of health insurance. And not a word comes from this White House and this administration to address this national crisis.

A hospital administrator in Illinois came to see me last week. He said, Senator, we have a perfect storm here. Health insurance costs are beyond the reach of families and businesses. The costs of maintaining hospitals are going up, and the Government is totally unresponsive to any of these elements. He is right, sadly. The President's State of the Union Address will give him a chance to really show he is even aware of this problem. I hope he is.

In the meantime, $89,000 breaks to millionaires is hardly the kind of assistance Americans need.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Nevada.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, it is my understanding that morning business has expired.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator is correct.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

EXTENSION OF MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the period for morning business be extended until 2:30 with the time equally divided, with Senators allowed to speak for 10 minutes each.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, with reference to the previously propounded unanimous consent request, I ask unanimous consent that the time be divided equally on the quorum call.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. BINGAMAN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

CIVIL RIGHTS

Mr. BINGAMAN. Mr. President, I first want to offer a few comments about the very important birthday of the greatest civil rights leader of our time, Dr. Martin Luther King, and give some thoughts about the issue of civil rights and our commitment to equal opportunities for all Americans.

Obviously, we need to continue to fight to protect the rights of all Americans by supporting and ensuring full implementation of the antidiscrimination laws. But we also need to ensure that programs designed to create equal opportunity for all groups and for all individuals in our society in critical areas such as education and health care are fully implemented.

I believe an important test of our commitment to equality is an examination of the broader policy choices we make and the priorities we set as we allocate Federal dollars.

We have heard a great deal from the administration, and continue to, about their championing of minorities and the disadvantaged. But, unfortunately, there seems to me to be a pattern of shortchanging the programs and the policy initiatives that are most meaningful to those very groups, at least those groups as I visit with them in my home State.

In the context of education—which the Presiding Officer is extremely well versed in—the administration's position has embraced the Children's Defense Fund slogan, which is: We Should Leave No Child Behind.

Last Congress, on a bipartisan basis, we enacted the No Child Left Behind Act which, for the first time, demands that our educational system demonstrate progress for all children by closing existing achievement gaps. I believe the accountability provisions in that law can have a revolutionary impact on our educational system and can bring us a great distance toward ensuring equal educational opportunities for all children.

But we need to back up these mandates and these requirements by working in partnership with State and local governments to provide the resources the schools and the teachers need to help all of our children to succeed. And I do not believe we have seen a real commitment to do that from this administration.

The pending fiscal year 2003 budget, which we are getting ready to debate, even as soon as this afternoon, underfunds the No Child Left Behind Act by $7 billion. The President included a small increase from the title I program—the program targeted to districts and schools with large numbers of disadvantaged students—but even with this increase, the program remains underfunded by $5 billion. The proposed funding level will not be sufficient to keep pace with the growth in child poverty. It will mean over 6 million poor children will be left behind.

In addition, the President's budget zero funds programs that are targeted at assisting minority groups. One of those is the dropout prevention program which we wrote into that law.

The dropout rate for Hispanic students in this country is almost three times that for non-Hispanic white students. Most recent data—1999 through 2000—shows a dropout rate among white non-Hispanic students of 10 percent; among Hispanic students, just over 27 percent. These children are being left behind. Yet despite bipartisan agreement during the negotiations on the No Child Left Behind Act to include this program, to include this initiative at the Federal level, to assist with dropout prevention efforts in our high schools and in our middle schools, the administration has proposed zero funding for the program. They propose zero funding in the 2003 fiscal year budget, which we are going to be debating later today or tomorrow; and I fear they may propose zero funding for the dropout prevention program in the new budget we see at the beginning of February.

The refusal to fund this program is an even greater problem in light of the new focus on student performance and assessment. The increased focus on assessments has led many to fear dropout rates will increase as States strive to meet their academic performance goals. There is a danger that kids who are not doing well on tests will be the ones most likely to drop out. We tried to address the issue by including a provision in the new law that requires schools to show that increased test scores do not come at the expense of increased dropout rates. But the administration's recent regulations interpreting the new law gut this protection by allowing schools to claim progress even if dropout rates for some groups increase.

If we truly intend to leave no child behind—and I do believe there was good faith in the effort to put this bill together—educational funding, particularly funding for programs such as this I have just discussed that are targeted toward the most disadvantaged children—and this includes a disproportionately large number of minorities—these programs need to be our top priority, not our lowest priority.

We also see misconceived priorities in the area of health care. The Institute of Medicine at the National Academy of Sciences said in a report they issued.

[A] large body of published research reveals that racial and ethnic minorities experience a lower quality of health services, and are less likely to receive even routine medical procedures than are white Americans.

One of the number of recommendations the report made—and has been ignored, thus far, by the administration—is the recommendation to ensure public health care payors—that means Medicaid and the Children's Health Insurance Program, specifically—that the health beneficiaries of those programs are brought to the same level in their benefits as those who get their benefits through the private sector.

In the area of providing coverage to low-income pregnant women, the administration first supported and then turned its back on a bipartisan approach to cover low-income pregnant women with access to the full array of prenatal, delivery, and postpartum care that is typical in the private sector. This bipartisan effort—Senator BOND was very involved in this, as were other Senators on both the Republican side and Democratic side—the bipartisan effort would improve the outcomes of deliveries for both pregnant women and their children, particularly among racial and ethnic minorities who are disproportionately enrolled in these public sector programs.

According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, CDC, African

American women have mortality rates over four times higher than that of non-Hispanic whites. American Indian/Alaska Natives, Asian/Pacific Islanders, and Hispanic women have mortality rates 67 percent, 55 percent, and 41 percent, respectively, that are higher than non-Hispanic whites.

To address this problem, we have pushed to provide States the option to provide comprehensive coverage to pregnant women, including lifesaving postpartum care through the CHIP program. The Bush administration has decided to reject that approach and, instead, proposed a regulation that does not provide comprehensive coverage such as postpartum care to pregnant women. The administration has chosen, instead, to pursue an ideological agenda with respect to women's health and abortion rather than to address this most basic health issue for women and infants.

There are other areas that show a lack of commitment to equal opportunity for Americans. For example, the administration alleges it wants to eliminate poverty through progressive welfare-to-work policies. I heard the President yesterday indicating his desire that people work 40 hours a week. I favor requiring people to work whatever is reasonable, but we have seen great resistance from the administration in our efforts to increase child care funding, which is essential for the mothers we are now requiring to go to work. We need to see that that issue is adequately addressed. And the administration needs to support our efforts to increase child care funding as part of any reauthorization of the welfare legislation.

There has been a lot of discussion in the last few days about the unfairness and inequities in the tax proposal of the administration and how that is clearly skewed to help the wealthy and not to help the average American of whatever racial or ethnic background.

In the area of pension reform, again, minorities are less likely to work for an employer that offers a retirement plan. We need to do something significant to try to expand pension coverage in this country. That is a great failing. Well over half of the private sector employees in my State do not have pension coverage, and that is an issue that needs addressing as much as anything else in the pension area.

To summarize my views, we need to provide equal access to high quality education, equal access to adequate health care, and to child care. We need to support equitable tax policies. That is what is essential if we are going to support equity and equality and really follow through on the rhetoric which we hear related to the birthday of Martin Luther King.

THE UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION ACT

Mr. BINGAMAN. Mr. President, let me also speak to the Unemployment Compensation Act we passed. Last week, Congress passed important legislation to help nearly 4 million Americans whose eligibility for unemployment insurance benefits expired on the 28th of December.

Three million of these Americans are now entitled to an additional 13 weeks of extended unemployment benefits through the first half of 2003. Another 780,000 will receive the remainder of the original 13 weeks that they were entitled to under the temporary extended unemployment compensation program. This is good news. I, as most of my colleagues, I am sure, announced in my State that this was good news for unemployed workers and we needed to thank the President and thank all who helped to get that done.

The bad news, though, is that this legislation did not help an estimated 1 million Americans who have exhausted their unemployment insurance benefits and are no longer eligible for assistance. The fundamental problem in the United States, in my State of New Mexico as well as other States, is that jobs are being lost and, unfortunately, no new net jobs are being created. The economy is not getting better. It is getting worse.

Americans are caught in a downward economic spiral economically that began 2 years ago. It shows no signs of improvement.

The problem with the legislation we passed this last week is that it simply ignored these million people who do not have jobs today and who likely will not have jobs anytime soon. These are people who have played by the rules, who, through no fault of their own, find themselves without a job. Many of them are trying to get the skills necessary to be able to take another job, but we have cut off any benefit to them.

I believe we need to help these people in a tangible way. Providing extended unemployment benefits in a time of crisis is the least we can do. Unemployment insurance offers, at most, a subsistence level of existence. No one gets rich on unemployment insurance. It seems to me we should be able to offer some financial security to our friends and neighbors when they need it most.

In my home State, I have seen this issue most directly in those who have become unemployed in my home county of Grant County where the copper mine and smelter have essentially shut down. The workers in that mine and smelter have found themselves unemployed. The unfortunate reality is that many of those people lost their jobs before March of this last year. Accordingly, they have run through the 39 weeks of unemployment compensation they could receive, and we have failed to add to that and provide any additional assistance to them.

Back in the early 1990s, we passed a series of bills over a 2-year period specifically designed to help people who had no chance of obtaining jobs until that economy improved. Most Americans during that period—this was 10 years ago, when former President Bush was in the White House—were entitled to at least 52 weeks of unemployment insurance coverage. Some Americans in high employment States were entitled to even more.

I don't understand why we are not willing to step up and do that same thing again in this current economic circumstance. In fact, the economic circumstance we find ourselves in today is at least as bad as what we faced in the early 1990s.

We could be using this as an opportunity to retool and make our country stronger economically. Instead, we are pretending the problem does not exist and pretending that these workers will somehow or other fend for themselves. The policy makes no sense to me. I don't think it is good strategy. It is not good economics.

I add my voice to that of other colleagues who spoke last week who argued that we need to do more for those who are out of work. I hope if the economy continues to suffer as it currently is, we will revisit this issue and provide these extended unemployment benefits out to 52 weeks for unemployed Americans.

Offering extended benefits to Americans who have exhausted their unemployment benefits is a step in making this country stronger. I urge that course on my colleagues.

I yield the floor and suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. CHAMBLISS). Without objection, the clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 10 minutes as in morning business.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, reports indicate that the Bush administration intends to submit a brief in the Supreme Court opposing the University of Michigan's use of affirmative action in its admissions policy. This still sends the absolute wrong message about the administration's commitment to civil rights and equal educational opportunity for all Americans. Today is Martin Luther King's birthday, and he would be the first to condemn the shameful hypocrisy of the administration on race.

Affirmative action is critical to providing educational opportunities for qualified minority students. Much of the progress that we have made in this country in reducing the income and employment gaps between minorities and whites is the direct result of affirmative action programs that have provided minority students with access to colleges and universities.

We know that the struggle for equality is not over. Even with affirmative action, there are significant racial disparities in higher education between

minority students and white students. Currently, African-Americans enroll in higher education at 85 percent the rate of white students. Latinos enroll in higher education at only 80 percent the rate of white students. As a country, we need to work to close that gap, as the administration now proposes, not widen it.

By providing educational opportunities to talented minority students, affirmative action programs help benefit all of our society. We all benefit when students are allowed to fulfill their true potential. We all benefit from lower poverty rates, and higher income and employment rates. Students benefit from the interaction and learning that takes place among students from different racial and ethnic backgrounds.

Opponents of affirmative action rely on myths that are refuted by numerous studies and even by common sense. They argue that affirmative action is unfair to qualified white students. But as the Michigan admissions programs demonstrate, affirmative action programs do not involve special quotas or set-asides for minority students. A student's racial and ethnic background is one among many factors that are considered in determining admission. In addition to a student's grades, test scores and recommendations, universities consider such factors as whether student's parents are alumni, a student's socio-economic background, their geographic background and whether they have special artistic, athletic or other talents to contribute. Given the range of factors considered in college admissions, the true unfairness would come from saying race and ethnicity are the only factors that could not be considered.

Opponents also argue that affirmative action helps unqualified students. The University of Michigan's affirmative action program admits only qualified students. The success of minorities graduating from selective schools as measured by their graduation rate, their performance in professional and graduate school, and their success in future careers and as community leaders is well documented in a recent study by William Bowen and Derek Bok in their book ''Shape of the River.'' Most of the African-American and Latino students accepted under affirmative action come from lower-income backgrounds than white students. They are more likely to have gone to segregated and poorly-funded schools, and much less likely to have parents who had attended college. Yet despite these disadvantages, their success was comparable to their white counterparts.

The administration suggests that it supports the idea of racial and ethnic diversity, but that it doesn't believe that one should use what it calls ''racial preferences'' to achieve this. This, however, is a cop-out that evades the key question posed by the Michigan case: that is, whether racial and ethnic diversity is a compelling governmental interest. Not whether it is a merely good thing, but whether, given the central importance of integrated schools to our society, it is a constitutionally compelling interest.

Moreover, any suggestion that all universities can enroll a diverse student simply by relying on race-neutral programs, such as percentage plans is simply wrong. As a recent report by the U.S. Civil Rights Commission makes clear, percentage plans have failed to markedly affect enrollment of minorities at flagship state universities. In addition, these programs do not even purport to reach graduate or professional schools or private colleges, all of which would be affected by the Supreme Court's ruling.

In failing to support the University of Michigan's program, the Administration is undermining the central promise of the Fourteenth Amendment's equal protection clause. The equal protection clause was founded on the notion of providing equality of opportunity to all Americans, particularly those who had been disadvantaged by our country's history of discrimination. We have done tremendous work in this country to improve educational opportunities from elementary school through higher education, and to reduce racial inequities, but our work to fulfill the promise of the equal protection clause, and the core values that underlie our democracy is not done. I had hope that the administration would join those of us who seek to continue that struggle and I am tremendously disappointed in the decision they have made today.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Arizona is recognized.

Mr. KYL. Mr. President, may I inquire, are we in a period for morning business?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Yes.

NORTH KOREA

Mr. KYL. Mr. President, I wish to speak to the issue that is very much on everybody's mind today, and that is the question of what is going to happen on the peninsula of North Korea and how do the actions of the United States, with respect to the North Korean Government's violation of international agreements, affect our ability to deal with the current situation we face in Iraq.

Let me begin by saying that there have been attempts by people in the media to compare the threats between Iraq on one hand and North Korea on the other, sometimes I think in an effort to suggest that the President has misplaced his priorities. I would like to set the record straight.

I think the administration has made it clear, and others are very clear, that there is a big threat from both Iraq and North Korea. Make no mistake about it, it serves no purpose to try to compare those threats in some theoretical way. Both have to be dealt with in their own way, and that also means in their own time.

The reason the administration began dealing with Saddam Hussein and Iraq is because that was left over business from the gulf war of 11 years ago where Saddam Hussein said—promised—that he would do certain things: That he would, for example, not have weapons of mass destruction or seek to acquire nuclear capability; that he would dismantle his missile program, and so on.

We know through our intelligence that he has failed time and again to comply with those requirements. He has even continued to shoot at our unarmed predator reconnaissance aircraft, as well as the manned aircraft we fly to do surveillance over the areas of Iraq we have been flying over, the so-called no-fly zones, ever since the end of the gulf war.

I note that is a kind of inspection. When people at the United Nations say Iraq is cooperating with the inspections, I wonder how much those pilots think this cooperation is for them when they are being shot at by the Iraqis. Some cooperation.

In any event, that is unfinished business with which we have to deal if international agreements are going to mean anything. The United Nations has resolutions. Saddam Hussein agreed to abide by them. He has not done so. The question is, At what point is the United Nations going to finally decide to enforce those resolutions? That is the point President Bush brought to the attention of the United Nations Security Council. They adopted a resolution that basically gave Saddam Hussein one last chance to show he was in compliance.

In the judgment of virtually everyone who looked at the document filed by Saddam Hussein allegedly demonstrating his compliance, it is a false and fraudulent document and shows that he is in noncompliance rather than the other way around, a result of which, sooner or later, we are going to have to deal with Saddam Hussein. That is where the President found himself prior to the evolution of the North Korean crisis.

In one respect it is timely for us to deal with Iraq because from a military standpoint, there is no question that we can deal with Iraq in a way that can minimize casualties, that does not involve a large threat that he will attack his neighbors. Fortunately, the Israelis have developed a missile defense program in the 11 years since the end of the gulf war and will probably be able to, through the Arrow missile defense system, handle any kind of Scud missile attack on them, and Saddam Hussein has not yet acquired a nuclear weapon, in our belief. As a result, he is not in a position to resist a U.S. effort to bring him into compliance with the U.N. resolution militarily in a way that we fear from a military standpoint.

On the other hand, the crisis in North Korea has now broken out, and we are

faced with a question of whether military action there is possible. Of course, it is possible. We should never take military action off the table. But we know that the capability of North Korea has evolved to the point where it would be much more difficult to take military action, among other reasons, because they have long-range missiles, they have nuclear weapons, we believe, and they have a lot of weaponry just a few miles across the DMZ from Seoul, Korea, where something like 8 or 10 million people are located, including a large number of American troops. As a result, that situation has evolved beyond the point where we believe it is efficacious to use a military solution to deal with the crisis. It is a good illustration of why we should deal with those problems before they get to that point.

Fortunately, Iraq does present the situation prior to that point that enables us to take military action there. Again, that crisis evolved, diplomacy failed, and it is a crisis ripe for resolution, if Saddam Hussein does not come clean for the world community and the United States, by military action.

We are not at that point with North Korea yet. That situation arose relatively recently. We have known for some time there had been violations of the agreement that North Korea made not to produce fissile material. They finally confessed to Under Secretary Kelly back in September that they had, in fact, been developing a uranium enrichment program for nuclear weapons. They pointed out that they still had not, however, violated the agreement to keep their plutonium program frozen, but in the last few weeks—in the last week actually—they decided to unfreeze their plutonium program, as a result of which that fissile material can be produced in relatively short order for inclusion in nuclear weapons.

It is our assessment that in a matter of a very short period of time North Korea could again begin producing a number of nuclear weapons. The threat to the world, obviously, is significant because Korea is the largest proliferator of weapons of mass destruction and missiles, and if they begin selling nuclear weapons, just imagine what the consequence would be if a Saddam Hussein or Muammar Qadhafi—someone like that—would purchase nuclear weapons from a country such as North Korea.

The point is, that is another crisis with which we have to deal. I do believe it is a crisis, and I believe it is a serious threat, but, as I said, it is a different kind of threat from what we are presented in Iraq.

The obvious solution is to do what the President suggested. North Korea has to meet a goal, and the goal is to dismantle its weapons program in a verifiable way. If it does not do so, it is going to have to face consequences. The President is willing to engage in a dialog with North Korea, but there has to be more than carrots at the end of that dialog to entice North Korea to come into compliance.

North Korea also has to understand there can be consequences it will not like if it fails to reach an agreement that is enforceable, verifiable, and one that is acceptable to the rest of the international community.

It now has removed itself from the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty. This is a very dangerous step. As a result, the United States and the other countries of the world need to take action. It would be possible to do so under chapters 6 and 7 of the U.N. Charter which provide for action by the United Nations in the event of a threat to international peace and stability. We could impose a resolution similar to that which applies to Iraq today, Resolution 661, which essentially has quarantined Iraq from export and import. We could do the same with North Korea saying no more would they be able to export weapons of mass destruction to generate hard currency or, by the way, illicit drugs, since their two biggest forms of making money are selling illicit drugs and weaponry which they should not be selling to countries. That would benefit the world. We would deny hard currency to North Korea and help prevent the further proliferation of these weapons of mass destruction.

Those are actions we can take today. Senators MCCAIN, SESSIONS, BAYH, and I introduced legislation Monday that provides a range of options of which the administration can take advantage. It ranges from dealing with the refugee crisis in North Korea to preventing repatriation of funds from other countries into North Korea—again denying hard currency—increasing the broadcasts of Radio Free Asia into North Korea, ensuring we are adequately prepared to provide a deterrent to military activity in the region. But probably the key to it is the reimposition of sanctions or imposition of new sanctions, such as Resolution 661 that applies to Iraq today.

Those are all the kinds of action that North Korea should understand could come about if it does not cooperate in these discussions that the administration would like to have. It seems to us that it is important to put those kinds of points in place so that in addition to the carrots this administration has suggested exist, there are some sticks out there, too, because we have seen in the past that North Korea tends to violate the agreements it signs; it tends to negotiate from the posture of strength. If it has cards on the table, such as its nuclear weapons and the ability to proliferate these weapons around the world, then we need some cards on the table as well.

Right now I do not think the rest of the international community has many cards on the table. In effect, we need to put an ''or else'' to the end of those negotiations so when we sit down and talk to them and they are intransigent, as they usually are, there is a point our negotiators can say: Look, you either do this or else, and the ''or else'' has to have some meaning.

Dr. Kissinger made another important point, and that is the United States should not be in this alone. This is not our fight alone. South Korea, of all countries, has a stake in helping to resolve the situation, as does Japan, China, Russia, and other nations in the region.

It is important that those nations be brought into this, and I am glad to see the Chinese are willing to host some kind of a meeting and that perhaps other countries are willing now to be brought into the process of discussion so that whatever agreements are reached, it is a product of the entire group and not only the United States.

We should not put ourselves into the position of being the sole party to be blamed or for people to be looking to for enforcement of any agreement that may be entered into.

We have recently seen on the streets of South Korea our friends, the South Koreans, telling us they do not want us in their country anymore. Now that is a very bad turn of events because we have been great allies. We are great allies. We mean only to help South Korea to provide security assurances for their people.

What it does is tell Americans that if we are not wanted there, then perhaps we ought to leave. That is not the right message to be sending when stability in the region is so important to maintain. It would, of course, send the wrong signals to North Korea were we to begin pulling our troops out of South Korea. That is not the solution now. Perhaps someday it will be. If South Korea does not want the United States to remain, obviously we should not remain, but the right time to do this is after this crisis is resolved, not in the middle of the crisis.

There is a lot hanging in the balance. It seems to me when we analyze the situation in Iraq and in Korea, we have to appreciate that they are two totally different situations. There are some parallels. Both countries are part of the axis of evil. Both represent threats to the United States and other nations in the world. They both have to be dealt with, but they have to be dealt with in different ways. There is no confusion in the administration policy in this regard. There is no conflict. This is not a matter of having disparate policies. It is merely a matter of recognizing that it is a complex world and what works in one particular place may not work in another particular place.

That is why we have the two different policies, both of which I hope will involve the international community of nations. At the end of the day, the United States has to have a clear-eyed policy of its own, one that we are able to apply in a way that will help to protect our own national security. That is why I support what the administration and President Bush have been

trying to accomplish in bringing the situation in Iraq to the point where we can conclude one way or the other that Saddam Hussein has complied with the international obligations he agreed to, and bring that matter to a conclusion to enforce those agreements, while at the same time preparing to resolve the situation in North Korea in a way that will not break out in some kind of military conflict but will result in a situation in which North Korea has dismantled its nuclear program, its weapons of mass destruction proliferation program, and its missile development program in an enforceable and verifiable way.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mrs. DOLE). The Senator from Nevada.

EXTENSION OF MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. REID. Madam President, morning business expired at 2:30. Senator DOMENICI is in the Chamber, as well as Senator MURRAY, and there are two Republicans on the floor. Does Senator DOMENICI wish to be recognized speak?

Mr. DOMENICI. That is what I came down for.

Mr. REID. For how long?

Mr. DOMENICI. About 7 minutes.

Mr. REID. I ask unanimous consent that morning business be extended to allow Senator DOMENICI to speak for 10 minutes and Senator MURRAY for 10 minutes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The Senator from New Mexico.

THE ECONOMY

Mr. DOMENICI. Madam President, I note that we have a little time before we are hopefully going to move on to the appropriations bills. I am very hopeful that the appropriations leaders, under the leadership of our new leader and Senator DASCHLE, will come forward with an approach that will permit us to wind up the business from last year that we have not finished yet.

That brings to mind the business of the year we are in, which we should be working on but cannot because we have not finished last year's work. So that is why we are doing it now.

The President of the United States is going to speak to the American people a few nights from now, and what most Presidents do, and the Cabinet members who work for the President, is sometime before the State of the Union they start talking to the American people about the principal problems that our Nation has and they throw out the ideas they are considering.

Consistent with that, everyone knows the American economy is, at best, a growth economy without new jobs or an American economy that has not come out of a recession. It looks as though it is the former rather than the latter, because if our method of measuring things is correct, we are growing. That is, the gross domestic product is getting a little bigger every month and in a year it will be significantly bigger.

Let us start by defining how big is the gross domestic product. The sum total of all actions that are worth anything in America, that is the gross domestic product: $10 trillion. We cannot even understand how big $10 trillion is. Later in the year, we will compare it with other countries'. I surmise it probably is big enough so that it is bigger than all of Europe's. We could probably add in China, South America, and a couple of more countries, and it is probably still bigger than that.

For about 10 years, the economy not only was growing but it was adding jobs. As that happened, it miraculously started producing substantially more revenue than we had predicted.

Nobody has come to the floor nor have I heard anybody nationally tell us why it produced so much more revenue than we anticipated. Revenue is a substitute word for taxes, tax receipts. We did not know why, but it produced billions of dollars in taxes that we did not expect. So that is why we got a balanced budget ahead of schedule; tax revenue came in about $60 billion more than we expected. So we got a balanced budget 3 years before we predicted, for which we all took credit. President Clinton took credit. Budget Committee Chairman DOMENICI took credit. Everybody took credit. I was chairman of the Budget Committee and we got four balanced budgets. Most of it came because we held expenditures down rather reasonably—not as much as we should have, but the revenues came in rather soundly on the high side.

Then what happened was the economy went through one of the smallest recessions in modern times. By that I mean, how many months did the economy stay in the red in terms of the growth in domestic product? How long was it shrinking instead of growing? If it shrinks for very long, people go out of work, companies do not sell their product. In other words, things that create wealth are not happening when it is shrinking.

So it was shrinking, but only for a short period of time, and then the measurement of the growth started going up. As a matter of fact, right now we are told that the economy is growing at about 3.5 or 4 percent. But people in this economy are not being hired, so unemployment is not going down, it is going up slightly.

For those who say how bad it is, obviously it is terrible when any American is out of work, but 6.1 or 6.2 percent unemployment is seen as high unemployment only in the last 12 or 15 years. Prior to that, 6, 6.5, 7 percent was pretty good in the American economy. We have grown to expect better of it, but certainly it is not in a state of depression. People in this economy are not being hired because something is happening internally that is different. It may be the huge drop in the stock market has something to do with it.

We cannot say that for certain. People do not want to believe that. Powerful thinkers say it really is not, but I think probably it does have something to do with it.

In addition, investment by businesses produces wealth, so they can hire more people. What do I mean? A filling station owner buys another filling station and invests $350,000, and he hires 12 full-time people. That is an increase. To get there, he had to put money in it. Money is not being invested in new actions that cause people to be employed.

What we have to do is take this giant economy, $10 trillion, and give it a kick by putting some more money into it. That will make these transactions start moving again. Anyone who comes to the Senate saying, let's have a tiny package, the President's package of $600 billion over 10 years is too much; so, what do you want? Say, $100 billion. Of that, how much goes into the economy to be spent? Well, $60 billion. And you think $60 billion will kick the economy so it will grow $10 trillion with $60 billion? The economy will not even know it happened. $60 billion is a mouse. The economy does not need a mouse giving it a kick. The economy needs an elephant and a donkey and some cars to run into it, give it a real kick. It has to have real money, not little tiny boxes of raisins.

One time someone wanted to start the economy up, some president wanted to give everyone a bit of money and it was so small that one Senator said, don't bother with it. The Internal Revenue can just get up on top of buildings and drop $50 bills and people will pick them up. Sure, they will spend them. That is the real way to stimulate the economy. Of course, we did not do that.

I am talking about how much. The President's numbers of $660 to $700 billion over 10 years is said by Senators on that side to be way too much. Way too much for what? The deficit will get too big. Would you like the economy to stay like it is, in a state of neutrality where it is not generating any revenue? If that is the case and you want to get into balance, you have to cut everything 10 or 15 percent. America last reduced its budget in a recessionary period when Hoover was president. That is now known as Hooverism. Or Hoover economics. Great man. Solid economist. Great geologist. A great idea. Except when the economy is not going, you do not cut the budget, you spend on the budget or you cut taxes.

We will be spending, do not worry, because we are in a war. But you have to put tax cuts in place so the Government puts money in the hands of people; money they would not otherwise get. If they are already going to get it, you do not give it to them because that money is already in the economy. So you give them money they are not going to otherwise get. Cut their taxes, change the marriage tax penalty so they keep more money, reduce the brackets so you are in a lower bracket

and you keep more money from withholding, and if you are a businessman you do not spend so much.

I urge Senators, particularly on our side of the aisle, if they want to express their concerns about certain items in the President's tax package, so be it. But clearly we ought to keep our minds open to the size of the package needed. Republicans should not come out of this Congress on the side of being cautious about stimulating the economy. We should come out of this session saying, if people want to be cautious, let it be them. If the economy does not get better, they did it. We should forget that and go with a big package that is apt to give the economy a real kick. Nobody knows the exact numbers. Nobody knows if $600 billion, with $150 billion in the first year, is right or too much. But clearly we ought to not be so cautious that we do not do enough. If that is the case, the tax cut will be wasted, the deficit will not change, and we will need more stimulus the next year.

I say to those who want the economy not only to grow but to create jobs, keep your powder dry on the size of the stimulus. It ought to be big, not little. It ought to get into the hands of the maximum number of people as early as possible. If there is some way to generate interest, real, genuine interest, in investing on the part of the public, do it.

For instance, perhaps people could depreciate equipment they bought. Buy a car, depreciate it in 3 years. Let consumers depreciate in one year, they might buy a car every year. That is a bottom line entry. This is in the President's package. One of them is in; accelerated depreciation.

I suggest on our side if we want to get the President's package, and if Democrats want to stimulate the economy, to produce jobs, we should work with the President and with the Budget Committee. The new Budget Chairman is DON NICKLES. I did that for 17 years and now I will try something else. But, I will help him do that, like a lot of other people.

That blueprint picture ought to end up reflecting people in the Senate who are concerned about jobs for people. So much talk about rich versus poor. If you are not for help with jobs, I don't know who you are for. If you are for a packaging that does nothing to create new jobs, who are you for? We want to be for a package, and I hope everyone does, that creates jobs and maximizes opportunity to create activity within this gross domestic product, that will, through new motion, create investment and jobs.

I yield the floor.

EXTENSION OF MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. DOMENICI. I ask unanimous consent the period for morning business be extended until 3:30, with the time equally divided and Senators permitted to speak for up to 10 minutes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Washington.

Mrs. MURRAY. Madam President, the people of my home State of Washington are hurting in every corner of my State. Families are concerned about what the future will bring. In the last 2 years alone in my home State of Washington, we have faced an earthquake, an energy crisis, the bursting of the high tech bubble, the departure of Boeing, the loss of thousands of jobs, and now we face a State budget deficit of $2.5 billion which could easily translate into major cuts in education, health care, and infrastructure.

For much of the last 2 years, Washington State was ranked either first or second in the nation in unemployment rates. We have lost a staggering 74,000 jobs in the last 18 months. These are sobering numbers. Behind every one of these statistics is a man or a woman who is trying to support their family, keep food on the table and a roof over their head.

Throughout our country the economic picture is just as bleak. The United States has lost 2.1 million private sector jobs since January of 2001. Despite the President's mammoth $1.7 trillion tax cut last year, the economy is continuing to sputter and Americans are continuing to lose their jobs. When the President signed that tax cut he said it would ''provide an important boost at an important time for our economy.''

That was 20 months ago, May 16, 2001. What are the results? In December alone, 101,000 more Americans lost their jobs through no fault of their own. These fellow citizens are now out of work and many now are without health care. Health care is the unmentioned but painful reality of job loss for many. Since most Americans get their health insurance through their only employer, many Americans have also lost their health care coverage. In Washington State alone, 156,000 families have lost their health care in the last 2 years. That is an increase of 27.4 percent. Today, a staggering figure of Washingtonians are without health insurance. The glimmer of hope should be that we are providing good schools and learning opportunities to educate our young people for jobs in the future. Unfortunately, the President has proposed cutting funds for education at a time when these investments are now more important than ever. Everyone in my State would agree we need to get this economy back on track. We need to do it right.

Today, despite the fact that the President's last tax cut has yet to create any net new jobs, the administration is pushing another massive tax cut under the claim of stimulus.

Except this time, the Nation is back in deficit spending. According to private economists quoted in Friday's Washington Post, the U.S. could be facing deficits as high as $350 billion next year. We haven't seen deficits that high since the first Bush Administration posted a $290 billion deficit in 1992.

On top of that, we have incredible security needs at home and abroad.

We have increased needs in spending for defense, for homeland security, for border security and health care.

But this week the White House has proposed an economic plan that will blow a hole in the national debt, costing more than $6709 billion over 10 years. And the interest costs will add billions more.

I am deeply concerned that the President's plan is a disaster for the Federal budget and for our long-term responsibilities to our country to promote national security, homeland security, and economic security.

I thought the Bush plan was billed as an economic stimulus plan to get our economy moving. But when I look at this proposed plan I see it is heavily titled toward the wealthiest Americans.

While giving very little to average Americans, the plan give a $90,000 tax break to every millionaire, and these are the people least likely to need to spend an additional dollar of income and stimulate the economy.

I just don't see how the Bush plan will work. Eliminating the tax on dividends won't stimulate the economy in the short term. The total cost of the cuts is $670 billion, but less than $100 billion comes in the first year—which is when the economy needs it most.

It overwhelmingly benefits the wealthiest investors while providing little for most people in my State who are hurting. And it will do long-term fiscal damage with its $670 billion dollar price tag.

As I see it, the only thing this plan will stimulate is our deficit. It will add to the mountain of debt that we are forcing on our children to pay back later. It is a trickle-down plan that our President's father once called ''Voodoo Economics.''

I believe that if Congress is going to pass a tax cut, then it should be a plan that actually helps the economy and should do four things:

First, it should actually help the economy get moving again. I agree with Senator BAUCUS's proposals to increase the amount of money small businesses can deduct for investment in new equipment, and to enhance the bonus depreciation provision in last year's stimulus bill. This will actually help businesses create new jobs.

Second, it should address unemployment benefits. The President and his allies finally reversed themselves last week and gave in to the urgent need to provide some relief to the folks who need help the most. This will help thousands in my State to keep paying the bills until jobs are available again.

Third, it should help Washington State—and all States—deal with huge budget problems. The States do not have the luxury of deficit spending even if they are hit by what the President calls the trifecta of war, recession and national emergency.

Our States are having to deal with $70 billion in deficits by cutting funding for education, health care, transportation and other critical needs.

The people in my State need a safety net now to help get them back on their feet, and that safety net relies on states having adequate funding. We need to help the States get through this critical time.

Last, it should not blow an even larger hole in the Federal budget. Keeping our military strong, tracking down terrorists, defending our homeland, giving our young people a good education, making health care more affordable, and building infrastructure are the types of priorities that the Bush plan will crowd out.

I hope that my friends on the other side of the aisle and at the other end of Pennsylvania Avenue will listen to the hardworking Americans outside the beltway. I hope that they will work with us to get a real, responsible and effective stimulus plan to get America's economy moving again.

When my father was called upon during the Second World War, he was proud to serve his country. He earned the Purple Heart as one of the first G.I.'s to land at Okinawa.

Today we are engaged in a war on terrorism and on the brink of another. But rather than being asked to sacrifice, we are asked how much we want our taxes cut.

I visited Fort Lewis, McChord Air Force Base, and Everett Naval Station during the recent break. These young men and women are serving our country are working so hard to protect our security. Their families are being asked to sacrifice, as these men and women prepare to deploy.

It is amazing that at the very time we are asking these troops to leave their families and head overseas to respond to a foreign crisis, we are asking for a tax cut at home that puts our budget in crisis.

It is hard for me to imagine how a private first class making $16,000 a year is going to benefit from this tax cut. Yet he—or she—is prepared to make the ultimate sacrifice to protect America's national security.

America's defense needs, our homeland security needs, our education and health care needs will be jeopardized by the massive new Bush tax cut.

What America needs now is not a plan to stimulate the deficit, but a real plan to stimulate our economy and put Americans back to work.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Michigan.

Ms. STABENOW. Madam President, I first thank my colleague from Washington State for her eloquence, standing up for those working Americans, middle class Americans, those on the front lines who are being asked to put their lives on the line in defense of our country and our freedoms. I appreciate very much her comments and would like to associate myself with her comments today.

Ms. MURRAY. I thank the Senator.

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN ADMISSION POLICY

Ms. STABENOW. Madam President, I rise to express my deep disappointment at news reports today that indicate the Bush administration will try to overturn the admissions policy at the University of Michigan, in my great State. As many people know, the Supreme Court will soon hear a case that will decide the future of racial diversity in all institutions of higher education. The University of Michigan's admissions policy so far has been upheld by the 6th Circuit Court of Appeals as constitutional. Unfortunately, those who want to dismantle all admissions programs that consider race have taken this all the way to the Supreme Court.

It is important to note this case is not about racial quotas. Let me say that again. It is important to note this case is not about racial quotas. The University of Michigan does not have racial quotas for admission. I am opposed to racial quotas and this, in fact, has been the law of the land since the Supreme Court's decision in the Bakke case in 1978.

The University of Michigan's undergraduate admissions policy simply takes into account student diversity as one of many factors that are considered for admission. Incidentally, the most important factors for admission are the applicant's grade point average and test scores. Race is one factor of diversity, but it is not the only factor. I think this oftentimes is missed in the discussion about the university's policies and what affirmative action means. There are several other factors the university considers, including if the applicant comes from a socially or economically disadvantaged background, if the applicant is a white student from a majority minority high school, if the applicant comes from an underrepresented community, such as one of Michigan's many rural communities throughout northern Michigan, southern Michigan, up in the Upper Peninsula, or if the applicant is an athlete.

I think it is important to emphasize there is a category where there are certain points that are given and you can either be given points as an athlete or points for racial diversity or points for other kinds of categories—not all of them but one. Certainly, there are a number of factors that are considered in this process to create a balanced student body for the university.

The university considers a long list of factors, including if the applicant is a child of an alumni or if he or she has written a terrific essay. So there are many factors.

All of these factors help the University of Michigan select a diverse, well-rounded student body that is not just racially diverse but economically and geographically diverse as well.

Do we not believe that students from our small towns and rural communities add a unique and valuable perspective to our academic institutions? What about our students who come from economically disadvantaged backgrounds?

I know many Michigan families in the Upper Peninsula who lost their jobs because of the iron mines closing. Don't their children deserve an equal opportunity to attend one of the State's best academic institutions, and in fact I would argue one of the best in the Nation?

I might add that my son, Todd, is also an alumni of the great University of Michigan.

This debate is much greater than the admissions policy of one university. This is about whether we are going to have equal opportunity for all Americans. This is about whether we support policies that help provide the opportunity for Americans of all backgrounds to have a chance at the American dream regardless of where they live, regardless of their ethnic background and their religious background, or whether they are male or female, whether they are an athlete or not a good athlete—a wide variety of factors that go into making those decisions. And shouldn't all young people have the opportunity?

We already have policies called veterans preferences to help our veterans. I certainly am very supportive of doing that. We have set aside programs for women-owned and minority-owned small businesses and some categories for small businesses in general. There are certainly preferences that make good sense in public policy.

Shouldn't we also give a helping hand to all young people who want to go to college to be able to create the brainpower to drive the economic engine of this country with new innovations and new opportunities to continue forward an American economy that is as strong as it can be?

President Bush's decision to try to dismantle the University of Michigan's admissions policy comes at a very tough time for our Nation's minority community. Over the past month, the Republican Party has undergone a makeover—a change in leadership. But it would be very unfortunate if it is a change in style and not of substance.

Despite the White House's recent proclamation of issues that impact our minority community, I was very disheartened to see that they immediately renominated Charles Pickering to the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals despite his controversial record on civil rights and his defense of someone convicted of burning a cross on the lawn of an interracial family.

There has been no commitment by this administration to support hate crimes legislation or legislation to prevent racial profiling. There has not been a commitment to fully fund election reform measures to ensure that minority voters are not disenfranchised as they were in the 2000 election.

Unfortunately, this administration seems to be all talk and no action. We

need to come together in a bipartisan way to act and not just to talk. On the one hand, the President talks about the importance of expanding opportunities to all Americans. And we all talk of that, and that certainly is something with which I agree, but the administration's policies do not back up this rhetoric.

There is still time for the President to file a brief in the Supreme Court case—one that supports the University of Michigan's admissions policy. I urge him to do so. Now is the time for us to come together and work together to make sure there is opportunity and access to our great institutions of higher learning in this country and that educational opportunities are available to every young person and to every American. I urge the President to reconsider the course that he appears to be taking and to join with us who understand the policy of the University of Michigan and to understand the importance of every young person having the opportunity to go to college.

I yield the floor.

Madam President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Ms. STABENOW. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Ms. STABENOW. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the time during further quorum calls be evenly divided on both sides.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Ms. STABENOW. Madam President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. REID. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING'S BIRTHDAY AND CIVIL RIGHTS

Mr. REID. Madam President, when I finished law school, I went back to Las Vegas. One of the first opportunities I had to do something socially was to listen to Martin Luther King speak at the old Las Vegas Convention Center. As I look back, that was really a good choice that I made. I am so fortunate that I, over the years, have been able to hear stirring speeches by people on this floor, by the finest extemporaneous speakers I have ever heard, Henry Cisneros, and Dr. Martin Luther King.

The reason I mention that is because that is a special day in my life. This Monday we are celebrating a national holiday, the birthday of the man who I listened to in Las Vegas, Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.

This year, in particular, with controversial remarks and votes related to issues of race having affected this body itself, it is important that we reflect on the life, legacy, and the message of Dr. King.

The Senate may not be in session next week—it may be; it may not be—it certainly will not be in session on Monday, so I would like to share some of my thoughts on this subject this afternoon.

In one of his famous, stirring speeches, Dr. King shared with us his dream for American society. I was working as a Capitol policeman here in Washington when he gave that speech. I was in law school. I can remember the buses. I had never seen so many buses. Hundreds and hundreds of buses came here. And, of course, he gave that famous speech.

Despite the suffering he individually endured and African Americans, as a group, have experienced, Dr. King articulated hope, optimism, and encouragement. He spoke of an America in which all people were united, free, and equal, and of a time when people were not discriminated against or limited because of their race or ethnicity or religion.

Today we are closer to that place and time because of his efforts, accomplishments, and sacrifices, and that of countless other African Americans. These men and women confronted enormous obstacles to make life better not only for African Americans but for all Americans.

America has made great strides in improving the status of ethnic and racial minorities. Today, African Americans are leaders in our communities, the arts, sciences, business, and world affairs. We no longer accept legal discrimination in America in any form. We no longer allow the use of poll taxes that prohibit African Americans from voting. We no longer tolerate discrimination in public accommodations such as water fountains, lunch counters, movie houses.

In addition to making political, legal, and social gains, Blacks are now enjoying unprecedented economic success. African-American unemployment and poverty levels are at record lows. There continues to be a significant rise in African-American homeownership and a dramatic increase in loans to African-American entrepreneurs.

We must be aware, though, that the slumping economy the past 2 years has threatened to undo much of the progress, and its impact is disproportionately felt by people of color. I talked about one of those issues this morning; that is, 34 percent of African-American teenagers are unemployed. They want to find jobs.

So despite all of our progress as a society expanding opportunities for all, we can do much better. We have a lot more to do and challenges we have to overcome. The population of Blacks and other minorities continues to increase and flourish in Nevada and across America. But African Americans often lack the services and resources they need to receive a quality education and, in turn, achieve a better place in our society.

Almost half a century after Brown v. Board of Education, most minority students still attend schools that are predominantly minority. On average, they are in larger classes, have older books, receive less challenging lessons, and have teachers with less training in the subject being taught.

Fortunately, Congress passed a bipartisan Leave No Child Behind education reform package, which became the law of the land last year, to correct certain inequities by making sure well-trained teachers are in every classroom, setting higher standards for all students, and providing schools with resources to meet these new standards.

To continue improving the quality of education, expanding opportunities for all Americans, our next step must be to raise the standards for safety, character, and discipline in our schools and to fulfill the promise of our education reform. To do this, we must have a budget that comes from the White House that doesn't skimp on funding for our schools. Passing a bill that says leave no child behind is good, but we are leaving many children behind if we don't provide the funding.

There are some schools, because of a lack of funds, that are going on 4-day school weeks. I don't know of a school district in America—I am sure there are some—that is not having tremendous funding problems. The fifth or sixth largest school district in America is Las Vegas, Clark County, some 250, 260,000 students. That school district has deep financial problems. Many of these problems are a result of the unfunded mandate that we passed on to the school district in Clark County and other school districts around America with Leave No Child Behind. They are required to do things, and we have not provided resources to help them.

While we have made substantial progress, Blacks still lag behind financially and are disproportionately represented among America's poor. Congress should increase the minimum wage, not only to help youths and African Americans but all of our Nation's citizens, especially single mothers, who benefit more than any other group. In addition, providing unemployment and health care benefits for those who have been hindered by the recession will help dislocated workers and their families get back on their feet and continue to improve their lives. We also need to find creative, effective ways to narrow the earnings gap between Whites and African Americans.

Making these improvements will take the dedication of all Americans. Our Nation's efforts to recover from the tragedy of September 11 remind us that by working together, we become a

stronger America. We must join to continue fighting to make sure all Americans enjoy equal opportunities for justice, quality education, and economic prosperity. To say that a child has the ability to be educated is not a truism if that education does not include adequate funding.

Sadly, some pay only lipservice to the legacy of Martin Luther King, Jr. They even use his own words as a defense for opposing policies and programs that would advance his goals. In this year, 2003, it is not enough to quote Martin Luther King, Jr., or to say the right thing or avoid saying the wrong thing. Actions speak louder than words, even words as powerful as his. While we certainly remember Dr. King as an articulate speaker, it was not what he said, it was his actions that were more important—nonviolent actions of organizing, educating, motivating, demonstrating—that achieved the real results.

So if we are to truly and fully honor Dr. King and, even more, if we are truly and fully motivated to improve race relations in this great country of ours, we want America to live up to its democratic ideals. If we want all of our people to have equal opportunity, freedom, justice, prosperity, security, and peace, we must pass civil rights legislation, fund programs that help level the playing field, and appoint judges whose records show a commitment to tolerance and fairness.

I am proud of the Democratic Party's longstanding commitment to civil rights. We have recognized that we must take additional steps, though, to advance and protect civil rights in the future for all Americans. We cannot stand on the laurels of what we have done in the past; we must move forward.

We have developed a package of civil rights legislation known as the Equal Rights and Equal Dignity for Americans Act. This comprehensive legislation includes measures to expand hate crimes protections, strengthen the enforcement of existing civil rights laws, support legal representation for indigent Americans, respond to the injustice of racial profiling, address pay inequities between men and women, protect individuals against genetic discrimination, prohibit employment discrimination based on sexual orientation, prohibit military and civilian personnel from collecting intelligence information about U.S. citizens, and fully fund election reforms passed last year.

During the most recent elections, I was troubled by what we learned took place in the last few days of the election and some we didn't learn about until after the election. Here are examples of the 2002 elections, where there were efforts made by the Republican Party and Republican candidates to harass and intimidate minority voters in an effort to reduce the number of people of color from voting.

Regarding Louisiana, this is from the New York Times, headlined ''GOP 'Engineered and Fueled' Runoff Campaign'':

[Louisiana GOP candidate Suzie Haik] Terrell, whose campaign was engineered and fueled by the White House, had the momentum going into today's runoff election. * * * the Republicans did their best to suppress the black vote so crucial to Ms. Landrieu's fortunes.

That is the article dated December 8.

MISINFORMATION FLIERS POSTED IN LOUISIANA PUBLIC HOUSING PROJECTS FALSIFIED ELECTION DATE

The Times-Picayune reported, One of the most blatant attempts to keep African-Americans from voting was an unsigned pamphlet that the Landrieu campaign said was circulated in New Orleans public housing complexes just before the runoff. The document said: ''Vote!!! Bad Weather? No problem!!! If the weather is uncomfortable on election day (Saturday December 7th) Remember you can wait and cast your ballot on Tuesday December 10th.'' Anyone who waited past Saturday, however, missed the chance to vote.

This appeared in the Times-Picayune of 12/12/02:

LOUISIANA GOP PAID FOR SIGNS TO DISCOURAGE AFRICAN AMERICANS FROM VOTING

The Louisiana Republican Party admitted to paying for signs aimed at discouraging African-Americans from voting. The signs said: ''Mary, if you don't respect us, don't expect us.'' According to the New York Times, ''The Republicans paid black youths $75 today to hold the signs aloft on street corners in black neighborhoods.'' That was the Times-Picayune and the New York Times. The Times-Picayune is dated December 12 and the New York Times is dated December 8.

Madam President, it is 3:30. Morning business is to expire. I ask unanimous consent that I be allowed to continue for another 10 minutes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. REID. If the majority comes to the floor, I will be happy to step aside.

Continuing to quote:

ARKANSAS: POLL WATCHERS ENGAGE IN AFRICAN-AMERICAN VOTER INTIMIDATION

On October 23, 2002, five Republican poll watchers, including two staff members of Senator Tim Hutchinson's office, were present at the courthouse in Pine Bluff, Arkansas—a heavily Democratic area—for the first day of early voting. They allegedly focused exclusively on African Americans, asking them for identification and taking photographs. They claimed to be ''targeting anybody who does not have an ID to prove who they say they are.'' Trey Ashcroft, chairperson of the Jefferson County Democratic Party and the Jefferson County Election Commission, said the tactics caused some frustrated black voters to not vote. They are trying to intimidate African-American voters into not voting.'' Guy Cecil, a Democrat coordinating national efforts with Arkansas campaigns, said. ''They were literally going up to them and saying, 'Before you vote, I want to see your identification.' '' Cecil said that under Arkansas law poll watchers could not confront voters. Local law enforcement officials escorted the poll watchers out, but they later returned.

2002: RNC CREATES LAWYERS' GROUP TO PROMOTE ''BALLOT SECURITY & INTEGRITY''

The newly-created Republican National Lawyer Association (RNLA) convened in San Antonio, Texas in August 2002, to ''teach Republicans from all over the U.S. about preserving and protecting the integrity of elections.'' They touted the event as a ''landmark political forum'' focusing on pre-election, election day, and post-election topics. On their Web site, they tout that ''almost 200 lawyers from over 20 states attended.'' Their efforts, ''at the request of'' the RNC and ''various'' state parties, involve ''conducting and organizing ballot integrity training across the country.'' The group is ''sending its members out to targeted districts and areas where voter fraud is a concern or has historically been a problem to make sure that ALL registered and qualified voters have an opportunity to cast a ballot and that individuals not registered or qualified should not be permitted to vote.'' The group's president, Craig Burkhardt, urges that the Republican lawyers engage in ''targeted, effective advocacy.'' The RNLA web sit lists several hundred attorneys affiliated with the Republican Party, including 84 from across the country who specialize in election law.

NEW JERSEY: GOP DRAFTS PLAN TO INTIMIDATE HISPANICS WITH CADRE OF ''LATINO LAWYERS''

At an October 28, 2002 hearing in Newark, New Jersey federal court, state Democrats alleged that the state GOP's Election Day plan to intimidate Latino voters violated a twenty year-old consent decree. In that decree, Republicans pledged they would not intimidate minority voters after a controversy involving a 1981 ''ballot security task force''. Democrats provided evidence of an email soliciting ''Latino Lawyers & Others,'' described as an ''aggressive campaign'' to ''ensure ballot fairness''. The email was allegedly sent by a staff member of Republican Senate candidate Doug Forrester. Zulima Farber, arguing for the state Democratic Party, said the email suggested a plan to suppress the New Jersey Latino vote. The GOP has countered that the Democrats' attacks are ''completely without merit'' but acknowledged they plan to post about 70 attorneys in heavily Democratic districts to ''make sure nonregistered voters are not allowed to cast ballots.'' Forrester's election lawyer, Bill Baroni, also notes that the email was not initially addressed to Latino lawyers. Another hearing has been scheduled.

TEXAS: REPUBLICAN POLL WATCHERS EJECTED FOR VOTER INTIMIDATION

The *Brownsville Herald* reports, ''Two poll watchers representing Republican U.S. Senate candidate John Cornyn have been removed from their polling places amid further accusations of voter intimidation in Hidalgo County. The decision to eject the two GOP workers, one watching early voting in McAllen and the other in Edinburg, was initially made by early voting supervisors Thursday and confirmed Friday by Teresa Navarro, Hidalgo county's elections administrator. . . . In an alleged incident at the Palmer Pavilion in McAllen, a voter reported [ejected GOP poll watcher Joseph] Hopkins to an early voting supervisor for making a 'racist remark.' The voter, who knew Hopkins, asked what he was doing there. Hopkins is said to have jokingly replied, 'I'm just a poll watcher but I do not see many Poles. I just see a lot of Mexicans.' In the other alleged incident, at an early voting station within the Elections Department Office in Edinburg, poll watcher [Laura] Mason was reported for 'repeatedly talking to and harassing' voters. An elderly Hispanic voter was said to have been reduced to tears after being 'confronted' by Mason.

NEW MEXICO: REPUBLICAN PARTY OF NEW MEXICO SENT FALSE MAILER TO VOTERS

The Republican Party of New Mexico sent mailers that incorrectly discouraged citizens

from voting a straight party ticket in order to benefit GOP candidates. The mailer said, ''Notice to Voters. Do not vote using the Straight Party Button on your polling machine. This button cancels out any individual votes cast. In the past election, this button deprived many candidates of the votes they earned from people like you.'' In New Mexico voters are able to ''cast a straight party ticket and then vote for individual candidates of the other party,'' the Las Cruces Sun News reported. Denise Lamb of the Bureau of Elections said, ''its despicable that people would try to misinform voters to win an election.''

PENNSYLVANIA: GOP CONGRESSMAN ISSUED POLL WATCHER PACKET WITH WRONG INFORMATION.

According to a Lebanon Daily News Editorial, ''[Rep. George] Gekas, a Harrisburg Republican, has distributed among county officials and volunteers an 18-page manual that includes a section about 'challenging a voter.' That's right: Gekas volunteers aren't just going to challenge absentee ballots, but are going to try to block some people who show up at the polls from casting votes. Even more worrisome is the legal advice that 'challenging a voter' offers to GOP volunteers. The Gekas pamphlet contains some legal errors that may encourage Republican volunteers to lodge false and misleading protests against voters' rights. . . . The Gekas poll-watching strategy constitutes an embarrassment for the GOP. Republicans seem determined to frighten voters rather than competed in the arena of ideas. Gekas and his allies should disavow their planned attempt to discourage people from exercising the federal franchise. They would do better to welcome voters to the polls.''

MARYLAND: MAILER CIRCULATED TO AFRICAN-AMERICANS SPREAD FALSE VOTING INFORMATION

In Baltimore, MD as unsigned flier circulated in African-American neighborhoods spread false information aimed at suppressing voter turnout. The flier read: ''Urgent Notice. Come out to vote on November 6th. Before you come to vote make sure you pay your parking tickets, motor vehicle tickets, overdue rent and most important any warrants.''

Mr. President, the Republican actions during the last election are not in keeping with the legacy of Martin Luther King.

EXTENSION OF MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. MCCONNELL. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the period for morning business be extended until 4:30, with the time equally divided, with Senators permitted to speak therein for up to 10 minutes each.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. MCCONNELL. Madam President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. REID. I ask unanimous consent the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. CORNYN). Is there objection? If there is no objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I have spoken to Senator BYRD and Senator DASCHLE, and Senator BYRD had a meeting with Senator STEVENS. I think we are at a point real quickly where the two leaders will come to the floor with Senator BYRD and Senator STEVENS and do something on the appropriations process. I would alert everybody, they should not plan any real long speeches—my friend said he has not—because I think we are going to be able to go, pretty soon, to the appropriations bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Nevada.

COMMEMORATION OF MARTIN LUTHER KING JR.'S BIRTHDAY

Mr. ENSIGN. Mr. President, ''What are you doing for others?'' It is in the spirit of this simple question that Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., lived and died. Can you imagine if every person started each day with such a challenge? If before we thought about what clothes we would wear or what food we would eat or what meetings we had scheduled, we asked ourselves, ''What are you doing for others?''

These weren't just words to Dr. King. He walked the walk. And his walk often took place in neighborhoods where he was stoned by angry crowds, in jail cells where he was imprisoned, and in cities where he was despised. But every morning he woke up with the attitude that he was here to serve others, and he believed that everyone was capable of doing the same. He once said in a sermon that, ''Everybody can be great, because everybody can serve.'' The only requirements to serve, according to King, were ''. . . a heart full of grace, a soul generated by love . . .''.

For the 39 years that Dr. King graced this world, he led by example. And for the almost 35 years since his death, his legacy has continued to light a path to love, tolerance, reconciliation, and equality.

As well lit as he left that path, we still continue to stumble. That is why celebrating Dr. King's mission, even if just one day a year, is so necessary. We must remind ourselves how important it is for us to keep working toward a Nation that promotes opportunity for all while celebrating our unique differences.

Race relations in American have come a long way since almost 40 years ago when Dr. King penned his ''Letter from a Birmingham Jail'' after demonstrating against the segregation of restaurants. He wrote:

> We have waited for more than 340 years for our constitutional and God-given rights. Perhaps it is easy for those who have never felt the stinging darts of segregation to say, ''Wait.'' But when you have seen vicious mobs lynch your mothers and fathers at will and drown your sisters and brothers at whim * * * when you take a cross-country drive and find it necessary to sleep night after night in the uncomfortable corners of your automobile because no motel will accept you * * * when you are humiliated day in and day out by nagging signs reading ''white'' and ''colored,'' then you will understand why we find it difficult to wait.

A lot has changed since then, but in 2003, Dr. King's work is still not complete. Opportunity is not available to all, and we have not fully succeeded at respecting each other's differences.

As we honor the life of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., we are reminded that he lived to love others and serve others as a pastor, a champion of equality, and a leader of freedom.

He lost his life while on a mission to leave his children, and all our children, a better world. We owe it to him to continue down that path to love, tolerance, reconciliation, and equality, for only when we reach the end will his work have been completed.

Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. DASCHLE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. BURNS). Without objection, it is so ordered.

A WATERSHED MOMENT FOR THE ADMINISTRATION

Mr. DASCHLE. Mr. President, I came to the floor to discuss two issues—one, the matter of civil rights and, secondly, the important matter of economic stimulus. I indicated that today was a watershed moment for this administration. They had to make a choice and, as they made that choice, they would be making history.

Well, I am now told they have made the choice. They have decided to side with those opponents of civil rights and diversity in coming down in opposition to the Michigan case. I am troubled and saddened by the news. This administration, just a month ago, indicated they were going to demonstrate their commitment to civil rights, a commitment to diversity. They were going to show by their actions their intentions and their resolve to continue to provide meaningful opportunity to minorities in this country. Once again, today, the administration has said it is as clearly by their actions as anyone can that they will continue to side with those opposed to civil rights and opposed to diversity in this country.

I don't know how the Supreme Court ultimately will decide, but I do know this: Unless we take real action, unless we show real leadership, unless we show by our actions that indeed we want to see real opportunity and meaningful respect for diversity in this country, nothing will change.

On occasion after occasion, in spite of their rhetoric, the administration has shown by their actions an insensitivity to civil rights and diversity. They showed it by renominating Judge Pickering; they have shown it by their inaction and apparent opposition to

hate crimes legislation; they have shown it by cutting funding on programs that would provide meaningful opportunities, especially in education, especially in those areas where with additional investment we could help those who are disenfranchised and disadvantaged; they have shown it in their rulings in the Justice Department; they have shown it on virtually every single occasion when actions spoke louder than words. But of all of the times they have shown it, I don't know that they could have shown it any more unequivocally than they have shown it this afternoon.

So as I said, I am troubled, disheartened, and I am still looking for evidence that this administration truly means what it says; that this administration is willing to support by actions, rather than just by its rhetoric, meaningful change in civil rights and diversity in this country today.

THE OMNIBUS APPROPRIATIONS BILL

Mr. DASCHLE. Mr. President, I note that we are about ready to move to the omnibus appropriations bill. I know Senator BYRD is on the floor and we are awaiting Senator STEVENS. I must say that we have not yet seen the bill. So it will be very difficult for us to speak to the bill or amend the bill until we have had an opportunity to see it. This is an unusual situation in that we are taking a bill that really represents 11 appropriations bills to the floor in this manner. But I, as Senator BYRD, believe it is important for us to continue to get our work done and to move this process along. So I will not object, of course, to moving to the bill.

It is my understanding that deep cuts were made in a number of areas—in fact, across the board—to accommodate investments in election reform, drought assistance, and maybe other things. But we will not know until we see it. We will certainly have amendments, as I noted this morning. We will amend the bill in ways we have expressed earlier. Senator BYRD will have amendments on homeland defense. We will have amendments on education. We will certainly have amendments relating to other shortcomings in the dramatic cuts that will be reflected in this bill.

This cut across the board is doubly troubling to us. It may mean a significant cut in funds for veterans, for kids, for transportation. Before we come to any final conclusion, obviously, we need to see the details. It is my hope that we can begin the debate, look at the legislation, and, as we become more knowledgeable about the bill itself, offer amendments.

So I expect that could begin this afternoon, and I look forward to seeing the bill just as soon as our Republican friends can share it with us.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Ms. COLLINS). The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. FRIST. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

UNANIMOUS CONSENT AGREEMENT—H.J. RES. 2

Mr. FRIST. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent the Senate now proceed to the consideration of H.J. Res. 2; further, that immediately upon the reporting of the bill Senator STEVENS be recognized in order to make his opening statement; I further ask unanimous consent that following the remarks of Senator STEVENS, Senator BYRD be recognized for an opening statement only; further, following those remarks, Senator STEVENS be recognized to offer an amendment; provided that the amendment be agreed to and be considered original text for the purpose of further amendment, with no points of order waived. I further ask unanimous consent that following any comments by Senator STEVENS, Senator BYRD be recognized in order to offer a first-degree amendment relating to homeland security; further, that when the Senate resumes consideration of the joint resolution tomorrow at 10 a.m., there be an additional 2 hours for debate, equally divided in the usual form, in relation to the pending Byrd amendment; provided further that following the use or yielding back of time, the Senate proceed to a vote in relation to the Byrd amendment with no second-degree amendments in order to the amendment prior to the vote. I would finally ask unanimous consent that following the disposition of any additional amendments and the completion of any additional debate, the resolution be read a third time and the Senate proceed to a vote on passage of the resolution, provided further that following passage, the Senate insist on its amendment, request a conference with the House, and the Chair be authorized to appoint conferees on the part of the Senate and that the conferees be the entire Appropriations Committee as proposed by the committee resolutions, with 15 Republicans and 14 Democratic members.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Mr. REID. Reserving the right to object, Madam President, on just a couple of housekeeping matters, I ask the majority leader, it appears we will have no morning business in the morning?

Mr. FRIST. That is correct.

Mr. REID. And it appears there will be no further rollcall votes tonight; the next vote will be tomorrow at noon.

Mr. FRIST. That is the understanding that is in the unanimous consent request.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the unanimous consent request? Without objection, it is so ordered.

MAJORITY PARTY APPOINTMENTS

Mr. FRIST. Madam President, let me also give my colleagues a very short update on progress made on the committee resolutions. As I said earlier, I think I said it last night and this morning, and I will say it once again, we are making progress. We are making progress, again, in a very cooperative, bipartisan way. I mentioned my previous conversations with the Democratic leader have set as our goal to have these committee resolutions passed as soon as possible, and everybody is working in good faith.

I am very hopeful that tonight—as they say, in 10 minutes, in 15, or in 30 minutes, but whenever final agreement is reached—I will come to the floor and I will be able to do that, and I expect to be able to do that by unanimous consent.

Again, it is confusing to people because we have the underlying committee resolutions. But by unanimous consent agreement, we are proceeding with this very important appropriations proposal and bill. I am glad we are addressing that. Again, we are making progress on that.

Mr. BYRD. Madam President, I would like to ask a question of either the manager of the bill or the majority leader.

According to the agreement, an up-or-down vote did not seem to be agreed to on the amendment.

Mr. STEVENS. No. We have agreed to have an up-or-down vote on the amendment.

Mr. BYRD. I thank the Senator.

CONCLUSION OF MORNING BUSINESS

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Morning business is now closed.

MAKING FURTHER CONTINUING APPROPRIATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 2003

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the resolution by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A joint resolution (H.J. Res 2) making further continuing appropriations for the fiscal year 2003, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the Senator from Alaska is recognized.

Mr. STEVENS. Madam President, because of the circumstances, I really don't have a prepared statement. I wish to outline for the Senate how we intend to proceed. We have been working for some time trying to obtain a process by which we could proceed to act on the 11 appropriations bills for the fiscal year 2003 which were not completed by the end of the last Congress.

I commend my good friend from West Virginia and his staff for assistance in working with us to work out this procedure. These bills that will soon be included in an omnibus amendment to

this continuing resolution are familiar to the Senate. We worked on them throughout the last year. And I wish to say that to the best of my knowledge the components of this bill, except for one portion, were worked on on a bipartisan basis by the staffs of the 11 subcommittees that handled these 11 bills. I can't say that there has been total agreement on the part of anybody as to what we have done, but we have proceeded to reduce the 11 bills that were involved to the amount of the President's request, which was $750.5 billion, plus an amount that is represented by a budget request for the fire items that are included in the bill of $825 million. In doing so, we come down considerably in many of these bills.

But I point out to the Senate that the Government has been operating under the CRs that have been passed since October 1. All of the agencies affected by these bills have been operating on the basis of the 2002 appropriations level—the enacted level of funds for those agencies. If we do not finish these bills now, they will continue to act under the 2002 level until obviously we do something to take us down to the end of this fiscal year.

I have taken the position that the sooner we can enact these 11 bills the better off all the agencies are, and the better off the Congress is because our job is to turn to the requirements of the law to deal with the fiscal year 2004 bills through the budget process and through the consideration of the 13 bills that we have in the Appropriations Committee through the individual subcommittees and get them done this year—God willing—according to the normal schedule and before September 30. We cannot do that if we labor over these bills intensively for a period of time.

I am pleased to say that everyone concerned has been very cooperative, and, above all, the members of the Appropriations Committee on both sides of the aisle have worked hard to get us where we are today.

The amendment that I will soon present contains not only that portion that I mentioned in terms of a series of bills but it contains the Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies appropriations for fiscal year 2003. It provides budget authority for Agriculture, rural development, and the nutritional programs.

There is in this bill $670.4 million—more than the President's request—and more than $1.1 billion more than 2002.

I have a whole series of highlights on this bill. I don't want to take the time of the Senate to outline the individual ones. We will do that as we proceed on the bill. There are definitely needs for the programs for each of these items.

The second bill we have is the Commerce, State, Justice and related agencies appropriations bill. Again, this is the recommendation of the subcommittee as adjusted by the process I just outlined. It is approximately $2.5 billion above the 2002 enacted funding level.

These, of course, are a series of highlights. I may later ask to put them all in the RECORD as part of my opening statement. I want to review these outlines later. I do not make that request now.

We also have the District of Columbia appropriations bill. It makes appropriations for the District of Columbia. It is an item that is substantially higher than the President's request. It is a total of $512 million in discretionary budget authority for the District of Columbia.

We have the energy and water appropriations bill. It recommends $26.164 billion for 2003. It exceeds the President's request by $649 million, and it exceeds the 2002 level by $900 million.

We have the foreign operations bill among the 11 included in this amendment. This bill is $221 million below the President's request. It is also below the fiscal year 2002 level by $73.5 million.

The Department of the Interior bill provides $19.18 billion in total discretionary budget authority—an increase of $641 million over the enacted level of 2002. It is $36 million over the President's budget request for 2003.

The Labor-Health and Human Services bill deals with the President's request, which was $131.9 billion. This bill as recommended by my amendment will be $131.3 billion. The details will be in the items that I will put in the RECORD.

On the Department of Transportation and related agencies, we recommend $64.6 billion for 2003. This is $9.4 billion more than the President's request of $55.2 billion. I do not have a figure above the 2002 level. I will put it in the RECORD later.

We have the Treasury and general government appropriations bill. This provision is in the bill at $34.5 billion. The President's request was $34.2 billion, and the 2002 level was $32.8 billion. This is another area where it is above the President's request.

The last section is the section that deals with items that have been added to the 13 bills. One is to fund the election reform bill that was enacted in the last Congress. The maximum authorized level for that program for 12 months for fiscal 2003 was $2.35 billion. For the remainder of the bill, this amendment that I offer will fund election reform at $1.5 billion.

For drought relief, we have set a target of $3.1 billion. The provisions of the bill as presented by the Agriculture Committee and others will adjust the mandatory programs in order to provide relief for the drought that has occurred.

We also have a provision dealing with Medicare adjustments, dealing with physicians' payments and payments for rural hospitals. The total amount would be $1.6 billion. These items would be offset by a 1.6-percent across-the-board cut on the other 11 bills.

We have done our best to present to the Senate—I have, working with the members of the committee and their staffs—a bill to meet the requirements of the administration, to meet the requirements of the agencies, and to present a bill that can be taken to conference and worked out with the House in conference.

Madam President, I point out, the House has not passed any bills. The House has passed this continuing resolution, to give us a House-passed bill, to return this bill to the House for their consideration. We are hopeful that the House will enact its own version and send it to conference. As has been outlined already by the unanimous consent agreement that is in place, we will seek a conference with the House at the earliest possible time.

I urge Senators to consider the problem we face, and that is the problem of catching up with the bills we should have enacted last year. I point no fingers as to reasons we did not. The Senate Appropriations Committee, under the chairmanship of Senator BYRD, did report out all the bills. We were prepared to act, but circumstances at that time made it impossible for us to pass those bills.

Under the circumstances now, we cannot afford the process of passing separate bills, facing vetoes or veto threats, and having bills go back and forth between the Houses. If we are going to catch up and start the process of dealing with the 2004 appropriations, as is our duty in this new Congress, we must put these requests of the past, for the remainder of this fiscal year, in place. We must pass this amendment or something similar to it as soon as is possible, as soon as the Congress can agree and the President will concur with our actions.

I will say, I have discussed this at length with the Office of Management and Budget. I cannot say they approve of what we are doing, but I can say they approve of the fact that we are doing something. So that is what I am asking the Senate to do tonight, to start the process of doing something on these accumulated items that must be faced by this Congress as quickly as possible.

Madam President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD summaries from which I read partially.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT, FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, FY 2003

The bill provides $74.2 billion in total obligational budget authority for agriculture, rural development, and nutrition programs for FY 2003. This is $670.4 million more than the President's budget request and $1.1 billion more than FY 2002.

Of this total, $17.4 billion is discretionary spending and the remainder is mandatory spending for such programs as food stamps ($26.3 billion), child nutrition ($10.6 billion), payments to the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation fund ($2.9 billion) and the Commodity Credit Corporation ($16.3 billion).

The bill continues to fund rental payments to the General Services Administration (GSA) in the United States Department of Agriculture's (USDA's) buildings and facilities account. The President's budget proposes to fund rental costs in the budgets of each USDA agency.

Over half (56%) of the FY 2003 spending in this bill ($41.9 billion) is devoted to domestic food assistance (Title IV of the bill): food stamps, child nutrition, WIC (supplemental nutrition program for women, infants, and children), commodity and other food assistance programs.

HIGHLIGHTS

HIGHLIGHTS FROM TITLE I, AGRICULTURAL PROGRAMS

The bill provides $986.9 million in appropriations for Farm Service Agency salaries and expenses, an increase of $47.9 million over the fiscal year 2002 level. This amount is supplemented by $281 million in transfers from other USDA program accounts for a total amount of $1.278 billion.

The bill provides $4.07 billion in authorized loan levels for agricultural credit programs for farmers, $175 million more than the fiscal year 2002 level.

Funding for the Food Safety and Inspection Service is $759.8 million, an increase of $44 million from last year.

Agricultural research, education, and extension activities total $2.3 billion. This includes a decrease of $18.0 million for Agricultural Research Service (ARS) buildings and facilities, an increase of $74.1 million for research activities for ARS, and a $128.2 million increase in total funding for the Cooperative State Research, Education, and Extension Service (CSREES). The ARS is provided $1.15 billion, and activities of the CSREES are funded at a level of $1.16 billion.

The Committee provides $16.3 billion in mandatory payments required to reimburse the Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC) for net realized losses.

HIGHLIGHTS OF TITLE II, CONSERVATION PROGRAMS

The bill provides a total funding level of $1.04 billion for the various conservation programs of the Department of Agriculture. This is an increase of $74.6 million from the regular appropriations for fiscal year 2002. Funding of $840 million is provided for the conservation operations account of the Natural Resources Conservation Service. This is $61 million above the fiscal year 2002 level.

HIGHLIGHTS OF TITLE III, RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Rural housing loan authorizations are $3.9 billion. This is $553.6 million less than the fiscal year 2002 level.

Funding for rural rental assistance is $730 million, an increase of $28 million from the fiscal year 2002 level.

Funding for the Rural Community Advancement Program, which includes funds for water and waste disposal loans and grants, solid waste management grants, community facility loans and grants, and rural business enterprise grants, is increased to $867.2 million. This is $60.6 million above the fiscal year 2002 level.

HIGHLIGHTS OF TITLE IV, DOMESTIC FOOD PROGRAMS

The bill provides $10.6 billion for child nutrition programs.

Funding for the Food Stamp program totals $26.29 billion. This amount includes a $2 billion reserve, $140 million for the emergency food assistance program, and $1.377 billion for nutrition assistance for Puerto Rico.

The Special Supplemental Feeding Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) is funded at $4.751 billion. This is an increase of $403 million from the fiscal year 2002 level and the same as the President's budget request.

The Commodity Assistance Program is funded at $167 million.

As proposed in the President's budget, the Department of Health and Human Services will fund the elderly feeding program beginning in fiscal year 2003. Funding is no longer provided to the Department of Agriculture for this program.

HIGHLIGHTS OF TITLE V, FOREIGN ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS

Funding for salaries and expenses for the Foreign Agricultural Service is $135.4 million, $9.4 million more than the fiscal year 2002 level.

Public Law 480 programs are funded at the following program levels: Title I—$154.7 million; and Title II—$1.185 billion, $335 million more than the fiscal year 2002 level.

HIGHLIGHTS OF TITLE VI, FDA AND RELATED AGENCIES

Total direct appropriations for the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) is $1.4 billion, which is $25.4 million more than the fiscal year 2002 level.

Total funding for the Commodity Futures Trading Commission is $93.98 million, $6 million more than the fiscal year 2002 level.

BILL PROVISIONS

TITLE I—AGRICULTURAL PROGRAMS

Total Funding: Title I provides a total of $25.5 billion in mandatory and discretionary funding for various agricultural programs. Of this total, $16.3 billion is for the Commodity Credit Corporation and $2.9 billion is for the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation fund. The remainder funds the agricultural research, executive operations, agricultural marketing services, cooperative state research, extension service, animal and plant health inspection, food safety and inspection, and farm assistance programs.

Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC): Funds CCC at such sums as may be necessary, estimated in the budget to be $16.3 billion for net realized losses incurred from the commodity price and farm income support activities. This is $4 billion less than the estimated fiscal year 2002 level.

Federal Crop Insurance Corporation Fund: Recommends an appropriation of such sums as necessary, estimated to be $2.9 billion. This is $13.8 million less than the estimated fiscal year 2002 level.

Food Safety and Inspection Service (FSIS): The bill provides $759.8 million in direct appropriations, which is $44 million more than the fiscal year 2002 level.

Farm Service Agency (FSA): The bill provides $1.27 billion for Farm Service Agency Salaries and Expenses, an increase of $55 million over the fiscal year 2002 level.

Farm Credit Programs: The bill provides an estimated $4.1 billion for farm loans, $175 million more than the fiscal year 2002 level. Included in this amount is $1.147 billion for farm ownership direct and guaranteed loans and $2.817 billion for farm operating direct and guaranteed loans.

Research and Extension: Agricultural research and extension programs are increased $74.1 million from the fiscal year 2002 levels. Appropriations recommended for the Agricultural Research Service total $1.15 billion. For the Cooperative State Research, Education, and Extension Service, $1.16 billion is recommended, including $651 million for research and education activities, $453 million for extension activities, and $48 million for integrated activities.

Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS): The Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service is funded at $748.8 million.

Agriculture Marketing and Inspection: The Agricultural Marketing Service is funded at $91.7 million and the Grain Inspection, Packers and Stockyards Administration is funded at $44.5 million.

TITLE II—CONSERVATION PROGRAMS

Conservation Programs: The bill increases funding to $1.04 billion for the Natural Resources Conservation Service, which is a $74 million increase from the fiscal year 2002 regular appropriations bill. Within the Natural Resources Conservation Service $840 million is included for conservation operations, $10.96 million for watershed surveys and planning, $105 million for watershed and flood prevention operations, $30 million for watershed rehabilitation, and $50 million for resource conservation and development.

TITLE III—RURAL ECONOMIC AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS

Rural Housing and Community Development: The total funded rural housing loan authorization level is $3.93 billion, including $3.76 billion for single-family housing direct and guaranteed loans, $120 million for rental housing loans, and $35 million for housing repair loans. No funding is recommended for multi-family housing guaranteed loans.

Rural Rental Assistance: Funding for rural rental assistance is $730 million, $28 million more than the fiscal year 2002 level.

Rural Community Advancement Program (RCAP): Funding for the Rural Community Advancement Program (RCAP), which includes funds for water and waste disposal loans and grants, solid waste management grants, community facility loans and grants, and rural business enterprise grants, is increased $60.6 million from the fiscal year 2002 level to $867.2 million.

Rural Electric and Telecommunications: The bill funds a total rural electric and telecommunications loan level of $5.6 billion, $1 billion more than the fiscal year 2002 level.

Distance Learning and Telemedicine Program: A funding level of $52 million is provided for the Distance Learning and Telemedicine program for grants and loan subsidy costs, which supports a $129.5 million loan level.

TITLE IV—DOMESTIC FOOD PROGRAMS

Food Stamp Program (FSP): Funding for the Food Stamp program totals $26.29 billion. This amount includes a $2 billion reserve, $140 million for the emergency food assistance program, and $1.377 billion for nutrition assistance for Puerto Rico.

Women, Infants and Children (WIC) Feeding Program: Recommends an appropriation of $4.751 billion for WIC, which is $403 million more than the fiscal year 2002 level and the same as the budget request. This amount includes a $125 million contingency reserve and $25 million for the farmer's market nutrition program.

Child Nutrition Programs (CNP): To improve the health and well-being of the nation's children, the child nutrition programs include school breakfast and lunch programs, child and adult care food programs, summer food services, and nutrition education and training programs. In addition, the special milk program provides funding for milk service in schools, nonprofit child care centers, and camps which have no other federally assisted food programs. For these programs, the Committee provides an appropriation of $5.8 billion, plus a transfer from section 32 of $4.7 billion, for a total program level of $10.6 billion, which is $492.9 million more than the fiscal year 2002 level.

Commodity Assistance Program (CAP): The Commodity Assistance Program is funded at $167 million.

Food Donations Programs: As proposed in the President's budget, the Department of

Health and Human Services will fund the elderly feeding program beginning in fiscal year 2003. Funding is no longer provided to the Department of Agriculture for this program.

TITLE V—FOREIGN ASSISTANCE AND RELATED PROGRAMS

Foreign Agricultural Service: The Committee provides $135.5 million, which is a $9.4 million increase from the fiscal year 2002 level.

Public Law 480 (Food for Peace): The bill appropriates $1.3 billion for Public Law 480 accounts, which serve as the primary means for the U.S. provision of food assistance overseas. A total program level of $1.185 billion is for grants under Title II for food aid for humanitarian relief through private voluntary organizations or through multilateral organizations like the World Food Program, an amount which is a $335 million increase from the fiscal year 2002 level. It further funds a Title I direct loan level of $154.7 million (the same as the fiscal year 2002 level) and appropriates $25.2 million for ocean freight differential costs.

TITLE VI—FDA AND RELATED AGENCIES

Food and Drug Administration (FDA): Funding for salaries and expenses of the Food and Drug Administration totals $1.632 billion. This is $135 million more than the fiscal year 2002 level, and includes an increase of $48.7 million in new budget authority from the fiscal year 2002 level (including supplemental emergency appropriations), a $61 million increase in prescription drug user fee collections, and $25.1 million in new medical device user fee collections. The FDA buildings and facilities account is funded at $11 million.

Commodity Futures Trading Commission: Appropriates $93.9 million, which is $23.3 million more than the fiscal year 2002 level. Increased funding is provided for pay comparability with other Federal financial institutions.

Farm Credit Administration: Recommends a limitation on administrative expenses of $38.4 million, which is $1.7 million above the fiscal year 2002 administrative expense limitation.

TITLE VII—GENERAL PROVISIONS

Total appropriations of $2.496 million are appropriated for Bill Emerson and Mickey Leland Hunger Fellowships through the Congressional Hunger Center.

The bill continues a provision to allow proprietary centers to participate in the Child and Adult Care Feeding Program if at least 25 percent of the children served are eligible to receive a free or reduced-price meal, at a cost of $22 million.

Limitations are established on mandatory funding for sections 2505, 6030, 6405, and 9010 of P.L. 107–171, as well as the export enhancement program.

COMMERCE, JUSTICE, STATE, THE JUDICIARY, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS BILL FOR FY 2003

Noteworthy:

The recommendation for the Commerce, Justice, State, the Judiciary, and related agencies appropriation bill for fiscal year 2003 is $47.1 billion. This is approximately $2.5 billion above the fiscal year 2002 funding level. The President's budget request for fiscal year 2003 was $44.0 billion.

Bill Highlights:

This bill makes appropriations for the Departments of Commerce, Justice, State, the Judiciary, and related agencies for the period of October 1, 2002 through September 30, 2003. The bill provides funding to combat terrorism, fight crime, enhance drug enforcement, address the shortcomings of the immigration process, support the judicial process, manage the commerce of the United States, improve State Department operations, and fulfill the needs of the independent agencies that fall under the Subcommittee's jurisdiction.

The following are just a few of the initiatives within this bill:

Fighting Terrorism The bill provides funding to allow State and Local first responders to purchase equipment and undergo training necessary to prevent and respond to acts of terrorism. The bill also addresses the root causes of terrorism by promoting democracy in underdeveloped regions of the world.

Protecting America's Children The bill includes funding to protect our children in their schools. This effort includes training School Resource Officers to prevent and deter acts of terrorism. Funding is also provided to enhance the security of schools attended by American children overseas.

Protecting Small Investors The bill allows the Securities and Exchange Commission to hire at least 700 new staff to pursue corporate malfeasance and financial fraud, ensure enhanced public disclosure by corporations and stock analysts, and expand its examination and inspection program.

Justice: $24.1 billion

$284.2 million for Anti-Terrorism, Joint Terrorism, and Foreign Terrorist Tracking Task Forces, $3.9 billion for the FBI, $1.5 billion for the DEA, $5.7 billion for the INS, $2.0 billion for training, equipment, exercise, and research and development programs to combat domestic terrorism, $1.4 billion for State and local law enforcement grants.

Commerce: $6.0 billion

$100.2 million for BIS, $72.2 million for economic and statistical analysis, $559.0 million for the Census Bureau, $73.5 million for NTIA, $1.2 billion for the PTO, $721.2 million for NIST, $3.3 billion for NOAA.

Judiciary: $5.0 billion

$97.7 million for the Supreme Court, including renovation of the building and grounds, $276.3 million for court security.

State: $7.2 billion

$3.6 billion for Diplomatic and Consular Program, $296.0 million for information technology initiatives, $237.9 million for educational and cultural exchange programs, $1.3 billion for embassy security and construction, $1.5 billion for U.S. obligations to international organizations and peacekeeping, $470.2 million for international broadcasting activities.

Related Agencies:

$320.4 million for the EEOC, $275.4 million for the FCC, $175.1 million for the FTC, $329.4 million for Legal Services Corporation, $656.7 million for the SEC, $788.5 million for SBA.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA APPROPRIATIONS BILL FOR FY 2003

Noteworthy:

FY'03 Senate Recommendation—$512 million, FY'03 President's Request—$378.8 million, FY'02 Enacted—$608 million.

Bill Highlights:

Makes appropriations for the government of the District of Columbia for the period of October 1, 2002 through September 30, 2003.

$10 million for hospital bioterrorism preparedness in the District—These funds will begin to prepare the District's hospitals for a possible attack that may include the use of biological, chemical, radiological, and nuclear weapons, as well as high yield explosives. Funds will be used for the construction of decontamination and quarantine facilities at Children's Hospital and Washington Hospital Center.

$20 million for DC charter school facilities—These funds will support a credit enhancement fund to assist charter schools in securing financing, a direct loan program for facilities, and a per-pupil facilities allocation.

$166 million for the DC Courts—Of this amount, $31.2 million will support the Family Court.

$55 million for the Anacostia Waterfront Initiative. Most of these funds will be used to begin to clean up the severely-polluted Anacostia River in order to attract development and recreation to this area.

$17 million for DC resident tuition support—These funds allow DC residents to attend State schools at the in-State tuition rate.

$15 million for Emergency planning and security costs in the District.

ENERGY & WATER APPROPRIATIONS BILL FOR FY2003

Noteworthy:

The Senate bill in total recommends $26.164 billion for FY03, The Senate bill exceeds the President's request by $649 million, The Senate bill exceeds the FY02 level by $900 million.

Bill Highlights:

Army Corps of Engineers; The Senate bill provides $4.55 billion that is, $375 million above the President's request, $61 million above the FY02 bill.

Bureau of Reclamation and related Interior accounts, The Senate bill provides $956 million, which is, $75 million above the President's request, $41 million above the current year level.

Department of Energy, The Senate bill provides $20.93 billion, which is, $31 million over the President's request, $960 million over the current year level.

MAJOR HIGHLIGHTS WITHIN THE DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

NNSA Weapons Activities (Stockpile Stewardship), The Senate bill provides $6.1 billion, which is, $242 million over the President's request, $543 million over the current year level.

NNSA Nonproliferation activities, The Senate bill provides $1.1 billion, which is, $2 million over the President's request, $14 million below the current year level.

Environmental clean-up, The Senate bill provides $7.3 billion, which is, $141 million below the President's request, $174 million above the current year level.

Nuclear Waste Disposal (Yucca Mountain), The Senate bill provides $336 million, which is, $255 million below the President's request, $39 million below the current year level.

Renewable Energy R&D, The Senate bill provides $448 million, which is, $41 million above the President's request, $52 million above the current year level.

Nuclear Energy R&D, The Senate bill provides $324 million, which is, $75 million above the President's request, $48 million above the current year level.

Science Research, The Senate bill provides $3.33 billion in basic scientific research, which is, $50 million more than the President's request, $96 million above the current year level.

INDEPENDENT AGENCIES

The bill provides $74 million for the Appalachian Regional Commission, an increase of $8 million over the President's request and $3 million over the current year.

The bill provides $15 million for the Delta Regional Authority, an increase of $5 million over the President's request and $5 million over the current year.

The bill provides a total budget of $585 for the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, the same as the budget request and an increase of $62 million over the current year.

FOREIGN OPERATIONS APPROPRIATION BILL FOR FY 2003

Noteworthy:

The FY 2003 bill provides $16,249,314,000 in discretionary funds for Foreign Operations, Export Financing and Related Programs. This is $221,418,000 below the President's FY 2003 request of $16,470,732,000, and $73,586,000 below the FY 2002 enacted level.

Bill Highlights:

The bill includes the FY 2003 Economic Support Fund (ESF) and Foreign Military Financing (FMF) requests for the Camp David countries: $600,000,000 and $2,100,000,000, respectively, for Israel; and, $615,000,000 and $1,300,000,000, respectively, for Egypt. The bill also includes $250,000,000 in ESF and $198,000,000 in FMF assistance for Jordan, and $75,000,000 in ESF assistance for the West Bank and Gaza.

The bill provides a total of $220,000,000 for assistance for Afghanistan from all accounts, including $5,000,000 for women's development activities.

The bill provides $530,000,000 for the Assistance for Eastern Europe and Baltic States (SEED) account and $765,000,000 for the Assistance for Independent States of the former Soviet Union (FSA) account, an increase of $35,000,000 and $10,000,000, respectively, over the FY 2003 request.

The bill provides $1,790,000,000 for the Child Survival and Health Programs Fund—an increase of $356,500,000 over the FY 2002 enacted level—of which $791,500,000 is for assistance for HIV/AIDS programs, including $50,000,000 for the President's International Mother and Child HIV Prevention Initiative and $200,000,000 for a contribution to the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria.

The bill provides $650,000,000 for the Andean Counterdrug Initiative (ACI)—an increase of $25,000,000 over the FY 2002 enacted level. The bill also provides the authority to transfer $35,000,000 from the International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement account to the ACI, resulting in an appropriation to ACI that is $46,000,000 lower than the FY 2003 request.

The bill provides $80,000,000 for International Military Training and Education Programs which equals the FY 2003 request. It also includes $4,072,000,000 for Foreign Military Financing grants, which is $35,000,000 below the FY 2003 requested level.

The bill restricts $75,000,000 for assistance for the Korean Peninsula Energy Development Organization (KEDO). The President may waive this restriction and provide up to $3,500,000 to KEDO, if he determines that it is vital to national security interests to do so, and provides a written policy justification to appropriate congressional committees.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATION BILL FOR FY 2003

Noteworthy:

The bill provides $19 billion in total discretionary budget authority. The omnibus package contains $825 million to repay amounts borrowed in FY 2002 for wildland fire suppression.

Bill Highlights:

The bill makes appropriations for the Department of the Interior (except the Bureau of Reclamation), the Forest Service, portions of the Department of Energy, the Indian Health Service, and various related agencies for the period of October 1, 2002 through September 30, 2003.

Interior: $9.43 billion

$1.86 billion for the Bureau of Land Management. The amount provided restores the $45 million cut proposed in the budget for Payments in Lieu of Taxes (PILT).

$1.21 billion for the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. The amount provided increases Fish and Wildlife Service operating programs by $52 million, including a $46 million increase specifically for refuge operations and maintenance.

$2.29 billion for the National Park Service, including increases of $50 million for park maintenance and $30 million for park operations ($15 million over the request). The bill provides the full increase requested ($16 million) for the Natural Resource Challenge; an effort to better document and understand the natural resources present in the park system.

$915 million for the U.S Geological Survey, an increase of $47 million over the budget request. Reinstates cuts for water programs proposed in the budget request.

$170 million for the Minerals Management Service.

$297 million for the Office of Surface Mining and Reclamation Enforcement, including an increase of $18 million to restore a portion of cuts proposed for the abandoned mine land reclamation program.

$2.27 billion for the Bureau of Indian Affairs, including $554 million for Indian education programs and $296 million for Indian education construction. Rejects administration proposed decrease for Tribal Community Colleges by adding $4 million over the budget request ($2 million over enacted level).

The Senate bill fully funds increases requested for Indian trust reform in both the Bureau of Indian Affairs and the Office of the Special Trustee.

Forest Service: $3.95 billion

$1.35 billion for Forest Service operations, an increase of $22 million. Rejects research reorganization proposed in the budget request, and funds new Pest and Pathogen fund ($14 million) to allow the Forest Service to respond to forest health concerns in an expedited manner.

Provides funding for wildland fire suppression by the Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management at the 10 year average level ($421 FS/$160m BLM). The bill also provides $415 million for Hazardous Fuels Reduction work by the Forest Service and BLM, a level slightly above the budget request and $20 million over the FY 2002 level.

The bill also includes $825 million ($189m DOI/$636m FS) in supplemental funds to repay amounts borrowed from other accounts in FY 2002 to pay for wildland fire suppression. This amount is equal to the amount requested by the Administration, but less than the $1.25 billion in total borrowing.

Department of Energy: $1.76 billion

$626 million for Fossil Energy R&D (including $150 million for Clean Coal).

$884 million for Energy Conservation, including $225 million for the Weatherization Assistance Program and $45 million for State Energy Grants.

$80 million for the Energy Information Administration.

$179 million for the Strategic Petroleum Reserve and Northeast Home Heating Oil Reserve.

Indian Health Service: $2.82 billion

Increases funding for Indian Health Service by $62 million over enacted level.

Other Related Agencies:

$531 million for the Smithsonian Institution. The bill provides the Smithsonian with an additional $6 million to complete the National Museum of the American Indian on the Mall.

$93 million for the National Gallery of Art, including funds to restore cuts proposed in the Special Exhibitions program.

$34 million for the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts.

$116 million for the NEA and $126 million for the NEH.

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH APPROPRIATION BILL FOR FY 2003

Noteworthy:

The bill totals $2.34 billion, It is $66 million below the request level and $66 million above the FY02 enacted level. Increases are aimed primarily at security-related requirements.

Bill Highlights:

The Legislative Branch bill provides funding for the Senate and all legislative branch support agencies including the Library of Congress, the General Accounting Office, Capitol Police, and the Architect of the Capitol.

Senate: $667.6 million

Funds are provided to accommodate cost-of-living increases and security-related requirements.

Joint Items: $17 million

Includes $3.66 million for the Joint Economic Committee, $7.3 million for the Joint Committee on Taxation, $3 million for the Office of Attending Physician, and $3 million for the Capitol Guide Service

Capitol Police: $203.8 million

Provides for an increase of 269 employees, for a total of 1,839, and allows for a 9.1% payraise for officers.

Office of Compliance: $2 million
Congressional Budget Office: $32 million
Architect of the Capitol: $334 million
Library of Congress: $497 million

Provides resources to eliminate the backlog of new material which has not been cataloged, improve the financial management system, and enhance the digital futures program. Additional security-related funds are also included.

Includes $87 million for the Congressional Research Service.

Government Printing Office: $119.8 million

Includes $90 million for Congressional Printing and Binding and $29.7 million for the Superintendent of Documents program.

General Accounting Office: $451 million
Center for Foreign Leadership Development: $13 million

LABOR, HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES, EDUCATION, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS BILL FOR FY 2003

Noteworthy:

FY03 Recommendation $131,399,000,000, FY03 President's Request $131,946,026,000, FY02 Funding Level $127,658,471,000.

Bill Highlights:

This bill makes appropriations for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2003.

Labor: $11,821,000,000

$10.8 billion for the Employment & Training Administration, $1.37 billion for Dislocated Worker Assistance, $900 million for Adult training, $1.5 billion for the Job Corps, $218 million for Veterans Employment & Training.

Health & Human Services: $60,750,000,000, $3.74 billion for anti-bioterrorism programs, $27.1 billion for the National Institutes of Health, $4.4 billion for the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, $6.7 billion for Head Start, $2.03 billion for Substance Abuse Treatment, $2.026 billion for Ryan White AIDS programs including ADAP, $1.53 billion for Community Health Centers, $741 million for the Maternal & Child Health Block Grant, $1.7 billion for Low Income Home Energy Assistance, $305 million for Title VII

Health Professions, $674 million for Health Professions, Total, $285 million for Children's Hospitals Graduate Medical Education, $505 million for Promoting Safe & Stable Families, $45 million for the Compassion Capital Fund, $12.5 million for Mentoring Children of Prisoners, $60 million for the Healthy Communities Innovation Initiative, $741 million for Abstinence Education.

Education: $49,418,000,000

$11.35 billion for Title I Grants to Local Education Agencies, $832.5 million for Federal TRIO Programs, $2.85 billion for Teacher Quality State Grants, $1 billion for 21st Century Community Learning Centers, $15 million for Literacy through School Libraries, $4,100 for maximum grants available through the Pell Grant program, $1 billion for Reading First, $8.5 billion for Special Education—Grants to States Part B, $200 million for Charter Schools $27.5 million for Voluntary Public School Choice.

Related Agencies

$351 million for Domestic Volunteer Service Programs, $395 million for the Corporation for Public Broadcasting (FY05), $48.7 million for the CPB digitalization program.

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS BILL, FY 2003 (S. XXX)

Noteworthy:

The Committee recommendation includes $64.6 billion in total budget resources for FY 03. This amount is $9.4 billion more than the President's Request of $55.2 billion.

Bill Highlights:

S. XX makes appropriations for the Department of Transportation and related agencies for the period of October 1, 2002 through September 30, 2003. This includes funding for the U.S. Coast Guard, the Transportation Security Administration, the Federal Aviation Administration, the Federal Highway Administration, the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, the Federal Railroad Administration, Amtrak, Federal Transit Administration, Surface Transportation Board, and the National Transportation Safety Board.

The Committee recommendation restores the $8.6 billion cut to the Highway Program and funds the program at $31.8 billion—the same level provided in FY 02.

The bill provides full funding for essential functions of the newly created Department of Homeland Security, including the U.S. Coast Guard and the Transportation Security Administration.

The committee recommendation also includes: Increased funding for highway and aviation safety programs, Full funding for the transit program and the FAA capital program, 46% increase in funding for Amtrak.

The bill rejects new user fees requested by the administration, which total $230 million. The proposed new user fees have the effect of artificially reducing the budgetary impact of the President's budget request, because they assume authorization and enactment of the new fees and include the offsetting collections in the budget, as though this money was ''cash in hand.''

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY: $83.1 MILLION

The Committee recommendation is $15.9 million above the FY 02 enacted level.

TRANSPORTATION SECURITY ADMINISTRATION (TSA): $5.3 BILLION

As a critical agency of the newly created Department of Homeland Security, the TSA is charged with ensuring security across the U.S. transportation system, including aviation, railways, highways, pipelines, and waterways.

The Transportation Security Administration has been funded at the requested level for FY03. This bill provides $124 million for the procurement of certified explosive detection systems to screen all checked baggage and $250 million for installation of these machines at our nation's airports.

The bill also includes $100 million for grants to enhance security at our nation's ports.

U.S. COAST GUARD: $6 BILLION

The Committee recommendation includes full funding for the U.S. Coast Guard. This level of funding will allow the Coast Guard to maintain their critical functions, including search and rescue, drug enforcement, fisheries enforcement and migrant interdiction as well as integrate additional responsibilities as part of the new Department of Homeland Security.

The amount included is $206 million above the President's request and $604.3 million above the FY 02 enacted level.

The bill provides $480 million for the Integrated Deepwater System (IDS).

FEDERAL AVIATION ADMINISTRATION (FAA): $13.5 BILLION

The Committee recommendation is $249.7 million above the FY 02 enacted level. This level of funding is $219 billion more than the FY 02 enacted level.

FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION (FHWA): $31.8 BILLION

This program includes Federal-aid to highways, highway research, and administration. The Committee recommendation rejects the $8.6 billion cut that would have been required under the Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century.

FEDERAL MOTOR CARRIER SAFETY ADMINISTRATION (FMCSA): $117.4 MILLION

The funding provided in the bill is consistent with the budget request and is $7.5 million above the FY 02 level.

NATIONAL HIGHWAY TRAFFIC ADMINISTRATION (NHTA): $440 MILLION

This program includes operations and research, and highway safety grants to states. (FY 2002 enacted—$423.3 million). The budget request $16.7 million more than President's request.

The Committee recommendation also includes: $10 million for mobilizations to apprehend drunk drivers.

FEDERAL RAILROAD ADMINISTRATION: $985.1 MILLION

The funding included in the bill is $273.8 million above the Administration's request. This level of funding includes $762.5 million for Amtrak—$241 million above the requested level.

The Committee recommendation includes: $118.3 million for railroad safety and operations, $30 million for next generation high-speed rail.

FEDERAL TRANSIT ADMINISTRATION (FTA): $7.2 BILLION

The Committee recommendation includes funding for formula grants, research, capital discretionary transit programs, ''access to jobs'' and administrative expenses. This is a substantial increase above the FY 02 level consistent with the budgetary ''firewalls'' in TEA21.

RESEARCH AND SPECIAL PROGRAMS ADMINISTRATION: $43.7 MILLION

The Committee recommendation is $5.3 million above the President's budget request and $6.4 million above the FY 02 request. This funding is provided for hazardous materials transportation safety programs, research, and pipeline safety program.

The Committee recommendation also includes: $63.9 million for Pipeline safety.

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL: $57.4 MILLION

The Committee recommendation is consistent with the President's budget request. Funding is provided for transportation-related audits and investigations.

SURFACE TRANSPORTATION BOARD: $19.5 MILLION

The Committee has included $19.5 million, with $1 million to be recovered by already established offsetting collections.

NATIONAL TRANSPORTATION SAFETY BOARD: $72.5 MILLION

The Committee recommendation is $3.8 million above the amount provided in FY 02 and is $2 million more than the President's budget request.

SAINT LAWRENCE SEAWAY DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION: $13.3 BILLION

ARCHITECTURAL AND TRANSPORTATION BARRIERS COMPLIANCE BOARD: $5.1 MILLION

The VA/HUD FY 2003 Appropriations Bill makes appropriations for the period of October 1, 2002 through September 31, 2003 for the Departments of Veterans Affairs, Housing and Urban Development, and Independent Agencies.

Among the key areas of primary funding in the bill are $23.9 billion for VA Medical Care, $16.9 billion for the HUD Certificate program which will provide the needed funding for the renewal of all expiring section 8 vouchers, $5 billion for the HUD Community Development Block Grant program, $1.95 billion for the HUD HOME program, $1.2 billion for HUD Homeless Assistance, $8.2 billion for EPA (including $1.425 billion for the Clean Water SRF and $875 million for the Drinking Water SRF), $3.2 billion for FEMA (including $843 million for Disaster Assistance [FEMA currently has some $2.9 billion in unobligated funds], $900 million for FIRE Act grants, and $100 million for Cerro Grande fire grants), $15.123 billion for NASA (including $1.5 billion for the International Space Station and $115 million for the initial investment in a new Orbital Space Plane), and $5.268 billion for the NSF.

TREASURY AND GENERAL GOVERNMENT APPROPRIATION BILL FOR FY 2003 (BILL NUMBER WHEN AVAILABLE)

Noteworthy:

FY03 Recommendation: $34,533,464,000, FY03 President's Request: $34,276,277,000, FY02 Funding Level: $33,817,112,000.

Bill Highlights:

Treasury: $16.128 billion; ATF: $888.4 million, Customs Service: $3.1 billion, IRS: $9.9 billion, Secret Service: $1 billion.

United States Postal Service: $29 million.

Executive Office of the President: $728.384 million; OMB: $70.752 million, Office of National Drug Control Policy: Salaries and Expenses: $26.456 million, Counter-drug Technology Assessment Center: $40 million, HIDTA: $226.35 million, Special Forfeiture Fund: $172.7 million.

Independent Agencies: $17.569 million; GSA construction: $631.663 million, GSA repairs/alterations: $997.839 million, National Archives: $270.939 million, Office of Personnel Management: $261.791 million.

Mr. STEVENS. Madam President, again, I thank my friend from West Virginia for his courtesy. I know that while I have been working on these other matters, my friend has had a very erudite statement prepared, and I am prepared to listen to it.

I thank the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from West Virginia is recognized under the previous order.

Mr. BYRD. Madam President, first, I thank my esteemed colleague and dear

friend, Senator TED STEVENS, for his characteristic courtesy, and for his friendship, and for the cooperation he has shown to me over many years of working together.

I thank him for joining with me, last year, in reporting out of our committee all appropriations bills before the close of July.

I thank all of the Republican members as well as the Democratic members of my committee who voted unanimously to report those 13 bills out of the Appropriations Committee, without a single vote cast against those bills.

I am sorry that the situation has developed, as it has, when I must oppose the distinguished Senator's amendment. I always do whatever I have to do to meet my own conscience and to deal with requirements that are incumbent upon me as the chairman of the committee or as the ranking member of the committee, whichever is my role at the particular time.

I do not like to be in a position of differing with my friend from Alaska, but there are times when we do have to differ. In this case, I find myself at odds with him, but I want to say here that it is only for the purposes of advancing this bill. It certainly does not cut across our friendship, as far as I am concerned, when I have to differ with Senator STEVENS, and differ with him vigorously. He is still my friend.

I understand what he has to do, as he sees his responsibilities. And I have to do what I have to do as I see my responsibilities. Our friendship is unaffected. I want to assure him of that, as far as I am concerned.

Last July, almost 6 months ago, the Senate Appropriations Committee completed action on all 13 of our appropriations bills, each on a bipartisan unanimous vote. These bills restored essential funding for programs that the President proposed to cut.

We provided $1.1 billion more than the President requested for veterans medical care. We restored the $8.6 billion cut proposed by the President in highway funding. The President proposed only a 1 percent increase for education programs. He would have turned the No Child Left Behind bill into another unfunded mandate. Our bill provided a 6 percent increase for education, including key funding to reduce class size.

We included sufficient funding to keep Amtrak operating. We restored over $1 billion of cuts that the President proposed for State and local law enforcement programs.

We fully funded the President's proposed increases for homeland security programs, but we provided the funds through existing programs that our Nation's fire and police organizations support. We provided a significant increase for the Securities and Exchange Commission in order to investigate corporate fraud. We provided $400 million for election reform.

Now this White House believes that these increases represent wasteful and unnecessary spending. Last year this White House worked with the House Republican leadership to slow the appropriations process down. The House has not passed a regular appropriations bill in nearly 6 months.

Let me repeat that. The House of Representatives has not passed a regular appropriations bill in nearly 6 months.

The domestic agencies of the Government are now operating under the sixth—the sixth—continuing resolution, which expires on Friday, January 31.

My friend, Senator TED STEVENS—who is the very able ranking minority member of the Appropriations Committee, who will soon succeed me as chairman of the Senate Appropriations Committee, and who has already succeeded me as President pro tempore of the Senate—and I worked together to produce those 13 bi-partisan bills last summer. Each of those 13 appropriations bills was reported by the Senate Appropriations Committee with a unanimous vote—not a single vote cast against any one of the 13 appropriations bills.

After the election, however, the President indicated his determination to limit discretionary spending to the arbitrary figure of $751.3 billion. This level will necessitate cuts of $9.8 billion from 11 of the bills approved last July. After providing for modest increases for homeland security programs, the substitute that Senator STEVENS is forced to offer provides for a virtual freeze in all other domestic spending.

I oppose the $9.8 billion cut that is contained in the substitute. The needs of the American people for homeland security, for education, for transportation, for veterans, for public health, and for other programs have not gone away. The needs are still there as plain as ever.

I am not being critical of my colleague, Senator STEVENS. I am not being critical of the chairman of the House Appropriations Committee, Mr. YOUNG of Florida. However, the President has now thrown down the gauntlet and is insisting on a $9.8 billion reduction, resulting in cuts in priority programs designed for what? Designed to defend our homeland, to educate our children, to improve our transportation systems, and strengthen our law enforcement programs.

I am extremely disappointed, not with Senator STEVENS or the other members of the Senate Appropriations Committee or my friend, the chairman of the House Appropriations Committee, Mr. YOUNG, or his ranking member, Mr. OBEY, but with this administration, with this White House and its lack of vision and knowledge regarding the needs of the people of this country.

With great fanfare, the President signed numerous authorization bills this year that would increase spending demands for many of these same important programs. Last January he signed the No Child Left Behind Act with great fanfare. The President signed the No Child Left Behind Act which had passed the Senate 87 to 10 and which endorsed additional resources in important education programs for our children. Last May, the President, Mr. Bush, signed a border security bill with great fanfare, which had passed the Senate 97 to nothing, which authorized strengthening glaring and dangerous weaknesses in our border security. Last July, President Bush signed the Sarbanes-Oxley Act which had passed the Senate 89 to nothing, and which addressed shameful corporate fraud that bilks innocent people. In October, Mr. Bush signed the election reform bill with great fanfare which had passed the Senate 92 to 2 to help State governments overhaul the Nation's outdated and corruptible electoral system. In November, President Bush signed legislation which had passed the Senate 95 to nothing to improve security at our ports.

Yet in order to reduce our bills by $9.8 billion, the omnibus legislation that we will consider this week will cut education by $1.5 billion. It will cut homeland security programs by $1 billion, including cuts of $627 million for border security, $23 million from port security and $132 million from first responder funds. It will cut Securities and Exchange Commission funding below the levels in Senator HOLLINGS' bill by $94 million.

This omnibus legislation will reduce Head Start funding by $202 million. It will reduce job training by $534 million. It will reduce low income home energy assistance by $300 million.

The new omnibus bill will cut Amtrak funding by $374 million, a level that will result, I am told, in the termination of Amtrak service.

In addition, the bill includes 1.6 percent across the board cut on all domestic programs. This represents a $435 million cut in the National Institutes of Health. It represents a $182 million cut to Education for the Disadvantaged. It represents a $372 million cut in Veterans Medical Care. On top of these cuts, every homeland security initiative in this package is reduced by 1.6 percent. This is no way to govern. We must move forward on this legislation. As much as I chafe about these mindless cuts, we cannot allow the domestic agencies of our government to continue operating on automatic pilot for the rest of the fiscal year. The people elected us to make choices about how we invest their tax dollars. There will be amendments offered in the coming days to restore some of the cuts contained in the substitute to be offered by Senator STEVENS for homeland security, for education, and for other worthy programs. I urge Members to consider these amendments carefully and to ponder the impact of the reductions in this bill.

These should not be up or down party-line votes. When the Congress

passed, with broad bi-partisan votes, and President Bush signed, authorization bills for homeland security, for port security, for border security, for investigating corporate fraud, and for No Child Left Behind, we all recognized that these programs required adequate resources. We did not vote to address these critical problems with rhetoric alone. We have heard plenty of rhetoric. We collectively decided that these were real problems that needed real solutions. To solve these problems requires resources, not empty promises. I urge every Member to reflect on their support of these authorization bills as they decide how to vote on amendments that will be offered in the coming days. Let's make the rhetoric match the resolve.

While I oppose the $9.8 billion in cuts which are being required by the administration as the price to move these bills, I recognize that an even worse alternative is to fail in our duty to enact appropriation bills and allow the United States Government to operate without sufficient funding for the remainder of this fiscal year. I believe my colleague, Senator STEVENS, is of a similar frame of mind. He is doing what he sees as his duty. He is a good soldier. He has my profound empathy.

This is the U.S. Senate. We are 100 Senators who have taken an oath of office to protect and defend the Constitution of the United States. We serve with Presidents. We don't serve under any President, I have served with 11 Presidents, not under any President. The votes that we will take on this important legislation, especially those relating to the defense of our homeland and the education of our children, are not about politics. They are about doing what is right and what was promised to the people of this country.

I ask unanimous consent that a summary of the $9.8 billion of cuts contained in the substitute compared to the fiscal year 2003 bills reported last July by unanimous vote in the full Appropriations Committee, be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

SUMMARY OF $9.8 BILLION OF REDUCTIONS FROM THE FY 2003 APPROPRIATIONS BILLS REPORTED IN JUNE AND JULY OF 2002

Homeland Security—Homeland security accounts are cut by nearly $1 billion (when a $465 million increase for Transportation Security is included, the net cut is $0.5 billion):

$362 million is not provided to the INS for the Entry-Exit system, which will, when funded, track the arrival and departure of non-U.S. citizens. Funding would have supported design of additional lanes and facilities at ports-of-entry; the acquisition of land to support the additional lanes; the development of the new entry/exit system, including the enhancement of the Inspection Program's information systems; and the administration of this large project. From October 1, 2001 to September 30, 2002, 439.7 million people were admitted to the United States (700,000 were not admitted), with lengthy delays.

$265 million is cut from the INS for construction of border security facilities. INS has experienced rapid growth in staffing in recent years, particularly with respect to Border Patrol agents and inspectors. For example, in FY 2002, INS received funding to hire 744 additional border patrol agents and 1,265 additional inspectors. However, INS facility and infrastructure have not kept pace with this growth. From FY 1995 through FY 2002, the backlog in needed additional and ungraded facilities has grown to over $5.2 billion. Nationwide, at the end of FY 2001, the Border Patrol had only 52 percent of the facilities and space needed to adequately support its current workforce.

$46 million is not provided for the FBI for requested aviation enhancements, including funding for additional pilots and mechanics; two Blackhawk helicopters and a surveillance aircraft; and funding for maintenance, equipment, and other items needed by the Aviation program. These aviation assets are used to respond to critical incidents, including terrorist attacks, for the hostage rescue team, and to support domestic and international operations. If additional funding is not provided, the FBI would be forced to dismantle the existing surveillance infrastructure and curtail operations in a time when additional capability is needed.

$92 million is not provided for FBI information technology enhancements.

$51 million is cut from embassy construction for projects to help protect U.S. citizens overseas.

$8 million is cut from the Customs Service container security initiative. During Senate Appropriations Committee homeland security hearings, there was extensive testimony about security vulnerability at our ports, particularly with regard to the 50,000 containers and trucks that come through our 361 ports and our border facilities each day, with only a 2 percent inspection rate. The Customs Service developed a program for increased inspections and for conducting inspections at overseas ports. Between the FY 2002 supplemental and the FY 2003 Treasury/Postal bill, the Committee included $75 million for the project. But because the President blocked the funding for this project in the supplemental and now with the $8 million cut in the substitute, the funding is down to $10 million.

In addition, the Customs Service budget is reduced by $15 million to force Customs to absorb the costs of the 4.1 percent pay raise. Customs will likely have to forgo filling 630 positions, including port inspectors, as a result of the cut.

$132 million cut from FEMA first responders. Of this amount: $66 million is cut from interoperable communications equipment for firefighters and $66 million is cut from state and local emergency operations centers. The cut to interoperable communications equipment means less money to local fire departments to purchase badly needed communications equipment—a major priority for local fire departments. The cut to emergency operations centers means less money to help state and local governments upgrade their emergency operations centers—many of which are outdated and in need of expansion and new equipment.

$465 million is added for the Transportation Security Administration (TSA). After the Committee marked up the Transportation bill last July, the President blocked Congress' effort to add $480 million for TSA. The President then requested another $546 million for the TSA. The new bill fully funds the President's revised request.

Agriculture (−$580 million)

The Export Enhancement Program, which is a program designed to combat unfair trade practices, is cut by $450 million. However, USDA has no plans to use the program in FY 2003. The House included a similar provision.

Various pay accounts are cut by $55.9 million. This reduction will force Agriculture agencies to absorb the cost of the increase in the pay raise from 2.6 percent to 4.1 percent that is included, government-wide, in the Treasury/General Government bill. This could result in a reduction in staffing of 1.048, potentially including farm services agency personnel, rural housing loan officers and food safety inspectors.

Competitive Agricultural research grants are cut by $19.8 million.

Summer Feeding program funds are cut by $24 million.

A $2 million Rural Telework pilot program is eliminated.

Commerce/Justice/State (−$2,135 million)

In addition to the $816 million of homeland security cuts from CJS programs noted above, funding for pursuing corporate fraud through the SEC is reduced by $93.8 million.

At a time when States are facing $65 billion in revenue shortfalls, funding for State and local law enforcement is being cut by $500 million. Funding for the Byrne Formula Grant Program is eliminated. The Byrne Formula Grant Program is distributed to the States and territories based on population to provide grants to local law enforcement agencies with the goal of improving Statewide drug and violent crime strategies. Funds can be spent on equipment, systems, and programs aimed at improving intra- and interjurisdictional crime control strategies. The elimination of the Byrne formula program will deny much needed equipment and program funds to the nation's State and local law enforcement agencies at a time when they are being held responsible for acting as the front line against future domestic terrorism.

The Economic Development Administration is cut by $77 million.

Energy and Water (−$136 million)

$100 million is cut from the Corps of Engineers construction program.

The Central and Southern Florida (Everglades) restoration project is cut by $8.2 million. This is an extremely environmentally sensitive project. The Southeast Louisiana project is facing a $15 million cut from the original Senate bill. The Administration severely underbudgeted this project for FY03 and the Committee bill had restored those cuts in an attempt to expedite completion of this project. When completed, the Southeast Louisiana project will protect 30 percent of the state's population from severe flood threats. The revised bill will delay the project, forcing the local citizens to continue to endure the threat of severe flooding.

Foreign Operations (−$100 million)

The biggest cut is $75 million that was going to be given to North Korea (KEDO, the Korea Energy Development Organization) for purchasing heavy oil. Funding for the United Nations Population Fund is reduced by $15.4 million. International Financial Institutions funding is reduced by about $18 million, with some of the reduction reallocated to the Andean Counter Drug Initiative.

Interior (−$373 million)

Federal Land Acquisition program. Cuts of approximately $30 million (10% of the program) will result in thousands of acres of environmentally sensitive lands not being given federal protection.

Dept of Energy Weatherization grants. Cuts of approximately $16 million ($5 million below enacted) will result in thousands of homes not being weatherized. This results in increased energy use nationwide.

National Park Service, construction/cyclic maintenance. Cuts of approximately $37 million will result in a severe setback to the

goal of eliminating the $5 billion in backlogged maintenance. This will result in hundreds of health and safety projects being deferred to FY 04.

Indian Health Service, facilities and services. Cuts of approximately $19.8 million will reduce critical health services to the American Indian population. In addition, numerous clinic and hospital renovation projects will not proceed until FY 04 at the earliest.

Fish and Wildlife Service programs. Cuts of $22 million in basic refuge and hatchery operations along with $43 million in cuts to various wildlife conservation grant programs. These cuts will significantly reduce the level of effort being put forward by state and private wildlife preservation officials.

Forest Service. Cuts of $49 million in areas such as basic forest-health research, assistance to State forestry offices, capital improvements and maintenance, and forest operations.

Labor/HHS/Education (−$3,033 million)

Education programs are cut by $1.5 billion. The substitute FY 2003 bill reduces funding for Title I Education State Grants by $500 million compared to the FY 2003 bill marked up in July, 2002. This $500 million would have allowed school districts to serve an additional 447,000 low-income children. This cut comes at a time that many State education budgets are being cut and all States are facing huge costs to implement the ''No Child Left Behind Act'' enacted just last year. The substitute FY 2003 bill eliminates the $250 million increase provided by the Committee in July for teacher quality initiatives. These funds could have been used to hire an additional 7,150 teachers to reduce class size. The substitute FY 2003 bill eliminates the $50 million of the $75 million increase provided by the Committee in July for bilingual education programs. The number of students needing such services has increased from less than one million in 1980 to more than 3.6 million in 1999.

Job training programs are cut by $534 million resulting in levels that are $182 million below the FY 2002 level. These cuts will result in 20,000 less training slots for adult workers, 1,030 less training slots for older workers, and 50,600 less training slots for youth, at a time when unemployment rate is increasing.

The substitute bill cuts funding for Head Start by $202.5 million as compared to the LHHS marked up in July. That means that more than 17,000 children, almost half of whom are infants and toddlers, will be denied the opportunity to benefit from the Head Start program. Currently, only half of eligible 3 and 4 year olds are enrolled in Head Start and less than 1 in 20 of infants and toddlers are enrolled in Early Head Start.

Low Income Home Energy Assistance is reduced from $2 billion to $1.7 billion at a time that the number of unemployed is increasing and heating prices are increasing.

Various HHS health programs, including the Centers for Disease Control, Health Professions training and programs designed to improve access to health care for low income people are reduced by $235 million .

Legislative Branch (−$51 million)

Noncontroversial reductions in the Architect of the Capitol and the Capitol Police.

Transportation (−$400 million)

The substitute bill would cut the funding for Amtrak by $374 million or 31 percent below the $1.2 billion level approved by the Committee back in July. The substitute bill would fund Amtrak at $762 million which is the same as the level included in the FY2003 Transportation Bill as reported by the House Committee. This funding level will result in the bankruptcy and termination of Amtrak.

Federal Transit Administration: The substitute bill also cuts $75 million (6 percent) from the Federal Transit Administration's ''New Starts'' program for a new funding level of $1.24 billion. The New Starts program provides capital funding for major new transit projects.

Federal Aviation Administration: Funding for the Federal Aviation Administration's (FAA) operations was reduced by $34 million ($30 million below the President's request) bringing the total funding to $7.047 billion. This account provides funding for all of FAA's operations, including the air traffic controllers and the FAA's safety inspection workforce.

Federal-aid Highways: The substitute bill deletes $200 million of contract authority.

Agency-wide Administrative Expenses: The substitute bill makes a DOT-wide reduction in administrative expenses of $57 million—$51 million more in administrative cuts than was proposed in the bill reported back in July.

Transportation Security Administration: The substitute bill would increase the funding for the Transportation Security Administration (TSA) by $465 million bringing the total funding for TSA up to the President's request of $5.146 billion. After rejecting the $5.1 billion in emergency Homeland Defense funds included in the Supplemental, including $480 million for TSA, the Administration immediately sent up a budget amendment requesting an additional $546 million for TSA. This amendment was sent up after the Committee reported the bill back in July.

Treasury/General Government (−$281 million)

In addition to the $8 million of homeland security cuts noted above, $116 million is cut from Treasury and other agency pay accounts. The bill includes a government-wide pay raise of 4.1 percent, compared to the president's request of 2.6 percent and the 3.1 percent raise that the President implemented in early January. The 4.1 percent pay raise is the same as the raise included in the bill approved last July and approved for the military in the Defense Authorization Act. Agencies funded by this bill are expected to absorb the $116 million increased cost.

The IRS is cut by $14 million (funds provided in the July supplemental).

A Postal Service payment is cut by $31 million and funded, as requested as an advance appropriation.

An OMB effort to increase investments in electronic government initiatives is cut by $40 million from $45 million to $5 million.

The Counterterrorism fund of $40 million is cut by $20 million.

GSA Courthouse and Treasury Member projects are cut by $72.8 million.

VA/HUD (−$2,584 million)

In addition to the $132 million of homeland security cuts noted above, FEMA Disaster Relief is cut by $1 billion. FEMA has sufficient funds available to meet current and future disaster needs consistent with its historical averages.

$200 million is cut from FEMA flood plain mapping. $100 million remains in the bill. FEMA's flood plain maps are old and out of date. Local planners, developers and homeowners need updated flood plain maps from FEMA. This cut will delay updating the maps.

Housing programs are cut by nearly $900 million.

National Service is cut by $110 million, reducing the number of volunteers by 10,000.

NASA is cut by $70 million.

National Science Foundation is cut by $85 million.

EPA is cut by $96 million from $8.3 billion to $8.2 billion.

VA Construction is cut by $49 million in the substitute compared to the bill reported last July.

In addition, the bill includes 1.6% across the board cut on all domestic programs. This represents a $435 million cut in the National Institutes of Health, a $182 million cut to Education for the Disadvantaged and a $372 million cut in Veterans Medical Care. On top of these cuts, every homeland security initiative in this package is reduced by 1.6%.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. ALEXANDER). The Senator from Alaska.

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, I believe under the unanimous consent request that now is the time for me to offer my amendment.

AMENDMENT NO. 1

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, there is an amendment at the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Alaska (Mr. STEVENS) proposes an amendment numbered 1.

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that further reading of the amendment be dispensed with.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

(The amendment is printed in today's RECORD under ''Text of Amendments.'')

Mr. STEVENS. The Senator from West Virginia has an amendment to offer. I thank him for his comments. We are in substantial agreement, except in the conclusion. We both feel that the Government of the United States should not operate under a continuing resolution. What it means is that our agencies are not moving forward in 2003 at the rate actually requested by the President in 2001 for the fiscal year 2002.

Times have changed. They have changed considerably. Each of these agencies are subject to new laws that were passed both in 2001 and 2002 with regard to the programs that they administer. They cannot do those new programs without new money.

As the Senator from West Virginia said, they are currently operating on autopilot. I am an old pilot and autopilot is a wonderful thing to have, but it doesn't know how to change course unless someone turns the dials. Autopilot cannot take you off or land you. It only continues on the course that it is on. It will fly right into a mountain if you don't change the course. There is a mountain ahead of us, which is the mountain of unfulfilled commitments in the Federal Government, which both the President and Congress have made and changes that were made since the President first conceived the budget of 2002.

I do believe that the Senator is right. I would have joined him last year in proceeding as we did with the bill as reported. But it is different now. We are ready to start a new Congress. We, hopefully, will have our organization resolution soon, and we will be working toward complying with the laws that we work under—the Budget Act—and the requirement that we pass 13 appropriations bills for 2004.

We cannot get there if we pass these bills separately. As I said before, we

will face the prospect of disagreement with the House and endless conferences on 11 bills, and possibilities of vetoes and motions to override, and all the time it will take. Mr. President, it will be June before we get down to the business of this Congress if we do not follow the recommendation to proceed that has been made now by me on behalf of the President and on behalf, I believe, of all the members of our committee.

We have differences on what should be in the bill, but the main thing is that we should proceed. I await the offering of the Senator's amendment. I know pretty well what is in it, and I regret that I cannot join him this year in supporting it.

Is the amendment now pending before the Senate, Mr. President?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment is pending.

Mr. STEVENS. I yield to the Senator from West Virginia.

AMENDMENT NO. 2

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, I send to the desk an amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the amendment.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from West Virginia [Mr. BYRD] proposes an amendment numbered 2.

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that further reading of the amendment be dispensed with.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

(The amendment is printed in today's RECORD under ''Text of Amendments.'')

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, this Nation faces a turning point as we are challenged once again by the threat of attack on our shores. We know that terrorists live among us. Yet we do not know where they will strike, or when, or how they will strike. With endless warnings in mind, and with a clear realization of our many homeland security gaps, it is time that Congress invest the necessary resources in homeland security to match its rhetoric and to match the rhetoric of this administration. So I have offered an amendment that would accomplish three goals:

First, it would restore the $1 billion in reductions in homeland security initiatives made from the original committee-passed appropriations bills and for which every member of the Appropriations Committee voted—every member, 29 members of the Appropriations Committee, with 15 Democrats and 14 Republicans.

Second, it would restore much of the $2.5 billion in emergency homeland security funds that passed this Congress overwhelmingly in the summer of last year, but which was rejected by this White House.

Finally, this amendment would fund the priorities that Congress has found so necessary and that President Bush has signed into law. This amendment would fund the Airport Security Act that created the Transportation Security Administration and placed rigorous, new safety standards on the Nation's airports. This amendment would fund the border security authorization bill that passed the Senate by a vote of 97 to 0 and that President Bush signed into law last May. This amendment would fund the port security authorization bill that passed the Senate by a vote of 95 to 0 and that President Bush signed into law last November.

These dollars address our Nation's most critical needs. These funds would help to shore up our Nation's defenses and save lives at home.

The Congress has voted to create the Department of Homeland Security, but that Department is months—if not years—away. I read in the Washington Post today about the slowdown in the fulfillment of that dream, but that Department is months—if not years—away from being a strong defense against terrorist attacks. There are many details to be worked out. We cannot wait to address gaps in our Nation's defenses while this new Department is organized. Terrorists will not wait to attack. We cannot afford delay. I urge my colleagues to support this amendment.

I ask unanimous consent that a summary of the amendment be printed in the RECORD at this point so that all Senators, members of the press, and the people at large may read on tomorrow the contents of the amendment.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Major Elements of $5 Billion Homeland Security Package

[In millions]

State and Local Assistance to Combat Terrorism	$1,406
To implement the President's smallpox vaccination plan, grants to make first responder radio equipment interoperable, emergency planning and training for terrorist attacks, and study long-term health consequences of attacks of 9/11.	
Border Security	1,008
Customs and TSA container security improvements both at the ports and as containers are shipped within the country, improved INS Entry/Exit System, improved INS border security, more INS agents to apprehend absconders, seven additional Coast Guard patrol boats, and Customs northern and southern border security improvements.	
Airport Security	720
Airport security hardening to comply with new statutory security requirements, cockpit door security improvements, and increases to fully fund Transportation Security Administration needs.	
Port Security	585
To help implement the more rigorous security requirements in the new port security law that the President signed in November.	
Nuclear Security/Energy Security	296

Major Elements of $5 Billion Homeland Security Package—Continued

Secure nuclear weapons and materials nationwide and conduct vulnerability assessments for energy supply and distribution systems.	
Mass Transit Security	300
Chemical and biological sensors and other monitoring equipment for potential terrorist attacks in mass transit systems.	
Federal Law Enforcement (FBI)	212
FBI, Secret Service, additional security for terrorism trials in Federal courts, and Law enforcement training for new TSA personnel	
Water Security	178
Improved security at Corps reservoirs and dams, vulnerability studies for urban and rural water systems.	
Cyber Security	128
Food safety, securing biohazardous materials at USDA facilities, embassy security, research to combat chemical attacks, improved security at Washington Monument and Jefferson Memorial, and DC emergency response plan.	167
	5,000

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, I yield the floor.

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. DORGAN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. DORGAN. Mr. President, I rise to support the amendment offered by the distinguished chairman, perhaps ranking member, depending on the time of the month in January of this year, of the Senate Appropriations Committee. He has led the fight in the Senate on these issues dealing with homeland security, an extremely important subject for this Senate.

I wish to talk about why his amendment is a very important choice for us to make. This is, after all, about making choices. It is not a case that there is not the money to do one thing or the other; it is a matter of making the choices of what the right things are for this country's future. Emerson once said that common sense is genius dressed in work clothes. Common sense with respect to homeland security to me is to understand that post-9/11, we are in an urgent situation to protect our country at home. We are prosecuting the war against terrorists here and abroad, and we have an urgent requirement to protect our homeland.

The head of the CIA just a couple months ago said to the Nation that we are as vulnerable today to a terrorist attack as we were on September 10, the day before that devastating terrorist attack on our Nation. The head of the CIA said: We are as vulnerable today as we were the day before that devastating attack.

If that is the case, then the question is, What more do we need to do and how soon must we do it to give a measure of assurance to the American people that we are doing everything possible to thwart those terrorists who would attack our country?

I wish to talk about a couple areas of homeland security that my colleague, Senator BYRD, has spoken about previously and spoke about again this evening, and addresses in his amendment. I wish to talk about the security of our country's ports.

I come from a State that does not have any ports. North Dakota is not surrounded by oceans, so we do not have ports. I did recently tour one of our large ports in this country. That follows on the heels of a tour I did several years previous. I was curious as to what kind of security exists in America's ports.

I know we get 5.7 million containers coming into this country every year stacked on container ships. These 5.7 million containers pull up to a dock at 2 miles an hour, then are offloaded on to 18-wheel trucks, and they motor off to the rest of the country. I also know of the 5.7 million containers that come into our country every year, 100,000 of them are inspected, 5.6 million are not.

One asks the question: We spend a lot of money and time talking about an antiballistic missile program or a missile defense system to protect against an incoming ballistic missile or a ballistic missile traveling 10 or 15,000 miles an hour. So we spend $8 billion creating a ballistic missile defense system.

How much money do we spend protecting against the threat of a ship with a container carrying a weapon of mass destruction coming to a dock at 2 miles an hour at one of America's major ports in America's major cities? The answer is we do not spend nearly enough.

I recently, with the Customs Service and others, toured one of our country's major ports. This is a port that gets a great deal of freight and commerce from Asia. I was very impressed with the men and women who worked there. I was very impressed with what they do there. I took a look at their x-ray technology in which they x-ray containers that are on an 18-wheel truck, having been taken from the deck of a ship. This technology is remarkable. What they are doing at the Customs Service is extraordinary, but they are desperately short of funds. They are incapable, in my judgment, of assuring the American people that of these 5.7 million containers reaching America's ports, they are able to inspect a sufficient number to give us a measure of confidence that terrorists will not use these containers with which to attack our country.

We might all remember the story about a fellow who was a suspected terrorist who actually put himself in one of those large containers. In that container, he included a heater, a cot, water supply, a GPS system, a computer—he had all the comforts of home locked with him in a container, shipping himself from the Middle East to Canada, presumably then to go from Canada into the United States.

If someone decides to ship a weapon of mass destruction in a container aimed at this country with only 2 percent of the containers being inspected at our docks, how confident are we that we have the homeland security and homeland protection we need and deserve at this point?

Senator BYRD includes in this amendment the resources that are necessary to add to that measure of confidence, to create more inspections, to provide more security at America's ports, and that is important.

He also in this amendment deals with the issue of border security. I do represent a State that has a long and common border with the country of Canada. Just a couple of months ago, there were concerns across our country about five men, suspected terrorists, who apparently entered the U.S. through Canada. We did not know who they were. We did not know where they entered our country. We did not know what they planned to do. But there was a national manhunt for five men from those parts of the world from which terrorists have originated who entered our country, and we were searching for these individuals. Apparently they were never found.

The point is, they were supposed to have entered our country through Canada. How would one do that? Along the border between the United States and Canada, we have a great many ports of entry where we have very little security, as a matter of fact. Prior to our Appropriations Committee adding some money in the last year and a half, at many ports of entry in North Dakota, when the ports of entry closed because they are open only a certain portion of the day, at the end of the day, at 9 o'clock or 10 o'clock at night, they put up an orange rubber cone, and that was the security to keep terrorists out of this country or to keep out those who are not supposed to enter this country.

The polite ones who enter this country illegally say they would get out of the car, remove the cone, drive into this country, and replace the orange cone. Those not so polite would shred that cone at 60 or 70 miles an hour, with nothing to stop them.

We changed some of that at ports of entry, but we have a 4,000-mile border. There is not a ghost of a chance that the Border Patrol and others who are required to provide the security on this country's northern border can possibly do all that is necessary to keep terrorists from entering our country.

Despite that, we have the Immigration Service, the Customs Service, the Border Patrol, and others doing heroic work, but they need more resources. They are short of money. And that also is included in Senator BYRD's proposal.

Last July in Congress, we on the Appropriations Committee passed by a wide margin a supplemental appropriations bill that included $2.5 billion for homeland defense, port security, as I mentioned, the security of nuclear plants in our country, airport security, cyber security, and training for police and fire personnel, the first responders for any terrorist attack. Yet the President decided he would not use that $2.5 billion. He blocked it, and this amendment restores much of those funds.

I know earlier today we had people come to the Chamber and talk about those who want to spend money. There are those who say this is all about spending money. This is a rather small amount compared to what we did for Defense, for example, in this year.

The President asked for and we agreed to increase Defense spending nearly $45 billion in this year. We face some very significant challenges in Iraq, North Korea, terrorists. We call on young men and women in this country to put on their uniform and, in a moment's notice, be called up, put on a ship or airplane and shipped to the farthest points of the world to protect our country. We increased that spending in a very significant way.

Just a year ago—in fact, a year ago this week—I was in central Asia. I was in Afghanistan and Uzbekistan and toured those areas where our young men and women—American soldiers—were defending our liberty and freedom.

I do not think anyone will ever want to shortchange them in what we do to spend money to protect them, and I commend Senator BYRD, Senator STEVENS, and Senator INOUYE for their leadership in making certain we make that investment. But it is not only with respect to this Nation's defense that we must make investment. We also must make those investments in our homeland security. If we fail to do that, there will be a time, after some additional national tragedy as a result of a terrorist attack, when we will ask the question: Why did we not plug that hole? Why did we not add those resources? Why did we not have those additional inspections?

We can avoid all of that if we simply make wise and prudent investments in homeland security in this legislation. I prefer we not be required to spend any money on homeland security. I prefer we live in a world in which there is not a terrorist threat, in which those who have evil in their hearts, such as Saddam Hussein and others, would not exist and we would live in peace and harmony and not have to worry about protecting our homeland. But the attacks of 9/11, which killed thousands of innocent Americans, by those holed up in caves in the mountains of Afghanistan plotting the murder of innocent people tell us we can never again be sure that that kind of world will exist.

We must understand that terrorists want to do damage to this country and kill innocent Americans. As a result,

we simply must have adequate homeland security and adequate protection. That is all this amendment offered by Senator BYRD does.

We will have an opportunity to discuss other issues with respect to the omnibus bill. Although I have been talking about homeland security, I fully agree with Senator STEVENS and Senator BYRD that we should handle these appropriations bills this way. It is the only way we can solve this issue of getting the eleven bills done, getting to a conference, getting them to the President, and getting them signed. So there is no disagreement about that. Senator BYRD and Senator STEVENS are absolutely correct. This is what we should do. We should do it this month and get these priorities funded. But as I say that, the question is: What priorities? What choices?

I have not yet seen the entire amendment or the entire omnibus bill that has been offered. I expect I will be able to review some of it this evening and perhaps tomorrow. But this is significant legislation. I know what part of it is. Chairing one of the subcommittees on appropriations, I know what is in that subcommittee. With Senator CAMPBELL and me working closely together, I know what is in that particular part, but the rest of it I am not aware of, and I think most Members would not be aware of the specific provisions. We need to work together in the coming days to make sure the choices we make in terms of priorities are the right choices.

I will have a lot to say on a couple of other issues, but I want to specifically say to Senator BYRD, I think this amendment makes eminent good sense. It is an important amendment, an urgent amendment, and represents one of our first priorities: Making the right investment for homeland security.

There is a part in this omnibus bill that deals with disaster legislation, drought relief, for farmers. I do not know this for sure, but my understanding is the money for that actually comes out of the agricultural spending base, which in my judgment should not happen. Second, it is only about half the size of what is needed.

By a very wide margin, we passed last year a $5.9 billion disaster relief bill for drought relief for a major part of the country's agricultural producers. That is about what we need. In my judgment, we are going to have to amend this provision.

My understanding also is that in order to get part of this money, there is an across-the-board reduction, and I believe there are certain areas where we cannot do across-the-board reductions. Having said all of that, we need to debate those amendment by amendment. This first amendment is an important amendment. As Senator BYRD said, and let me hasten to say as well because I serve on this committee, the leadership of Senator STEVENS is exemplary. I am proud to be on this committee, whether under his leadership or Senator BYRD's. Our differences in choices with respect to both the White House and those who support this amendment are not meant to be disrespectful but are an assertive difference, representing what we believe to be an urgent priority.

There is no greater priority than to make sure we have done what we can do to thwart the efforts of terrorists to attack this country, and in a number of areas we are markedly and substantially deficient in homeland security investment. We have known that for some long while. This is the time to correct it. It is not spending, it is an investment, just as it is an investment in this country when we make the kind of appropriations we need to make for defense. We have done that. Now we need to make the same judgment with respect to homeland security.

I yield the floor, and I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. COLEMAN). Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, Senator BYRD has offered an amendment. I would like to address that amendment.

Senator BYRD has been an advocate, for many months now, of doing something to properly fund homeland security. One member of our caucus referred to it as hometown security. The Senator from Nebraska, Mr. NELSON, referred to it as hometown security, and that is really what it is. It is to make sure the cities and towns in our States have the protection that is necessary as a result of the terrible events of September 11.

The bill I am interested in is part of S. 11 from the Energy and Water Subcommittee. For the next half hour or so, I will be the chairman of that committee. That will change sometime this evening.

Senator DOMENICI and I have had a longtime relationship on this subcommittee. I have been chairman; he has been chairman; we really have worked extremely well together. He has been, from my perspective, extremely good to work with. He is an absolute expert on numbers, having been the chairman of the Budget Committee and having been so long with the Appropriations Committee. It has been a pleasure to work with him.

But Senator DOMENICI, I am sure, recognized that this bill, our bill, should have more money—more money as it relates to homeland security. During last year's consideration of the supplemental spending bill for homeland security, when we were in the majority, we included hundreds of millions of dollars for nuclear security, funding that had been requested by the administration and by the Department of Energy but was rejected by the Office of Management and Budget. During final negotiations on that supplemental, we agreed to provide funding for these activities on a contingency basis. In essence, we provided the money but gave the President the opportunity to accept it or not. He decided not to accept it. I think that is really wrong. I am disappointed and sorry that is the case. I believe it was unreasonable that the President declined to request emergency funding for nuclear security for which his own Department of Energy was screaming. We didn't invent this. This came from his own Department of Energy.

So this evening Senator BYRD has offered it again and is making another effort to give this administration the funds they need to keep nuclear and other deadly material safe and secure in this country. As always, I am grateful to Senator BYRD for his leadership in this area.

The bill Senator DOMENICI and I have brought to the floor for many years is a big bill, approximately $24- or $25 billion, and it is all discretionary. It is the only subcommittee in which the money is discretionary, all of it. It has many important components. Tonight we are only going to talk about that part relating to nuclear security.

This amendment provides $25 million to enhance the safety and security of nuclear and other materials at the Department of Energy Office of Science Laboratories, nationwide; another $25 million for the National Nuclear Security Administration, to enhance security during the transport of nuclear weapons and materials nationwide; and $35 million for construction and renovation activities of the National Center for Combating Terrorism, again funding that the Department of Energy asked the White House to provide.

Again, we didn't dream it up, saying this would be great for New Mexico because they have a lot of things goings on there, or Nevada, or Idaho, or Mississippi, where a lot of these activities take place. The Department of Energy came forward with this recommendation. Again, the White House refused the recommendation that its own Department brought forward.

We are also requesting $90 million for increased safeguards and security needs throughout the nuclear weapons complex. Funding is provided for explosive detection equipment, protective force support, hardened perimeter barriers, and consolidation of special nuclear materials and complex-wide security improvements. A minimum of $25 million is provided for cybersecurity activities.

Just reading this off should give every person within the sound of my voice pause. Why have we been asked this by the Department of Energy? We have been asked to do this because we need safeguards throughout the nuclear weapons complex that are not now there.

Funding is provided for explosive detection equipment. We don't have that

equipment. I hate to say it here on the Senate floor, but we don't. We are lacking.

Protective force support. That means we don't have enough people making sure the materials are safe, that the facilities are safe.

Hardened perimeter barriers. It seems to me, if we have been told by the Department of Energy that we should have hardened perimeter barriers, that means that what we have now is inadequate.

Consolidation of special nuclear materials, and complex-wide security improvements.

Also, $56 million is provided for the Defense Environmental Administration Restoration and Waste Management Program at the Department of Energy to enhance safeguards and security at nuclear and weapons cleanup sites at Savannah River in South Carolina, Hanford in Washington, Idaho, and in Tennessee.

Mr. President, you, as a new Senator, did not come and say: Senator DOMENICI, Senator REID, will you give us some money for Oak Ridge, in Tennessee? You didn't do that. The Department of Energy recognized there were needs at that very important facility, important for this country, and that is why Senator BYRD has stuck in this amendment before this body, $56 million, part of which would go to Oak Ridge to make sure there is enhancement of safeguards and security at nuclear weapons cleanup sites, at this facility and these facilities.

There is $14 million for the Defense Facilities Closure Projects, the program at DOE, to enhance the safeguard and security of these sites nationwide.

The amendment also provides $25 million for the National Infrastructure Simulation and Analysis Center in New Mexico and $25 million for the National Energy Laboratory to conduct critical infrastructure assessments at critical energy supply facilities nationwide.

The funds provided in the Byrd amendment for nuclear safety are critical for ensuring the safety of the American people in the post-9/11 era. I don't expect the White House to take my word for it. They should, however, listen to their own Department of Energy. I did, and the nuclear safety language in the Byrd amendment reflects what we were told, what they said was needed.

We also have some new information that has come out. We have a report that has been done, and we know there are some Nuclear Regulatory Commission employees who worry that safety training requirements for the nuclear facilities are outdated and ''leave the security of the nuclear sites . . . vulnerable to sabotage.''

Should we not go forward with this work? Yes, we should. It is extremely important that we provide this money. If there were ever an emergency need in the history of this country, it would be to take care of the nuclear facilities.

They have inadequate security guards. One security company is working at one facility and another, which has the lowest bid, at another facility. It simply is not the way to do business.

All over America we have 101 nuclear powerplants. There are workers who are questioning the safety of these facilities. A recent survey commissioned by the NRC found that a third of its employees question the agency's commitment to safety, and almost one-half say they are afraid to speak up at the NRC. Employees who are designated to protect these plants from terrorists and others are afraid to speak up for fear they will get fired or their jobs will be changed or they will be transferred.

According to the survey conducted by an outside firm, these people complained that the NRC is influenced by the nuclear industry and that its regulatory powers have atrophied. The poll was based on surveys completed by one-half of the agency's employees. The most dramatic findings came up when pollsters sorted responders by rank. Although almost 90 percent of the agency's executive-level employees answered favorably on the questions regarding the Commissions's commitment to safety, less than two-thirds of those in the midlevel ranks answered that they were afraid.

The study said those differences point to the political influence of the nuclear industry. NRC officials declined comment.

We should be very concerned about workers at the NRC who are afraid to come forward and say: We do not have proper safety standards, and we are afraid to come forward and tell our own bosses what is wrong. Why? Because they are so driven by the nuclear power industry.

It has been nearly a year since the President warned us in his last State of the Union Address how vulnerable our nuclear facilities are. But the NRC has still not taken any clear steps to secure the safety and security of our Nation's nuclear powerplants. That is not acceptable.

We know the inspector general of the NRC paints a very bleak picture of their safety and security. A few days ago, the NRC's inspector general released a survey of the employees. I have talked about that to some extent.

This amendment is a very important amendment if we are concerned—I know everyone is concerned—about the safety and security of our nuclear-generating facilities.

Senator BYRD is to be commended for asking us to support him in making sure that we have adequate resources to protect our nuclear facilities.

I repeat what I said earlier when I talked about some of the things that the Department of Energy has said is so important. If we ignore them, and if the administration ignores them, it is simply not right.

This money enhances the safety and security of nuclear and other materials. It will enhance security during the transport of nuclear weapons and materials. There is money for construction and renovation activities of the National Center for Combating Terrorism; for increased safeguards and security needs throughout the nuclear weapons complex. Funding is provided for explosive detection equipment, protective force support, hardened perimeter barriers, consolidation of special nuclear materials, and complex-wide security improvements.

I see the Senator from Washington is on the floor. There is $56 million, as I have mentioned, for the Defense Environmental Restoration and Waste Management Program to enhance safeguards and security at nuclear and weapons cleanup sites, such as the one at Hanford in Washington. I would place it throughout our complex.

There is money for the Defense Facilities Closure Projects Program to enhance safeguards and security at these sites. This is important. If we pass the Byrd amendment for no other reason—and there are lots of other reasons to talk about—money is provided in my subcommittee of appropriations for making our nuclear weapons facilities throughout the country and our nuclear powerplants throughout our country safe and secure. They are not safe and secure now. That should be of concern for every American.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Washington is recognized.

Mrs. MURRAY. Mr. President, I rise this evening in strong support of the homeland security amendment that was offered earlier this evening by Senator BYRD. I am pleased that I had the opportunity to work closely with Senator BYRD on the details of the amendment because it impacts the security of our transportation system.

Before I start, I wish to align myself with the very thoughtful and important remarks of the Senator from North Dakota made earlier regarding the northern border. Senator DORGAN has brought some real attention to the northern border issues that are so important to my home State of Washington. This work must continue despite the President's cuts to the border security initiative that the Senate previously approved.

This amendment represents months of work on behalf of Senator BYRD and the Appropriations Committee. Senator BYRD, as chairman of the Appropriations Committee, convened a series of hearings last spring to discuss homeland security needs. We heard from numerous Cabinet Secretaries, including Secretary Powell, Secretary Rumsfeld, and Secretary Mineta. Several respective national security experts gave us very valuable testimony. We also heard from several Governors, including Governor Locke from Washington State. Mayors appeared before the Appropriations Committee as did fire chiefs, health department officials, and water and sewer authorities.

Senator BYRD and the Appropriations Committee worked very hard to identify real needs for homeland security. The Byrd homeland security amendment is in large part the result of those hearings and our continued efforts to work with the true first responders.

Homeland security is an enormous task. We all know this. It is going to be enormously expensive. We all know this. Sadly, the administration has not requested adequate funding for homeland security needs throughout our country. The President refused to spend homeland security money previously approved in a bipartisan fashion by this Congress.

The bill before us today, at the President's insistence, makes further cuts in homeland security funding.

Homeland security is about our entire country. However, I must tell you that this issue is tremendously important to Washington State. Already, thanks to an alert Customs agent, we arrested a terrorist suspect crossing into Washington State with explosive materials.

We are an international State with vulnerabilities in our ports, our rail and highway infrastructure, and our international airports.

We are a trade State with an economy that is closely linked to the world. We have significant military assets, nuclear facilities, and many popular tourist-gathering points. My State is aggressively moving forward to protect Washingtonians. We need a partner in the President and the Federal Government. Unfortunately, the underlying bill does not address all of our homeland security needs. Homeland security should not be an unfunded mandate.

As a nation, we are working hard to close the security gaps that still exist. We know the transportation systems are a frequent target of terrorist attack. In fact, when you look at the worldwide statistics, one-third of terrorist attacks that take place around the world target transportation systems, including aircraft, highways, rail systems, subways, commercial ships, and ferries.

As many have observed, our security is only as strong as our weakest link. This amendment offered by Senator BYRD will help strengthen some of our weakest links in port security, aviation, and mass transit.

Let me start with port security. We have a lot of work to do to protect our Nation's ports. As my colleagues will recall, we passed the Maritime Transportation Security Act 95 to 0. That act puts new requirements on our ports. However, effectively no funds have been provided to our Nation's port authorities to implement those new requirements, which will cost billions of dollars.

The underlying bill that we are looking at this evening, provides very little money to enhance port security. So I am really, pleased that the Byrd amendment would dramatically increase the security funds available to our ports.

I ask Senators to reflect for a moment on what a terrorist incident in our Nation's ports would mean to our Nation's economy.

Just look at what happened this past fall, when West Coast dockworkers were locked out of their jobs. It is estimated that the lockout cost our economy $1 billion a day.

A terrorist attack on our ports—or an attack carried out through our cargo container system—would undermine our Nation's confidence in the hundreds of thousands of containers that crisscross our country every single day.

And beyond the human toll—an attack on, or through, our ports would have a dramatic economic impact and could bring the flow of commerce to a dead stop.

It is not enough just to pass an authorization bill saying that we have better secured our ports. We have to actually provide the resources to make our ports more secure.

The Byrd amendment boosts—by almost half a billion dollars—the amount of grant money available to our public port authorities. I commend the Senator for his vision and leadership on this critical challenge.

Another way to secure our ports is through Operation Safe Commerce, an initiative that I started in last year's emergency supplemental appropriations bill. This TSA initiative was launched with the cooperation of the Customs Service. For the first time, it provides us a mechanism to track containers from their point of origin to their point of destination. As a result, we will have much better information about where the container came from, what is in it, and whether or not it requires either x-ray or further inspection.

With the initial funding that we provided for this initiative—and the $30 million that is included in the underlying bill—we have had to limit these grants to the three major container ports in our country. Those three ports take in roughly three-quarters of all the containers entering the United States. With the additional funding provided under Senator BYRD's amendment, we will be able to greatly expand the number of ports that can participate in this important initiative.

Finally, as I talk about port security, I want to talk about the new demands being placed on our Coast Guard. For a long time I have been very concerned that these new homeland security requirements mean the Coast Guard isn't getting adequate resources—or paying adequate attention—to its traditional missions, such as search and rescue, fisheries enforcement, and marine environmental protection.

In order to get the Coast Guard the kind of assets it needs to conduct port security, Senator BYRD'S amendment includes sufficient funds to boost the Coast Guard's inventory of coastal patrol boats. These are the ideal platform for the Coast Guard's homeland security mission. Unfortunately the Coast Guard has not been able to buy enough of them, in part because of other major contract obligations that are outstanding.

We cannot continue to burden the Coast Guard with additional missions without providing them with the resources and the tools they need to do their job. I am pleased the Byrd amendment provides these resources.

Another weak link this amendment will address concerns mass transit. I think we should all recognize that the majority of fatalities resulting from transportation terrorist incidents have been in the area of mass transit, specifically from buses.

The challenge in securing our mass transit systems is daunting. By their very nature, transit systems are designed to be open and accessible and to accommodate many people in a very short period of time. It is a real challenge, but we have to address it.

The amendment that Senator BYRD has offered states that we are not going to shrink away from this vulnerability. It says we will better protect the millions of citizens who commute to their jobs every day. The $300 million included in this amendment will make a serious downpayment and get our Nation's transit systems focused on mechanisms that will simultaneously protect their passengers without clogging our transit systems.

I commend Senator BYRD for recognizing this vulnerability and for addressing it.

Finally, I want to talk about aviation security. I commend the Senator for including an additional $250 million for our Nation's airports.

As my colleagues know, the Aviation Transportation Security Act mandated that we check all passengers' checked baggage for explosives. Just a few weeks ago, the Transportation Security Administration met that deadline. But the truth is, there is a huge amount of construction that needs to be done to transition our Nation's airports from the interim explosive detection solutions to more permanent and efficient systems to check all bags for explosives.

From the very first day that this requirement was put into law, the Transportation Security Administration has consistently refused to request adequate funds to compensate the airports for these costs. They have consistently underestimated the true costs to implement these massive retrofits in order to leave our airports ''holding the bag'' for these costs.

The amendment offered by Senator BYRD provides an extra $200 million—over and above the $250 million included in the underlying bill—to more accurately reflect the real cost of this initiative in fiscal year 2003.

We will be paying the cost to implement the Transportation Security Act for many years to come. Our airports do not have easy access to the kind of resources that will be needed to make

these very necessary investments. The airlines—which the airports depend on for rates and charges—are almost uniformly in serious financial difficulty. Many airports have already extended about as many bonds as they can currently afford to pay off. So this amendment would provide very critical support.

I am proud of the progress this amendment makes in adequately funding port security, mass transit, and aviation security. I commend Chairman BYRD for this amendment, and I urge all my colleagues to support it.

We cannot let the protection of the American people be ignored because an OMB director—a few blocks down the road—has said that discretionary spending will not exceed a certain arbitrary figure.

We have serious security needs in this country, and this amendment will help us meet them.

Mr. President, I yield the floor.

Mr. STEVENS. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. HARKIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. HARKIN. Mr. President, I understand we are now on the Byrd amendment to the appropriations measure before us; is that correct?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator is correct.

Mr. HARKIN. I thank the Presiding Officer.

First, I thank Senator BYRD for offering this important amendment which provides much-needed funding for our homeland security.

Secondly, I thank Senator BYRD for including funding in his amendment to help States implement the President's plan for inoculating our first responders against the smallpox virus. A month ago, on December 13, President Bush announced his policy for vaccinating U.S. citizens against smallpox. He had a tough decision to make, and I support that decision.

That same day, the Government began inoculating 500,000 armed services personnel and other Government officials working overseas, people who are most likely to encounter the smallpox virus.

The second phase involves inoculating on a voluntary basis first responders and health care workers across the United States against smallpox. It is estimated that up to about 10 million Americans may fall into this category. Senator SPECTER and I have worked with the administration and Senators BYRD and STEVENS since the events of September 11 to provide sufficient funds to produce the smallpox vaccine necessary to inoculate every American against smallpox if that becomes necessary. That money has been appropriated, and I understand the production of vaccine is well underway and that sufficient vaccine will be available by the end of the year. That was a good first step.

It is one thing to produce the vaccine, but the administration of the vaccine also costs money. That financial burden will fall on our State and local public health departments. Local public health departments will absorb the costs of the needles and personnel to administer the vaccine. But then again, personnel and equipment and needles only represent a part of the cost to local health departments. That is because the smallpox vaccination is a far more resource-intensive activity than any other type of vaccination activity.

For example, costs include specialized training for the vaccinators. You cannot just have someone off the street doing the vaccinating; they have to be specially trained. And since we have not administered the smallpox vaccine for a number of years, people would have to be trained. There would also have to be prevaccination screening for individuals to make sure you don't have something else that might interfere with the vaccination. It will also include postvaccination monitoring because it is estimated that 1,000 out of every 1 million vaccinated will experience a serious adverse effect. Then you add to those costs the cost of extra security for the vaccine.

I have received estimates from those involved in public health that the cost of administering the vaccine to State and local health departments under the President's plan may be $85 a person, or $850 million to inoculate 10 million first responders and health care personnel.

The amendment before us—the Byrd amendment—includes that $850 million appropriated to HHS for distribution to the States for this first 10 million first responders' vaccination.

When I first saw this figure of $85 a person, I thought that was pretty expensive. I remember when I was a kid and got my smallpox vaccination in school. They lined you up, and the public health nurse gave you your vaccination. I cannot believe it costs, in equivalent dollars, $85 to get that vaccination. So I think we here on the Appropriations Committee and on the Oversight Committee and those at Health and Human Services under Secretary Thompson really need to look at this and to make sure these estimates are valid estimates.

Again, I know that, as I said, there are other things we have to do, such as prescreening and training of inoculators; there has to be postvaccination monitoring and safety. There are other considerations that perhaps we didn't have maybe 50 years ago when I got my smallpox vaccination.

I do think we are going to have to be careful stewards of the public's money to make sure we are getting our money's worth and to make sure every dime is accounted.

Some may say we have already provided significant new funding to State and local health departments since the events of September 11, and that is true. Senator SPECTER and I and the Appropriations Committees have worked hard to provide those funds, and those funds were sorely needed because we had let our public health departments stagnate over the years.

The money we provided over the last couple of years was just to begin to repair the benign neglect of our public health system, to upgrade public health monitoring, to increase the lab capacity in our State labs to identify possible bioterrorism agents, to improve communications between CDC, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, health departments, and other health providers. That was just a few of the needed improvements that, again, had been consigned to benign neglect over the years.

I guess what I am saying is, we should not put a stop to those improvements by forcing our local public health departments to use those funds to administer the smallpox vaccine. We are making strides in this country to bring our public health resources back up to where they should be. We should not be robbing those resources to administer the smallpox vaccine.

Local health departments are concerned that the financial burden of administering the smallpox vaccine will force them to make cuts in other areas. For example, Dr. Floyd Novak, president of the New York State Association of County Health Officials and the commissioner of health of the county that includes Syracuse, said, according to an article in the New York Times:

> We have to transfer staff from other functions to do this. It just cannot be absorbed as business as usual. We need more resources.

Dr. Novak said his department would conduct 221 fewer screening tests for breast and cervical cancer and 835 fewer pediatric dental examinations, among other lost services, in the 2 months when vaccinations are to be performed. That is why the amendment we have before us is so crucial.

The Byrd amendment we are considering includes funds not only for smallpox vaccinations but also for other important homeland security needs, and it means that Dr. Novak in New York and other county health officials throughout the United States will not have to stop the important functions of breast and cervical cancer screening, pediatric dental examinations, and other functions we sorely need, in order to conduct the smallpox vaccinations.

I urge my colleagues to support this much-needed amendment. Of the $5 billion amendment that Senator BYRD has proposed, $850 million will go to make sure we have the needed resources to inoculate the 10 million estimated first responders—police, fire, emergency personnel, guardsmen, and others who will be our first responders in this country. These resources would, indeed, ensure we can do that without

robbing or stopping the other needed services of our public health departments.

Mr. President, I yield the floor, and I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, the distinguished Senator from West Virginia, Mr. BYRD, presented a chart showing the major elements of the $5 billion homeland security package. Eventually, this homeland security money, since it is money that people involved in that area want, we will address not only this year, in this 2003 bill, not only in the 2004 bill, but out into 2005. This Homeland Security Department has not even formed yet, as we know. There are several components in the existing Government that will be transferred into homeland security, and they have funding in this amendment I have offered.

For instance, Senator BYRD wants to add to this amendment I have offered $1.4 billion for State and local assistance to combat terrorism, but we already have spread throughout the 11 bills $2.2 billion to deal with the same concepts. We have money for first responder radio equipment. We have money for emergency planning and training.

Last year, I supported this money that Senator BYRD wants in his amendment for this bill—in a series of bills, as a matter of fact. The problem we face now is, should we continue to operate at the 2002 level until we can find an agreement with the President as to the amounts Senator BYRD wants to add to the President's request or should we move forward through the way we allocated money in the bill for the various elements of homeland security in the existing Departments? The money we put in the existing Departments will be transferred to Homeland Security as that Department is formed.

Senator BYRD wants to put up an additional $1.8 billion for border security. Again, in the period ahead we will spend money like that, but in these bills already is a total of $4.3 billion, and we are looking at a period of less than 8 months to spend that money.

I have presented the amendment that is before the Senate now because we want to find a way to work with the President to close the books on the 2003 appropriations. We cannot do that if we continue to battle with the administration and try to give them money beyond what they believe is necessary.

At the time we were looking at this last year, we thought the Homeland Security Department would have been created before September 30 of last year. We wanted to put up money so it would be there for the Homeland Security Department to be transferred to start spending in October. This money would be started to be spent in late February or March.

I am trying to make a point. Take airport security; Senator BYRD wants an additional $720 million. We have already appropriated substantial monies that are in the supplemental from last year for airport security. We have tried to fund the needs of the Transportation Security Administration. We already have an additional $374 million in these separate portions of the amendment I have offered.

I am trying to emphasize the fact that we do not need to give this Department of Homeland Security more money beyond what has been asked.

On nuclear and energy security, I do not disagree with the statements that have been made about the needs for additional money. In this amendment I have offered is $1.650 billion for that function. Senator BYRD wants to add another $296 million. I understand he is trying to fully fund the estimated needs of homeland security for the future, which is a laudable goal, but we are trying to stay within some sort of budget constraint.

As I said, let's finish the job of getting the books closed on how much the agencies have to spend in the remainder of fiscal year 2003.

On Federal law enforcement with the FBI, Senator BYRD wants to add $212 million to the $1.2 billion already in the bill. I am urging the Senate to listen in terms of the concepts we have worked out. Stop this battle with the President over how much is needed for the agency that has not even been established yet. The various components of that agency, the Homeland Security Department, will have enough money coming into this new Department to fully fund whatever they can do by the time they get organized as a Department.

I urge the Senate to oppose the amendment offered by the Senator from West Virginia—not because he is not right at estimating the future needs of homeland security—because we believe we are right in saying, let's fund now the money that can be spent before the end of this fiscal year, be spent before September 30. I am confident we have sufficient moneys in this amendment that we have offered in the 11 separate sections which would normally be separate appropriations bills, enough money to deal with the problems of homeland security.

Beyond that, I remind the Senate the President still has some money left from the $20 billion we gave him after 9/11. If there are any defects here, he has more than $5 billion in that account and can allocate it if it is necessary to establish Homeland Security so long as it is working toward establishing the facilities and entities we need to prevent further repetition of the catastrophe of September 11.

I hope the Senate will listen. To adopt the Byrd amendment will be to prolong the conference. If it was in a bill that would go to the President, he would veto it. Then where are we? Maybe I am too pragmatic about this, but it is time to get this job done. The amendment I have offered will get the job done. There will still be some differences with the House. As a matter of fact, there will still be some differences with the administration because we have increased some items that they do not want to see increased and we have decreased some they do not want decreased. But overall, we are within the total limit and parameters of the requests of the President.

I hope tomorrow the Senate will be looking at this. There will be further debate tomorrow morning. The leader will, of course, state what the procedure will be. We expect a vote sometime around noon or soon thereafter on the Byrd amendment. I am hopeful that the Senate will work with us to try and understand my job now is to get this amendment to conference.

As I told the Senate Members, the House has not passed any of these bills. It passed some of them last year. We did not act on them. We passed some last year and they did not act on them. We are trying to restart the 2003 conference and there will be an overall conference on all 11 bills at one time if the Senate will give us the support to pass this bill and take it to conference.

There will be individual differences as far as amendments are concerned. As a matter of fact, there are some things in this amendment I personally would change, but they have been brought here by the work of the subcommittee chairmen and ranking Members of the individual areas covered by these bills. I think it is the best course to follow, to take this amendment to conference, to go to the House and say, let's get these 11 bills finished so the agencies will know for certain the money they have. Even the homeland security bill was not passed when we originally contemplated passing the appropriations to fund it.

I am confident we have done the best we can under the circumstance. Again, I do not criticize Senator BYRD. Eventually, we will spend more than $5 billion in addition to what we have in the amendment before the Senate. However, we do not need it now. I sat through all the hearings that have been mentioned, that Senator BYRD had on the needs for homeland security across the Nation. I remember going to small towns in my State when the mayor told me they needed a new fire truck. They needed a new fire truck? They have never had a fire truck. There is not anyone in the country that does not want some of this homeland security money. The question is, what is needed now to go on with the job and protect the country. I believe our amendment does it.

I send to the desk a statement prepared by the individual subcommittees that goes along with 11 components of this bill. Had we had the meetings of

the separate subcommittees and reported separate bills, we would have prepared 11 reports. Instead, I am submitting for the RECORD to be printed the overview and summary of each of the components so there will be no question in the future of what is intended by the provisions of the amendment I have offered if it is enacted. I ask unanimous consent it be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, AS FOLLOWS:

AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT, FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 2003

JANUARY ____, 2003.—Ordered to be printed

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

REPORT

[To accompany S. 0000]

The Committee on Appropriations reports the bill (S. 0000) making appropriations for Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies programs for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2003, and for other purposes, reports favorably thereon and recommends that the bill do pass.

Total obligational authority, fiscal year 2003

Amount of bill as reported to the Senate	$
Amount of 2002 appropriations acts to date	73,078,443,000
Amount of estimates, 2003	73,530,625,000
The bill as recommended to the Senate:	
Over the appropriations provided in 2002	
Over the estimates for 2003	

BREAKDOWN BY TITLE

The amounts of obligational authority for each of the six titles are shown in the following table. A detailed tabulation, showing comparisons, appears at the end of this report. Recommendations for individual appropriation items, projects and activities are carried in this report under the appropriate item headings.

	2002 [1]	2003 Committee recommendation
Title I: Agricultural programs	$29,252,688,000	$25,521,466,000
Title II: Conservation programs	1,056,139,000	1,036,864,000
Title III: Rural economic and community development programs	2,569,924,000	2,739,526,000
Title IV: Domestic food programs	37,945,627,000	41,926,581,000
Title V: Foreign assistance and related programs	1,124,518,000	1,463,645,000
Title VI: Related agencies	1,456,651,000	1,488,490,000
Title VII: General provisions	−327,104,000	24,496,000
Total, new budget (obligational) authority	73,078,443,000	74,201,068,000

[1] Includes emergency supplemental appropriations.

OVERVIEW AND SUMMARY OF THE BILL

The Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies appropriations bill provides funding for a wide array of Federal programs, mostly in the U.S. Department of Agriculture [USDA]. These programs include agricultural research, education, and extension activities; natural resources conservation programs; farm income and support programs; marketing and inspection activities; domestic food assistance programs; rural economic and community development activities, and telecommunications and electrification assistance; and various export and international activities of the USDA.

The bill also provides funding for the Food and Drug Administration [FDA] and the Commodity Futures Trading Commission [CFTC], and allows the use of collected fees for administrative expenses of the Farm Credit Administration [FCA].

Given the budgetary constraints that the Committee faces, the bill as reported provides the proper amount of emphasis on agricultural and rural development programs and on other programs and activities funded by the bill. It is within the subcommittee's allocation for fiscal year 2003.

All accounts in the bill have been closely examined to ensure that an appropriate level of funding is provided to carry out the programs of USDA, FDA, CFTC, and FCA. Details on each of the accounts, the funding level, and the Committee's justifications behind the funding levels are included in the report.

The Committee has encouraged the consideration of grant and loan applications from various entities. The Committee expects the Department only to approve those applications judged meritorious when subjected to the established review process.

GOVERNMENT PERFORMANCE AND RESULTS ACT

Public Law 103–62, the Government Performance and Results Act [GPRA] of 1993, requires Federal agencies to develop succinct and precise strategic plans and annual performance plans that focus on results of funding decisions made by the Congress. Rather than simply providing details of activity levels, agencies will set outcome goals based on program activities and establish performance measures for use in management and budgeting. In an era of restricted and declining resources, it is paramount that agencies focus on the difference they make in citizens' lives.

The Committee supports the concepts of this law and intends to use the agencies' plans for funding purposes. The Committee considers GPRA to be a viable way to reduce Federal spending while achieving a more efficient and effective Government and will closely monitor compliance with this law. The Committee is fully committed to the success and outcome of GPRA requirements as envisioned by the Congress, the administration, and this Committee.

ACCRUAL FUNDING OF RETIREMENT COSTS AND POST-RETIREMENT HEALTH BENEFITS

The President's Budget includes a legislative proposal under the jurisdiction of the Senate Committee on Governmental Affairs 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 requests an additional dollar amount in each affected discretionary account to cover these accrued costs.

The authorizing committee has not acted on this legislation, therefore the Senate Appropriations Committee has reduced the dollar amounts of the President's request shown in the "Comparative Statement of New Budget Authority Request and Amounts Recommended in the Bill," as well as in other tables in this report, to exclude the accrual funding proposal.

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 subsequently transmitted to the Congress.

The Senate Appropriations Committee joins with the House Appropriations Committee in raising concern 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.

FEDERAL EMPLOYEES COMPENSATION ACT (FECA)

The President's budget includes a legislative proposal to allow the Department of Labor (DOL) to charge agencies for administrative costs related to FECA benefits paid to employees. Currently, although DOL bills agencies for FECA benefits; it does not bill agencies for the costs of administering these benefits.

The President's budget includes the administrative costs in each agency's budget, as opposed to the DOL budget, where the funds have previously been appropriated. The Committee's recommendation, however, assumes that this proposal will not be enacted into law, and excludes these administrative costs.

RENTAL PAYMENTS TO GSA

In recent years, funding for General Services Administration (GSA) rental payments has been appropriated to the USDA Agriculture Buildings and Facilities and Rental Payments account. The budget request proposes decentralizing these expenses and appropriating the proper amounts to each separate agency and activity. The Committee does not support this request, and provides funding for rental payments in the same account as previous years. The Committee expects each agency to properly manage its rental space needs to ensure the most efficient use of limited Federal resources.

TITLE I—AGRICULTURAL PROGRAMS

PRODUCTION, PROCESSING, AND MARKETING

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Appropriations, 2002[1]	$2,992,000
Budget estimate, 2003[2]	36,667,000
Committee recommendation	3,412,000

[1] Excludes $80,919,000 in emergency supplemental appropriations provided by Public Law 107–117.

[2] Excludes $74,000 requested for employee pension and health benefits.

The Secretary of Agriculture, assisted by the Deputy Secretary, Under Secretaries and Assistant Secretaries, Chief Information Officer, Chief Financial Officer, and members of their immediate staffs, directs and coordinates the work of the Department. This includes developing policy, maintaining relationships with agricultural organizations and others in the development of farm programs, and maintaining liaison with the Executive Office of the President and Members of Congress on all matters pertaining to agricultural policy.

The general authority of the Secretary to supervise and control the work of the Department is contained in the Organic Act (7 U.S.C. 2201–2202). The delegation of regulatory functions to Department employees and authorization of appropriations to carry out these functions is contained in 7 U.S.C. 450c–450g.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

For the Office of the Secretary, the Committee recommends an appropriation of $3,412,000. This amount is $420,000 more than the 2002 appropriation and $33,255,000 less than the budget request.

This amount does not include $28,250,000, as requested in the President's budget, for security improvements, as these funds were provided in the fiscal year 2002 emergency supplemental appropriations bill. This amount also does not include an increase of $5,000,000 for Service Center Agencies streamlining, or $5,000 for FECA administrative charges, as proposed in the budget.

Environmentally preferable products.—The Secretary shall work with the General Services Administration, the Department of Defense, the Environmental Protection Agency, and other appropriate agencies to maximize the purchases of environmentally preferable products, as defined by Executive Order 13101 on Federal Acquisition, Recycling and Waste Prevention. Such products are not only useful in improving the environment, but they can, when the product contains a substantial amount of agri-based content, also open considerable markets for farmers.

The Department should actively participate in joint task forces and other multiagency entities in this area. It should actively work to properly define standards for agri-based content of products and work towards the development of such environmentally preferable products.

Drought mitigation.—The Committee is concerned by the lack of a coherent national policy to combat drought. When drought strikes, it is a very serious disaster bringing economic and personal hardships to large sections of the nation. Current conditions in the Pacific Northwest, as one example, have resulted in water supplies for agriculture falling to within only 20 to 30 percent of normal supply. The report of the National Drought Commission, ''Preparing for Drought in the 21st Century'', recommends that Congress pass a National Drought Preparedness Act. Such an act would establish a Federal/non-Federal partnership through a National Drought Council responsible for implementing a national drought policy. The Committee expects the Secretary to carry out the recommendations of the National Drought Commission and coordinate USDA mission areas to provide a response to drought-stricken areas in as prompt and meaningful a way as possible.

Administrative convergence.—The Secretary is expected to seek the Committee's approval before implementing a merger or reduction of any administrative or information technology functions relating to the Farm Service Agency, Natural Resources Conservation Service, USDA Rural Development, or any other agency of the Department.

Lower Mississippi River Delta.—The Committee remains supportive of actions by the Department to improve economic and social conditions in the Lower Mississippi River Delta. The Committee encourages the Secretary to give consideration to utilizing locations in the Delta for Department-wide functions, such as training sessions, for USDA personnel and other activities, where practicable, in order to help bring added economic stimulus to the region. The Committee is aware that property in Helena, Arkansas, may be available through a gift to the Department for such purposes. The Committee requests the Secretary to investigate this opportunity and to provide a report to the Committee on this subject by March 1, 2003.

Federal procurement of biobased products.—The Secretary, after consultation with the Administrator, the Administrator of General Services, and Secretary of Commerce (acting through the Director of the National Institute of Standards and Technology) shall prepare and from time to time revise guidelines for the use of procuring agencies in complying with the requirements of Public Law 107–171, section 9002. The Secretary shall also work to carry out all other requirements of section 9002.

Ground and surface water conservation program.—The Committee is concerned that the Secretary may restrict access to funding under the ground and surface water conservation program authorized in the Farm Security and Rural Investment Act to producers in one region of the country. The Committee directs the Secretary to provide access to funds under this program to all eligible producers, and in determining allocations for fiscal year 2003, to give priority to eligible producers who did not benefit from fiscal year 2002 funds.

EXECUTIVE OPERATIONS

Executive operations were established as a result of the reorganization of the Department to provide a support team for USDA policy officials and selected Departmentwide services. Activities under the executive operations include the Office of the Chief Economist, the National Appeals Division, and the Office of Budget and Program Analysis.

CHIEF ECONOMIST

Appropriations, 2002	$7,704,000
Budget estimate, 2003[1]	12,117,000
Committee recommendation	12,016,000

[1] Excludes $391,000 requested for employee pension and health benefits.

The Office of the Chief Economist advises the Secretary of Agriculture on the economic implications of Department policies and programs. The Office serves as the single focal point for the Nation's economic intelligence and analysis, risk assessment, energy and new uses, and cost-benefit analysis related to domestic and international food and agriculture issues, and is responsible for coordination and review of all commodity and aggregate agricultural and food-related data used to develop outlook and situation material within the Department.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

For the Office of the Chief Economist, the Committee recommends $12,016,000. This amount is $4,312,000 more than the 2002 appropriation and $101,000 less than the budget request.

This amount does not include an increase of $101,000 for rental payments to GSA, as requested in the budget.

NATIONAL APPEALS DIVISION

Appropriations, 2002	$12,869,000
Budget estimate, 2003[1]	14,334,000
Committee recommendation	13,759,000

[1] Excludes $928,000 requested for employee pension and health benefits.

The National Appeals Division conducts administrative hearings and reviews of adverse program decisions made by the rural development mission area, the Farm Service Agency, the Risk Management Agency, and the Natural Resources Conservation Service.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

For the National Appeals Division, the Committee recommends $13,759,000. This amount is $890,000 more than the 2002 appropriation and $575,000 less than the budget request.

This amount does not include an increase of $575,000 for rental payments to GSA, as requested in the budget.

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND PROGRAM ANALYSIS

Appropriations, 2002	$7,041,000
Budget estimate, 2003[1]	7,358,000
Committee recommendation	7,358,000

[1] Excludes $530,000 requested for employee pension and health benefits.

The Office of Budget and Program Analysis provides direction and administration of the Department's budgetary functions including development, presentation, and execution of the budget; reviews program and legislative proposals for program, budget, and related implications; analyzes program and resource issues and alternatives, and prepares summaries of pertinent data to aid the Secretary and departmental policy officials and agency program managers in the decisionmaking process; and provides departmentwide coordination for and participation in the presentation of budget-related matters to the committees of the Congress, the media, and interested public. The Office also provides departmentwide coordination of the preparation and processing of regulations and legislative programs and reports. This amount includes on increase of $269,000 for pay parity costs and benefits.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

For the Office of Budget and Program Analysis, the Committee recommends $7,358,000. This amount is $317,000 more than the 2002 appropriation and the same as the budget request.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF INFORMATION OFFICER

Appropriations, 2002	$10,029,000
Budget estimate, 2003[1]	31,277,000
Committee recommendation	31,275,000

[1] Excludes $455,000 requested for employee pension and health benefits.

The Office of the Chief Information Officer was established in August 1996, pursuant to the Clinger-Cohen Act of 1996, which required the establishment of a Chief Information Officer for major Federal agencies. This office provides policy guidance, leadership, coordination, and direction to the Department's information management and information technology investment activities in support of USDA program delivery. The Office provides long-range planning guidance, implements measures to ensure that technology investments are economical and effective,

coordinates interagency information resources management projects, and implements standards to promote information exchange and technical interoperability. In addition, the Office of the Chief Information Officer is responsible for certain activities financed under the Department's working capital fund (7 U.S.C. 2235). The Office also provides telecommunication and automated data processing [ADP] services to USDA agencies through the National Information Technology Center with locations in Fort Collins, CO, and Kansas City, MO. Direct ADP operational services are also provided to the Office of the General Counsel, Office of Communications, the Office of the Chief Financial Officer, and Executive Operations.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends $31,275,000 for the Office of the Chief Information Officer. This amount is $21,246,000 more than the 2002 appropriation and $2,000 less than the budget request.

This amount does not include an increase of $2,000 for FECA administrative charges, as requested in the budget.

COMMON COMPUTING ENVIRONMENT

Appropriations, 2002	$59,369,000
Budget estimate, 2003	133,155,000
Committee recommendation	133,155,000

The Department of Agriculture Reorganization Act of 1994 requires the Secretary of Agriculture to procure and use computer systems in a manner that enhances efficiency, productivity, and client services, and that promotes computer information sharing among agencies of the Department. The Clinger-Cohen Act of 1996 requires USDA to maximize the value of information technology acquisitions to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of USDA programs. Since its beginning in 1996, the USDA Service Center Modernization initiative has been working to restructure county field offices, modernize and integrate business approaches and replace the current, aging information systems with a modern Common Computing Environment that optimizes information sharing, customer service, and staff efficiencies.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends $133,155,000 for the Common Computing Environment. This is $73,786,000 more than the 2002 appropriation and the same as the budget request.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER

Appropriations, 2002	$5,384,000
Budget estimate, 2003[1]	7,918,000
Committee recommendation	7,877,000

[1] Excludes $481,000 requested for employee pension and health benefits.

Under the Chief Financial Officers Act of 1990, the Chief Financial Officer is responsible for the continued direction and oversight of the Department's financial management operations and systems. The Office is also responsible for the management and operation of the National Finance Center. In addition, the Office provides budget, accounting, and fiscal services to the Office of the Secretary, departmental staff offices, Office of the Chief Information Officer, Office of Communications, and executive operations.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

For the Office of the Chief Financial Officer, the Committee recommends $7,877,000. This amount is $2,493,000 more than the 2002 appropriation and $41,000 less than the budget request.

This amount does not include an increase of $41,000 for FECA administrative charges, as requested in the budget.

The Committee recognizes the broad range of activities carried out by the National Finance Center (NFC), and the importance of these activities to both the Department of Agriculture and the other customers it serves. In responding to a directive of this Committee, the Secretary provided a report on the Department's plans for continuing operation of the NFC. While that report included general objectives of enhanced performance and improved effectiveness, few details were included in regard to immediate plans regarding the NFC location or infrastructure. The report concluded that while the Department had every intention of continuing those NFC activities relating to its controllership function, intermediate or long-term plans focusing on other issues would be best addressed within the context of integrated Federal initiatives rather than by USDA unilaterally. The Committee is aware that the physical plant in which the NFC is located needs improvements, and certain cyber-security issues, such as ''mirroring'' backup systems, require immediate attention. The Committee expects the Chief Financial Officer to complete a review of NFC needs in regard to physical location and cyber security and to include in future budget requests those items necessary and proper to maintain the NFC in a safe and secure setting.

WORKING CAPITAL FUND

Appropriations, 2002	.....
Budget estimate, 2003	$21,000,000
Committee recommendation	.....

The Working Capital Fund was established in the 1944 Appropriations Act. It was created for certain central services in the Department of Agriculture, including duplicating and other visual information services, art and graphics, video services, supply, centralized accounting system, centralized automated data processing system for payroll, personnel, and related services, voucher payments services, and ADP systems. The National Finance Center's expenses are also funded through this fund.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee does not provide an appropriation to the Working Capital Fund, as requested in the budget. This is the same as the 2002 level and $21,000,000 less than the budget request.

The Committee is aware that approximately $21,700,000 of fiscal year 2002 unobligated balances have been transferred to the Working Capital Fund and will be available for fiscal year 2003 to meet the needs for which an appropriation was requested.

OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR CIVIL RIGHTS

Appropriations, 2002	.....
Budget Estimate, 2003	.....
Committee recommendation	$400,000

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends $400,000 to establish the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Civil Rights. This amount is $400,000 more than the 2002 level and the budget request.

The Committee believes that additional policy level oversight provided through this new Assistant Secretary will be beneficial in addressing these concerns and in establishing policies to improve civil rights performance at the Department.

OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR ADMINISTRATION

Appropriations, 2002	$647,000
Budget estimate, 2003[1]	780,000
Committee recommendation	780,000

[1] Excludes $17,000 requesed for employee pension and health benefits.

The Office of the Assistant Secretary for Administration directs and coordinates the work of the departmental staff in carrying out the laws enacted by the Congress relating to real and personal property management, personnel management, equal opportunity and civil rights programs, ethics, and other general administrative functions. In addition, the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Administration is responsible for certain activities financed under the Department's working capital fund (7 U.S.C. 2235).

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

For the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Administration, the Committee recommends $780,000. This amount is $133,000 more than the 2002 level and the same as the budget request.

AGRICULTURE BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES AND RENTAL PAYMENTS

Appropriations, 2002	$187,647,000
Budget estimate, 2003[1]	70,499,000
Committee recommendation	197,662,000

[1] Excludes $493,000 requested for employee pension and health benefits, and includes no funding for rental payments.

Rental payments.—Annual appropriations are made to finance the appropriated portion of the payments to the General Services Administration [GSA] for rental of space and for related services to all USDA agencies, except the Forest Service, which is funded by another appropriations bill.

The requirement that GSA charge commercial rent rates to agencies occupying GSA-controlled space was established by the Public Buildings Amendments of 1972. The methods used to establish commercial rent rates in GSA space follow commercial real estate appraisal practices. Appeal and rate review procedures are in place to assure that agencies have an opportunity to contest rates they feel are incorrect.

Building operations and maintenance.—On October 1, 1984, the General Services Administration [GSA] delegated the operations and maintenance function for the buildings in the D.C. complex to the Department. This activity provides departmental staff and support services to operate, maintain, and repair the buildings in the D.C. complex. GSA expanded the delegation to include two additional buildings on October 1, 1986. One building is the Government-owned warehouse for forms in Lanham, MD, and the other is a leased warehouse for the excess property operation located at 49 L Street SW, Washington, DC. GSA retains responsibility for major nonrecurring repairs. In fiscal year 1999, USDA began operations and maintenance of the Beltsville office facility.

Strategic space plan.—The Department's headquarters staff is presently housed in a four-building Government-owned complex in downtown Washington, DC, and in leased buildings in the Metropolitan Washington, DC, area. In 1995, USDA initiated a plan to improve the delivery of USDA programs to the American people, including streamlining the USDA organization. A high-priority goal in the Secretary's plan is to improve the operation and effectiveness of the USDA headquarters in Washington, DC. To implement this goal, a strategy for efficient reallocation of space to house the restructured headquarters agencies in modern and safe facilities has been proposed. This USDA strategic space plan will correct serious problems USDA has faced in its facility program, including the inefficiencies of operating out of scattered leased facilities and serious safety hazards which exist in the Agriculture South Building.

During fiscal year 1998, the Beltsville Office Facility was completed. This facility

was constructed with funds appropriated to the Department and is located on Government-owned land in Beltsville, Maryland. In fiscal year 1999, USDA began operations at the Beltsville Office Facility.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

For U.S. Department of Agriculture buildings and facilities and payments for the rental of space and related services, the Committee recommends $197,662,000. This amount is $10,015,000 more than the 2002 appropriation and $127,163,000 more than the budget request. The Committee does not concur with the President's proposal to fund rental payments in the accounts of USDA agencies occupying GSA controlled space and provides $130,266,000 in this account for rental payments.

The following table reflects the Committee's specific recommendations for this account as compared to the fiscal year 2002 and budget request levels:

[In thousands of dollars]

	2002 estimate	2003 budget request	Committee recommendation
Rental Payments	130,266	.....	130,266
Building Operations	31,438	36,522	33,419
Strategic Space Plan	25,943	33,977	33,977
Total	187,647	70,499	197,662

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS MANAGEMENT

Appropriations, 2002	$15,665,000
Budget estimate, 2003[1]	15,685,000
Committee recommendation	15,685,000

[1] Excludes $59,000 requested for employee pension and health benefits.

Under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act and the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, the Department has the responsibility to meet the same standards regarding the storage and disposition of hazardous materials as private businesses. The Department is required to contain, clean up, monitor, and inspect for hazardous materials in areas under the Department's jurisdiction.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends $15,685,000 for hazardous materials management. This amount is $20,000 more than the 2002 appropriation and the same as the budget request.

DEPARTMENTAL ADMINISTRATION

Appropriations, 2002	$37,079,000
Budget estimate, 2003[1]	46,398,000
Committee recommendation	42,479,000

[1] Excludes $2,144,000 requested for employee pension and health benefits.

Departmental administration is comprised of activities that provide staff support to top policy officials and overall direction and coordination of administrative functions of the Department. These activities include departmentwide programs for human resource management, management improvement, occupational safety and health management, real and personal property management, procurement, contracting, motor vehicle and aircraft management, supply management, civil rights and equal opportunity, participation of small and disadvantaged businesses and socially disadvantaged farmers and ranchers in the Department's program activities, emergency preparedness, small and disadvantaged business utilization, and the regulatory hearing and administrative proceedings conducted by the Administrative Law Judges and Judicial Officer. Departmental Administration also provides administrative support to the Board of Contract Appeals. Established as an independent entity within the Department, the Board adjudicates contract claims by and against the Department, and is funded as a reimbursable activity.

Departmental administration is also responsible for representing USDA in the development of Governmentwide policies and initiatives; and analyzing the impact of Governmentwide trends and developing appropriate USDA principles, policies, and standards. In addition, departmental administration engages in strategic planning and evaluates programs to ensure USDA-wide compliance with applicable laws, rules, and regulations pertaining to administrative matters for the Secretary and general officers of the Department.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

For Departmental Administration, the Committee recommends an appropriation of $42,479,000. This amount is $5,400,000 more than the fiscal year 2002 appropriation and $3,919,000 less than the budget request.

This amount does not include an increase of $3,898,000 for rental payments to GSA, or $21,000 for FECA administrative charges, as requested in the budget.

OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR CONGRESSIONAL RELATIONS

Appropriations, 2002	$3,718,000
Budget estimate, 2003[1]	4,157,000
Committee recommendation	4,157,000

[1] Excludes $65,000 requested for employee pension and health benefits.

The Office of the Assistant Secretary for Congressional Relations maintains a liaison with the Congress and White House on legislative matters. It also provides for overall direction and coordination in the development and implementation of policies and procedures applicable to the Department's intra- and inter-governmental relations.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

For the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Congressional Relations, the Committee recommends an appropriation of $4,157,000. This amount is $439,000 more than the 2002 level and the same as the budget request.

The Committee allows these funds to be transferred to support congressional relations' activities at the agency level. Within 30 days from the enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall notify the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations on the allocation of these funds by USDA agency, along with an explanation for the agency-by-agency distribution of the funds.

OFFICE OF COMMUNICATIONS

Appropriations, 2002	$8,894,000
Budget estimate, 2003[1]	9,637,000
Committee recommendation	9,637,000

[1] Excludes $516,000 requested for employee pension and health benefits.

The Office of Communications provides direction, leadership, and coordination in the development and delivery of useful information through all media to the public on USDA programs. The Office serves as the liaison between the Department and the many associations and organizations representing America's food, fiber, and environmental interests.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

For the Office of Communications, the Committee recommends an appropriation of $9,637,000. This amount is $743,000 more than the 2002 appropriation and the same as the budget request.

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL

Appropriations, 2002	$70,839,000
Budget estimate, 2003[1]	82,231,000
Committee recommendation	78,127,000

[1] Excludes $4,878,999 requested for employee pension and health benefits.

The Office of the Inspector General was established October 12, 1978, by the Inspector General Act of 1978. This act expanded and provided specific authorities for the activities of the Office of Inspector General which had previously been carried out under the general authorities of the Secretary of Agriculture.

The Office is administered by an inspector general who reports directly to the Secretary of Agriculture. Functions and responsibilities of this Office include direction and control of audit and investigative activities within the Department, formulation of audit and investigative policies and procedures regarding Department programs and operations, and analysis and coordination of program-related audit and investigation activities performed by other Department agencies.

The activities of this Office are designed to assure compliance with existing laws, policies, regulations, and programs of the Department's agencies, and to provide appropriate officials with the means for prompt corrective action where deviations have occurred. The scope of audit and investigative activities is large and includes administrative, program, and criminal matters. These activities are coordinated, when appropriate, with various audit and investigative agencies of the executive and legislative branches of the Government.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

For the Office of Inspector General, the Committee recommends an appropriation of $78,127,000. This is $7,288,000 more than the 2002 appropriation and $4,104,000 less than the budget request. This amount does not provide an increase of $4,034,000 for rental payments to GSA, or $70,000 for FECA administrative charges, as requested in the budget.

OFFICE OF THE GENERAL COUNSEL

Appropriations, 2002	$32,627,000
Budget estimate, 2003[1]	37,287,000
Committee recommendation	35,588,000

[1] Excludes $2,554,000 requested for employee pension and health benefits.

The Office of the General Counsel, originally known as the Office of the Solicitor, was established in 1910 as the law office of the Department of Agriculture and performs all of the legal work arising from the activities of the Department. The General Counsel represents the Department in administrative proceedings for the promulgation of rules and regulations having the force and effect of law and in quasi-judicial hearings held in connection with the administration of various programs and acts. The office also serves as general counsel for the Commodity Credit Corporation and the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation and reviews criminal cases arising under the programs of the Department for referral to the Department of Justice.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

For the Office of the General Counsel, the Committee recommends an appropriation of $35,588,000. This amount is $2,961,000 more than the 2002 appropriation and $1,699,000 less than the budget request.

This amount does not include an increase of $1,693,000 for rental payments to GSA, or $6,000 for FECA administrative charges, as requested in the budget.

OFFICE OF THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR RESEARCH, EDUCATION, AND ECONOMICS

Appropriations, 2002	$573,000
Budget estimate, 2003[1]	780,000
Committee recommendation	780,000

[1] Excludes $17,000 requested for employee pension and health benefits.

The Office of the Under Secretary for Research, Education, and Economics provides direction and coordination in carrying out the laws enacted by the Congress for food and agricultural research, education, extension, and economic and statistical information. The Office has oversight and management responsibilities for the Agricultural Research Service; Cooperative State Research, Education, and Extension Service; Economic Research Service; and National Agricultural Statistics Service.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

For the Office of the Under Secretary for Research, Education, and Economics, the Committee recommends an appropriation of $780,000. This amount is $207,000 more than the 2002 level and the same as the budget request.

Nutrition monitoring activities are vital to shaping policies for food safety, child nutrition, food assistance, and dietary guidance. While the Committee supports the process underway to integrate the National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES) conducted by the Department of Health and Human Services and the Continuing Survey of Food Intakes by Individuals (CSFII) conducted by USDA, it is concerned that USDA has failed to continue to conduct the CSFII in 2000 and 2001 as the integration process continues. The Committee directs USDA to conduct the CSFII to ensure that the quality of dietary data collected is not diminished, and survey methods capture statistically valid intakes of various population groups, especially at-risk groups, and has provided a $1,000,000 increase to ARS for this purpose.

ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

Appropriations, 2002	$67,200,000
Budget estimate, 2003[1]	79,243,000
Committee recommendation	65,123,000

[1] Excludes $2,789,000 requested for employee pension and health benefits

The Economic Research Service [ERS] provides economic and other social science information and analysis for public and private decisions on agriculture, natural resources, food, and rural America. The information ERS produces is for use by the general public and to help the executive and legislative branches develop, administer, and evaluate agricultural and rural policies and programs.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

For the Economic Research Service, the Committee recommends an appropriation of $65,123,000. This amount is $2,077,000 less than the 2002 level and $14,120,000 less than the budget request. This amount does not include an increase of $5,914,000 for rental payments to GSA, or $11,000 for FECA administrative charges, as requested in the budget.

The Committee encourages ERS to fully fund activities relating to the improvement of retail price reporting.

The Committee provides $1,000,000 for the ERS to carry out food and nutrition studies through the Small Research Grants Program. The Committee provides funding under the Food and Nutrition Service for other studies and evaluations relating to that agency's programs and that agency's responsibilities for administering the food assistance programs within USDA. The Committee directs the ERS to work fully with the FNS to ensure that all ongoing studies and evaluations are completed to their full scope. Further, the Committee provides the Secretary with the authority to transfer up to $2,000,000 from FNS to ERS, if such a transfer is deemed necessary for ERS to complete ongoing studies, or if the Secretary determines that a particular proposed study would be more effectively carried out by ERS. The Committee expects to be notified each time that such a transfer of funds occurs, including the amount of the transfer, and a summary of the study for which the transfer was deemed necessary.

NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS SERVICE

Appropriations, 2002	$113,786,000
Budget estimate, 2003[1]	143,659,000
Committee recommendation	140,854,000

[1] Excludes $5,410,000 requested for employee pension and health benefits.

The National Agricultural Statistics Service [NASS] administers the Department's program of collecting and publishing current national, State, and county agricultural statistics. These statistics provide accurate and timely projections of current agricultural production and measures of the economic and environmental welfare of the agricultural sector which are essential for making effective policy, production, and marketing decisions. NASS also furnishes statistical services to other USDA and Federal agencies in support of their missions, and provides consulting, technical assistance, and training to developing countries.

The Service is also responsible for administration of the Census of Agriculture, which was transferred from the Department of Commerce to the Department of Agriculture in fiscal year 1997 to consolidate agricultural statistics programs. The Census of Agriculture is taken every 5 years and provides comprehensive data on the agricultural economy including: data on the number of farms, land use, production expenses, farm product values, value of land and buildings, farm size and characteristics of farm operators, market value of agricultural production sold, acreage of major crops, inventory of livestock and poultry, and farm irrigation practices. The 1997 Census of Agriculture was released on February 1, 1999. The next agricultural census will be conducted beginning in January 2003 for the calendar year 2002.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

For the National Agricultural Statistics Service, the Committee recommends an appropriation of $140,854,000. This amount is $27,068,000 more than the 2002 appropriation and $2,805,000 less than the budget request. This amount does not include an increase of $2,801,000 for rental payments to GSA, or $4,000 for FECA administrative charges, as requested in the budget.

The Committee recognizes the importance of the Census of Agriculture to collect reliable, accurate data about agriculture in the United States, providing a statistical overview of U.S. farms and ranches every 5 years. This information is critical in order to make informed decisions regarding all aspects of the agricultural sector and rural America. The Committee's recommendation includes an increase of $15,924,000 over the 2002 level for Census of Agriculture activities. The Committee understands this increase is necessary for NASS to carry out the majority of information gathering activities related to the 2002 Census of Agriculture.

The Committee also encourages NASS to conduct Monthly Hogs and Pigs Inventory reporting, and Barrow and Gilt Slaughter reporting.

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2002[1]	$979,464,000
Budget estimate, 2003[2]	971,445,000
Committee recommendation	1,053,597,000

[1] Excludes $40,000,000 in emergency supplemental appropriations provided by Public Law 107–117.

[2] Excludes $42,641,000 requested for employee pension and health benefits.

The Agricultural Research Service [ARS] is responsible for conducting basic, applied, and developmental research on: soil, water, and air sciences; plant and animal productivity; commodity conversion and delivery; human nutrition; and the integration of agricultural systems. The research applies to a wide range of goals; commodities; natural resources; fields of science; and geographic, climatic, and environmental conditions.

ARS is also responsible for the Abraham Lincoln National Agricultural Library which provides agricultural information and library services through traditional library functions and modern electronic dissemination to agencies of the USDA, public and private organizations, and individuals.

As the U.S. Department of Agriculture's in-house agricultural research unit, ARS has major responsibilities for conducting and leading the national agricultural research effort. It provides initiative and leadership in five areas: research on broad regional and national problems, research to support Federal action and regulatory agencies, expertise to meet national emergencies, research support for international programs, and scientific resources to the executive branch and Congress.

The mission of ARS research is to develop new knowledge and technology which will ensure an abundance of high-quality agricultural commodities and products at reasonable prices to meet the increasing needs of an expanding economy and to provide for the continued improvement in the standard of living of all Americans. This mission focuses on the development of technical information and technical products which bear directly on the need to: (1) manage and use the Nation's soil, water, air, and climate resources, and improve the Nation's environment; (2) provide an adequate supply of agricultural products by observing practices that will maintain a sustainable and effective agriculture sector; (3) improve the nutrition and well-being of the American people; (4) improve living in rural America; and (5) strengthen the Nation's balance of payments.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

For salaries and expenses of the Agricultural Research Service, the Committee recommends $1,053,597,000. This is $74,133,000 more than the 2002 level and $82,152,000 more than the budget request.

This amount does not include an increase of $2,807,000 for rental payments to GSA, or $234,000 for FECA administrative charges, as requested in the budget.

The Committee recommendation includes $4,623,000 of the savings from project terminations proposed in the budget. These savings are to be redirected to those research areas for which increased funding is provided by the Committee. The Committee does not provide funding for contingencies.

For fiscal year 2003, the Committee recommends funding increases, as specified below, for new and ongoing research activities. The remaining increase in appropriations from the fiscal year 2003 level is to be applied to mandatory pay and related cost increases to prevent the further erosion of the agency's capacity to maintain a viable research program at all research locations.

The Committee expects the agency to give attention to the prompt implementation and allocation of funds provided for the purposes identified by Congress.

In complying with the Committee's directives, ARS is expected not to redirect support for programs from one State to another without prior notification to and approval by the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations in accordance with the reprogramming procedures specified in the Act. Unless

otherwise directed, the Agricultural Research Service shall implement appropriations by programs, projects, commodities, and activities as specified by the Appropriations Committees. Unspecified reductions necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act are to be implemented in accordance with the definitions contained in the ''Program, project, and activity'' section of this report.

The Committee's recommendations with respect to specific areas of research are as follows:

Aerial application research.—Aerial application is a necessary crop protection tool in farming and permits large areas to be covered rapidly, thus ensuring timely and effective applications of large farming areas. The Committee provides an increase of $120,000 from the fiscal year 2002 funding level for expanded ARS aerial application research at the College Station, TX, research station.

Agricultural genomes.—The Committee recognizes the importance of plant/crop genome sequencing and the need to identify genes that influence disease resistance, reproduction and nutrition and provides an increase of $1,175,000 from the fiscal year 2002 funding level for the proposed research as follows: Beltsville, MD, $475,000; Kerrville, TX, $350,000; and St. Paul, MN, $350,000.

Agricultural genome bioinformatics.—The Committee provides an increase of $600,000 from the fiscal year 2002 level to continue work on the Bioinformatics Institute for Model Plant Species at the National Center for Genome Resources in New Mexico, as authorized in Section 227 of the Agriculture Risk Protection Act (Public Law 106–224).

Agricultural law, Drake University.—The field of agricultural law and policy is developing rapidly, with many ramifications for agricultural producers and the food and agriculture industry. Developments in food and agricultural law and policy at the State and local level, in particular, are increasingly important to future opportunities for agricultural producers and rural communities. The Committee provides an increase of $150,000 from the fiscal year 2002 level for support of a national center focusing on State and local food and agricultural law and policy. Drake University in Des Moines, Iowa, is highly qualified to serve as the location of the center. Of the funding available for this increase, $20,000 is available to the Leflar School of Law at Fayetteville, AR.

Agroforestry research.—The Committee expects the ARS to continue its support for the South Central Family Farm Research Center at Booneville, AR. The Committee expects no less than the fiscal year 2002 level of funding to continue agroforestry research in conjunction with work at the University of Missouri.

In addition, emerging research indicates that shiitake mushrooms and other similar agroforestry products contain important cancer defeating and cholesterol reducing chemicals. The Committee provides an increase of $50,000 from the fiscal year 2002 level to the ARS research station at Booneville, AR, for expanded cooperative research with the University of Missouri Agroforestry Center on plants, and in particular, shiitake mushrooms, which contain optimal amounts of these chemicals and to test models to substantiate health and nutrition claims.

Animal vaccines.—The U.S. food animal economy continues to be threatened by infectious diseases that can devastate the cattle, swine, and poultry industries. Increased research to investigate the adverse impacts of diseases on cattle, swine, and poultry are critically needed to avoid potential economic disasters, such as the spread of food and mouth disease. The Committee provides an increase of $150,000 from the fiscal year 2002 level to expand current collaborative research between ARS and the Universities of Connecticut and Missouri to develop more effective animal vaccines.

Appalachian Fruit Research Station.—The Committee recognizes the importance of the fruit research program carried out at the Appalachian Fruit Research Station in Kearneysville, WV, and provides an increase of $350,000 from the fiscal year 2002 level for essential staffing to support the station's ongoing research to identify new alternatives for chemical control of insects, and to develop disease-resistant trees.

Appalachian pasture-based beef systems.—The Committee is aware of the benefits to be derived from the pasture-raised beef research program currently underway at the ARS Appalachian Farming Systems Research Center located in Beaver, WV. The research partnership, which includes West Virginia University, Virginia Tech, and ARS, is targeted to Appalachian cattle farmers. The Committee provides an increase of $125,000 from the fiscal year 2002 level for this research, which will ensure the economic viability of these farmers and conserve and protect the region's environment.

Aquaculture research.—The Committee acknowledges the importance of avoiding duplication in research administered by the U.S. Department of Agriculture at various locations throughout the country. In order to ensure that duplication does not occur in the field of warmwater aquaculture research, the Stuttgart research facility should not engage in channel catfish research related to production systems, nutrition, water quality, genetics, disease diagnosis, or food processing which is ongoing at the National Warmwater Aquaculture Research Center at Stoneville, MS.

The Committee notes the tremendous opportunities provided through advancements in research related to aquaculture species in terms of producer income, U.S. balance of trade, and healthy diets for Americans. In view of the variety of ARS aquaculture research locations, the Committee believes that adequate sharing of information will best facilitate the operations of all research locations and requests the ARS to provide a listing of specific research projects in the field of aquaculture to the Committees on Appropriations of the House and the Senate.

Aquaculture research.—The Committee provides an increase of $300,000 from the fiscal year 2002 funding level to the USDA/ARS National Small Grains and Potato Germplasm Research Laboratory, Aberdeen, ID, for support for an ARS cereal grain chemist/processing specialist assigned to the UI Hagerman Station to work on value-added processing of barley and oats to produce high-protein concentrates suitable for use in feeds for fish, and soluble fiber and starches for food and industrial uses.

Arid lands research.—The challenges for agricultural production and natural resource management in the desert Southwest and adjoining border regions are immense. Technologies for arid land agriculture are needed for the remediation of arid and semi-arid rangelands, sustainable agriculture production for growers of irrigated cotton and selected crops, and the restoration of disturbed lands. The Committee provides an increase of $300,000 from the fiscal year 2002 level for expanded research in rangeland resource management, irrigated farming technology, and environmental horticulture at the Jornada Experimental Range Station at Las Cruces, NM.

Arkansas Children's Nutrition Center, Little Rock, AR.—The Committee notes the importance of optimizing the nutrition and health of children from conception through adolescence. The Center is leading major research efforts to understand the relationship between chronic disease and diet, genetics, and lifestyle. The Committee provides an increase of $300,000 from the fiscal year 2002 level for expanded investigations on these issues.

Biobased products from agricultural commodities.—The Committee is aware of the expanded effort required to develop biobased products and bioenergy from agricultural commodities which will create new demand for U.S. crops. The Committee provides an increase of $1,800,000 over the fiscal year 2002 level for increased research on agricultural biomass feedstock and the production of biobased products from agricultural commodities. The research will be conducted at the following research locations: Madison, WI, $400,000; New Orleans, LA, $300,000; Wyndmoor, PA, $500,000; Peoria, IL, $300,000 and Albany, CA, $300,000.

Biological control research.—The Committee has been impressed by results of the various approaches which have been taken by the Jamie Whitten Delta States Research Center in the area of biological controls of cotton insect pests. The economic and environmental benefits of this research could eventually reduce the vulnerability of crops to major insect pests and create alternatives to traditional crop protection methods. The Committee continues funding for this project at the fiscal year 2002 level.

Biomass crop production.—The Committee provides an increase of $600,000 from the fiscal year 2002 level for increased cooperative research between ARS and South Dakota State University to further investigate the applicability of using a method of fiber extrusion to dry and process wet distiller grains from ethanol production into high value feed for cattle, as well as conversion to increased ethanol production.

Biomedical materials in plants.—Increased research is needed to carry out studies on tobacco and other plants as a medium to produce vaccines and other biomedical products for the prevention of many human and animal diseases. The Committee provides an increase of $425,000 from the fiscal year 2002 level for expanded ARS cooperative research with the Biotechnology Foundation.

Biotechnology research to improve crops and livestock.—Biotechnology research has opened the path for sequencing and mapping the genes of crops and livestock, marking genes for adding precision to breeding of improved plants and animals, and identifying gene products through proteomics technology. Other technological advancements can be achieved in the livestock industry through the development of imaging at the molecular level using light, heat, and/or fluorescing signatures. These biotechnology efforts generate huge volumes of data, which must be managed, transmitted electronically, and analyzed. The Committee provides an increase of $1,500,000 from the fiscal year 2002 level to ARS at Stoneville, MS, to support cooperative research in genomics and bioinformatics and in the use of biophotonics for the imaging of animal physiological processes at the cellular level.

Biotechnology risk assessment.—The National Academy of Sciences in a report of April, 2000, ''Genetically Modified Pest-Protected Plants,'' affirms that genetically engineered organisms are not inherently more dangerous then similar organisms derived from conventional selection and breeding. It did, however, identify areas that needed further study. The Committee provides an increase of $1,100,000 for fiscal year 2003 for research proposed in the President's budget as follows: Corvallis, OR; Ames, IA; Phoenix, AZ; $300,000 each and Wapato, WA, $200,000.

Broiler production in the Mid South.—Reduced broiler production costs are essential

for the industry to increase net profit and remain competitive internationally. The Committee recognizes the importance of the cooperation between the ARS Poultry Research Unit and the Mississippi Agricultural and Forestry Experiment Station at Mississippi State. This cooperation has resulted in improved bird nutrition, control of mycoplasma disease with vaccines, and overall health, vigor, and growth of the birds through improved housing environmental controls. The Committee provides an increase of $1,000,000 from the fiscal year 2002 level to expand cooperative research on reducing ammonia levels in poultry litter, improving environmental controls, and reducing mortality in broiler flocks.

Canal Point sugarcane research.—The ARS sugarcane research laboratory at Canal Point, FL, has successfully contributed to the needs of sugarcane growers for 80 years, providing breed stock to the growers in Texas, Florida, Louisiana and Hawaii. The Committee provides an increase of $750,000 from the fiscal year 2002 funding level to improve the utilization and application of ongoing research that will enhance this sugarcane variety program.

Catfish Health.—Disease-causing bacteria, viruses, and parasites threaten the economic viability of the Nation's billion dollar catfish industry. Rapid expansion of the U.S. channel catfish industry increases the vulnerability of the industry to outbreaks of diseases and parasites. Research urgently is needed to identify disease vectors, modes of transmission, life cycles and methods for controlling catfish diseases caused by parasites, fungi, bacteria, and viruses. A thorough understanding of the impact of environmental factors on disease will lead to improved management practices for conventional catfish culture in earthen ponds. The Committee provides an increase of $550,000 from the fiscal year 2002 level for the comprehensive catfish health research program based at the Stoneville, MS, National Warmwater Aquaculture Center. This Center is strategically located in the mid-delta, proximal to the vast majority of the U.S. commercial catfish farming acreage and already has a critical mass of scientists, facilities, and instrumentation addressing the disease issue. Ongoing research in genomics and breeding can be expanded to select for fish with disease and parasite resistance, but additional scientists, including a parasitologist and virologist, are required for a comprehensive disease and parasite genetic resistance research program.

Center for Food Safety and Postharvest Technology.—The Committee is aware of the significance of the research currently underway relating to catfish and other food products at the Mississippi Center for Food Safety and Postharvest Technology and continues funding at the fiscal year 2002 level for research on shellfish safety and methods of decreasing risks to consumers.

Central Great Plains Research Station.—This is the only ARS station conducting research aimed at solving dryland production problems in Colorado, Nebraska, Kansas, and Wyoming. The Committee provides an increase of $600,000 from the fiscal year 2002 funding level to the Central Great Plains Research Station at Akron, CO, for research on extensive crop rotation strategies. Increased research will focus on biological diversity to reduce weed, disease, and insects inherent in single crop rotation and utilize a complete systems approach to quantify comparative yield benefits under various rotation schemes.

Cereal disease research.—The Committee provides an increase of $300,000 from the fiscal year 2002 level to support the core group of scientists currently performing research at the Cereal Disease Research Laboratory, St. Paul, Minnesota. The Committee directs that the current number of scientists be maintained to effectively tackle the rust and fusarium head blight (FHB) disease which caused $3,000,000,000 in losses to wheat and barley farmers over the last several years.

Children's Nutrition Research Center.—The Children's Nutrition Research Center at the Baylor College of Medicine, Houston, TX, has helped define the role of nutrition in children's health, growth, and development; contributed to nutritional guidelines used by physicians, parents, and others responsible for the care and feeding of children, and is unique in it's ability to address a broad array of children's nutritional issues. The Committee provides an increase of $600,000 from the fiscal year 2002 level for increased investigation of the nutritional needs of pregnant and nursing women, and children from conception to adolescence, at the Children's Nutrition Research Center, Houston, TX.

Chronic Wasting Disease (CWD).—In order to reduce livestock losses and to improve efficiency of production, it is important to eradicate transmissable spongiform encephalopathies (TSE) in domestic animals. Scrapie of sheep and goats, bovine spongiform encephalopathies (BSE) and chronic wasting disease (CWD) of deer and elk are classes of TSE's of ruminant animals and are fatal diseases that can affect both animals and humans. The Committee provides an increase of $1,000,000 from the fiscal year 2002 funding level to the Animal Disease Laboratory, Pullman, WA, and the National Animal Disease Laboratory, Ames, IA, for urgent research on CWD.

Coffee and cocoa.—The disease resistance and alternative crop research program for coffee and cocoa has important economic benefits and implications for foreign policy goals in South Central America and West Africa. As a globally marketable cash crop, cocoa can provide an alternative, environmentally beneficial choice for small farmers and an incentive to Andean farmers to abandon illegal crops for those that can provide stable long-term economic benefit. Cocoa is produced primarily by small farmers in the tropics of South Central America and West Africa that is also under severe disease pressure which threatens the stability of world supply of cocoa and the economies of other cocoa-producing nations. The Committee provides an increase of $900,000 from the fiscal year 2002 funding level to fully realize the research potential of coffee and cocoa as alternatives to illegal crops.

Conservation research.—The Committee provides an increase of $250,000 from the fiscal year 2002 funding level to expand important non-irrigated dryland research conducted at the ARS Soil Conservation Laboratory, Pendleton, OR. The research is directed toward developing better management practices and techniques required for sound natural resource conservation in the Columbia River Plateau and regional resource areas for sustainable crop production.

Cotton genomics, breeding, variety development, and pest resistance.—The Committee recognizes the progress that has been made through the cooperative efforts of the ARS and the Mississippi Agricultural and Forestry Experiment Station at Stoneville, MS, in the research, development, and transfer of improved cotton germplasm to the cotton industry. This cooperative research must be accelerated to incorporate new genetic material into agronomically-acceptable varieties and to transfer reniform nematode and other pest resistance into improved cotton lines. An increase of $700,000 is provided from the fiscal year 2002 funding level to enhance the public cotton breeding program conducted by ARS at Stoneville, MS.

Corn germplasm.—Corn is a key resource in Iowa and throughout the world, providing food, industrial uses, livestock feed and export. It is important to broaden the germplasm base of corn hybrids grown by American farmers to establish genetic diversity and stability in corn production. The Committee provides an increase of $600,000 from the fiscal year 2002 level for the ARS Corn Germplasm Research Laboratory at Ames, Iowa for expanded research to increase the productivity and genetic diversity of maize grown in the United States.

Cotton ginning laboratory.—The Committee continues funding at the fiscal year 2002 level for ginning research at the Stoneville, MS, laboratory.

Cotton genetics research.—Global competition in the textile industry has caused domestic textile manufacturers to adopt more efficient cotton farm spinning technologies. These new technologies require higher fiber strength to operate resistance to nematodes and insect pests that annually inflict significant losses to the cotton industry. There is a need to broaden the genetic base of cotton germplasm with fiber properties that will meet today's more efficient yarn spinning machines, as well as cotton varieties with improved host resistance to insects and pathogens. The Committee provides an increase of $300,000 from the fiscal year 2002 level for support of a cotton geneticist position at the ARS Cotton Breeding laboratory, Florence, SC.

Crop Production and Food Processing.—The Committee provides the fiscal year 2002 level to ARS to continue collaborative research with Purdue University on a genomics project to continue in the identification and execution of critical steps in the development of pest resistance in wheat.

Dairy forage research.—The Committee recognizes the important research on dairy forage carried out by ARS at the U.S. Dairy Forage Research Center in Madison, WI. The Committee provides an increase of $1,150,000 from the fiscal year 2002 level for expanded dairy forage research at the center. Of the total increase, $150,000 is provided for increased support of the Wisconsin Integrated Cropping Systems (WICTS) program.

Delta nutrition intervention initiative.—The Lower Mississippi Delta Nutrition Intervention Research Initiative is a research consortium consisting of ARS and six universities located in Louisiana, Mississippi and Arkansas. Current appropriations have allowed the consortium to develop important research on the health and nutrition status, food security and diet intake of people who live in the Delta regions of Louisiana, Mississippi, and Arkansas. The Committee provides an increase of $1,000,000 from the fiscal year 2002 level for nutrition intervention activities that cannot be carried out within currently available funding. Increased funding will allow the consortium to initiate community involved planning, implement interventions, and initiate research to assess the effects on health and nutrition status in a number of counties in each of the three States over the next 5 years.

Emerging diseases of plants and animals.—The Committee recognizes the importance of research in support of new prevention and control strategies for emerging, reemerging and exotic diseases of plants and animals. The Committee provides an increase of $1,400,000 from the fiscal year 2002 level for exotic plant disease research at the following locations: Beltsville, MD, $300,000; Frederick, MD, $300,000; Prosser, WA, $200,000; Raleigh, NC, $350,000; and Prosser, WA, $250,000. The Committee provides an additional $3,050,000 for exotic animal disease research as follows: Marek's disease, East Lansing, MI, $500,000; Porcine Respiratory

disease, Ames, IA, $250,000; Foot and Mouth disease, Greenport, NY, $500,000; Newcastle disease, Athens, GA, $300,000; BSE/TSE at Albany, CA; Ames, IA; and Pullman, WA; $500,000 each.

Fish disease research.—The development of safe and effective vaccines for prevention of disease in catfish is essential to the growth of the catfish industry. There are currently only a number of approved therapeutic compounds available for farmers to heal diseases of fish. Vaccinations, successful in other animals, appear to be the best means of preventing diseases. The Committee provides an increase of $600,000 from the fiscal year 2002 funding level to the ARS Fish Disease and Parasitic Research Laboratory at Auburn, AL, for increased research on the development of commercially approved vaccines for catfish.

Floriculture and nursery research.—Nursery and greenhouse products rank third in production in the Nation. As the public demands more plants and trees to help clean the air, prevent water runoff and soil erosion, and improve water conservation and quality, the nursery industry is playing an expanding and significant role in enhancing environmental quality. The Committee provides an increase of $750,000 from the fiscal year 2002 level for expanded ARS floriculture and nursery research aimed at reducing chemical use, improved post-harvest life of flowers and plants, disease and pest resistant flowers and plants, control of root diseases, robotics research, and control of run-off from greenhouse and nursery operations.

Food Safety and Engineering.—The Committee provides an additional $600,000 from the fiscal year 2002 level for increased collaborative research with Purdue University in the area of food safety and engineering.

Forage-Livestock Systems.—The Committee provides an increase of $1,000,000 from the fiscal year 2002 funding level to ARS to continue a cooperative project with the University of Kentucky on tall fescue breeding and improvement efforts to develop an enhanced national forage base.

Forage and range research.—The Committee recognizes the important research being carried out by ARS at the Forage and Range Research Laboratory, Logan, UT. The research program seeks to develop and improve range and pasture plants, reinvigorate disturbed and over-used rangelands, effect revegetation following wild fires, combat invasive weeds, and provide improved forages for livestock. The Committee provides an increase of $300,000 from the fiscal year 2002 level for additional research required to develop range and pasture plant varieties.

Formosan Subterranean Termite.—The management of this termite is essential to Louisiana economic well-being. This termite has infested 32 parishes in Louisiana, with the most severe infestations occurring in the New Orleans and Lake Charles areas. This insect has caused millions of dollars worth of damage with an astonishing $300,000,000 impact in New Orleans alone. The Committee provides an increase of $300,000 from the fiscal year 2002 level to the Southern Regional Research Center at New Orleans, LA, for expanded research efforts focusing on improved termite detection systems, evaluation of wood products for protecting building materials, and enhancement of bait technology.

Fort Keogh Livestock and Range Research Laboratory.—The Committee recognizes the threat to long-term sustainability of the Northern Great Plains range livestock industry from infestations of noxious weeds such as leafy spurge and spotted knapweed. The objective of the Fort Keogh, MT, station is to develop low-input rangeland management strategies that impede or control the spread of noxious weeds into native rangelands and planted pastures. The Committee provides an increase of $600,000 for this research for the fiscal year 2002 level.

Glassy-winged sharpshooter.—The Committee continues to be concerned about the serious costs that the Glassy-winged sharpshooter (GWSS) and Pierce's disease (PD) inflict on U.S. vineyards. Citrus and nursery stock growers now have costly new shipping requirements to inspect and treat plants and crops to curb the spread of GWSS–PD. The Committee provides an increase of $750,000 from the fiscal year 2002 level to the ARS Parlier, CA, laboratory to continue its research efforts and collaborations to control and eradicate this devastating carrier and disease.

Grain sorghum.—The Committee provides an increase of $200,000 from the fiscal year 2002 funding level to the ARS Energy, Soil, and Animal Waste Resources Research Unit in Bushland, TX, to evaluate the feed value of distillers dried grain (DDG). More sorghum is being used for ethanol as farmers look to add value to locally produced crops and to provide oxygenates for gasoline and DDG for livestock feed. Research is needed to determine the relative feeding values of sorghum distillers grains so that it can be nutritionally and economically evaluated for the cattle feeding industry.

Grapefruit juice/drug interaction research.—With the consumption of grapefruit juice dramatically declining, there is a need to examine and attain more precise data on the effect of grapefruit juice on the absorption rates of certain medications. The Committee provides an increase of $300,000 from the fiscal year 2002 level to the ARS Citrus Research Laboratory at Winterhaven, FL, for research to identify and characterize the components of grapefruit juice responsible for enzyme suppression, understand the dosage affected, and determine the rate of consumption for safety and efficacy.

Grand Forks Human Nutrition Laboratory.—Research is needed to study rural health problems related to diet in the Northern Great Plains. Particular emphasis will be given to the diets of Native Americans and the rural elderly. The Committee provides $300,000 from the fiscal year 2002 level for this program to be carried out by the ARS Grand Forks Human Nutrition Center in cooperation with the University of North Dakota School of Medicine and Health Sciences.

Harbor Branch aquaculture initiative.—The Committee recognizes that continued expansion of aquaculture enterprises in the United States would increase domestic competitiveness in seafood markets, ease harvest pressures on wild fish stocks, as well as help in offsetting existing trade deficits. The Committee provides an increase of $300,000 from the fiscal year 2002 level for expanded ARS collaborative research with the Harbor Branch Oceanographic Institute and the Florida State University (FSU) on sustainable marine aquaculture systems. The objectives are to design and operate low-cost, energy efficient, zero discharge aquaculture production systems to produce warm water fish species year round; to expand use of inland agricultural land through aquaculture of salt water species that are adaptable to fresh water; and to generate new aquaculture enterprises.

Harry Dupree National Aquaculture Research Center.—Arkansas leads the Nation in raising hybrid striped bass, as well as in producing 80 percent of the Nation's baitfish and other food fishes. The Committee understands that this Center plays a significant role in meeting the needs of the U.S. aquaculture industry by conducting research aimed at improving yields, food quality, disease control, and stress tolerance. The Committee provides an increase of $300,000 from the fiscal year 2002 funding level for increased research on the genetic improvement of hybrid striped bass.

Hawaii Agriculture Research Center.—The Committee provides the fiscal year 2002 level for the Hawaii Agriculture Research Center to enhance the competitiveness of U.S. sugarcane producers and to continue to support the expansion of new crops and products, including those from agroforestry, to complement sugarcane production in Hawaii.

Hides and leather research.—The USDA's only hides and leather research is carried out at the Eastern Regional Research Center in Wyndmoor, PA. The research provides the hides and leather industry with cost-effective and environmentally safe tanning processes which will enhance U.S. producers' competitiveness in world markets. The Committee provides an increase of $100,000 from the fiscal year 2002 funding level for this research.

Horticulture research.—The Committee recognizes the importance of the cooperation between the ARS Small Fruits Research Unit and the Mississippi Agricultural and Forestry Experiment Station at Poplarville, MS. This cooperation catalyzed and now undergirds the Gulf Coast blueberry and other small fruit industries. This cooperation has expanded into the development of vegetable, melon, and ornamental industries and can revitalize small farms in the south. The Committee provides an increase of $500,000 from the fiscal year 2002 funding level to expand the cooperative research and development efforts on ornamentals, vegetables, and melons at Poplarville, MS.

In addition, Tennessee has a vibrant nursery industry and a growing floricultural and ornamental horticulture industry. The Agricultural Research Service is establishing a research laboratory at the University of Tennessee to jointly conduct and collaborate in plant pathology, entomology, horticulture, germplasm, and biotechnology research to improve rural and suburban economies, and enhance international quality. The Committee supports this ARS/UT collaborative initiative to establish the Appalachian Horticulture Research Institute at Knoxville, TN, and provides an increase of $1,000,000 for staffing at this location from the fiscal year 2003 level.

Human Nutrition Research Center on Aging (HNRCA).—The HNRCA at Tufts University is one of six USDA research centers that study the effects of human nutrition on health. The program at HNRCA requires additional resources to maintain existing scientists and staff as well as to offset inflation and spiraling energy costs. The Committee provides an increase of $625,000 to ARS from the fiscal year 2002 level to meet these resource needs.

Hyperspectral Imaging Technology for Protection of the Food Supply and Agricultural Production.—Through a cooperative agreement with the ARS, the Institute for Technology Development at the Stennis Space Center has successfully applied its hyperspectral imaging capabilities to detect fecal contamination on poultry, furthering efforts to increase the safety of the Nation's food supply. The Committee is aware that this technology could be applied to detection of crop diseases such as karnal bunt and rusts, animal diseases such as bovine spongiform encephalopathy, and mold/toxins found in food and feed. The Committee provides fiscal year 2003 funding of $700,000, which is to be redirected from the current hyperspectral poultry project, to explore hyperspectral imaging as a possible tool for finding, identifying, and quantifying diseases and infestations that have economic impact and health risks either naturally or as a terrorist act.

Integrated farming systems.—The Committee understands that Integrated Farming Systems represents the agriculture operation in

its entirety, including finances, natural resources and off-farm environmental impacts. The National Soil Tilth Laboratory in Ames, IA, conducts this research with special emphasis on nutrient management. The Committee provides an additional $300,000 for this work from the fiscal year 2002 level.

IPM strategies for northern climate.—Insect pests, plant pathogens, and weed pests are serious threats to Alaska's economic viability. The Committee recognizes the importance of agricultural research to enhance productivity and profitability of Alaska's farming industry, including the preservation and management of its valuable natural resources utilizing IPM strategies. The Committee provides an increase of $700,000 from the fiscal year 2002 funding level for expanded research to develop IPM application approaches suitable to northern latitudes that support viable crop and nursery production systems and the sustainability of natural resources.

Invasive species.—The Committee understands the serious impact that invasive species have on production agriculture. Invasive species are second only to loss of habitat in causing negative impacts on environmental areas and loss of biological diversity. The Committee provides an increase of $1,800,000 from the fiscal year 2002 level for the continued development of biological control programs as follows: Beltsville, MD; Davis, CA; Wooster, OH; and Ft. Collins, CO; $300,000 each. The Committee provides $300,000 for expanded research on the Asian Longhorned Beetle. The Committee also provides $300,000 for systematics of invasive insects and weeds at Beltsville, MD.

Johne's Disease (Bovine Paratuberculosis).—Johne's is a contagious disease that causes chronic wasting or debilitating enteritis and eventual death in cattle, sheep, goats, deer and other wild and domestic ruminants. Infected animals intermittently shed the microorganisms into milk and feces. Infection is difficult to diagnose because of the fastidious, slow growth of the microorganisms and the poor reliability of the sero-diagnostic tools. Additional research is needed to develop improved diagnostics and vaccines, and better understanding of the pathogenicity of the organism. The Committee provides an increase of $1,200,000 from the funding level available in fiscal year 2002 for expanded research to control this devastating disease affecting this Nation's beef and dairy industries.

Karnal Bunt.—The Committee is aware of the significant threat karnal bunt poses to the U.S. wheat industry and U.S. wheat exports. To aid in development of karnal bunt resistance and control methods, the Committee provides $300,000 from the fiscal year 2002 level for research in this area. The Committee expects ARS to work with Kansas State University to establish a consortium in Manhattan, KS, that will work with other land grant universities in this research area.

Livestock genome sequencing.—The Committee provides an increase of $300,000 in fiscal year 2003 for the U.S. Meat Animal Research Center at Clay Center, NE, for expanded genomics research to identify the genes that influence disease resistance, reproduction, nutrition, and other economically important traits in livestock. This research is to be performed in collaboration with the University of Illinois.

Malignant Catarrhal Fever (MCF) Virus.—The Committee acknowledges the importance of research for the sheep-associated virus, Malignant Catarrhal Fever (MCF), infecting small ruminants. The Committee continues the fiscal year 2002 funding level for research on the development of vaccines critical to the systematic eradication of MCF virus in small ruminants at the ARS laboratory at Pullman, WA, in cooperation with the ARS sheep, station at Dubois, ID, and Washington State University.

Michael Fields Agricultural Institute.—The Committee provides an increase of $500,000 from the fiscal year 2002 level for ARS to initiate collaborative research with the Michael Fields Agricultural Institute. This research will develop high-quality corn in Wisconsin and other Mid-Western States for increased nutritional value and adaptation to sustainable farming systems. Collaborative research will be directed at corn breeding, analysis, corn quality, on-farm research and information dissemination.

Microbial Genomics.—The Committee recognizes the importance and significance of the joint microbial genomics initiative between the ARS Animal Disease Research Unit at Pullman, WA, and the ARS Tick Research Unit at Kerrville, TX, and continues the fiscal year 2002 level of funding.

National Agricultural Library.—The Committee provides an increase of $400,000 from the fiscal year 2002 level for the National Agricultural Library for the continued development of information technology including new software, telecommunications and networking capabilities. These resources are recommended in the President's fiscal year 2003 budget.

National Cold Water Marine Aquaculture Center.—The Committee notes the importance of aquaculture research to the State of Maine, which leads the Nation in Atlantic salmon cultivation. Other important aquaculture species in Maine include shellfish and trout. Research on marine finfish is vitally important to Maine's aquaculture program. Finfish, including haddock, halibut, and cod, are primary candidates for future diversity of Maine's aquaculture industry. The Committee provides an increase of $300,000 from the fiscal year 2002 funding level for this research, which will be undertaken at the Franklin, Maine, research location.

National Corn to Ethanol Research Pilot Plant.—The National Corn to Ethanol Research Pilot Plant at Edwardsville, IL, was constructed to avail researchers and commercial producers with a state-of-the-art facility to develop more efficient production of ethanol. The plant is scheduled to begin operations in early 2003 and will operate on a time-share basis to Federal and State agencies, universities, and commercial producers. The plant has the near-term potential to improve the efficiency and decrease the cost of corn conversion for ethanol production. The Committee provides an increase of $750,000 from the fiscal year 2002 level to fund ARS research at the pilot plant. The research will utilize both wet milled and dry milled projects and will focus on processing efficiencies that can be adapted commercially in the near term.

National nutrition monitoring system.—Health and dietary information gathered from a combined U.S. Department of Agriculture/Department of Health and Human Services is critical to the Nation and plays a key role in shaping national food policies and programs including food safety, food labeling, child nutrition, food assistance and dietary guidance. The Committee provides an increase of $1,000,000 from the fiscal year 2002 level for the combined national nutrition monitoring program.

National Peanut Research Laboratory, Dawson, GA.—The Committee concurs with the authority to purchase land for research at the National Peanut Laboratory at Dawson, GA, as provided under Section 7506, Title VII of the Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002. The Dawson laboratory, which has been conducting research on this property, has entered a lease with an option to purchase this land. The Agency will utilize available funds and will not require additional appropriations to purchase this property.

National Soil Erosion Laboratory.—The Committee provides an increase of $300,000 from the fiscal year 2002 level for salaries and related research expenses for a water quality researcher stationed at the USDA–ARS National Soil Erosion Laboratory at West Lafayette, Indiana.

National sclerotinia initiative.—The Committee recognizes the importance of controlling this disease which affects sunflowers, soybeans, canola, edible beans, peas and lentils. The Committee provides an increase of $600,000 from the fiscal year 2002 level for this research initiative which is centered at the ARS research station at Fargo, ND.

Natural products.—The Committee provides an increase of $400,000 from the fiscal year 2002 level for the ARS to continue and accelerate its cooperative research with the National Center for Natural Products Research to discover and develop natural product chemicals for use in agriculture.

Northern Grains Insect Research Laboratory.—Diverse economic and environmental pressures have impacted agriculture in the Northern Plains. The Northern Grains Insect Research Laboratory in Brookings, South Dakota focuses on production agriculture problems for the Northern Plains. This laboratory is working on research that directly benefits farmers, such as new cropping systems and innovative crop rotations that minimize use of chemicals and tillage. The Committee provides an increase of $600,000 from the fiscal year 2002 level for support of two additional scientist positions required by the laboratory to assemble a team of scientists to address the diverse economic and environmental problems in the Northern Plains.

Northern Great Plains Ecosystem.—The Committee is aware of the research and outreach programs conducted by the ARS Biological Control and Soil Conservation Laboratory at Sidney, Montana. A major focus of research at the station is targeted to biocontrol of invasive and noxious weeds and enhancing the long-term sustainability of range, irrigated and dryland agriculture. Invasive weeds alter ecosystem structure and function, reduces biodiversity, displaces native plants and requires widespread use of herbicides. The Committee provides an increase of $1,000,000 from the fiscal year 2002 level to strengthen this program.

Noxious weeds in the desert southwest.—Invasive and noxious weeds are expected to infest 140 million acres in the United States by the year 2010. Rangeland and pastures will be the primary land types invaded by these species. The Committee supports the biocontrol research on invasive non-native and tree species carried out by ARS at the Jornada Experimental Range in Las Cruces and provides an increase of $300,000 from the fiscal year 2002 funding level for this research.

Ogallala Aquifer.—Surface water in the Central High Plains region is severely limited and the Ogallala Aquifer, which underlies this area, has provided water for the development of a highly significant agricultural economy. However, the Ogallala Aquifer is a finite resource. The Committee provides the Agricultural Research Service an increase of $900,000 from the fiscal year 2002 level for research into the complex nature of water availability, potential uses, and costs which will help determine future water policy in this region. This research is to be based in Texas but coordinated with other affected States, including Kansas.

Ornamental and horticulture research.—The Committee recognizes the collaborative research program between ARS and the University of Vermont (UVM). Research currently underway at UVM includes Pear

thrips and the Asian Long-horned Beetle. UVM research is critical to the protection of the ornamental and horticulture industries throughout New England. The Committee provides an increase of $150,000 for Pear thrips research from the fiscal year 2002 level.

Papaya Ringspot Virus.—The Committee provides the fiscal year 2002 level to the University of Hawaii College of Tropical Agriculture and Human Resources to monitor and refine control of the papaya ringspot virus and to expand the techniques and knowledge obtained from this program to other diseases and pests; and to coordinate a program to induce nematode resistance, flowering control, and mealy bug wilt disease resistance in commercial pineapple varieties and to seek funds from the private sector to complement Federal funds. The Committee views the nematode and ringspot virus activities as supportive of a national agricultural research agency and that of Hawaii.

Phytoestrogens research.—The Committee is aware of the increased consumption of soy products and controversies surrounding the health claims from those products. Phytoestrogens, plant-derived products that can mimic or block estrogen, remain a priority issue for USDA researchers. Research studies have suggested that phytoestrogens have a range of human health benefits that can prevent certain diseases. However, extensive studies on their long-term benefits and side effects are lacking. The Committee provides an increase of $900,000 for this research from the fiscal year 2002 level. Current research is carried out at the Southern Regional Research Center in New Orleans in collaboration with other universities. The Committee directs $300,000 of these resources be used in collaboration with the University of Toledo to fingerprint and isolate novel products in stressed and unstressed soy.

Plant and animal pathogen research.—The Committee provides an increase of $500,000 from the fiscal year 2002 level for expanded plant pathogen research to be carried out at Frederick, MD. The Committee also provides $500,000 for rapid detection of poultry diseases at the ARS Poultry Disease Laboratory at Athens, GA. New technologies will enhance U.S. food security and strengthen the Nation's competitiveness in global markets.

Potato Production.—The Committee recognizes the important contributions made by the USDA–ARS research units at Prosser and Yakima, Washington, but encourages closer cooperation between the units in conducting research and solving problems in potato production.

Potato research.—The Committee is concerned that funding levels and lack of personnel resources limit ARS' ability to address some aspects of potato variety research. The Committee provides an additional $30,000 from the fiscal year 2002 level to meet research staffing needs at the Aberdeen, ID, research laboratory.

Precision agriculture research.—The Committee provides a $750,000 increase from the fiscal year 2002 level for the Mandan Northern Great Plains Research Laboratory for a precision agriculture research project and global climate change research recommended in the budget request at $135,000. The precision agriculture research should be conducted in cooperation with the Upper Midwest Aerospace Consortium and DigitalGlobe. In addition, the Committee has restored the funding provided last year for the Hettinger Extension Service Southwest Feeders Program. ARS researchers can contribute significantly to the knowledge base UMAC can transfer to producers.

Program continuations.—The Committee directs the Agricultural Research Service to continue to fund the following areas of research in fiscal year 2003 at the same funding level provided in fiscal year 2002: Conservation Research, Pendleton, OR; Dryland Production Research, Akron, CO; Improved Animal Waste Management, Florence, SC; Improved Crop Production Practices, Auburn, AL; Irrigated Cropping Systems in the Mid South, Stoneville, MS; Manure Mangement Research, Ames, IA; Mid-West/Mid-South Irrigation, Columbia, MO; National Sedimentation Lab, Yazoo/TMDL's, Oxford, MS; National Sedimentation Lab, Acoustics, Oxford, MS; National Sedimentation Lab, Yazoo Basin, Oxford, MS; National Soil Dynamics Laboratory, Auburn, AL; New England Plant, Soil, and Water Laboratory, Orono, ME; Northern Great Plains Research Laboratory, Mandan, ND; Pasture Systems and Watershed Management, University Park, PA; Soil, Plant Nutrient Research, Ft. Collins, CO; Seismic and Acoustic Technologies in Soils, Oxford, MS; Soil Tilth Research, Ames, IA; Source Water Protection Initiatives, Columbus, OH/West Lafayette, IN; Waste Management Research, Starkville, MS; Watershed Research, Colombia, MO; Western Grazinglands, Burns, OR; Aerial Application Research, College Station, TX; Alternative Crops and Value Added Products, Stoneville, MS; Appalachian Fruit Research Station, Kearneysville, WV; Appalachian Pasture Based Beef Systems, Beaver, WV; Arctic Germplasm, Palmer, AK; Bee Research, Logan, UT/Weslaco, TX; Binational Agricultural Research and Development Program (BARD); Bioinformatics Institute for Model Plant Species at the National Center for Genome Resources, Santa Fe, NM; Biomedical Materials in Plants, Beltsville, MD; Cereal Crops Research, Fargo, ND; Cereal Crops Research, Madison, WI; Citrus and Horticulture Research, Ft. Pierce, FL; Coffee and Cocoa Research, Miami, FL/Beltsville, MD; Corn Germplasm, Starkville, MS; Cotton Genomics, Breeding, and Variety Development, Stoneville, MS; Corn Resistant to Aflatoxin for the Mid-South, Starkville, MS; Crop Production and Food Processing, Peoria, IL; Ecology of Tamarix, Reno, NV; Endophyte Research, Boooneville, AR; Floriculture/Nursery Crops Research; Ft. Pierce horticultural Research Lab, Ft. Pierce, FL; Golden Nematode, Ithaca, NY; Grain Legume, Pullman, WA; Grain Research, Manhattan, KS; Grape Rootstock, Geneva, NY; Great Basin Rangelands, Boise ID/Reno, NV; Greenhouse and Hydroponics Research, Wooster, OH; Honey Bee Research, Baton Rouge, LA; Hops Research, Corvallis, OR; Improved Forage Livestock Production, Lexington, KY; Integrated Farming Systems/Dairy Forage, Madison, WI; IPM for Northern Climate Crops, Fairbanks, AK; Jornada Experimental Range, Las Cruces, NM; Late Blight Fungus, Orono, ME; Medicinal Botanical Production and Processing, Beaver, WV; Microbial Genomics, Pullman, WA/Kerrville, TX; Minor Use Pesticides (IR–4); National Germplasm Resources Program; National Sclerotinia Initiative, Fargo, ND; National Wheat and Barley Scab Initiative (Fusarium Head Blight), various locations; Northern Grain Insect Laboratory, Brookings, SD; Northwest Small Fruits Research, Corvallis, OR; Oat Virus, West Lafayette, IN; Olive Fruit Fly, Parlier, CA/Montpellier, France; Pecan Scab Research, Byron, GA; Pierce's Disease, Parlier, CA/Ft. Pierce, FL; Plant Stress and Water Conservation, Lubbock, TX; Potato Breeding, Aberdeen, ID; Potato Research Enhancement, Prosser, WA; Rangeland Resources Research, Cheyenne, WY; Rangeland Resource Management, Las Cruces, NM; Red Imported Fire Ants, Stoneville, MS; Residue Management in Sugarcane, Houma, LA; Rice Research, Stuttgart, AR; Risk Assessment for Bt. Corn, Ames, IA; Root Diseases in Wheat and Barley, Pullman, WA; Small Farms, Booneville, AR; Small Fruits Research, Poplarville, MS; Sorghum Research, Manhattan, KS/Bushland, TX/Stillwater, OK/Lubbock, TX; Southwest Pecan Research, College Station, TX; Soybean and Nitrogen Fixation, Raleigh, NC; Soybean Cyst Nematode, Stoneville, MS; Soybean Genetics, Columbia, MO; Soybean Research in the South, Stoneville, MS; Sudden Oak Disease, Ft. Detrick, MD; Sugarbeet Research, Kimberly, ID; Sugarcane Variety Research, Canal Point, FL; Sweet Potato, Stoneville, MS; Temperate Fruit Flies, Yakima, WA; Turfgrass Research, Washington, DC; U.S. Pacific Basin Agricultural Research Center, Hilo, HI; Vegetable Crops Research, Madison, WI; Virus-free Potato Germplasm, Palmer, AK; Viticulture Research, Corvallis, OR; Wheat Quality Research, Pullman, WA/Wooster, OH/Manhattan, KS/Fargo, ND; Wild Rice, St. Paul MN; Woody Genomics and Breeding for the Southeast, Poplarville, MS; Animal Vaccines, Greenport, NY; Aquaculture Initiative, Harbor Branch Oceanographic Institute, Stuttgart, AR; Aquaculture Initiative for Mid-Atlantic Highlands, Leetown, WV; Aquaculture Fisheries Center, Pine Bluff, AR; Aquaculture Systems (Rainbow Trout), Leetown, WV; Asian Bird Influenza, Athens, GA; Avian Pneumovirus, Athens, GA; Bovine Genetics, Beltsville, MD; Broiler Production in the Mid South, Starkville, MS; Catfish Genome, Auburn, AL; Catfish Health, Stoneville, MS; Dairy Forage, Madison, WI; Dairy Genetics Research, Beltsville, MD; Formosan Subterranean Termite, New Orleans, LA; Livestock and Range Research, Miles City, MT; Livestock Genome Mapping Initiative, Clay Center, NE (including the cooperative agreement carried out at Urbana-Champaign, IL); National Center for Cool and Coldwater Aquaculture, Leetown, WV; Aquaculture Systems (Freshwater Institute), Leetown, WV; Malignant Catarrhal Fever (MCF), Pullman, WA; National Warmwater Aquaculture Center, Stoneville, MS; Poult Enteritis-Mortality Syndrome (PEMS), Athens, GA; Poultry Diseases, Beltsville, MD/Athens,GA; Seafood Waste, Fairbanks, AK; Shellfish Genetics, Newport, OR; Stuttgart National Aquaculture Research Center, Stuttgart, AR; Trout Genome Mapping, Leetown, WV; Vaccines and Microbe Control for Fish Health, Auburn, AL; Aflatoxin in Cotton, Phoenix, AZ; Biomass Crop Production, Brookings, SD; Biotechnology Research and Development Corporation, Peoria, IL; Cotton Ginning Research, Las Cruces, NM; Food Safety for Listeria and E.coli; Natural Products, Oxford, MS; Barley Food Health Benefits Research, Beltsville, MD; Diet and Immune Function, Little Rock, AR; Nutritional Requirements Research, Houston, TX; Animal Welfare Information Center (NAL), Beltsville, MD; National Center for Agriculture Law (NAL); Honey Bee Research Laboratory, Tuscon, AZ; Bee Research Laboratory, Beltsville, MD; Wild Rice, St. Paul, MN; National Sedimentation Laboratory/Seismic and Acoustics Technologies in Soils, Oxford, MS; Midwest/Mid-South Irrigation, Columbia, MO; Soft Wheat Research Laboratory, Wooster, OH; Wheat Quality Research, Wooster, OH; and Minor Use Pesticides, Corvallis, OR.

Proposed closure and consolidation of laboratories and programs.—The President's budget recommends a number of location closures, consolidations and reductions of ongoing research. The Committee does not concur with proposals to close selected research laboratories and consolidate and terminate related ongoing research programs. The Committee directs the Agency to maintain these important research programs and laboratories and maintains funding which was eliminated

under the President's budget. The research laboratories and ongoing base programs to be continued and restored by this Committee are as follows: the Avian Disease and Oncology Laboratory, East Lansing, MI; Water Management Research Laboratory, Brawley, CA; new England Plant, Soil, and Water Research Laboratory, Orono, ME; the Honey Bee Research Laboratories located at Beltsville, MD; Baton Rouge, LA; and Tucson, AZ; the Cereal Crops Quality Research Laboratories located at Fargo, ND; Madison, WI; and Wooster, OH; Biotechnology Research and Development Corporation, Peoria, IL; Animal Health Consortium, Peoria, IL; and the research and laboratories impacted at the Western Regional Research Center, Albany, CA.

Regional grains genotyping research.—Current regional ARS laboratories characterize germplasm and improve resistance to rusts, blights and insect pests. Regional genotyping centers will overcome the barriers to practical use through DNA extraction and high-throughout marker screening procedures. The Committee strongly supports this regional research program and provides an increase of $300,000 from the fiscal year 2002 level for this research to be carried out at the ARS research laboratory at Raleigh, NC.

Resistance Management and Risk Assessment in Bt Cotton and Other Plant Incorporated Protectants.—Transgenic Bt cottons have provided outstanding control of insecticide-resistant tobacco budworms and suppressed other cotton caterpillar pests. However, potential evolution of resistance in caterpillar pests to the Bt protein(s) in transgenic cotton threaten the viability of the Bt plant protectant technology. The Environmental Protection Agency has imposed strategies for managing the evolution of resistance to preserve the Bt technology, but it is important to develop data to validate these strategies. The Committee provides an increase of $1,100,000 from the fiscal year 2002 level to ARS at Stoneville, MS, to coordinate a national program for devising the most effective and economically sustainable production systems for ensuring the long-term integrity of Bt crop protection and resistance management.

Seafood waste.—The disposal of seafood waste continues to be a national and international problem. Additional research is needed to determine alternative uses of discarded fish as a possible source of additional income for seafood producers. The Committee supports the existing ARS/University of Alaska collaborative research project on feedstuff that can be generated from materials usually wasted during processing of seafoods. The Committee provides an increase of $200,000 from the level of funding available in fiscal year 2002 for expanded research to address this problem.

Sedimentation issues in flood-control dam rehabilitation.—Nearly 11,000 flood control dams have been constructed by the United States Department of Agriculture nationwide in 2,000 watersheds since 1944. These watershed projects represent a $14,000,000,000 infrastructure, providing flood control, municipal water supply, recreation, and wildlife habitat enhancement. The life expectancy of these dams is projected to be 50 years. Sedimentation has reduced water-holing capacity, structural components have deteriorated, and safety regulations have become more strict. The Committee provides an increase of $500,000 from the fiscal year 2002 funding level to ARS at Oxford, MS, for assessing the efficiency of these structures in regulating floodwater, including the use of acoustics techniques, and hazards that the sediments may pose if introduced into the environment.

Shellfish genetics.—The West Coast has become the largest regional producer of oysters in the United States with an annual value of $69,000,000. Domestic production does not meet national demands. ARS has established a shellfish genetics research program that focuses on genetics, ecology and food quality. The Committee recognizes the importance of this multi-State research program and provides an additional $300,000 from the fiscal year 2002 funding level for shellfish genetics research at the Oregon State University Hatfield Marine Science Center in Newport, OR.

Silverleaf Whitefly.—The silverleaf whitefly, also known as the sweetpotato whitefly, causes millions of dollars in crop damage in several States, including Hawaii. The Committee recommends participation by all affected States in the collaborative effort to control this pest.

Small fruits research.—The Committee supports the ongoing research conducted by the Small Fruit Genetics and Pathology Research unit at Corvallis, OR. The demand for fresh and processed berries and grapes in both domestic and international markets continues to grow at a rapid rate. The Committee provides an increase of $300,000 from the fiscal year 2002 level of funding for this research which involves cooperation between industry, State and Federal research.

Soil dynamics research.—The extent of soil degradation in the South not only impairs soil and water quality but also reduces profitability and economic sustainability of farms in the region. Improving profitability of farms in the South is critical to rural economies as farm numbers continue to decline. The Committee provides an increase of $300,000 from the fiscal year 2002 funding level to the ARS Soil Dynamics Laboratory at Auburn, AL, for expanded research to develop technologies and strategies for managing soils to increase farm profitability, and preserve the soil resource for future generations.

Soil, plant, nutrient research.—The Committee understands the important contributions made by the ARS Ft. Collins Soil, Plant, Nutrient Laboratory and provides an additional $120,000 from the fiscal year 2002 funding level to support the cropping systems and nitrogen management research program carried out at this laboratory.

Sorghum research.—Sorghum is fourth on the list of economically important grains, behind corn, soybeans, and wheat. However, very little is known about the alternative uses of this major U.S. cash crop with an estimated value of over $2,100,000,000 in 1999. The Committee provides an increase of $150,000 from the fiscal year 2002 funding level for expanded research at the ARS Grain Sorghum Research Laboratory, Manhattan, KS, on the measurement of sorghum quality and the development of alternative uses of this important crop.

Sudden oak disease syndrome.—This is a fungus that has afflicted wood and nursery products in California and Oregon in the last several years. Very little is known on how the fungus is spread, which species are vulnerable, and how afflicted species can be treated. The Committee is concerned about the potential spread of the fungus to other parts of the country without the appropriate treatment and management of the disease. The Committee provides an increase of $150,000 from the fiscal year 2002 level to the ARS Ft. Detrick, MD, research laboratory for research critical in stemming the spread of this disease.

Sugarbeet research.—There are 230,000 acres of sugarbeets grown in Idaho and eastern Oregon requiring research technologies to maintain and enhance production and profitability. The Committee provides an increase of $150,000 from the fiscal year 2002 funding level to support research to reduce irrigation and energy costs essential to sugarbeet production. This research is carried out at the ARS Kimberly, ID, research station.

Sugarcane research.—The Committee is aware of the urgent need for ARS research to provide viable, cost-effective ''green cane'' harvesting methods that will provide alternatives to burning cane in the field. The Committee provides an increase of $300,000 from the fiscal year 2002 funding level for this research to be carried out at the Houma, LA, research station.

Sweet Potato Research.—Sweet potato is a high value, nutritious, alternative crop for the Mid South. Improved production practices, including timing of planting, agronomic practices, and pest control, have the potential for doubling the level of production per acre, further increasing the profitability of this small farm crop. The Committee provides an increase of $350,000 from the fiscal year 2002 funding level for ARS, Stoneville, MS, to conduct research on sweet potato production in cooperation with the Alcorn State University Demonstration Farm at Mound Bayou, MS.

Swine lagoon alternatives research.—The Committee is aware of the research carried out at the ARS Florence, SC, laboratory to treat the waste on small swine farms at a reasonable cost while meeting stringent environmental regulations. The Committee provides an increase of $600,000 for this research from the fiscal year 2002 funding level.

Tree Fruit Industry.—The Committee believes the U.S. tree fruit industry is a vital part of the economy in many regions of this country, and its economic viability is seriously threatened by an unprecedented downturn in profitability. To enhance its competitiveness, the Committee believes the industry needs additional tools to reduce its costs. The Committee recommends that USDA consult with the U.S. tree fruit industry to develop, enhance and disseminate a range of new approaches and technologies, including: fruit genomics, fruit quality, precision agriculture applications, sensor technology, and intelligent and automated orchard and fruit handling systems that will lower costs and improve fruit quality. The Committee requests that USDA develop a plan to address the tree fruit industry's needs and report its progress to the Committee no later than January 1, 2003.

Trout genome mapping.—The Committee recognizes the important tools of molecular genetics and biotechnology, and their application to solve problems facing the cool and cold water aquaculture industry, which has had a flat growth profile nationally, but is an emerging industry in the Appalachian region. The Committee provides an increase of $600,000 from the fiscal year 2002 funding level for research on cool and cold water species at the National Center for Cool and Cold Water Aquaculture, in collaboration with West Virginia University.

Tomato Spotted Wilt Virus.—The Committee is aware of the widespread losses caused by the tomato spotted wilt virus in Hawaii and encourages the agency to collaborate with a fund as appropriate University of Hawaii scientists to transfer generic resistance to tomato spotted wilt virus into University of Hawaii breeding lines for the impacted vegetable crops.

USDA–ARS New England Plant, Soil, and Water Laboratory.—The USDA–ARS New England Plant, Soil, and Water Laboratory, Orono, ME, performs a critical function that benefits not only the Maine economy, but the agriculture industry as a whole. The research performed at this laboratory—including cropping systems and management practices, efficient use of nutrients and water,

and control of pathogens, insects and weeds—benefits numerous agricultural interests, most notably the potato and livestock industries.

It is especially vital to New England potato growers that this lab continue and even increase its important research. The laboratory conducts experiments to address unique challenges that face potato growers both in the region and across the Nation. Research at the Orono facility, for example, has included tracking late blight disease, a devastating epidemic that costs potato growers approximately $3,000,000,000 annually. Of the nation-wide locations of USDA–ARS laboratories, this is the only laboratory located in New England and it should be noted that 95 percent of the potato acreage in the six New England States are in Maine where the laboratory has the benefit of being in close proximity to the grower's fields.

The Committee provides funding at no less than the fiscal year 2002 level to maintain the New England Plant, Soil, and Water Laboratory and research programs.

U.S. National Plant Germplasm System.—The Committee recognizes the need to collect, identify, characterize and incorporate plant germplasm into centralized gene banks. The value of the U.S. germplasm collections is increasingly clear with the discovery of new genomics tools that can rapidly identify scientifically and commercially useful genes. The Committee provides an increase of $2,650,000 from the fiscal year 2002 level for this program as requested in the budget for the following locations: Beltsville, MD, $300,000; Riverside, CA, Parlier, CA, Fort Collins, CO, Corvallis, OR, Davis, CA, Raleigh, NC, Madison, WI, Hilo, HI, and Mayaguez, PR, $250,000 each; and Pullman, WA, $100,000.

Pacific Basin Agricultural Research Center.—The Committee restores base funding not included in the Administration's budget request, and provides an increase of $300,000 from the fiscal year 2002 level for operating the U.S. Pacific Basin Agricultural Research Center. Of the amount restored for fiscal year 2002 and the added amount provided for fiscal year 2003, one-third is for the Center to continue the recruitment and hiring of scientists and technicians at rates consistent with construction of the Center and its mission; one-third is for the University of Hawaii Hilo to increase its capacity to complement the research of the Center; and one-third is for the University of Hawaii Manoa for improving its statewide capacity to transfer research results and to communicate industry-identified needs and issues to the research community.

U.S. Vegetable Laboratory.—The Committee is aware of the important scientific staffing requirements of the newly completed U.S. Vegetable Laboratory located at Charleston, SC. Additional scientists are necessary to conduct priority research and to maximize use of the facility. An increase of $600,000 is provided from the fiscal year 2002 level for plant virologist and pathologist positions.

Virus free fruit tree cultivars.—The Committee recognizes the need for rapid foreign and domestic exchange of varieties to sustain economic vitality of the U.S. tree fruit and nursery industries. The Committee provides an increase of $300,000 for fiscal year 2003 to implement new technologies for more rapid and dependable methods of pathogen detection and to provide secure production and maintenance of virus-free fruit tree cultivars. The collaborative research is to be carried out at the Prosser, WA research station with the Irrigated Agriculture Research and Extension Center.

Viticulture research.—With the emerging importance of the grape and wine industry in the Pacific Northwest, the Committee provides an increase of $300,000 from the fiscal year 2002 funding level for the viticulture research position at the University of Idaho Parma Research and Extension Center, for research at the Center, and for cooperative research agreements with University of Idaho researchers for viticulture research. It also provides an additional $400,000 from the fiscal year 2002 funding level to enhance viticulture research at the Northwest Center for Small Fruit Research (NWCSFR). Of this funding increase, $200,000 is to support additional research at the USDA/ARS NWCSFR, and $200,000 is to be awarded competitively for collaborative research between the University of Idaho, Washington State University and Oregon State University. In addition, the Committee supports research carried out at ARS' Prosser, Washington laboratory and provides an increase of $150,000 from the fiscal year 2002 level for collaborative work with Washington State University on winegrape plant virus research.

Waste management research.—The Committee provides an increase of $1,000,000 from the fiscal year 2002 level to the ARS to continue an expanded joint research project with Western Kentucky University to examine the use of chicken litter as a fertilizer source for fescue pasture, as a nutrient source for cattle, and other agricultural applications such as mushroom culturing.

Water quality/water use research.—Agricultural producers in the Southeast are seeking solutions to meet reduced irrigation requirements while maintaining or enhancing their net returns. The National Peanut Research Laboratory at Dawson, GA, is conducting research to find solutions to a more restrictive water supply that impacts agriculture and rural economies in Southwest, Georgia. The Committee provides an increase of $300,000 from the fiscal year 2002 level for these investigations at the Dawson laboratory.

Watershed research, Columbia, MO.—The Committee continues the fiscal year 2002 level of funding to ARS for laboratory analysis of water samples collected during implementation of, and in accordance with, the Missouri Watershed Research, Assessment, and Stewardship Project.

Western grazinglands research.—The Committee is aware of the important rangeland research program conducted at the Burns, OR, laboratory to control invasive weeds which affect the Great Basin. Research is targeted to management of rangelands, conservation, and sustainable practices. The Committee provides an increase of $750,000 from the fiscal year 2002 level for this research.

Western Wheat Quality Laboratory.—The Committee recognizes the important contributions made by the Western Wheat Quality Laboratory in Pullman, Washington. The Committee provides an additional $150,000 from the fiscal year 2002 level to enhance its ability to handle more samples, modernize equipment, and develop new predictive quality tests.

Wind erosion research.—The Committee provides funding for the Wind Erosion Unit in Manhattan, KS, at the fiscal year 2002 level. The Committee directs the ARS to avoid reprogramming or routing any of the provided funds to or through other wind erosion facilities in the ARS system during fiscal year 2003.

Wheat and barley scab initiative.—The Committee recognizes the importance of the research carried out through the ARS National Wheat and Barley Scab Initiative. Fusarium head blight is a major threat to agriculture, inflicting heavy losses to yield and quality on farms in 18 States. The Committee provides an additional $600,000 from the fiscal year 2002 level of funding for this research.

BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES

Appropriations, 2002[1]	$118,987,000
Budget estimate, 2003	16,580,000
Committee recommendation	100,955,000

[1] Excludes emergency supplemental appropriations of $73,000,000 for provided by Public Law 107–117.

The ARS ''Buildings and Facilities'' account was established for the acquisition of land, construction, repair, improvement, extension, alteration, and purchase of fixed equipment or facilities of, or used by, the Agricultural Research Service. Routine construction or replacement items continue to be funded under the limitations contained in the regular account.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

For Agricultural Research Service, Buildings and Facilities, the Committee recommends an appropriation of $100,955,000. This is $18,032,000 less than the 2002 appropriation and $84,375,000 more than the budget request. The Committee's specific recommendations are indicated in the following table:

ARS BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES

[In thousands of dollars]

State and facility	Fiscal year— 2002 enacted	Fiscal year— 2003 budget estimate	Committee recommendation
Arizona: Water Conservation and Western Cotton Laboratory, Maricopa	8,400		
California:			
Western Human Nutrition Research Center, Davis	5,000		
Western Regional Research Center, Albany	3,800		
District of Columbia: U.S. National Arboretum	4,600	3,000	3,000
Hawaii: U.S. Pacific Basin Agricultural Research Center, Hilo	3,000		3,000
Idaho: Advanced Genetics Laboratory, Aberdeen	500		4,600
Illinois:			
National Center for Agricultural Utilization Research, Peoria	6,500		
Iowa: National Animal Disease Center, Ames	40,000		20,000
Kansas: U.S. Grain Marketing and Production Research Center, Manhattan	3,000		4,280
Maine: Northeast Marine Cold Water Aquaculture Research Center, Orono/Franklin	3,000		9,150
Maryland:			
Abraham Lincoln National Agricultural Library, Beltsville	1,800	7,400	
Beltsville Agricultural Research Center, Beltsville	3,000	4,180	7,180
Minnesota: Cereal Disease Laboratory, St. Paul	300		3,200

ARS BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

State and facility	Fiscal year— 2002 enacted	2003 budget estimate	Committee recommendation
Mississippi:			
Southern Horticultural Laboratory, Poplarville	800		9,200
National Biological Control Laboratory, Stoneville	8,400		
Plant Propagation Facility, Oxford			2,000
New Mexico: Jornado Experimental Range Management Research Laboratory, Las Cruces	475		
New York: Plum Island Animal Disease Center, Greenport	3,762	2,000	2,000
Oklahoma: Southern Plains Range Research Station, Woodward	1,500		8,000
Pennsylvania: Eastern Regional Research Center, Wyndmoor	5,000		
South Carolina: U.S. Vegetable Laboratory, Charleston	4,500		1,400
South Dakota: Northern Grain Insects Research Laboratory, Brookings	850		8,600
Utah: Poisonous Plant Laboratory, Logan	5,600		1,495
West Virginia:			
National Center for Cool and Cold Water Aquaculture, Leetown	2,200		
Appalachian Fruit Laboratory, Kearnysville			475
Wisconsin:			
Cereal Crops Research Unit, Madison	3,000		8,400
Nutrient Management Laboratory, Marshfield			5,000
Total	118,987	16,580	100,955

The Committee provides funds for the design of the U.S. Vegetable Laboratory. Funds are provided for design and construction of the Nutrient Management Research Laboratory. The Committee provides $5,000,000 for planning, design, and construction of a nutrient management research facility to be located in Marshfield, WI. The Committee expects that these funds be used solely toward the establishment of a Federal facility at that location and not be used to replace State funding in related University of Wisconsin facility projects. Funds are also provided to complete construction of the Cereal Disease Laboratory, the Cereal Crops Laboratory, Phases III and IV of the U.S. Grain Marketing Research Laboratory, the Franklin location of the Northeast Marine Cold Water Aquaculture Research Center, the Southern Horticultural Laboratory, the Northern Grain Insects Research Laboratory, the Plant Propagation Facility, Phase I of the Southern Plains Research Center, and greenhouse facilities in conjunction with the Poisonous Plant Laboratory. The funds provided for the Beltsville Agricultural Research Center are for the construction of the poultry facility and to complete the restoration effort of the damaged and destroyed facilities as a result of the deadly tornado strike on September 24, 2001. Additional funds are provided toward modernization and construction of the U.S. Pacific Basin Agricultural Research Center, Advanced Genetics Laboratory, National Animal Disease Center, the Plum Island Animal Disease Center, the Appalachian Fruit Research Station, and the U.S. National Arboretum. Due to budgetary constraints, the Committee is unable to provide the full amount required to complete construction of all projects.

Columbia, MO.—The Committee directs the ARS to provide a report on the requirements, feasibility, and scope for construction of a new facility to accommodate space needs for personnel located at the ARS Plant Genetics Research laboratory in Columbia, MO. The report should detail building size, cost, associated facilities, scientific capacity, and other requirements required in collaboration with the University of Missouri. The report should detail existing and planned program and resource requirements for this location. The report is to be submitted to the Committee on Appropriations of the House and Senate by March 1, 2003.

Jamie Whitten Delta States Research Center.—The Jamie Whitten Delta States Research Center is strategically located in the agriculturally important Yazoo-Mississippi River Delta. Millions of acres of cotton, soybean, rice, and corn are located in this Delta area of Mississippi and millions more are in the Mississippi Floodplain of Louisiana, Arkansas, and Tennessee. The Delta leads the world in channel catfish production with approximately 100,000 acres of ponds. Approximately 200 ARS personnel are located at the Whitten Center, of which 65 are scientists conducting research to increase the efficiency of food and fiber production. The ARS Mid South Area Office is located in the Whitten Center along with the Area Information Technology Office.

The Committee is aware that the main buildings of the Whitten Center were constructed in 1968 and that present design of these facilities is obsolete and the laboratories do not efficiently accommodate modern biotechnology research. A fiscal year 1999 facility condition survey revealed the need to replace all HVAC and utility support systems and stripping of all laboratories and offices to the concrete walls and rebuilding to meet all current codes and standards for safety, fire protection, accessibility, and air quality. The Committee directs the ARS to report to the Committees on Appropriations of the House and Senate by March 1, 2003, on its plan for facilities modernization at this location, including building requirements, costs and schedule for completion of this work, and urges the Administration to request funding for this modernization project in its fiscal year 2004 budget.

National Agricultural Library.—The Committee notes that the Abraham Lincoln National Agricultural Library completed a facility condition study in 1991. The estimate to correct identified deficiencies at that time was $18,000,000. Because of escalating costs, funds required to correct these deficiencies are now estimated to be $32,000,000, a 78 percent increase over the original estimate. The Committee directs the Agency to review the costs and deficiencies identified 12 years ago; reassess those requirements; and compare current requirements and costs in light of new program technologies and needs. Detail infrastructure needs and phase requirements and options, related costs, and detail appropriated funds already committed to this project.

Pullman, WA.—The Committee is aware of the need for facilities to accommodate scientists at Pullman, WA and directs the ARS to conduct a feasibility study on the location's facility requirements including scientific capacity, size, and cost including greenhouse and other support facility space requirements. The report is to be submitted to Committee on Appropriations of the House and Senate by March 1, 2003.

COOPERATIVE STATE RESEARCH, EDUCATION, AND EXTENSION SERVICE

The Cooperative State Research, Education, and Extension Service was established by the Secretary of Agriculture on October 1, 1994, under the authority of the Department of Agriculture Reorganization Act of 1994 (7 U.S.C. 6912). The Service was created by the merger of the Cooperative State Research Service and the Extension Service. The mission is to work with university partners and customers to advance research, extension, and higher education in the food and agricultural sciences and related environmental and human sciences to benefit people, communities, and the Nation.

RESEARCH AND EDUCATION ACTIVITIES

Appropriations, 2002	$542,062,000
Budget estimate, 2003[1]	552,549,000
Committee recommendation	651,411,000

[1] Excludes $1,084,000 requested for employee pension and health benefits.

The research and education programs administered by the Cooperative State Research, Education, and Extension Service [CSREES] are the U.S. Department of Agriculture's principal entree to the university system of the United States to support higher education in food and agricultural sciences and to conduct agricultural research as authorized by the Hatch Act of 1887 (7 U.S.C. 361a–361i); the Cooperative Forestry Research Act of 1962 (16 U.S.C. 582a–7); Public Law 89–106, section (2) (7 U.S.C. 450i); the National Agricultural Research, Extension, and Teaching Policy Act of 1977 (7 U.S.C. 3101 et seq.); the Equity in Educational Land-Grant Status Act of 1994 (7 U.S.C. 301); the Agricultural Research, Extension and Education Reform Act of 1998; and the Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002. Through these authorities, the U.S. Department of Agriculture participates with State and other cooperators to encourage and assist the State institutions to conduct agricultural research and education through the State agricultural experiment stations of the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and the territories; by approved schools of forestry; by the 1890 land-grant institutions and Tuskegee University; by colleges of veterinary medicine; and by other eligible institutions.

The research and education programs participate in a nationwide system of agricultural research program planning and coordination among the State institutions, U.S. Department of Agriculture, and the agricultural industry of America.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

For research and education activities of the Cooperative State Research, Education, and Extension Service, the Committee recommends $651,411,000. This amount is $109,349,000 more than the 2002 appropriation and $98,862,000 more than the budget request. This does not include an increase of $51,000 for FECA administrative charges, as requested in the budget.

The following table summarizes the Committee's recommendations for research and education activities of the Cooperative State Research, Education, and Extension Service, as compared to the fiscal year 2002 and budget request levels:

COOPERATIVE STATE RESEARCH, EDUCATION, AND EXTENSION SERVICES [CSREES]—RESEARCH AND EDUCATION ACTIVITIES

[In thousands of dollars]

	2002 appropriation	2003 budget	Committee recommendation
Payments under Hatch act	180,148	180,148	185,553
Cooperative forestry research (McIntire-Stennis)	21,884	21,884	22,541
Payments to 1890 colleges and Tuskegee University	34,604	34,604	35,643
Special research grants (Public Law 89–106):			
Advanced genetic technologies (KY)	600		750
Advanced spatial technologies (MS)	978		1,000
Aegilops cylindricum/jointed goatgrass (WA)	367		367
Agricultural diversification (HI)	128		128
Agricultural diversity—Red River Trade Corridor (MN, ND)	400		400
Agriculture science (OH)			1,000
Agriculture water usage (GA)	293		293
Agroecology (MD)	400		400
Air quality (TX)	640		750
Alliance for food protection (GA, NE)	293		299
Alternative crops (ND)			400
Alternative crops for arid lands (TX)	100		
Alternative nutrient management (VT)	186		190
Alternative salmon products (AK)	631		631
Alternative uses for tobacco (MD)	360		360
Animal disease research (WY)			500
Animal science food safety consortium (AR, IA, KS)	1,598		1,598
Apple Fire Blight (MI, NY)	489		489
Aquaculture (AR)	232		232
Aquaculture (FL)	490		
Aquaculture (LA)	322		400
Aquaculture (MS)	579		592
Aquaculture (NC)	293		293
Aquaculture (VA)	100		150
Aquaculture (ID, WA)	600		800
Aquaculture product and marketing development (WV)	733		750
Armillaria root rot (MI)	160		160
Asparagus technology and production (WA)	260		260
Babcock Institute (WI)	588		600
Beef technology transfer (MO)	294		294
Berry research (AK)			200
Biomass-based energy reserach (OK, MS)	960		1,250
Biotechnology (NC)	306		306
Biotechnology Test Production (IA)			500
Blocking anhydrous methamphetamine production (IA)	242		242
Bovine tuberculosis (MI)	318		400
Brucellosis vaccine (MT)	485		485
Carbon sequestration (CO)			250
Center for food quality (UT)			250
Center for Rural Studies (VT)	240		500
Chesapeake Bay agroecology/pfiesteria initiative (MD)	280		500
Childhood obesity & nutrition (VT)			250
Citrus canker (FL)	490		
Citrus tristeza	725		
Competitiveness of agriculture products (WA)	665		665
Cool season legume research (ID, WA)	321		321
Cotton fiber quality (GA)	400		
Cranberry/blueberry (MA)	172		172
Cranberry/blueberry disease and breeding (NJ)	216		216
Crop integration and production (SD)	200		350
Crop diversification (MO)	800		800
Crop pathogens (NC)			400
Dairy and meat goat research (TX)	63		63
Dairy farm profitability (PA)	294		500
Delta rural revitalization (MS)	201		205
Designing foods for health (TX)	690		750
Diaprepes/root weevil (FL)	400		
Drought mitigation (NE)	196		200
Ecosystems (AL)	489		
Efficient irrigation (NM, TX)	1,176		1,450
Environmental biotechnology (RI)	400		750
Environmental horticulture (FL)	400		
Environmental research (NY)	391		
Environmental risk factors/cancer (NY)	222		
Environmentally-safe products (VT)	240		250
Exotic pest diseases (CA)	1,600		1,800
Expanded wheat pasture (OK)	286		286
Farm injuries and illnesses (NC)	278		278
Feed barley for rangeland cattle (MT)	833		833
Feedstock conversion (SD)	560		560
Fish & shellfish technologies (VA)	465		465
Floriculture (HI)	400		400
Food Chain Economic Analysis (IA)			100
Food & Agriculture Policy Research Institute (IA, MO)	1,000		1,800
Food irradiation (IA)	245		245
Food Marketing Policy Center (CT)	484		484
Food processing center (NE)	42		42
Food quality (AK)	342		350
Food safety (AL)	608		1,600
Food safety (OK, ME)	400		800
Food safety (TX)			250
Food safety research consortium (NY)	800		
Food safety risk assesment (ND)	800		1,500
Food security (WA)	400		
Food Systems Research Group (WI)	490		500
Forages for advancing livestock production (KY)	367		500
Forestry (AR)	512		512
Genetic commodity promotions, research & evaluation (NY)	194		
Genomics (MS)	640		800
Global change/ultraviolet radiation	1,404	2,500	2,500
Grain sorghum (KS)	104		175
Grass seed cropping systems for sustainable agriculture (ID, OR, WA)	414		414
Greenhouse nurseries (OH)			300
Hoop barns (IA)	200		225
Human nutrition (IA)	463		463
Human nutrition (LA)	800		800
Human nutrition (NY)	609		
Hydroponic tomato production (OH)	100		
Illinois/Missouri Alliance for Biotechnology	1,214		1,214
Improved dairy management practices (PA)	389		400
Improved early detection of crop disease (NC)	194		194
Improved fruit practices (MI)	239		239

COOPERATIVE STATE RESEARCH, EDUCATION, AND EXTENSION SERVICES [CSREES]—RESEARCH AND EDUCATION ACTIVITIES—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

	2002 appropriation	2003 budget	Committee recommendation
Increasing shelf life of agricultural commodities (ID)	640		950
Infectious disease research (CO)	640		800
Institute for biobased products & food science (MT)			1,000
Institute for Food Science and Engineering (AR)	1,222		1,222
Integrated production systems (OK)	176		176
Intelligent quality sensor for food safety (ND)	360		360
International arid lands consortium	484		484
Iowa Biotechnology Consortium	1,530		1,530
Livestock and dairy policy (NY, TX)	558		558
Livestock genome sequencing (IL)	400		
Lowbush blueberry research (ME)	254		265
Maple research (VT)	120		300
Meadowfoam (OR)	293		293
Michigan biotechnology consortium	481		481
Midwest Advanced Food Manufacturing Alliance	452		461
Midwest agricultural products (IA)	632		632
Midwest poultry consortium	400		
Milk safety (PA)	600		750
Minor use animal drugs (IR–4)	588	588	
Molluscan shellfish (OR)	391		391
Montana sheep institute (MT)	400		675
Multi-commodity research (OR)	356		356
Multi-cropping strategies for aquaculture (HI)	124		124
National beef cattle genetic evaluation consortium (NY)	343		343
National biological impact assessment program	248	253	253
Nematode resistance genetic engineering (NM)	147		147
Nevada arid rangelands initiative (NV)	400		600
New crop opportunities (AK)	485		500
New crop opportunities (KY)	735		750
Non-food uses of agricultural products (NE)	64		64
Nursery, greenhouse and turf specialities (AL)	320		320
Organic Cropping (WA)			300
Organic waste utilization (NM)	100		100
Oyster post harvest treatment (FL)	400		
Ozone air quality (CA)	400		400
Pasture and forage research (UT)	244		250
Peach tree short life (SC)	175		225
Pest control alternatives (SC)	280		280
Phytophthora root rot (NM)	135		135
Phytoremediation Plant Research (OH)	280		
Pierce's disease (CA)	1,960		2,500
Plant, drought, and disease resistance gene cataloging (NM)	244		244
Potato research	1,568		1,568
Precision agriculture (KY)	733		750
Preharvest food safety (KS)	208		208
Preservation and processing research (OK)	221		221
Protein utilization (IA)	186		1,000
Rangeland ecosystems (NM)	320		320
Red snapper research (AL)	960		
Regional barley gene mapping project	760		760
Regionalized implications of farm programs (MO, TX)	287		287
Renewable Oil Resources from desert plants (NM)	196		196
Ruminant nutrition consortium (MT, ND, SD, WY)	400		500
Rural development centers (LA, ND)	560		177
Rural obesity (NY)			500
Rural Policies Research Institute (NE, IA, MO)	1,040		1,040
Russian wheat aphid (CO)	320		320
Satsuma mandarin orange research (AL)	800		800
Seafood and aquaculture harvesting, processing, & marketing (MS)	298		305
Seafood harvesting, processing, and marketing (AK)	1,142		1,200
Seafood safety (MA)	400		400
Seed research (AK)			350
Small fruit research (OR, WA, ID)	392		400
Soil and environmental quality (DE)	120		150
Southwest consortium for plant genetics & water resources	392		392
Soybean cyst nematode (MO)	686		686
Soybean research (IL)	800		800
STEEP III—water quality in Pacific Northwest	588		588
Sudden oak death (CA)			150
Sustainable agriculture (CA)	400		400
Sustainable agriculture (MI)	435		435
Sustainable agriculture and natural resources (PA)	123		123
Sustainable agriculture systems (NE)	59		59
Sustainable beef supply (MT)	1,000		1,000
Sustainable engineered materials from renewable resources (VA)	400		775
Sustainable pest management for dryland wheat (MT)	452		452
Sustainable swine producing & marketing (MN)			275
Synthetic gene technology (OH)	168		
Swine waste management (NC)	489		489
Technological development of renewable resources (MO)	294		
Tick borne disease prevention (RI)			150
Tillage, silviculture, waste management (LA)	400		400
Tomato wilt virus (GA)	244		
Tropical aquaculture (FL)	194		
Tropical and subtropical research/T STAR	8,000		5,781
Tri-State joint peanut research (AL)	600		600
Uniform farm management program (MN)			300
Value-added product development from agricultural resources (MT)	324		500
Value-added products (IL)	120		
Viticulture consortium (NY, CA, PA)	1,600		1,600
Water conservation (KS)	79		79
Water treatment (RI)			300
Water use efficiency and water quality enhancement (GA)	480		480
Weed control (ND)	426		435
West Nile virus (IL)			750
Wetland plants (LA)	587		600
Wheat genetic research (KS)	255		255
Wheat sawfly research (MT)	505		505
Wood utilization (AK, OR, MS, MN, NC, ME, MI, ID, TN)	5,670		6,170
Wool research (TX, MT, WY)	294		294
Total, special research grants	97,010	3,341	103,834
Improved pest control:			
Emerging pests/critical issues [1]	200		
Expert IPM decision support system	177	177	177
Integrated pest management	2,725	2,725	2,725
IR–4 minor crop pest management	10,485	10,485	10,485
Pest management alternatives	1,619	1,619	1,619

COOPERATIVE STATE RESEARCH, EDUCATION, AND EXTENSION SERVICES [CSREES]—RESEARCH AND EDUCATION ACTIVITIES—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

	2002 appropriation	2003 budget	Committee recommendation
Total, Improved pest control	15,206	15,006	15,006
National research initiative	120,452	240,000	204,263
Animal health and disease (sec. 1433)	5,098	5,098	5,251
Alternative crops	924		1,000
Critical Agricultural Materials Act	720		1,500
1994 Institutions research program	998	998	1,000
Institution challenge grants	4,340	5,500	4,340
Graduate fellowships grants	2,993	3,500	2,993
Multicultural scholars program	998	998	998
Hispanic education partnership grants	3,492	3,492	3,500
Capacity building grants (1890 Institutions)	9,479	9,479	11,479
Payments to the 1994 Institutions	1,549	1,549	1,700
Alaska Native-Serving & Native Hawaiian-Serving Institutions Education Grants	2,997	2,997	3,500
Secondary agriculture education	1,000	1,000	1,000
Sustainable agriculture research and education/SARE	12,500	9,230	15,000
Aquaculture centers (sec. 1475)	3,996	3,996	5,000
Federal administration:			
Agriculture-based industrial lubricants (IA)	360		400
Agriculture development in the American Pacific	552		552
Agriculture waste utilization (WV)	600		750
Agriculture water policy (GA)	600		675
Alternative fuels characterization laboratory (ND)	294		310
Animal waste management (OK)	320		320
Aquaculture (OH)	400		400
Aquaculture (PA)			450
Biotechnology (MS)	680		800
Botanical research (UT)	640		640
Center for Agricultural and Rural Development (IA)	600		600
Center for innovative food technology (OH)	765		765
Center for North American studies (TX)	200		200
Cotton research (TX)	880		880
FECA surcharge		51	
Feed efficiency (WV)	160		160
Fruit and vegetable market analysis (AZ, MO)	340		
Geographic information system	1,199		1,600
Germplasm development in forage grasses (OH)	100		
Government Paperwork Elimination Act		2,250	2,250
Livestock marketing information center (CO)	196		196
Mariculture (NC)	360		360
Mississippi Valley State University	633		1,200
National Center for Peanut Competitiveness (GA)	391		
Office of Extramural Programs	439	448	448
Pay costs and FERS	1,385	2,044	1,849
Peer panels	342	349	349
Phytoremediation plant research (OH)			280
Plant life science (MO)			200
PM–10 air quality study (WA)	426		426
Precision agriculture/Tennessee Valley Research & Extension Center (AL)	480		480
Produce pricing (AZ)	76		
Rental payments to GSA		1,837	
REE information system	2,078	2,750	2,750
Rural systems (MS)			500
Salmon quality standards (AK)	120		150
Shrimp aquaculture (AZ, HI, MA, MS, SC,TX)	4,214		4,214
Sustainable agriculture development (OH)	490		
Urban silviculture (NY)	232		
Water quality (IL)	341		
Water quality (ND)	417		450
Water pollutants (WV)	206		706
Wetland plants (WV)	160		
Total, federal administration	21,676	9,729	26,310
TOTAL, CSREES R&E	542,062	552,549	651,411

[1] Critical issue is now reflected in Integrated Activities.

Hatch Act.—The Committee acknowledges the beneficial impact Hatch Act funding has on land-grant universities. Hatch Act provides the base funds necessary for higher education and research involving agriculture. The Committee recommends a funding level of $185,553,000 for payments made under the Hatch Act.

Special research grants under Public Law 89–106.—The Committee recommends a total of $103,834,000. Specifics of individual grant allowances are included in the table above. Special items are discussed below.

The Committee is aware of the need for special research grants in order to conduct research to facilitate or expand promising breakthroughs in areas of food and agricultural sciences that are awarded on a discretionary basis. In addition to these grants, the Committee believes research should be supplemented by additional funding that is obtained on a competitive basis.

Alternative milk policies.—The Committee that directs that of funds made available to the Food and Agriculture Policy Research Institute, $250,000 shall be provided for collaborative work between the University of Missouri and the University of Wisconsin/Madison, for an analysis of dairy policy changes, including trade related matters, and assist Congress in making policy decisions. This project will be a one-stop shop for Congressional requests for analysis of alternative dairy policies.

Aquaculture centers.—The Committee recommends $5,000,000, an increase of $1,004,000 from the fiscal year 2002 level.

The Committee is aware of and supports aquaculture research efforts at the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee Great Lakes Wisconsin Aquatic Technology and Environmental Research Institute that is carried out in collaboration with the North Central Regional Aquaculture Center.

Technology transfer.—The Committee directs CSREES to continue to support at the fiscal year 2002 level the cotton technology transfer coordinator at Stoneville, MS.

Aquaculture (LA).—Of the amount provided for Aquaculture (LA), the Committee expects that $70,000 shall be used to initiate a multi-year program to conduct clinical epidemiologic research on diseases associated with intensive reptile disease research in Louisiana.

Aquaculture (Stoneville).—Of the $592,000 provided for this grant, the Committee recommends at least $90,000 for continued studies of the use of acoustics in aquaculture research to be conducted by the National Center for Physical Acoustics in cooperation with the Mississippi Agricultural and Forestry Experiment Station [MAFES] and the Delta Research and Extension Center in Stoneville.

Potato research.—The Committee expects the Department to ensure that funds provided to CSREES for potato research are utilized for varietal development testing. Further, these funds are to be awarded competitively after review by the potato industry working group.

Wood utilization research.—The Committee recommends $6,170,000 for wood utilization research. Of the increase provided, an additional $500,000 is made available for the Mississippi Forest and Wildlife Research Center to conduct forest inventories.

Competitive research grants.—The Committee supports the National Research Initiative Competitive Grants Program [NRI] and provides funding of $204,263,000 for the program, an increase of $83,811,000 from the fiscal year 2002 level and $35,737,000 less than the budget request.

The Committee remains determined to see that quality research and enhanced human

resources development in the agricultural and related sciences be a nationwide commitment. Therefore, the Committee continues its direction that not less than 10 percent of the competitive research grant funds be used for USDA's agricultural research enhancement awards program (including USDA-EPSCoR), in accordance with 7 U.S.C. 450i.

Alternative crops.—The Committee recommends $1,000,000 for alternative crop research to continue and strengthen research efforts on canola, an increase of $76,000 from the fiscal year 2002 level.

Sustainable agriculture.—The Committee recommends $15,000,000 for sustainable agriculture, an increase of $2,500,000 from the fiscal year 2002 level.

Increased funds provided for sustainable agriculture research and education should include, but in no way be limited to, projects on organic agriculture. While organic production practices are included under the umbrella of sustainable agriculture, it is critical that funding increases be directed also to research on broader sustainable agriculture production systems and practices. The Committee also directs the Department to allocate a portion of funding increases to on-farm demonstration and producer-research projects.

Higher education.—The Committee recommends $15,331,000 for higher education. The Committee provides $2,993,000 for graduate fellowships; $4,340,000 for challenge grants; $998,000 for multicultural scholarships; $3,500,000 for grants for Hispanic education partnership grants; and $3,500,000 for Alaska native-serving and native Hawaiian-serving institutions.

The Committee notes that the Department's higher education multicultural scholars program enhances the mentoring of scholars from under-represented groups. The Committee directs the Department to ensure that Alaska Natives participate fully in this program.

Alaska Native-serving and Native Hawaiian-serving Institutions education grants.—The Committee provides $3,500,000 for noncompetitive grants to individual eligible institutions or consortia of eligible institutions in Alaska and in Hawaii, with grant funds to be awarded equally between Alaska and Hawaii to carry out the programs authorized in 7 U.S.C. 3242 (Section 759 of Public Law 106–78). The Committee directs the agency to fully comply with the use of grant funds as authorized.

Federal administration.—The Committee provides $26,310,000 for Federal administration. The Committee's specific recommendations are reflected in the table above.

Geographic information system program.—The Committee recommends $1,600,000, an increase of $401,000 from the fiscal year 2002 level, for the Geographic Information System Program. The Committee recommends the amount provided shall be made available for program activities of entities in the same areas as in 2002 on a proportional basis. In addition, it is expected that program management costs will be kept at a minimum and any remaining funds will be distributed to the sites.

NATIVE AMERICAN INSTITUTIONS ENDOWMENT FUND

Appropriations, 2002	$7,100,000
Budget estimate, 2003	7,100,000
Committee recommendation	7,100,000

The Native American Institutions Endowment Fund authorized by Public Law 103–382 provides an endowment for the 1994 land-grant institutions (31 tribally controlled colleges). This program will enhance educational opportunity for Native Americans by building educational capacity at these institutions in the areas of student recruitment and retention, curricula development, faculty preparation, instruction delivery systems, and scientific instrumentation for teaching. Beginning with 2001, income funds are also available for facility renovation, repair, construction, and maintenance. On the termination of each fiscal year, the Secretary shall withdraw the income from the endowment fund for the fiscal year, and after making adjustments for the cost of administering the endowment fund, distribute the adjusted income as follows: 60 percent of the adjusted income from these funds shall be distributed among the 1994 land-grant institutions on a pro rata basis, the proportionate share being based on the Indian student count; and 40 percent of the adjusted income shall be distributed in equal shares to the 1994 land-grant institutions.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

For the Native American Institutions Endowment Fund, the Committee recommends $7,100,000. This is the same as the 2002 level and the budget request.

EXTENSION ACTIVITIES

Appropriations, 2002	$439,473,000
Budget estimate, 2003[1]	419,989,000
Committee recommendation	452,767,000

[1] Excludes $1,046,000 requested for employee pension and health benefits.

Cooperative extension work was established by the Smith-Lever Act of May 8, 1914. The Department of Agriculture is authorized to provide, through the land-grant colleges, cooperative extension work that consists of the development of practical applications of research knowledge and the giving of instruction and practical demonstrations of existing or improved practices or technologies in agriculture, uses of solar energy with respect to agriculture, home economics, related subjects, and to encourage the application of such information by demonstrations, publications, through 4–H clubs, and other means to persons not in attendance or resident at the colleges.

To fulfill the requirements of the Smith-Lever Act, State and county extension offices in each State, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, the Northern Marianas, and Micronesia conduct educational programs to improve American agriculture and strengthen the Nation's families and communities.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

For extension activities of the Cooperative State Research, Education, and Extension Service, the Committee recommends an appropriation of $452,767,000. This amount is $13,294,000 more than the 2002 appropriation and $32,778,000 more than the budget request. This amount does not include an increase of $46,000 for FECA administrative charges, as requested in the budget.

The following table summarizes the Committee's recommendations for extension activities, as compared to the fiscal year 2002 and budget request levels:

COOPERATIVE STATE RESEARCH, EDUCATION, AND EXTENSION SERVICE (CSREES)—EXTENSION ACTIVITIES

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2002 enacted	Fiscal year 2003 budget	Committee recommendation
Smith Lever 3(b) and 3(c)	275,940	275,940	284,218
Smith Lever 3(d):			
Farm safety	5,250		5,250
Food and nutrition education (EFNEP)	58,566	58,566	58,566
Indian reservation agents	1,996	1,996	1,996
Pest management	10,759	10,759	10,759
Rural development center	953		
Sustainable agriculture	4,750	3,792	5,000
Youth at risk	8,481	8,481	8,481
Youth farm safety education and certification	499	499	499
Renewable resources extension act	4,093	4,093	4,093
1890s colleges and Tuskegee University	31,181	31,181	32,117
1890s facilities grants	13,500	13,500	15,000
Rural health and safety education	2,622		2,622
Extension services at 1994 institutions	3,273	3,273	3,500
Subtotal	421,863	412,080	432,101
Federal administration and special grants:			
General administration and pay	5,227	7,309	7,133
Ag in the classroom	600	600	700
Agricultural & entrepreneurship education (WI)			260
Agricultural telecommunications (NY)	339		
Alabama beef connection			200
Avian conservation (PA)	320		
Beef producers improvement (AR)	193		197
Botanical garden initiative (IL)	232		
Conservation technology transfer (WI)	490		500
Dairy education (IA)	232		237
Dairy industry revitalization (WI)			375
Diabetes detection, prevention (WA)	906		924
E–Commerce (MS)			750
Efficient irrigation (NM, TX)	1,960		1,960
Extension specialist (MS)	100		175
Family farm beef industry network (OH)	1,372		
Food animal residue avoidance database/FARAD	800		800

COOPERATIVE STATE RESEARCH, EDUCATION, AND EXTENSION SERVICE (CSREES)—EXTENSION ACTIVITIES—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2002 enacted	Fiscal year 2003 budget	Committee recommendation
Food preparation & marketing (AK)			300
Food product development (AK)	280		500
Health education leadership (KY)	800		1,000
Income enhancement demonstration (OH)	241		
Integrated cow/calf management (IA)	294		
Iowa vitality center (IA)	280		280
National Center for Agriculture Safety (IA)	196		198
Pilot technology transfer (OK, MS)	319		325
Pilot technology transfer (WI)	160		
Potato pest management (WI)	396		400
Range improvement (NM)	240		249
Rural development (AK)	637		750
Rural development (NM)	363		395
Rural Development (ND)			183
Rural rehabilitation (GA)	240		
Rural technologies (HI, WI)			1,000
Urban horticulture (WI)	200		875
Wood biomass as alternative farm product (NY)	193		
Subtotal, federal administration	17,610	7,909	20,666
Total, Extension activities	439,473	419,989	452,767

Ag in the Classroom.—The Committee recommends $700,000 for the Ag in the Classroom program. The Committee is aware of interest in expansion of the Illinois program in cooperation with the Illinois Farm Bureau.

Farm safety.—Of the funds recommended for farm safety, the Committee recommends a funding level of $4,050,000 for the AgrAbility project being carried out in cooperation with the National Easter Seal Society.

Pest management.—Included in the amount provided by the Committee for pest management Smith-Lever 3(d) funds is continued funding at the fiscal year 2002 level for potato late blight control, including $400,000 for early disease identification, comprehensive composting for cull disposal, and late blight research activities in Maine.

Rural health and safety.—The Committee recommends $2,622,000, the same as the fiscal year 2002 level, for rural health and safety education. Included in this amount is $2,190,000 for the ongoing rural health program in Mississippi to train health care professionals to serve in rural areas, and $432,000 for the ongoing rural health and outreach initiative in Louisiana.

Urban Horticulture.—The Committee provides $875,000 for urban horticulture activities in Wisconsin. Of this total, $600,000 is directed to the University of Wisconsin Extension, and $275,000 is directed to Growing Power of Milwaukee for community food systems.

World Food and Health Center.—The Committee is aware of an effort to establish a World Food and Health Center at the University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign. The Center will conduct and coordinate research, technology and information transfer, and educational programs related to malnutrition, food insecurity, and food safety. The Committee encourages the Department to provide appropriate technical assistance in the development of the Center.

INTEGRATED ACTIVITIES

Appropriations, 2002	$42,853,000
Budget estimate, 2003	44,865,000
Committee recommendation	48,218,000

Section 406 of the Agricultural Research, Extension, and Education Reform Act of 1998 authorizes an integrated research, education, and extension competitive grants program. Water Quality, Food Safety, and Regional Pest Management Centers programs previously funded under Research and Education and/or Extension Activities are included under this account, as well as new programs that support integrated or multifunctional projects.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

For integrated activities of the Cooperative State Research, Education, and Extension Service, the Committee recommends $48,218,000. This amount is $5,365,000 more than the 2002 level and $3,353,000 more than the budget request.

The following table summarizes the Committee's recommendations for integrated activities:

COOPERATIVE STATE RESEARCH, EDUCATION, AND EXTENSION SERVICE (CSREES)—INTEGRATED ACTIVITIES

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2002 enacted	Fiscal year 2003 budget	Committee recommendation
Critical Issues—Plant & Animal Diseases [1]		500	500
Rural Development Centers [1]		1,513	1,513
Water Quality	12,971	12,971	12,971
Food Safety	14,967	14,967	14,967
Pesticide Impact Assessment	4,531	4,531	4,531
International Science & Education Grants		1,000	
Crops at Risk from FQPA: Implementation	1,497	1,497	1,497
FQPA Risk Mitigation Program for Major Food Crop Systems	4,889	4,889	4,889
Methyl Bromide Transition Program	2,498	2,498	3,000
Organic Transition Program	1,500	499	1,750
Agriculture Technologies			2,600
Total	42,853	44,865	48,218

[1] Critical Issue SRGs and Rural Development Centers SRG and Smith-Lever 3(d) programs that were previously funded under Research & Education Activities and/or Extension Activities, are now reflected in Integrated Activities.

Organic transition program.—The organic transition program shall be administered by the Cooperative State, Research, Education, and Extension Service (CSREES) in order to address all issues that are applicable to the transition process to certified organic production, including soil and crop fertility; marketing; weed, insect, and other pest management; and other issues.

OUTREACH FOR SOCIALLY DISADVANTAGED FARMERS

Appropriations, 2002	$3,243,000
Budget estimate, 2003	3,243,000
Committee recommendation	3,493,000

This program is authorized under section 2501 of title XXV of the Food, Agriculture, Conservation, and Trade Act of 1990. Grants are made to eligible community-based organizations with demonstrated experience in providing education on other agriculturally-related services to socially disadvantaged farmers and ranchers in their area of influence. Also eligible are the 1890 land-grant colleges, Tuskegee University, Indian tribal community colleges, and Hispanic-serving postsecondary education facilities.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

For outreach for socially disadvantaged farmers, the Committee recommends an appropriation of $3,493,000. This amount is $250,000 more than the 2002 level and the budget request.

OFFICE OF THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR MARKETING AND REGULATORY PROGRAMS

Appropriations, 2002	$654,000
Budget estimate, 2003 [1]	780,000
Committee recommendation	780,000

[1] Excludes $17,000 requested for employee pension and health benefits.

The Office of the Under Secretary for Marketing and Regulatory Programs provides direction and coordination in carrying out laws enacted by the Congress with respect to the Department's marketing, grading, and standardization activities related to grain; competitive marketing practices of livestock, marketing orders, and various programs; veterinary services; and plant protection and quarantine. The Office has oversight and management responsibilities for the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service; Agricultural Marketing Service; and Grain Inspection, Packers and Stockyards Administration.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

For the Office of the Under Secretary for Marketing and Regulatory Programs, the Committee recommends an appropriation of $780,000. This is $126,000 more than the 2002 level and the same as the budget request.

The Committee is aware of the nutritional and economic benefits of farmers' market programs such as the WIC and Senior Farmers' Market Nutrition Programs, currently funded through the Food and Nutrition Service. These programs improve nutrition among low-income mothers, children and senior citizens by giving them access to locally grown fresh fruits and vegetables, as well as benefit the farmers who participate. The Committee directs the Under Secretary to work with the Under Secretary for Food, Nutrition and Consumer Services to study the potential for a broad Farmers' Market Program within the Agricultural Marketing Service, which would encompass the WIC Farmers' Market Nutrition Program, the Senior Farmers' Market Nutrition Program, and the recently authorized Farmers' Market Promotion Program. The Committee requests a report on the the Department's analysis for program recommendations, including cost estimates, by March 1, 2003.

ANIMAL AND PLANT HEALTH INSPECTION SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

	Appropriations	User fees [1]	Total, APHIS appropriations
Appropriations, 2002 [2]	$535,677,000	$84,813,000	$620,490,000
Budget estimate, 2003 [3]	767,119,000		767,119,000
Committee recommendation	735,673,000		735,673,000

[1] Excludes additional resources from the Federal Agriculture Improvement and Reform [FAIR] Act of 1996 direct appropriation.

[2] Excludes $105,000,000 emergency supplemental appropriations provided by Public Law 107–117.

[3] Excludes $15,108,000 requested for employee pension and health benefits.

The Secretary of Agriculture established the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service [APHIS] on April 2, 1972, under the authority of reorganization plan No. 2 of 1953, and other authorities. The major objectives of APHIS are to protect the animal and plant resources of the Nation from diseases and pests. These objectives are carried out under the major areas of activity, as follows:

Pest and disease exclusion.—The Agency conducts inspection and quarantine activities at U.S. ports of entry to prevent the introduction of exotic animal and plant diseases and pests. The Agency also participates in inspection, survey, and control activities in foreign countries to reinforce its domestic activities.

Agricultural quarantine inspection (AQI).—The agency collects user fees to cover the cost of inspection and quarantine activities at U.S. ports of entry to prevent the introduction of exotic animal and plant diseases and pests. The Federal Agriculture Improvement and Reform [FAIR] Act of 1996 (Public Law 104–127) provides that beginning in 2003, all AQI user fee collections will become available without the need for annual appropriations, and the program will operate like a typical user fee program, with spending determined by the demand for AQI services.

Plant and animal health monitoring.—The Agency conducts programs to assess animal and plant health and to detect endemic and exotic diseases and pests.

Pest and disease management programs.—The Agency carries out programs to control and eradicate pest infestations and animal diseases that threaten the United States; reduce agricultural losses caused by predatory animals, birds, and rodents; provide technical assistance to other cooperators such as States, counties, farmer or rancher groups, and foundations; and ensure compliance with interstate movement and other disease control regulations within the jurisdiction of the Agency.

Animal care.—The Agency conducts regulatory activities that ensure the humane care and treatment of animals and horses as the Animal Welfare and Horse Protection Acts require. These activities include inspection of certain establishments that handle animals intended for research, exhibition, and as pets, and monitoring certain horse shows.

Scientific and technical services.—The Agency performs other regulatory activities, including the development of standards for the licensing and testing of veterinary biologicals to ensure their safety and effectiveness; diagnostic activities to support the control and eradication programs in other functional components; applied research to reduce economic damage from vertebrate animals; development of new pest and animal damage control methods and tools; and regulatory oversight of genetically engineered products.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

For salaries and expenses of the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, the Committee recommends total funding of $735,673,000. This is $115,183,000 more than the 2002 appropriation and $31,446,000 less than the budget request.

This amount does not include an increase of $26,709,000 for rental payments to GSA, or $277,000 for FECA administrative charges, as requested in the budget.

The following table reflects the Committee's specific recommendations for the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service:

ANIMAL AND PLANT HEALTH INSPECTION SERVICE

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2002 enacted	Fiscal year 2003 budget request	Committee recommendation
Pest and disease exclusion:			
Agricultural quarantine inspection	47,254	69,591	64,188
User fees	[1] 84,813	([2])	
Subtotal, agricultural quarantine inspection	132,067	69,591	64,188
Cattle ticks	6,232	6,498	6,354
Foot-and-mouth disease/emerging foreign animal diseases	3,839	8,010	7,989
Import/export	8,132	10,379	9,556
Trade issues resolution and management	11,367	11,605	11,527
Fruit fly exclusion and detection	36,818	62,963	64,924
Screwworm	30,557	30,795	30,679
Tropical bunt tick	415	424	422
Total, pest and disease exclusion	229,427	200,265	195,639
Plant and animal health monitoring:			
Animal health monitoring and surveillance	70,931	93,786	93,526
Animal and plant health regulatory enforcement	8,101	8,479	8,538
Emergency Management System	4,044	11,133	11,043
Pest detection	6,844	26,933	26,880
Total, plant and animal health monitoring	89,920	140,331	139,987
Pest and disease management programs:			
Aquaculture	1,130	970	1,397
Biocontrol	8,759	9,430	9,118
Boll weevil	77,355	36,860	62,000
Brucellosis eradication	9,800	8,855	10,358
Chronic wasting disease		7,233	14,900
Emerging plant pests	[3] 39,515	129,483	69,415
Golden nematode	810	658	630
Grasshopper	[3] 3,615	4,219	4,369
Gypsy moth	4,559	4,838	4,677
Imported fire ant	2,868	2,232	3,000
Johne's disease	3,000	3,122	21,000
Noxious weeds	1,255	1,182	1,611
Pink bollworm	1,866	1,732	1,666
Plum pox		5,551	5,551
Pseudorabies	4,151	4,379	4,286
Scrapie eradication	3,119	22,543	8,178
Tuberculosis	8,694	19,816	14,895
Wildlife services operations	49,071	67,487	67,144
Witchweed	1,520	1,583	1,530
Total, pest and disease management	221,087	332,173	305,725
Animal care:			
Animal welfare	15,167	14,580	16,408
Horse protection	415	499	493

ANIMAL AND PLANT HEALTH INSPECTION SERVICE—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2002 enacted	Fiscal year 2003 budget request	Committee recommendation
Total, animal care	15,582	15,079	16,901
Scientific and technical services:			
Biotechnology/environmental protection	10,516	11,273	10,997
Information technology infrastructure	1,748	4,602	4,602
Plant methods development laboratories	5,118	5,607	5,373
Veterinary biologics	11,763	13,436	13,167
Veterinary diagnostics	18,278	24,336	23,921
Wildlife services methods development	12,955	15,914	15,258
Total, scientific and technical services	60,378	75,168	73,318
Contingency fund	4,096	4,103	4,103
Total, salaries and expenses	620,490	767,119	735,673
Recap (salaries and expenses):			
Appropriated	535,677	767,119	735,673
Agricultural quarantine inspection user fees	84,813	.....	.....
Total, salaries and expenses	620,490	767,119	735,673

[1] Does not include additional AQI resources provided in the Federal Agricultural Improvement and Reform (FAIR) Act of 1996 direct appropriation.
[2] Does not require a direct appropriation in fiscal year 2003 by operation of the FAIR Act of 1996.
[3] Includes a transfer of $3,615,000 from the emerging plants pest account to the grasshopper account.

The Committee is unable to provide the full increases requested in the President's budget for the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Services. However, the Committee does provide increases for a number of specific animal and plant health programs. The Committee does not concur with the President's request to amend the Agriculture Risk Protection Act to prevent the Secretary of Agriculture from transferring funds from the Commodity Credit Corporation to combat emergencies for plant pest or noxious weed infestations that the Commodity Credit Corporation funded the previous year. The Committee directs the Secretary to continue use of contingency funding from Commodity Credit Corporation monies, as in past fiscal years, to cover needs as identified in the President's budget and any additional emergencies as the Secretary determines necessary.

Pest and Disease Exclusion

AQI.—For fiscal year 2003, the Committee provides an appropriation of $64,188,000 for the AQI appropriated account. The Committee provides an increase of $3,000,000 above the budget request to conduct preclearance quarantine inspections of persons, baggage, cargo, and other articles destined for movement from the State of Hawaii to the continental United States, Guam, Puerto Rico, or the United States Virgin Islands.

The Committee urges the Department to establish protocols that allow shipment of untreated fruits and vegetables grown in Hawaii to cold-weather States during winter months while maintaining reasonable assurances that potential transshipment of such produce will not jeopardize the phytosanitary standards of warm weather States.

The Committee continues its interest in more efficient and less disruptive inspection of passengers and cargo at Hawaii airports and, from within available funds, directs APHIS to provide not less than the number of inspectors and inspection equipment required in the APHIS-Hawaii staffing plan for fiscal year 2002. The Committee also encourages the agency to aggressively identify and evaluate flexible hiring and staff deployment arrangements, such as the Senior Environmental Employment Program, to minimize overtime rates charged to agricultural shippers. The Committee further encourages APHIS to acquire and deploy commercially available, state-of-the art inspection technology and equipment for key ports of entry, such as Hawaii, to screen passenger luggage for banned agricultural products to reduce the introduction of dangerous agricultural pests and diseases in the United States.

The Committee urges APHIS to continue working closely with U.S. avocado growers to implement procedures for the importation of Mexican avocados. The Committee directs APHIS to report on the status of Mexican avocado imports, including problems in pest surveys, oversight by APHIS personnel, and the diversion of Mexican avocados to other than approved destinations. The Committee directs APHIS to include independent, third party scientists in the development of any pest risk assessment for Mexican avocados, prior to the publication of any such pest risk assessment in the Federal Register. The Committee also directs APHIS to report to Congress prior to publishing any rules expanding the approved areas or lengthening time periods for the importation of Mexican avocados.

Fruit fly exclusion and detection.—The Committee provides $64,924,000 for the fruit fly exclusion and detection program, which includes an increase of $23,258,000 to enhance international activities to prevent Medflies from moving into the United States, and an increase of $3,182,000 to enhance activities at U.S. borders.

Plant and animal health monitoring

Animal health monitoring and surveillance.—The Committee provides $93,526,000 for the Animal Health Monitoring and Surveillance account. The Committee provides continued funding of $750,000 for a cooperative agreement with the Wisconsin Animal Health Consortium for ongoing activities related to animal and animal-based product tracking and database management. The Committee also provides continued funding of $500,000 for the National Farm Animal Identification and Records Project, and an increase of $300,000 for the New Mexico Rapid Syndrome Validation Program to develop an early detection and reporting system for infectious animal diseases. The Committee encourages APHIS to work with the Wisconsin Animal Health Consortium, the National Farm Animal Identification and Records Project, and the Rapid Syndrome Validation Program to ensure that program duplication does not occur, and to develop a coordinated, comprehensive plan for future activities. The Committee requests a report on the progress on the development of this plan by April 1, 2003.

The Committee provides $100,000, an increase of $50,000 above the fiscal year 2002 level, to continue the cooperative agreement with the Murray State University, Breathitt Veterinary Center, Hopkinsville, KY, to determine the impact on animal health from common agricultural chemical usage.

The Committee provides an increase of $1,000,000 toward the placement of alkaline digesters for destroying and disposing of animal carcasses suspected of transmissible spongiform encephalopathy infection and other animal diseases. Of this amount, the Committee provides $750,000 for Auburn University College of Veterinary Medicine at the J.B. Taylor Diagnostic Laboratory in Elba, AL, and $250,000 for the Mississippi Animal Disease and Research Diagnostic Laboratory in Jackson, MS.

The Committee is concerned about the recent avian influenza outbreak that has resulted in the destruction of poultry flocks in order to contain the disease. The Committee recommends that the Department implement a program to control and eradicate this disease, with inclusion of such a program in the President's fiscal year 2004 budget request.

Animal and plant health regulatory enforcement.—The Committee provides an increase of $160,000 for the animal and plant health regulatory enforcement account for additional activities in support of increased Animal Welfare Act compliance inspections.

The Committee is very concerned about reports of illegal animal fighting activities and directs the Secretary to work with relevant agencies on the most effective and proper means for investigating and enforcing laws and regulations regarding these activities. The Committee requests that the Secretary provide a report by March 1, 2003, on actions taken to address this matter.

Emergency management systems.—The Committee provides $11,043,000 for the emergency management systems program. The Committee encourages APHIS to work with the North Carolina Department of Agriculture's Emergency Programs Division to establish a viable and effective disease surveillance and detection program for the prevention or rapid control of potential foreign animal diseases, plant pests, or similarly dangerous pathogens, toxins, and hazardous substances.

Pest detection.—The Committee provides an increase of $175,000 above the budget request for the pest detection program for a baseline survey of pinewood nematode in Alaska to comply with phytosanitary export requirements necessary to export timber.

Pest and disease management

Aquaculture.—The Committee provides $1,397,000 for the aquaculture program, an increase of $247,000 above the fiscal year 2002

level. The Committee provides an increase of $100,000 from the fiscal year 2002 level to expand telemetry and population dynamics studies to develop environmentally and economically sustainable methods to help catfish farmers manage cormorant and pelican populations. The Committee also provides an increase of $150,000 to create, manage, and operate an Invasive Aquatic Species Program with the Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services.

Boll weevil.—The Committee provides $62,000,000 for fiscal year 2003 to continue the Boll Weevil Eradication Program. This funding will provide the active eradication zone areas with a 30 percent cost share and possible exceptions to address special funding requirements arising from extraordinary circumstances in some States.

Brucellosis eradication.—The Committee provides $558,000 above the fiscal year 2002 level for the bruccellosis program. This amount continues funding of $750,000 for the State of Montana to protect the State's brucellosis-free status and for the operation of the bison quarantine facility and the testing of bison that surround Yellowstone National Park.

The Committee provides $900,000, an increase of $300,000 above the fiscal year 2002 level, for the Greater Yellowstone Interagency Brucellosis Committee, and encourages the coordination of Federal, State, and private actions to eliminate brucellosis from wildlife in the Greater Yellowstone area. This amount shall be equally divided between the States of Idaho, Montana, and Wyoming.

The Committee provides an increase of $100,000 for the Arkansas Livestock and Poultry Commission Brucellosis Program.

Chronic wasting disease.—The Committee is very concerned about the escalating number of deer and elk in different regions of the U.S. testing positive for chronic wasting disease and provides $14,900,000, which is $7,667,000 above the budget request, to expand the chronic wasting disease certification and control program to include additional surveillance and disease control activities with free-ranging cervids, and to increase State testing capacity for the timely identification of the presence of this disease.

The Committee is aware of the development of a rapid prion assay that would more effectively test for BSE in meat processing facilities and for Chronic Wasting Disease in the field for evaluating wild game. The Committee directs the Department to undertake a review of this testing technology and, if warranted, to move forward with a pilot program using this technology.

Emerging plant pests.—The Committee provides an increase of $29,900,000 above the fiscal year 2002 level for emerging plant pests. Within this total, the Committee provides $9,000,000 for Pierce's disease; $8,000,000 for the Asian long-horned beetle program in Illinois and New York, of which no less than $1,500,000 shall be for activities in the area of Chicago, IL; $10,000,000 for citrus canker; and $2,000,000 for sudden oak death syndrome. The Committee expects the Secretary to make funds available from the Commodity Credit Corporation for activities related to these and other plant pests in fiscal year 2003, as necessary.

The Committee is aware that APHIS has a compensation program in place for wheat producers, grain handlers, and facilities that Karnal Bunt impacts. However, the compensation provided for handlers and facilities does not adequately represent the costs these facilities incur when they receive deliveries of Karnal Bunt-infected wheat. This inadequate compensation has led to many facilities refusing to participate in activities to prevent the spread of Karnal Bunt in the United States. Due to the serious threat that Karnal Bunt poses to U.S. wheat production and exports, the Committee expects APHIS to work with the grain handling industry to develop an adequate compensation plan, and to report back to the Committee on its recommendations and actions no later than March 1, 2003.

The Committee notes that APHIS signed a cooperative agreement with the Washington State Department of Agriculture to survey and eradicate the citrus longhorned beetle. The Committee recognizes that the citrus longhorned beetle presents a severe threat to hardwood trees and tree fruit crops, and urges APHIS to direct the resources necessary to eradicate the citrus longhorned beetle.

Grasshopper.—The Committee provides $4,369,000 for the grasshopper account, an increase of $150,000 above the budget request. Of this amount, no less than $650,000 shall be for grasshopper and Mormon cricket activities in the State of Utah: $150,000 to prepare necessary environmental documents, and $500,000 to continue control measures; and no less than $300,000 shall be for grasshopper and Mormon cricket activities in the State of Nevada, including survey, control, and eradication of crickets.

Imported fire ant.—The Committee provides $3,000,000 for the imported fire ant account, $868,000 above the budget request, to continue sharing responsibility with the States to conduct detection and nursery surveys; compliance monitoring; enforcement for quarantine of nursery stock; and production, field release, and evaluation of promising control agents. This amount includes an increase of $260,000 to the State of Tennessee for additional control activities.

Johne's disease.—The Committee provides $21,000,000 for Johne's disease, which is $17,946,000 above the budget request, to expand the agency's efforts to coordinate State certification programs for herd-testing, and to provide additional assistance to States to develop herd management plans that comply with APHIS's national standards for certification. The Committee expects APHIS to work with the Agricultural Research Service to coordinate activities to research and develop an effective diagnostic test for Johne's disease with appropriate field validation and methods development.

Noxious weeds.—The Committee provides $1,611,000 for the noxious weeds account, which is an increase of $356,000 above the fiscal year 2002 level. This amount includes an increase of $100,000 for the Nez Perce Bio-Control Center to increase the availability and distribution of biological control organisms used in an integrated weed management system. The Committee provides an increase of $250,000 for implementation of an invasive species program to prevent the spread of cogongrass in Mississippi, and requests that the agency take necessary steps to address this invasive weed as a regional infestation problem, and provide a report on those activities by March 1, 2003.

The Committee continues its concern for the serious threat to pastures and watersheds resulting from the introduction of alien weed pests, such as gorse and miconia, into Hawaii, and directs APHIS to work with the Hawaii Department of Agriculture and the Natural Resources Conservation Service to develop an integrated approach, including environmentally safe biological controls, for eradicating these pests, and to provide funds as necessary.

Scrapie eradication.—The Committee provides $8,178,000, an increase of $5,059,000 above the fiscal year 2002 level, for the scrapie eradication program, and directs the Secretary to use funds from the CCC, as necessary, for additional eradication activities in fiscal year 2003.

Tuberculosis.—The Committee provides $14,895,000 for the tuberculosis program. Of this amount, no less than $5,000,000 shall be for activities in Michigan. The Committee is concerned about the potential threats that wildlife poses for transmitting tuberculosis to domestic livestock and directs the agency to increase technical and operational assistance to Michigan producers to prevent or reduce the transmission of tuberculosis between wildlife and cattle. The Committee also encourages the agency to continue its research for developing methods to minimize the interaction between wildlife and livestock. The Committee directs the Secretary to use funds from the CCC, as necessary, for additional surveillance and eradication activities in fiscal year 2003.

Wildlife services operations.—The Committee does not concur with the President's request to reduce funding in the wildlife services operations account to allow cooperators to assume a larger share of the costs associated with preventing and reducing wildlife damage. The Committee restores fiscal year 2002 funding to continue cooperating with States to conduct wildlife management programs such as livestock protection, migratory bird damage to crops, invasive species damage, property damage, human health and safety, and threatened and endangered species protection.

The Committee is pleased with the success of the oral rabies vaccination program and provides an increase of $6,600,000 for rabies control activities in fiscal year 2003. The Committee directs the Secretary to use funds from the CCC, as necessary, for additional control activities in fiscal year 2003. Of the amount provided, no less than $350,000 shall be for operations in Maryland.

The Committee provides an increase of $1,636,000 to fully implement the recommendations of the Aviation Safety Review Committee.

The Committee provides an increase of $6,225,000 to conduct wildlife monitoring and surveillance activities to prevent the spread of foreign animal diseases in the United States. Of this amount, $2,000,000 is for remote diagnostic and wildlife disease surveillance activities with North Dakota State University and Dickinson State University.

The Committee is concerned about the growing number of livestock that are killed or injured by preying animals, especially wolves, in the Western Great Lakes and Southwest regions of the United States. The Committee provides an increase of $1,400,000 for integrated predation management activities in Minnesota, Wisconsin, Michigan, Arizona, and New Mexico. Of this amount, no less than $1,200,000 shall be available for activities in the Western Great Lakes States.

The Committee provides continued funding of $1,300,000 for the Tri-state predator control program for livestock operators in Montana, Idaho, and Wyoming. Due to the increase in federally listed endangered species, the States' operations accounts for wildlife services have suffered financially.

The Committee provides continued funding of $625,000 for a cooperative agreement with the University of Georgia, Auburn University, and the Wildlife Services Operations in the State of Georgia to address the fluctuations in game bird and predator species resulting from recent changes in land use throughout the southeastern United States.

The Committee provides continued funding of $300,000 for the operation of the State Wildlife Services office in Hawaii to provide on-site coordination of prevention and control activities in Hawaii and the American Pacific. The Committee also continues funding of $500,000 for the Hawaii Department of Agriculture to coordinate and operate a comprehensive brown tree snake prevention and

detection program for Hawaii and to initiate eradication and control of coqui frogs.

The Committee provides $750,000, an increase of $150,000 above the fiscal year 2002 funding level, for wildlife service operations with the South Dakota Department of Game, Fish, and Parks to meet the growing demands of controlling predatory, nuisance, and diseased animals.

The Committee provides $550,000, an increase of $100,000 from the fiscal year 2002 level, for the management of beavers in Mississippi. The Committee commends the agency's assistance in cooperative relationships with local and Federal partners to reduce beaver damage to cropland and forests.

The Committee provides an increase of $200,000 to support the establishment of a USDA, APHIS, Wildlife Services State Office in Pennsylvania to address escalating wildlife-related nuisance and property damage complaints in rural and urban Pennsylvania.

The Committee provided $240,000 in fiscal year 2002 for the agency to conduct an environmental impact study for cattail management and blackbird control activities. The Committee provides continued funding at the fiscal year 2002 level of $240,000 to implement control measures for minimizing blackbird damage to sunflowers in North Dakota and South Dakota. The Committee continues the fiscal year 2002 funding level of $150,000 for blackbird management efforts in Louisiana.

The Committee provides an increase of $500,000 to assist the Nevada Division of Wildlife with returning displaced wildlife back to its natural habitat. This rescue initiative shall be a cooperative effort between Federal, State, local, and private sources.

The Committee provides an increase of $300,000 for a cooperative agreement with the Eastern Idaho Sandhill Crane Lure Crop Project for integrated predator management activities to reduce sandhill crane depredations and grain crop damage in Eastern Idaho.

Animal Care

Animal welfare.—The Committee provides an increase of $800,000 from the fiscal year 2002 funding level for the Animal Care Unit for enforcement of the Animal Welfare Act.

The Committee does not assume collections from unauthorized animal welfare inspection user fees, as proposed in the President's budget.

Scientific and Technical Services

Veterinary diagnostics.—The Committee provides $23,921,000 for the veterinary diagnostics account for fiscal year 2003. The Committee notes that the Secretary is utilizing $10,000,000 from Public Law 107–117 to coordinate a comprehensive, modernized national animal health laboratory network for addressing emergent biological and chemical threats to animal agriculture and the U.S. food supply, and encourages the department to continue efforts for this activity.

Wildlife services methods development.—The Committee provides $15,258,000 for wildlife services methods development, which is $1,836,000 above the budget request. Of this amount, the Committee provides an increase of $300,000 from the fiscal year 2002 level to enhance existing research efforts at the National Wildlife Research Center field station in Starkville, MS, for resolving problems regarding bird damage to aquaculture farms in the Southeast. The Committee also provides an increase of $700,000 from the fiscal year 2002 level to expand the existing program at the Jack Berryman Institute for addressing wildlife damage management issues, including wildlife disease threats and wildlife economics, and facilitating a cooperative relationship with the Mississippi Agricultural and Forestry Experiment Station. The Committee emphasizes the importance of close collaboration between the Jack Berryman Institute and the National Wildlife Research Center. The remaining increase, beyond pay costs, is for maintenance and operations necessary to support wildlife methods development at the National Wildlife Research Center in Fort Collins, CO.

The Committee provides continued funding of $240,000 for the cooperative agreement with the Hawaii Agriculture Research Center for rodent control only in active agricultural areas.

Projects identified in Senate Report 107–41 and Conference Report 107–275 that the Committee directed to be funded for fiscal year 2002 are not funded for fiscal year 2003 unless specifically mentioned herein.

In complying with the Committee's directives, the Committee expects APHIS not to redirect support for programs and activities without prior notification to and approval by the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations in accordance with the reprogramming procedures specified in the Act. Unless otherwise directed, the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service shall implement appropriations by programs, projects, and activities as specified by the Appropriations Committees. Unspecified reductions necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act are to be implemented in accordance with the definitions contained in the ''Program, project, and activity'' section of this report.

BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES

Appropriations, 2002[1]	$7,189,000
Budget estimate, 2003	13,189,000
Committee recommendation	13,189,000

[1] Excludes $14,081,000 in emergency supplemental appropriations provided by Public Law 107–117.

The APHIS appropriation for ''Buildings and Facilities'' funds major nonrecurring construction projects in support of specific program activities and recurring construction, alterations, preventive maintenance, and repairs of existing APHIS facilities.

The following table represents the Committee's specific recommendation for this account as compared to the fiscal year 2002 and budget request levels:

ANIMAL AND PLANT HEALTH INSPECTION SERVICE

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2002 enacted	Fiscal year 2003 budget request	Committee recommendation
Basic buildings and facilities repair, alterations, and preventative maintenance	1,996	4,996	4,996
Plum Island, NY	3,193	3,193	3,193
Miami Animal Import Center, FL ...	2,000	5,000	5,000
Total, Buildings and Facilities	7,189	13,189	13,189

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

For buildings and facilities of the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, the Committee recommends an appropriation of $13,189,000. This amount is $6,000,000 more than the 2002 level and the same as the budget request.

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

MARKETING SERVICES

Appropriations, 2002	$71,430,000
Budget estimate, 2003[1]	75,411,000
Committee recommendation	75,411,000

[1] Excludes $2,278,000 requested for employee pension and health benefits.

The Agricultural Marketing Service was established by the Secretary of Agriculture on April 2, 1972. AMS carries out programs authorized by some 31 different statutory authorities, the primary ones being the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946 (7 U.S.C. 1621–1627); the U.S. Cotton Standards Act (7 U.S.C. 51–65); the Cotton Statistics and Estimates Act (7 U.S.C. 471–476); the Tobacco Inspection Act (7 U.S.C. 511–511q); the Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act (7 U.S.C. 499a–499s); the Egg Products Inspection Act (21 U.S.C. 1031–1056); and section 32 (15 U.S.C. 713c).

Programs administered by this Agency include the market news services, payments to States for marketing activities, the Plant Variety Protection Act, the Federal administration of marketing agreements and orders, standardization, grading, classing, and shell egg surveillance services, transportation services, and market protection and promotion.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

For marketing services of the Agricultural Marketing Service, the Committee recommends an appropriation of $75,411,000. This amount is $3,981,000 more than the 2002 appropriation and the same as the budget request. This amount does not include an increase of $709,000 for rental payments to GSA, or $167,000 for FECA administrative charges, as requested in the budget.

The Committee provides $14,843,000 for the Pesticide Data Program, as requested in the budget. The Committee recognizes the importance of the Pesticide Data Program (PDP) to collect reliable, scientific-based pesticide residue data that benefits consumers, food processors, crop protection, pesticide producers, and farmers. The PDP is of particular importance since the passage of the Food Quality Protection Act, which requires thorough re-evaluation of agricultural pesticides and tolerances for uses on individual crops. The PDP is an effective tool to maintain the availability of critical products which allow the production of safe and affordable foods.

The Committee encourages the Department to make grants to the Kenai Peninsula Borough and Alaska regional marketing organizations to promote wild salmon.

The Committee provides $6,000,000 for costs associated with implementing the Livestock Mandatory Price Reporting Act of 1999.

The State of Alaska has developed the Alaska Grown Program to promote the sale of Alaskan products in both military and civilian markets. The Committee fully supports this program and expects the Department again to give full consideration to funding applications submitted for the Alaska Grown Program, which includes Alaska agricultural products and seafood harvested in the State. The Alaska Grown Program should coordinate with other regional marketing entities such as the Alaska Fisheries Development Foundation and the Lower Kuskokwim Economic Development Council.

The amount provided also includes $6,256,000 for the microbiological data program so that baselines may be established for the incidence, number and types of foodborne microorganisms. The Committee expects AMS to coordinate with other agencies of USDA, other public health agencies of the government, and industry to avoid duplication of effort and to ensure that the data collected can be used by all interested parties.

The Committee is aware of the unique factors that affect dairy production in Alaska. Because of these factors, only 51 percent of Alaska's dairy needs can be produced in-State. Further, because of the perishable nature of milk and the cost to ship it, alternatives to increase milk production at Alaska's existing State-owned facility, Matanuska Maid Dairy, must be sought. Therefore, the Committee expects AMS, working with other USDA agencies, to continue its assistance to the State of Alaska in addressing this unique problem.

The Committee requests a report on the treatment of organic agricultural products under Federal marketing order regulations.

The Committee is concerned with the allocation of independent voting members on the Cranberry Marketing Committee and encourages the Secretary, beginning with the 2003 nominations, to allocate independent voting members seats on the Cranberry Marketing Committee in a manner that provides for representation by District to the total Independent Cranberry crop. Districts may be combined in order to obtain this result. Allocation of Alternate Voting members should be utilized to guarantee that each District will have at a minimum an Alternate Member as a representative of the Committee.

LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

Limitation, 2002	($60,596,000)
Budget limitation, 2003[1]	(61,619,000)
Committee recommendation	(61,619,000)

[1] Excludes $1,836,000 requested for employee pension and health benefits.

The Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1981 (Public Law 97–35) initiated a system of user fees for the cost of grading and classing tobacco, cotton, naval stores, and for warehouse examination. These activities, authorized under the U.S. Cotton Standards Act, the Tobacco Inspection Act, the Naval Stores Act, the U.S. Warehouse Act, and other provisions of law are designed to facilitate commerce and to protect participants in the industry.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends a limitation on administrative expenses of the Agricultural Marketing Service of $61,619,000. This amount is $1,023,000 more than the 2002 funding level and the same as the budget request.

FUNDS FOR STRENGTHENING MARKETS, INCOME, AND SUPPLY

(SECTION 32)

MARKETING AGREEMENTS AND ORDERS

Appropriations, 2002	$13,995,000
Budget estimate, 2003	[1] 14,910,000
Committee recommendation	14,910,000

[1] Excludes $575,000 requested for employee pension and health benefits.

Under section 32 of the act of August 24, 1935, (7 U.S.C. 612c), an amount equal to 30 percent of customs receipts collected during each preceding calendar year and unused balances are available for encouraging the domestic consumption and exportation of agricultural commodities. An amount equal to 30 percent of receipts collected on fishery products is transferred to the Department of Commerce. Additional transfers to the child nutrition programs of the Food and Nutrition Service have been provided in recent appropriations Acts.

The following table reflects the status of this fund for fiscal years 2001–2003:

SECTION 32 ESTIMATED TOTAL FUNDS AVAILABLE AND BALANCE CARRIED FORWARD—FISCAL YEARS 2001–2003

	Fiscal year—		
	2001 actual	2002 estimate	2003 estimate
Appropriation (30 percent of Customs Receipts)	$5,738,448,921	$6,139,942,369	$5,798,093,321
Agricultural Risk Protection Act (Public Law 106–224)	200,000,000		
Less Rescission			
Less Transfers:			
Food and Nutrition Service	−5,127,579,000	−5,172,458,000	−4,745,663,000
Commerce Department	−72,827,819	−79,126,813	−75,223,977
Total, Transfers	−5,200,406,819	−5,251,584,813	−4,820,886,977
Budget Authority	738,042,102	888,357,556	977,206,344
Unobligated Balance Available, Start of Year	241,269,708	107,824,527	131,935,093
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	3,254,060	0	0
Available for Obligation	982,565,870	996,182,083	1,109,141,437
Less Obligations:			
Commodity Procurement:			
Child Nutrition Purchases	400,000,000	400,000,000	[1] 15,000,000
State Option Contract		878,000	5,000,000
Removal of Defective Commodities		0	1,000,000
Fruit and Vegetable Pilot Project	0	6,000,000	0
Emergency Surplus Removal	200,234,102	260,000,000	56,800,000
Diversion Payments	11,900,000	0	0
Direct Payments	39,700,000	172,867,307	937,000,000
Lamb Grading and Certification Support	957,317	592,683	1,000,000
Specialty Crop Purchases	199,990,628	0	0
Estimated Future Purchases		0	67,698,437
Total, Commodity Procurement	852,782,047	840,337,990	1,083,498,437
Administrative Funds:			
Commodity Purchase Service	8,964,131	9,914,000	10,733,000
Marketing Agreements & Orders	12,995,165	13,995,000	14,910,000
Total, Administrative Funds	21,959,296	23,909,000	25,643,000
Total, Obligations	874,741,343	864,246,990	1,109,141,437
Unobligated Balance Available, End Of Year	107,824,527	131,935,093	0

[1] The remainder of Child Nutrition entitlement purchases will be made using unobligated balances in the Child Nutrition Programs and the Commodity Credit Corporation.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends a transfer from section 32 funds of $14,910,000 for the formulation and administration of marketing agreements and orders. This amount is $915,000 more than the 2002 level and the same as the budget estimate.

In previous fiscal years, section 32 funds have been spent to purchase and distribute salmon for donation to schools, institutions, and other domestic feeding programs. The Committee expects the Agricultural Marketing Service [AMS] to continue to assess the existing inventories of pink salmon, salmon nuggets, and pouched salmon and determine whether or not there is a surplus and continued low prices in fiscal year 2003. The Committee also expects the AMS to assess existing inventories of surplus Alaska grown potatoes. If there is a surplus of potatoes or a surplus of salmon and continued low prices in fiscal year 2003, the Committee expects the Department to purchase surplus salmon for use in the aforementioned feeding programs or for humanitarian food aid.

PAYMENTS TO STATES AND POSSESSIONS

Appropriations, 2002	$1,347,000
Budget estimate, 2003	1,347,000
Committee recommendation	1,347,000

The Federal-State Marketing Improvement Program [FSMIP] is authorized by section 204(b) of the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946 and is also funded from appropriations. Payments are made to State marketing agencies to: identify and test market alternative farm commodities; determine methods of providing more reliable market information, and develop better commodity grading standards. This program has made possible many types of projects, such as electronic marketing and agricultural product diversification. Current projects are focused on the improvement of marketing efficiency and effectiveness, and seeking new outlets for existing farm produced commodities. The legislation grants the U.S. Department of Agriculture authority to establish cooperative agreements with State departments of agriculture or similar State agencies to improve the efficiency of the agricultural marketing chain. The States perform the work or contract it to others, and must contribute at least one-half of the cost of the projects.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

For payments to States and possessions for Federal-State marketing projects and activities, the Committee provides $1,347,000. This amount is the same as the 2002 appropriation and the budget request.

GRAIN INSPECTION, PACKERS AND STOCKYARDS ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2002	$33,117,000
Budget estimate, 2003[1]	41,164,000
Committee recommendation	44,475,000

[1] Excludes $1,744,000 requested for employee pension and health benefits.

The Grain Inspection, Packers and Stockyards Administration [GIPSA] was established pursuant to the Secretary's 1994 reorganization. Grain inspection and weighing programs are carried out under the U.S. Grain Standards Act and other programs under the authority of the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946, including the inspection and grading of rice and grain-related products; conducting official weighing and grain inspection activities; and grading dry beans and peas, and processed grain products. Under the Packers and Stockyards Act, assurance of the financial integrity of the livestock, meat, and poultry markets is provided. The administration monitors competition in order to protect producers, consumers, and industry from deceptive and fraudulent practices which affect meat and poultry prices.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

For salaries and expenses of the Grain Inspection, Packers and Stockyards Administration, the Committee recommends an appropriation of $44,475,000. This amount is $11,358,000 more than the 2002 appropriation and $3,311,000 more than the budget request.

This amount does not include an increase of $1,418,000 for rental payments to GSA, or $41,000 for FECA administrative charges, as requested in the budget.

The Committee provides $400,000 for market contract catalog reporting activities. Additional increases are provided to enhance concentration and other anti-competitve investigative activities.

The Committee does not assume the $28,848,000 in net savings from collections from new user fees proposed in the budget.

The Committee expects the Department to continue the market catalog reporting.

The Committee provides an increase to GIPSA of $2,311,000 for fiscal year 2003 and includes funds for the agency to work with the Iowa Corn Growers Association and the Iowa Department of Agriculture to further develop a pilot process verification program. The program will establish agricultural interpretation of ISO standards, so that the principles can be used on-farm as well as train farmers to participate in quality assurance program based on ISO 9000 principles during the planning, planting, harvest, and handling of feed grains. The program could also be used to assist with the orderly handling of new biotech varieties.

LIMITATION ON INSPECTION AND WEIGHING SERVICES EXPENSES

Limitation, 2002	($42,463,000)
Budget limitation, 2003	(42,463,000)
Committee recommendation	(42,463,000)

The Agency provides an official grain inspection and weighing system under the U.S. Grain Standards Act [USGSA], and official inspection of rice and grain-related products under the Agricultural Marketing Act [AMA] of 1946. The USGSA was amended in 1981 to require the collection of user fees to fund the costs associated with the operation, supervision, and administration of Federal grain inspection and weighing activities.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends a $42,463,000 limitation on inspection and weighing services expenses. This amount is the same as the 2002 level and the budget request.

OFFICE OF THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR FOOD SAFETY

Appropriations, 2002	$476,000
Budget estimate, 2003[1]	780,000
Committee recommendation	780,000

[1] Excludes $17,000 requested for employee pension and health benefits.

The Office of the Under Secretary for Food Safety provides direction and coordination in carrying out the laws enacted by the Congress with respect to the Department's inspection of meat, poultry, and egg products. The Office has oversight and management responsibilities for the Food Safety and Inspection Service.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

For the Office of the Under Secretary for Food Safety, the Committee recommends an appropriation of $780,000. This amount is $304,000 more than the 2002 level and the same as the budget request.

FOOD SAFETY AND INSPECTION SERVICE

Appropriations, 2002[1]	$715,642,000
Budget estimate, 2003[2]	763,049,000
Committee recommendation	759,759,000

[1] Excludes $15,000,000 in emergency supplemental appropriations provided by Public Law 107–117.

[2] Excludes $40,549,000 requested for employee pension and health benefits.

The major objectives of the Food Safety and Inspection Service are to assure that meat and poultry products are wholesome, unadulterated, and properly labeled and packaged, as required by the Federal Meat Inspection Act and the Poultry Products Inspection Act; and to provide continuous inplant inspection to egg processing plants under the Egg Products Inspection Act.

The Food Safety and Inspection Service was established on June 17, 1981, by Secretary's Memorandum No. 1000–1, issued pursuant to Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1953.

The inspection program of the Food Safety and Inspection Service provides continuous in-plant inspection of all domestic plants preparing meat, poultry or egg products for sale or distribution; reviews foreign inspection systems and establishments that prepare meat or poultry products for export to the United States; and provides technical and financial assistance to States which maintain meat and poultry inspection programs.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

For the Food Safety and Inspection Service, the Committee recommends an appropriation of $759,759,000. This amount is $44,117,000 more than the 2002 level and $3,290,000 less than the budget request.

This amount does not include an increase of $7,256,000 for rental payments to GSA, or $1,035,000 for FECA administrative charges, as requested in the budget.

The Committee has provided an increase of $97,000 from the fiscal year 2002 funding level for activities related to the Codex Alimentarius.

The Committee provides an increase of $5,000,000 for FSIS to hire inspection personnel to work solely on enforcement of the Humane Methods of Slaughter Act (HMSA). The Committee is extremely concerned that although the HMSA requires that livestock be rendered unconscious before they are slaughtered, FSIS does not have adequate inspection personnel dedicated to checking for or reporting violations of the HMSA. The Committee recognizes that all inspectors are instructed to stop the production line as soon as an HMSA violation is observed. However, the Committee does not believe this is the most effective and efficient tool to prevent these violations. The Committee strongly believes that stronger HMSA enforcement will not only reduce animal suffering, but also decrease the chances that plant workers and inspection personnel will be injured by an animal conscious and reacting to pain. Therefore, the Committee directs that these funds be used to hire at least 50 additional inspection personnel to work solely on HMSA enforcement through full-time ante-mortem inspection, particularly unloading, handling, stunning and killing of animals at slaughter plants. The Committee further expects that the 17 District Veterinary Medical Specialist positions created in fiscal year 2001 will continue in fiscal year 2003.

The Committee is aware that FSIS uses two methods to determine whether the inspection systems of foreign countries that sell meat and poultry to the United States meet the same standards as our domestic meat inspection system. These methods include USDA audits of foreign plants and laboratories, and USDA inspection of foreign meat and poultry at the U.S. border. While all meat and poultry items which cross the border are subject to inspection, the Committee understands that less than 1 percent of all such food items are currently inspected. The Committee believes that both of these activities need to be enhanced in order to protect consumers from intentionally or unintentionally contaminated foreign meat and poultry, and supplemental funds were provided in fiscal year 2002 to enhance these activities. Accordingly, when a significant number of plants initially audited in a particular country fail to meet U.S. safety standards, the Committee expects the Department to exercise all authorities to appropriately limit imports from all plants in that country that have not been audited in the previous 12 months, as well as imports from those plants that failed initial audits until subsequent findings establish that proper inspection systems are in place.

The Committee is extremely concerned with recent reports of food safety violations and the quantity of product recalls necessary to ensure public safety and consumer confidence. As the Federal agency charged with ensuring the safety of meat and poultry in this country, the Committee fully expects FSIS to stringently enforce its safety standards, and to work with industry to diligently fulfill its responsibilities to American consumers. The Committee notes that the General Accounting Office (GAO) is preparing to release a report regarding FSIS and its inspection services, and strongly encourages FSIS to promptly and fully respond to recommendations made in that report. The Committee directs FSIS to provide a detailed report to the Committee within 60 days of the publication of the GAO report on the FSIS response, and all activities FSIS is undertaking to correct any problems identified.

The Committee directs FSIS to submit a report on the status of its regulatory effort to establish science-based performance standards for on-line antimicrobial reprocessing of pre-chill poultry carcasses, including a timeline for completion, within 60 days of enactment of this Act.

The following table represents the Committee's specific recommendations for the Food Safety and Inspection Service as compared to the fiscal year 2002 and budget request levels:

FOOD SAFETY AND INSPECTION SERVICE SALARIES AND EXPENSES

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2002 enacted [1]	Fiscal year 2003 budget request [2]	Committee recommendation
Federal food inspection	608,730	651,816	649,082
Import/export inspection	12,127	12,907	12,767
Laboratory services	36,548	38,829	38,440
Field automation	8,005	8,005	8,005
Grants to States	42,517	43,672	43,672
Special assistance for State programs	5,220	5,220	5,220
Codex Alimentarius	2,495	2,600	2,573
Total	715,642	763,049	759,759
Food safety inspection:			
Federal	638,513	682,624	679,502
State	47,418	49,702	49,702
International	15,344	16,251	16,110
Codex	2,495	2,600	2,573
FAIM	11,872	11,872	11,872
Total	715,642	763,049	759,759

[1] Excludes $15,000,000 in emergency supplemental appropriations provided by Public Law 107–117.
[2] Excludes $40,549,000 requested for employee pension and health benefits.

OFFICE OF THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR FARM AND FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICES

Appropriations, 2002	$606,000
Budget estimate, 2003[1]	899,000
Committee recommendation	899,000

[1] Excludes $24,000 requested for employee pension and health benefits.

The Office of the Under Secretary for Farm and Foreign Agricultural Services provides direction and coordination in carrying out the laws enacted by the Congress with respect to the Department's international affairs (except for foreign economics development) and commodity programs. The Office has oversight and management responsibilities for the Farm Service Agency, including the Commodity Credit Corporation, Risk Management Agency, and the Foreign Agricultural Service.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

For the Office of the Under Secretary for Farm and Foreign Agricultural Services, the Committee recommends an appropriation of $899,000. This amount is $293,000 more than the 2002 appropriation and the same as the budget request.

The Committee is concerned that allocation of section 416 funds for humanitarian assistance programs may disadvantage certain private voluntary organizations in regard to the amount of those funds allowable for administrative costs. In addition, the Committee continues to urge the Secretary to work with representatives of the dairy industry and appropriate non-governmental organizations to increase the amount of fortified dry milk exported under humanitarian assistance programs.

The Committee urges USAID and USDA to manage the Food Security Commodity Reserve effectively to meet international food aid commitments of the United States, including supplementing Public Law 480 title II funds to meet emergency food needs.

FARM SERVICE AGENCY

The Farm Service Agency [FSA] was established by the Department of Agriculture Reorganization Act of 1994, Public Law 103–354, enacted October 13, 1994. Originally called the Consolidated Farm Service Agency, the name was changed to the Farm Service Agency on November 8, 1995. The FSA administers the commodity price support and production adjustment programs financed by the Commodity Credit Corporation, the warehouse examination function, the Conservation Reserve Program [CRP], and several other cost-share programs; the Noninsured Crop Disaster Assistance Program [NAP]; and farm ownership and operating, and emergency disaster and other loan programs.

Agricultural market transition program.—The Federal Agriculture Improvement and Reform Act of 1996, Public Law 104–127 (1996 act), enacted April 4, 1996, mandates that the Secretary offer individuals with eligible cropland acreage the opportunity for a one-time signup in a 7-year, production flexibility contract. Depending on each contract participant's prior contract-crop acreage history and payment yield as well as total program participation, each contract participant shares a portion of a statutorily specified, annual dollar amount. In return, participants must comply with certain requirements regarding land conservation, wetland protection, planting flexibility, and agricultural use. Contract crops, for the purposes of determining eligible cropland and payments, include wheat, corn, grain sorghum, barley, oats, upland cotton, and rice. This program does not include any production adjustment requirements or related provisions, except for restrictions on the planting of fruits and vegetables.

Marketing assistance loan program, price support programs, and other loan and related programs.—The 1996 act provides for marketing assistance loans to producers of contract commodities, extra long staple [ELS] cotton, and oilseeds for the 1996 through 2002 crops. With the exception of ELS cotton, these nonrecourse loans are characterized by loan repayment rates that may be determined to be less than the principal plus accrued interest per unit of the commodity. However, with respect to cotton and rice, the Secretary must allow repayment of marketing loans at the adjusted world price. And, specifically with respect to the cotton marketing assistance loan, the program continues to provide for redemption at the lower of the loan principal plus accrued storage and interest, or the adjusted world price. The three-step competitiveness provisions are unchanged.

The 1996 act also provides for a loan program for sugar for the 1996 through 2002 crops of sugar beets and sugarcane. The Fiscal Year 2001 Agriculture Appropriations Act eliminated the recourse feature. The 1996 act provides for a milk price support program, whereby the price of milk is supported through December 31, 1999, via purchases of butter, cheese, and nonfat dry milk. The rate of support is fixed each calendar year, starting at $10.35 per hundredweight in 1996 and declining each year to $9.90 per hundredweight in 1999. The milk price support program is extended through May 31, 2002. The 1996 act and the 1938 act provide for a peanut loan and poundage quota program for the 1996 through 2002 crops of peanuts. Finally, the Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended (1949 act), and the 1938 act provide for a price support, quota, and allotment program for tobacco.

The interest rate on commodity loans secured on or after October 1, 1996, will be 1 percentage point higher than the formula which was used to calculate commodity loans secured prior to fiscal year 1997. The CCC monthly commodity loan interest rate will in effect be 1 percentage point higher than CCC's cost of money for that month.

The 1996 act amended the payment limitation provisions in the Food Security Act of 1985, as amended (1985 act), by changing the annual $50,000 payment limit per person for deficiency and diversion payments to an annual $40,000 payment limit per person for contract payments. The annual $75,000 payment limit per person applicable to combined marketing loan gains (MLG's) and loan deficiency payments (LDP's) for all commodities that was in effect for the 1991 through 1995 crop years continues through the 2002 crop year. Similarly, the three-entity rule is continued.

For combined MLG's plus LDP's received for the 1999, 2000, and 2001 crops, the payment limit was increased to $150,000 per person in separate pieces of legislation. Moreover, Congress enacted discretionary authority in 1999 for the Secretary of Agriculture to offer commodity certificate exchanges for loan repayment purposes. Indirect gains received by producers due to a certificate exchange are not subject to the MLG and LDP payment limitation.

Commodity Credit Corporation program activities.—Various price support and related programs have been authorized in numerous legislative enactments since the early 1930's. Operations under these programs are financed through the Commodity Credit Corporation. Personnel and facilities of the Farm Service Agency are utilized in the administration of the Commodity Credit Corporation, and the Administrator of the Agency is also Executive Vice President of the Corporation.

The 1996 act created new conservation programs to address high-priority environmental protection goals and authorizes CCC funding for many of the existing and new conservation programs. The Natural Resources Conservation Service administers many of the programs financed through CCC.

Foreign assistance programs and other special activities.—Various surplus disposal programs and other special activities are conducted pursuant to specific statutory authorizations and directives. These laws authorize the use of CCC funds and facilities to implement the programs. Appropriations for these programs are transferred or paid to the Corporation for its costs incurred in connection with these activities, such as Public Law 480.

Farm credit programs.—FSA reviews applications, makes and collects loans, and provides technical assistance and guidance to

borrowers. Under credit reform, administrative costs associated with agricultural credit insurance fund [ACIF] loans are appropriated to the ACIF program account and transferred to FSA salaries and expenses.

Risk management.—FSA administers the noninsured Crop Disaster Assistance Program [NAP] which provides crop loss protection for growers of many crops for which crop insurance is not available.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

[In thousands of dollars]

	Appropriations	Transfers from program accounts	Total, FSA, salaries and expenses
Appropriations, 2002	939,030	(274,357)	(1,213,387)
Budget estimate, 2003 [1]	993,620	(281,036)	(1,274,656)
Committee recommendation	986,913	(281,036)	(1,267,949)

[1] Excludes $69,092,000 requested for employee pension and health benefits.

The account ''Salaries and expenses, Farm Service Agency,'' funds the administrative expenses of program administration and other functions assigned to FSA. The funds consist of appropriations and transfers from the CCC export credit guarantees, Public Law 480 loans, and agricultural credit insurance fund program accounts, and miscellaneous advances from other sources. All administrative funds used by FSA are consolidated into one account. The consolidation provides clarity and better management and control of funds, and facilitates accounting, fiscal, and budgetary work by eliminating the necessity for making individual allocations and allotments and maintaining and recording obligations and expenditures under numerous separate accounts.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

For salaries and expenses of the Farm Service Agency [FSA], including funds transferred from other program accounts, the Committee recommends $1,267,949,000. This is $54,562,000 more than the 2002 level and $6,707,000 less than the budget request.

This amount does not include an increase of $16,882,000 for rental payments to GSA, or $110,000 for FECA administrative charges, as requested in the budget. The Committee includes funds to assist agency implementation of the newly enacted farm bill.

The Committee recognizes the pressures FSA has been under to downsize staff levels. However, concerns have been raised about the criteria being used for further staff reductions and the potential impact these reductions will have on farm services in all States. Until these concerns have been addressed, States in compliance with the original Espy reorganization plan should not be required to undertake further staff reductions.

The Committee is concerned that FSA should allocate more staff resources to the farm loan programs in both the field and in the St. Louis Information Technology and Finance Center. Without more farm loan staff in the field, FSA cannot adequately perform the supervised credit functions which ensure the success of the program, including but not limited to such functions as real estate appraisals, chattel appraisals, and year-end farm analysis. The Committee directs the Department to report on the numbers of staff positions, by type and location, and to provide a detailed explanation by object class, of funds obligated from the Salaries & Expenses Account, to support the farm loan programs by April 1, 2003.

The Committee supports farmer participation in the Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program (CREP) as a means to coordinate conservation and producer objectives of natural resource stewardship. The Committee encourages the Department, acting through the Farm Service Agency, to improve outreach and technical assistance for CREP in States where enrollment and participation is not commensurate with enrollment expectations.

The Committee is concerned with the reluctancy on the part of the Agency to grant producers relief from farm program fines or penalties who unintentionally violated program rules. The Committee expects the Department to exercise the authorities granted in current law to provide appropriate relief in determining penalties in cases involving unintentional violations.

In addition, the Committee notes the difficulty of States with high land values competing for enrollment in CREP. The Committee urges the agency to evaluate the conservation benefits of CREP enrollment in all States and not give undue consideration to enrollment opportunities based on land values or rental rates.

The Committee is concerned that many county governments are given the responsibility of implementing the Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program. The Committee encourages the Farm Service Agency to work with participating States that use counties as the local administering unit to ensure counties are fairly reimbursed for the costs associated with CREP implementation.

The Committee encourages for Agency to examine the possibility to cost-sharing through existing conservation program types of cover (including plastic mulch) that would promote the successful establishment of tree shrub and other prescribed plantings used for wind erosion practices.

STATE MEDIATION GRANTS

Appropriations, 2002	$3,493,000
Budget estimate, 2003	4,000,000
Committee recommendation	4,000,000

This program is authorized under title V of the Agricultural Credit Act of 1987. Originally designed to address agricultural credit disputes, the program was expanded by the Federal Crop Insurance Reform and Department of Agriculture Reorganization Act of 1994 to include other agricultural issues such as wetland determinations, conservation compliance, rural water loan programs, grazing on National Forest System lands, and pesticides. Grants are made to States whose mediation programs have been certified by the Farm Service Agency [FSA]. Grants will be solely for operation and administration of the State's agricultural mediation program.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends $4,000,000 for State mediation grants. This is $507,000 more than the 2002 level and the same as the budget request.

DAIRY INDEMNITY PROGRAM

Appropriations, 2002	$100,000
Budget estimate, 2003	100,000
Committee recommendation	100,000

Under the program, the Department makes indemnification payments to dairy farmers and manufacturers of dairy products who, through no fault of their own, suffer losses because they are directed to remove their milk from commercial markets due to contamination of their products by registered pesticides. The program also authorizes indemnity payments to dairy farmers for losses resulting from the removal of cows or dairy products from the market due to nuclear radiation or fallout.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

For the dairy indemnity program, the Committee recommends $100,000. This is the same as the 2002 level and the same as the budget request.

AGRICULTURAL CREDIT INSURANCE FUND PROGRAM ACCOUNT

The Agricultural Credit Insurance Fund Program Account is used to insure or guarantee farm ownership, farm operating, and emergency loans to individuals, as well as the following types of loans to associations: irrigation and drainage, grazing, Indian tribe land acquisition and boll weevil eradication. The insurance endorsement on each insured loan may include an agreement by the Government to purchase the loan after a specified initial period.

FSA is also authorized to provide financial assistance to borrowers by guaranteeing loans made by private lenders having a contract of guarantee from FSA as approved by the Secretary of Agriculture.

The following programs are financed through this fund:

Farm ownership loans.—Made to borrowers who cannot obtain credit elsewhere to restructure their debts, improve or purchase farms, refinance nonfarm enterprises which supplement but do not supplant farm income, or make additions to farms. Total indebtedness to FSA may not exceed $200,000 for direct loans and $759,000 for guaranteed loans. Loans are made for 40 years or less.

Farm operating loans.—Provide short-to-intermediate term production or chattel credit to farmers who cannot obtain credit elsewhere, to improve their farm and home operations, and to develop or maintain a reasonable standard of living. Total indebtedness to FSA may not exceed $200,000 for direct loans and $759,000 for guaranteed loans. The term of the loan varies from 1 to 7 years.

Emergency disaster loans.—Made available in designated areas (counties) and in contiguous counties where property damage and/or severe production losses have occurred as a direct result of a natural disaster. Areas may be declared by the President or designated for emergency loan assistance by the Secretary of Agriculture. The loan may be up to $500,000.

Credit sales of acquired property.—Property is sold out of inventory and is made to an eligible buyer by providing FSA loans.

Indian tribe land acquisition loans.—Made to any Indian tribe recognized by the Secretary of the Interior or tribal corporation established pursuant to the Indian Reorganization Act which does not have adequate uncommitted funds to acquire lands or interest in lands within the tribe's reservation or Alaskan Indian community, as determined by the Secretary of the Interior, for use of the tribe or the corporation or the members thereof.

Boll weevil eradication loans.—Made to assist foundations in financing the operations of the boll weevil eradication programs provided to farmers.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends a total level for farm loans of $4,065,725,000. This is $175,000,000 more than the 2002 level and $263,725,000 more than the budget request.

The following table reflects the program levels for farm credit programs administered by the Farm Service Agency recommended by the Committee, as compared to the fiscal year 2002 and the budget request levels:

AGRICULTURAL CREDIT PROGRAMS—LOAN LEVELS

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2002 enacted	Fiscal year 2003 budget	Committee recommendation
Farm ownership:			
Direct	(146,996)	(100,000)	(146,996)
Guaranteed	(1,000,000)	(1,000,000)	(1,000,000)
Farm operating:			
Direct	(611,198)	(600,000)	(611,198)
Guaranteed unsubsidized	(1,500,000)	(1,700,000)	(1,700,000)
Guaranteed subsidized	(505,531)	(300,000)	(505,531)
Indian tribe land acquisition	(2,000)	(2,000)	(2,000)
Emergency disaster	(25,000)		
Boll weevil eradication loans	(100,000)	(100,000)	(100,000)
Total, farm loans	(3,890,725)	(3,802,000)	(4,065,725)

LOAN SUBSIDIES AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES LEVELS

[In thousands of dollars]

	Subsidies			Administrative expenses		
	Insured loan	Guaranteed loan	Total	Appropriations	Transfer to FSA	Total ACIF
Appropriations, 2002	61,927	125,700	187,627	8,000	272,595	468,222
Budget estimate, 2003	115,349	96,790	212,139	8,000	279,176	499,315
Committee recommendation	117,993	108,769	243,781	8,000	279,176	513,938

The Federal Credit Reform Act of 1990 established the program account. Appropriations to this account are used to cover the lifetime subsidy costs associated with the direct loans obligated and loan guarantees committed, as well as for administrative expenses.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The following table reflects the cost of loan programs under credit reform:

[In thousands of dollars]

	2002 enacted	2003 budget	Committee recommendation
Loan subsidies:			
Farm ownership:			
Direct	3,866	11,610	17,066
Guaranteed	4,500	7,500	7,500
Farm operating:			
Direct	54,580	103,560	105,493
Guaranteed unsubsidized	52,650	53,890	53,890
Guaranteed subsidized	68,550	35,400	59,653
Indian tribe land acquisition	118	179	179
Emergency disaster	3,363		
Boll weevil eradication loans [1]			
Total, loan subsidies	187,627	212,139	243,781
ACIF expenses	280,595	287,176	287,176

[1] No cost since subsidy rate is negative.

RISK MANAGEMENT AGENCY

Appropriations, 2002	$74,752,000
Budget estimate, 2003 [1]	72,771,000
Committee recommendation	70,708,000

[1] Excludes $3,291,000 requested for employee pension and health benefits.

The Risk Management Agency performs administrative functions relative to the Federal crop insurance program that is authorized by the Federal Crop Insurance Act (7 U.S.C. 1508), as amended by the Agricultural Risk Protection Act of 2000 (ARPA), Public Law 106–224, and the Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002 (2002 Act), Public Law 107–171.

ARPA authorized significant changes in the crop insurance program. This Act provides higher government subsidies for producer premiums to make coverage more affordable; expands research and development for new insurance products and under-served areas through contracts with the private sector; and tightens compliance. Functional areas of risk management are: research and development; insurance services; and compliance, whose functions include policy formulation and procedures and regulations development.

The 2002 Act maintains the basic crop insurance program largely without change. This Act also requires the continuation of the Adjusted Gross Revenue (AGR) pilot program, which provides insurance coverage for crops for which traditional crop insurance is not available. However, the 2002 Act eliminates the ARPA provision that allowed selection of continuous coverage levels, rather than coverage levels at fixed intervals.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

For administrative and operating expenses for the Risk Management Agency, the Committee recommends an appropriation of $70,708,000. This is $4,044,000 less than the 2002 level and $2,063,000 less than the budget request.

This amount does not include an increase of $2,045,000 for rental payments to GSA, or $18,000 for FECA administrative charges, as requested in the budget.

The Committee does not agree with the President's legislative proposal to cap the underwriting gain on crop insurance at 12.5 percent. As opposed to an arbitrary change in legislation, the Committee feels that the Administration should follow the procedures set forth in the current Standard Reinsurance Agreement. Notice of intent to cancel the current agreement should be given by December 13, 2002, and all interested parties should then be allowed to negotiate a new agreement.

The Risk Management Agency is currently developing a Cost of Production (COP) crop insurance pilot program that includes 12 crops: almonds, apricots, cotton, corn, cranberries, nectarines, onions, peaches, soybeans, sugarcane, rice, and wheat. The Committee instructs RMA to include hard, soft, and durum sub-classes of wheat when implementing the COP pilot program for wheat.

The Committee is aware of the benefits to producers of risk management programs like the Dairy Options Pilot Program. The program introduces dairy farmers to the futures and options markets and gives producers first-hand experience in buying put options contracts to ensure a minimum price for their milk. The Committee encourages the Agency to continue funding this important risk management program.

CORPORATIONS

FEDERAL CROP INSURANCE CORPORATION FUND

The Federal Crop Insurance Reform Act of 1994 was designed to replace the combination of crop insurance and ad hoc disaster payment programs with a strengthened crop insurance program.

Producers of insurable crops are eligible to receive a basic level of protection against catastrophic losses, which cover 50 percent of the normal yield at 55 percent of the expected price. The only cost to the producer is an administrative fee of $100 per crop per policy. At least catastrophic [CAT] coverage was required for producers who participate in the commodity support, farm credit, and certain other farm programs. Under the Federal Agriculture Improvement and Reform [FAIR] Act of 1996, producers are offered the option of waiving their eligibility for emergency crop loss assistance instead of obtaining CAT coverage to meet program requirements. Emergency loss assistance does not include emergency loans or payment under the Noninsured Assistance Program [NAP]. Beginning with the 1997 crop, the Secretary began phasing out delivery of CAT coverage

through the FSA offices, and in 1998 designated the private insurance providers as the sole source provider of CAT coverage.

The Reform Act of 1994 also provides increased subsidies for additional buy-up coverage levels which producers may obtain from private insurance companies. The amount of subsidy is equivalent to the amount of premium established for catastrophic risk protection coverage for coverage up to 65 percent level at 100 percent price. For coverage equal to or greater than 65 percent at 100 percent of the price, the amount is equivalent to an amount equal to the premium established for 50 percent yield indemnified at 75 percent of the expected market price.

The reform legislation included the NAP program for producers of crops for which there is currently no insurance available. NAP was established to ensure that most producers of crops not yet insurable will have protection against crop catastrophes comparable to protection previously provided by ad hoc disaster assistance programs. While the NAP program was implemented under the Deputy Administrator for Risk Management, under the FAIR Act of 1996, the NAP program will remain with the Farm Service Agency and be incorporated into the Commodity Credit Corporation program activities.

The Agricultural Risk Protection Act of 2000 (ARPA) amended the Federal Crop Insurance Act to strengthen the safety net for agricultural producers by providing greater access to more affordable risk management tools and improved protection from production and income loss, and to improve the efficiency and integrity of the Federal crop insurance program. ARPA allows for the improvement of basic crop insurance products by implementing higher premium subsidies to make buy-up coverage more affordable for producers; make adjustments in actual production history guarantees; and revise the administrative fees for catastrophic (CAT) coverage. More crops and commodities have become insurable through pilot programs effective with the 2001 crop year. ARPA provides for an investment for over $8.2 billion in five years to further improve Federal crop insurance.

FEDERAL CROP INSURANCE CORPORATION FUND

Appropriations, 2002[1]	$2,900,000,000
Budget estimate, 2003[1 2]	2,886,000,000
Committee recommendation[1]	2,886,000,000

[1] Current estimate. Such sums as may be necessary, to remain available until expended, are provided.

[2] Does not include a reduction of $115,154,000 to reflect the impact of proposed Section 722.

The Federal Crop Insurance Act, as amended by the Federal Crop Insurance Reform Act of 1994, authorizes the payment of expenses which may include indemnity payments, loss adjustment, delivery expenses, program-related research and development, startup costs for implementing this legislation such as studies, pilot projects, data processing improvements, public outreach, and related tasks and functions.

All program costs, except for Federal salaries and expenses, are mandatory expenditures subject to appropriation.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

For the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation fund, the Committee recommends an appropriation of such sums as may be necessary, estimated to be $2,886,000,000. This is $14,000,000 less than the current fiscal year 2002 estimate and the same as the budget request.

COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION FUND

The Commodity Credit Corporation [CCC] is a wholly owned Government corporation created in 1933 to stabilize, support, and protect farm income and prices; to help maintain balanced and adequate supplies of agricultural commodities, including products, foods, feeds, and fibers; and to help in the orderly distribution of these commodities. CCC was originally incorporated under a Delaware charter and was reincorporated June 30, 1948, as a Federal corporation within the Department of Agriculture by the Commodity Credit Corporation Charter Act, approved June 29, 1948 (15 U.S.C. 714).

The Commodity Credit Corporation engages in buying, selling, lending, and other activities with respect to agricultural commodities, their products, food, feed, and fibers. Its purposes include stabilizing, supporting, and protecting farm income and prices; maintaining the balance and adequate supplies of selected commodities; and facilitating the orderly distribution of such commodities. In addition, the Corporation makes available materials and facilities required in connection with the storage and distribution of such commodities. The Corporation also disburses funds for sharing of costs with producers for the establishment of approved conservation practices on environmentally sensitive land and subsequent rental payments for such land for the duration of Conservation Reserve Program contracts.

Corporation activities are primarily governed by the following statutes: the Commodity Credit Corporation Charter Act, as amended; the Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended (1949 Act); the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended (the 1938 Act); the Food Security Act of 1985, as amended (1985 Act); and the Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002 (2002 Act), enacted May 13, 2002.

Under the 2002 Act, the Secretary is required to offer a program of direct and counter-cyclical payments and extend nonrecourse marketing assistance loans and loan deficiency payments for contract commodities (soybeans, wheat, corn, grain sorghum, barley, oats, upland cotton, rice, other oilseeds, and peanuts). The 2002 Act also provides for marketing loans for wool, mohair, honey, small chickpeas, lentils and dry peas. A national Dairy Market Loss Payment (DMLP) program is established by the 2002 Act, providing that producers enter into contracts extending through September 30, 2005. A milk price support program is also provided to support the price of milk via purchases of butter, cheese, and nonfat dry milk. The rate of support is $9.90 per hundredweight.

The 2002 Act directs the Secretary to operate the sugar program at no cost to the U.S. Treasury by avoiding sugar loan forfeitures in the nonrecourse loan program. The nonrecourse loan program is reauthorized through fiscal year 2007 at 18 cents per pound for raw cane sugar and 22.9 cents per pound for refined beet sugar.

In the conservation area, the 2002 Act extends and expands the conservation reserve program (CRP), the wetlands reserve program (WRP), the environmental quality incentives program (EQIP), the farmland protection program (FPP), and the wildlife habitat incentives program (WHIP). Each of these programs is funded through the CCC.

The 2002 Act also authorizes and provides CCC funding for other conservation programs, including the conservation security program and the grassland reserve program.

Management of the Corporation is vested in a board of directors, subject to the general supervision and direction of the Secretary of Agriculture, who is an ex-officio director and chairman of the board. The board consists of seven members, in addition to the Secretary, who are appointed by the President of the United States with the advice and consent of the Senate. Officers of the Corporation are designated according to their positions in the Department of Agriculture.

The activities of the Corporation are carried out mainly by the personnel and through the facilities of the Farm Service Agency [FSA] and the Farm Service Agency State and county committees. The Foreign Agricultural Service, the General Sales Manager, other agencies and offices of the Department, and commercial agents are also used to carry out certain aspects of the Corporation's activities.

The Corporation's capital stock of $100,000,000 is held by the United States. Under present law, up to $30,000,000,000 may be borrowed from the U.S. Treasury, from private lending agencies, and from others at any one time. The Corporation reserves a sufficient amount of its borrowing authority to purchase at any time all notes and other obligations evidencing loans made by such agencies and others. All bonds, notes, debentures, and similar obligations issued by the Corporation are subject to approval by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Under Public Law 87–155 (15 U.S.C. 713a–11, 713a–12), annual appropriations are authorized for each fiscal year, commencing with fiscal year 1961. These appropriations are to reimburse the Corporation for net realized losses.

REIMBURSEMENT FOR NET REALIZED LOSSES

Appropriations, 2002[1]	$20,279,000,000
Budget estimate, 2003[1]	16,285,000,000
Committee recommendation[1]	16,285,000,000

[1] Current estimate. Such sums as may be necessary are provided.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

For the payment to reimburse the Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC) for net realized losses, the Committee recommends an appropriation of such sums as may be necessary, estimated in fiscal year 2003 to be $16,285,000,000. This is $3,994,000,000 less than the current estimated level and the same as the budget request.

HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT

Limitation, 2002	($5,000,000)
Budget estimate, 2003	(5,000,000)
Committee recommendation	(5,000,000)

The Commodity Credit Corporation's [CCC] hazardous waste management program is intended to ensure compliance with the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act and the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act. The CCC funds operations and maintenance costs as well as site investigation and cleanup expenses. Investigative and cleanup costs associated with the management of CCC hazardous waste are also paid from USDA's hazardous waste management appropriation.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

For Commodity Credit Corporation hazardous waste management, the Committee provides a limitation of $5,000,000. This amount is the same as the 2002 level and the budget request.

TITLE II—CONSERVATION PROGRAMS

OFFICE OF THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR NATURAL RESOURCES AND ENVIRONMENT

Appropriations, 2002	$730,000
Budget estimate, 2003[1]	902,000
Committee recommendation	902,000

[1] Excludes $21,000 requested for employee pension and health benefits.

The Office of the Under Secretary for Natural Resources and Environment provides direction and coordination in carrying out the

laws enacted by the Congress with respect to natural resources and the environment. The Office has oversight and management responsibilities for the Natural Resources Conservation Service and the Forest Service.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

For the Office of the Under Secretary for Natural Resources and Environment, the Committee recommends an appropriation of $902,000. This amount is $172,000 more than the 2002 appropriation and the same as the budget request.

NATURAL RESOURCES CONSERVATION SERVICE

The Natural Resources Conservation Service [NRCS] was established pursuant to Public Law 103–354, the Department of Agriculture Reorganization Act of 1994 (7 U.S.C. 6962). NRCS combines the authorities of the former Soil Conservation Service as well as five natural resource conservation cost-share programs previously administered by the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service. Through the years, this Service, together with the agricultural conservation programs and over 2 million conservation district cooperatives, has been a major factor in reducing pollution. The Natural Resources Conservation Service works with conservation districts, watershed groups, and the Federal and State agencies having related responsibilities to bring about physical adjustments in land use that will conserve soil and water resources, provide for agricultural production on a sustained basis, and reduce damage by flood and sedimentation. The Service, with its dams, debris basins, and planned watersheds, provides technical advice to the agricultural conservation programs, where the Federal Government pays about one-third of the cost, and, through these programs, has done perhaps more to minimize pollution than any other activity. These programs and water sewage systems in rural areas tend to minimize pollution in the areas of greatest damage, the rivers and harbors near our cities.

The conservation activities of the Natural Resources Conservation Service are guided by the priorities and objectives as set forth in the National Conservation Program [NCP] which was prepared in response to the provisions of the Soil and Water Resources Conservation Act of 1977 [RCA] (Public Law 95–192). The long-term objectives of the program are designed to maintain and improve the soil, water, and related resources of the Nation's nonpublic lands by: reducing excessive soil erosion, improving irrigation efficiencies, improving water management, reducing upstream flood damages, improving range condition, and improving water quality.

CONSERVATION OPERATIONS

Appropriations, 2002	$779,000,000
Budget estimate, 2003[1]	840,963,000
Committee recommendation	840,002,000

[1] Excludes $56,227,000 requested for employee pension and health benefits.

Conservation operations are authorized by Public Law 74–46 (16 U.S.C. 590a–590f). Activities include:

Conservation technical assistance.—Provides assistance to district cooperators and other land users in the planning and application of conservation treatments to control erosion and improve the quantity and quality of soil resources, improve and conserve water, enhance fish and wildlife habitat, conserve energy, improve woodland, pasture and range conditions, and reduce upstream flooding; all to protect and enhance the natural resource base.

Inventory and monitoring provides soil, water, and related resource data for land conservation, use, and development; guidance of community development; identification of prime agricultural producing areas that should be protected; environmental quality protection; and for the issuance of periodic inventory reports of resource conditions.

Resource appraisal and program development ensures that programs administered by the Secretary of Agriculture for the conservation of soil, water, and related resources shall respond to the Nation's long-term needs.

Soil surveys.—Inventories the Nation's basic soil resources and determines land capabilities and conservation treatment needs. Soil survey publications include interpretations useful to cooperators, other Federal agencies, State, and local organizations.

Snow survey and water forecasting.—Provides estimates of annual water availability from high mountain snow packs and relates to summer stream flow in the Western States and Alaska. Information is used by agriculture, industry, and cities in estimating future water supplies.

Plant materials centers.—Assembles, tests, and encourages increased use of plant species which show promise for use in the treatment of conservation problem areas.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

For conservation operations, the Committee recommends an appropriation of $840,002,000. This amount is $61,002,000 more than the 2002 level and $961,000 less than the budget request.

This amount does not include an increase of $18,289,000 for rental payments to GSA or $189,000 for FECA administrative charges, as requested in the budget.

For fiscal year 2003, the Committee recommends funding increases, as specified below, for new and ongoing conservation activities. Amounts provided by the Committee for specific conservation measures shall be in addition to levels otherwise made available to States.

Projects identified in Senate Report 107–41 and Conference Report 107–275 that were directed to be funded by the Committee for fiscal year 2002 are not funded for fiscal year 2003, unless specifically mentioned herein.

The Committee is aware of the severe water problems occurring in the State of Georgia, especially in the Flint River watershed in Southwest Georgia and the coastal watershed in Southeast Georgia. Surface and ground water are being severely depleted by drought and further exacerbated by salt water intrusion into coastal agriculture areas. The Committee provides $1,500,000 in fiscal year 2003 funding for the Georgia Agricultural Water Conservation Initiative.

The Committee directs the agency to maintain a national priority area pilot program under the guidelines of the Environmental Quality Incentives Program (EQIP) in the delta of the State of Mississippi.

The Committee provides $800,000 for fiscal year 2003 for a study to characterize the on-site consequences, estimate off-site impacts, and develop strategies to facilitate land use change while preserving critical natural resources. The agency is directed to work in cooperation with Clemson University in conducting this study.

The Committee provides the fiscal year 2002 level of funding to expand the cooperative efforts with the Claude E. Phillips Herbarium, Delaware.

The Committee provides the fiscal year 2002 level of funding to maintain a partnership between USDA and the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation.

The Committee provides $2,500,000 to continue work on the Great Lakes Basin Program for soil and erosion sediment control.

The Committee provides $23,500,000 for fiscal year 2003 level for the grazing lands conservation assistance program, of which no less than $250,000 shall be for grazing land conservation activities in Wisconsin.

The Committee provides the fiscal year 2002 level of funding for the National Water Management Center in Arkansas.

The Comittee provides the fiscal year 2002 level for the Chesapeake Bay Program.

The Committee continues its concern for the serious threat to pastures and watersheds resulting from the introduction of alien weed pests into Hawaii. The Committee directs the agency to work with the Hawaii Department of Agriculture and the Animal Plant and Health Inspection Service to develop an integrated approach, including environmentally-safe biological controls, for eradicating these pests.

The Committee provides $350,000 to obtain and evaluate materials and seeds of plants indigenous to regions north of 52 degrees North Latitude and equivalent vegetated regions in the Southern Hemisphere (south of 52 degrees South Latitude). The Committee directs the agency to continue working in conjunction with the Alaska Division of Agriculture in this effort.

The Committee continues funding at the fiscal year 2002 level of funding for plant material centers and continued development of warm season grasses for use in the Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) and the Wildlife Habitat Initiatives Program (WHIP).

The Committee encourages the agency to provide $300,000 to support the emerging alternative technology to reduce phosphorous loading into Lake Champlain.

The Committee provides the fiscal year 2002 level of funding to continue support of agricultural development and resource conservation on the Island of Molokai and the transition from small-scale conservation projects to those that benefit the community through sustainable economic impact.

The Committee provides the fiscal year 2002 level for the Kenai streambank restoration water project for fiscal year 2003.

The Committee recognizes the need for a special outreach effort so that USDA can serve small-scale Appalachian farmers in sustaining agriculture production while protecting natural resources. The Committee provides the fiscal year 2002 level of funding for the Appalachian Small Farmer Outreach Program. Sound economic grazing systems, marketing strategies, and uniformity of production quality will ensure the competitiveness of livestock operations and help maintain small farm enterprises. This initiative will provide livestock producers access to the needed one-on-one assistance.

The Committee provides the fiscal year 2002 level of funding for technical assistance for Franklin County Lake, MS.

The Committee continues the fiscal year 2002 level of funding for existing NRCS offices in Alaska and includes funding for new offices in Kodiak and Dillingham at a level of $250,000 each in fiscal year 2003. Also, the Committee provides funding necessary to support at least one staff position for each soil and water conservation district, a public information program, and assistance in rural Alaska.

The Committee provides the fiscal year 2002 level of funding to complete the Squirrel Branch Drainage Project, Mississippi.

The Committee continues funding for the implementation of the Delta Study at the fiscal year 2002 level. Local sponsors are to work cooperatively with the NRCS so that water conservation, water supply evaluations, and environmental planning can proceed.

The Committee directs the agency to work with soil scientists at regional land-grant

universities to continue the pilot project in Washington, Sharkey and Yazoo Counties, Mississippi, to determine the proper classification and taxonomic characteristics of Sharkey soils.

The Committee provides $1,200,000 to address the erosion in the Loess Hills/Hungry Canyon area in western Iowa. The Committee is aware that the Eastern Red Cedar and other invasive species of woody plants are having a very negative effect on prairies in the Loess Hills, a unique soil important to many rare animals and plants. The Committee encourages the Department to support efforts to reduce this problem.

The Committee provides the fiscal year 2002 level of funding to conduct nitrogen soil tests and plant-available nitrogen tests, and to demonstrate poultry litter and wood composting in an effort to improve farmers' economic returns and minimize potential water quality conditions resulting from excess application of nutrients from manure and fertilizers on West Virginia's cropland.

The Committee provides an increase of $125,000 from the fiscal year 2002 funding level for the Delta Conservation Demonstration Center, Washington County, MS.

The Committee provides $200,000 for fiscal year 2003 for the Idaho One-Plan, a test of the prototype Conservation Planning Module in the field with farmers and ranchers in Canyon County, ID.

The Committee provides funding to continue the expansion of the Potomac and Ohio River Basins Soil Nutrient Project to include Jefferson, Berkeley, and Greenbrier Counties. This funding will enable the NRCS, in cooperation with West Virginia University and the Appalachian Small Farming Research Center, to identify and characterize phosphorous movement in soils to determine appropriate transportation, the holding capacity, and the management of phosphorous. This information is critical in helping Appalachian farmers deal with nutrient loading issues and in protecting the Chesapeake Bay from eutrophication and the Ohio River, Mississippi River, and Gulf of Mexico from depletion of life-sustaining oxygen.

The Committee provides the fiscal year 2002 level of funding for evaluating and increasing native plant materials in Alaska.

The Committee provides $1,000,000 for technical assistance for the Seward/Resurrection River watershed project, Alaska.

The Committee provides $800,000 for the continued development of a geographic information system (GIS)-based model in South Carolina to integrate commodity and conservation program data at the field level for watershed analysis purposes.

The Committee provides $8,707,000 for Snow Survey and Water Supply Forecasting, which includes full funding for activities related to SNOwpack TELemetry (SNOTEL).

The Committee provides $1,750,000 for the Little Wood River Irrigation District Gravity Pressure Delivery System in Idaho.

The Committee provides $400,000 for the Backyard Conservation Program as part of the National Cooperative Soil Program. This funding is to be used to provide technical assistance on grazing lands and backyard containment of water runoff in order to improve nutrient management and protect water resources in the Lake Tahoe Basin.

The Committee provides $375,000 for the Little Red River Irrigation Project in Arkansas.

Recurring floods along the Red River in recent years have resulted in tremendous loss of property and have endangered residents throughout the basin. A number of methods, such as enhanced water storage capacity, more efficient drainage, and shifts in agricultural land use, may be employed to retard the flow of flood waters and reduce downstream flooding. It is important that these improvements be pursued in a manner beneficial to agriculture and result in minimal loss of productive farm land. Accordingly, the Committee provides $1,500,000 for the Red River Basin Flood Prevention Project in North Dakota in cooperation with the Energy and Environmental Research Center.

The Committee provides $3,000,000 to provide technical assistance for the Kentucky Soil Erosion Control/Soil Survey Program.

The Committee provides an increase above the fiscal year 2002 level of $525,000 for cattle and nutrient management in stream crossings in cooperation with Mississippi conservation districts.

The Committee provides $300,000 to implement the Certified Environmental Management Systems for Agriculture (CEMSA) in cooperation with the Iowa Soybean Association. CEMSA will be designed to assist producers to voluntarily adopt certifiable conservation plans, with additional funds to be provided from non-Federal sources.

The Committee provides $300,000 for planning and design associated with the Walnut Bayou Irrigation Project, Arkansas.

The Committee directs the NRCS to develop a plan to establish a Geographic Information Systems Center of Excellence in cooperation with West Virginia University that will provide expertise to design, field, and support new applications for capturing, managing, analyzing, and delivering soil survey information in an easily accessible manner.

The Committee encourages the agency to support watershed management and demonstration projects in cooperation with the National Pork Producers Council.

The Committee provides the fiscal year 2002 level for a cooperative agreement between NRCS and Alcorn State University to analyze soil erosion and water quality by using demonstration sites.

The Committee provides an increase of $850,000 from the fiscal year 2002 level of funding for the Wildlife Habitat Management Institute (WHMI) for developing and transferring fish and wildlife technology to States and field offices. Of the funds made available for the WHMI, the Committee expects WHMI to develop a pilot program to provide technical assistance to landowners to enhance the natural habitats' of bobwhite quail.

The Committee provides $1,000,000 to assist in the conversion to sprinkler irrigation in the vicinity of Minidoka, ID, in order to reduce water quality impairments resulting from the return of water runoff to the aquifer by way of agricultural drain wells.

The Committee provides $100,000 for fiscal year 2003 to perform a feasibility study for a surface impoundment in Choctaw County, MS.

The Committee is aware of the additional demands for conservation technical assistance resulting from the New Jersey State Conservation Cost Share Program and provides an additional $900,000 for assistance in cooperation with that program.

The Committee encourages NRCS to continue assistance for conservation programs related to cranberry production in the States of Massachusetts and Wisconsin.

The Committee provides $150,000 for the Upper Petit Jean Watershed Project, Arkansas.

The Committee expects the National Resource Conservation Service (NRCS) to continue to support the work of the Southwest Strategy and its coordinated effort to help address the natural resource, cultural resource, and economic issues facing the people of New Mexico and Arizona.

The Committee encourages the Agency to examine the possibility of cost-sharing through existing conservation program types of cover (including plastic mulch) that would promote the successful establishment of tree shrub and other prescribed plantings used for wind erosion practices.

The Committee provides $900,000 to proceed with the Bayou Meto project in Arkansas.

The Committee provides $500,000 to provide expedited conservation planning of the Lake Okeechobee Watershed project in Florida. It is expected the agency will work in cooperation with the Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services.

The Committee provides $400,000 to provide assistance to the Waynewood Drainage project in Illinois.

The Committee provides $50,000 to provide assistance for the Native Seed Program which has been developed in cooperation with Oregon State University and the Native Plant Society of Oregon.

The Committee provides $250,000 for fiscal year 2003 for repair of Askalmore Watershed Dam Y–17a–11, Tallahatchie County, MS.

The Committee expects the NRCS to provide $150,000 for the State of Rhode Island to address drought-related issues, including ways in which producers can minimize their risks, diversify their operations, and expand into alternative practices such as organic farming.

The Committee provides $400,000 for fiscal year 2003 for flood protection around the Humphreys County Hospital and the City of Belzoni, Humphreys County, MS.

The Committee provides $325,000 for reach at the Oregon Garden, including studying of wetland plant mateials for non-point source run-off, point-source treatment of drainage from parking lots, sewage waste treatment, carbon storage crediting, reestablishment of wetlands, and for other environmental sustainability purposes.

The Committee provides $250,000 for the Utah CAFO/AFO pilot project.

The Committee provides $150,000 to continue implementation of pilot projects designed for nutrient reducing waste treatment systems for dairy operations in Florida. The Committee provides $500,000 for fiscal year 2003 for drainage improvements in the City of Petal, MS.

The Committee provides and increase of $1,000,000 above the fiscal year 2002 level for increased technical assistance in the State of Oregon.

The Committee provides $300,000 for assistance to the Dry Creek/Neff's Grove project in the State of Utah. The Committee provides $100,000 for fiscal year 2003 for drainage improvements on Watkins Drive in the City of Jackson, MS.

The Committee provides $650,000 to assist the Lincoln Parish in the development of a stormwater and conservation management program.

The Committee encourages NRCS to provide assistance for activities in the following counties in Kentucky: Knott County for technical assistance relating to water and sewer disposal for $250,000; Boone County for conservation projects in the amount of $300,000; and Kenton County relating to flood prevention in the amount of $250,000.

The Committee provides $300,000 for fiscal year 2003 for drainage improvements in the City of Port Gibson, MS.

The Committee provides $400,000 for assistance regarding the Jefferson River Watershed in Montana.

The Committee provides $200,000 in regard to an Environmental Impact Statement for Leslie County, KY.

The Committee encourages the Secretary to promulgate rules and regulations pursuant to section 1001D of Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002 on payment eligibility based on adjusted gross income in a manner that allows non-profit entities to

continue to receive a payment, including through direct participation, cooperative agreements, or as providers of technical assistance in conservation programs under Title XII of the Food Security Act of 1985 or Title II of the Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002.

The Committee provides $450,000 for assistance regarding the St. John the Baptist Parish Lakes Bank Retention project in Louisiana.

The Committee provides $500,000 for a study to examine the environmental benefits of using vegetative buffers along waterways. The agency is directed to work in cooperation with the University of Wisconsin-Madison.

The Committee provides $150,000 for fiscal year 2003 for drainage improvements in the City of Mount Olive, MS.

The Committee provides $500,000 to conduct a Great Lakes pilot in Michigan for conservation program decision support capability to better evaluate and implement conservation programs in the Great Lakes Watershed. The Committee provides $500,000 for fiscal year 2003 for drainage improvements in the City of Meridian, MS.

The Committee expects the NRCS to work in conjunction with the ARS Dairy Forage Laboratory in Madison, WI, regarding dairy waste management and in the development of a working arrangement regarding planned expansion of the Dairy Forage Laboratory activities at Marshfield, WI and the possible establishment of a NRCS Waste Management Institute at that location.

The Committee provides $150,000 to assist in the False River Sedimentation Reduction project in Louisiana.

The Committee provides $1,500,000 to assist in the Montana Watershed Planning project.

The Committee provides $1,000,000 to implement the Source Water Protection Program and encourages that these funds be used in the State with the greatest need.

The Committee provides $300,000 to assist in the Wyoming Soil Survey Mapping project.

The Committee provides $120,000 for the Conservation Land Internship Program in Wisconsin to help students learn about resource conservation.

The Committee provides $500,000 for a study to examine the environmental benefits of using nutrient management plans for phosphorus and related conservation practices. The agency is directed to work in cooperation with the University of Wisconsin-Madison.

The Committee provides $500,000 for fiscal year 2003 for technical assistance in North Carolina to address concerns with the application of phosphorous on agricultural lands.

The Committee provides $500,000 for assistance to the Walla Walla Watershed Alliance in Washington.

The Committee provides $800,000 to provide additional Conservation Technical Assistance funding for NRCS in Kentucky to provide grants to Kentucky Soil Conservation Districts.

The Committee encourages the Secretary to enter into a stewardship agreement with the Iowa Department of Agriculture and Land Stewardship and the Iowa Corn Growers Association to initiate a stewardship program focusing on nutrient best management practices to reduce the environmental impact of nitrogen in the State of Iowa pursuant to the authority under Partnerships and Cooperation [subsection (f) of Section 1243 of the Food Security Act of 1985 (16 U.S.C. 3843)].

The Committee provides no less than the same level available in fiscal year 2002 to support NRCS Plant Materials Centers. The Committee provides the fiscal year 2002 level for improvements to the existing building and facilities at the Jamie Whitten Plant Materials Center.

The Committee opposes the Department's obligation of Conservation Operations (CO) appropriations to pay for technical assistance for conservation programs reauthorized by Public Law 107–171. The General Accounting Office (GAO), in a legal opinion issued October 8, 2002, found that the Conservation Operations appropriation is not available to provide technical assistance to carry out conservation programs authorized by Section 2701 of Public Law 107–171. In a further opinion issued December 13, 2002, GAO found that the United States Department of Agriculture improperly obligated funds in violation of the Antideficiency Act, 31 U.S.C. 1341(a). The Committee urges the Department to take immediate corrective action to properly report this violation, and to adjust the appropriations account accordingly by deobligating the improper amount charged to the CO appropriation and instead charging that amount to the Commodity Credit Corporation.

The Committee has included a prohibition in the CO account to prevent further misuse of these funds.

WATERSHED SURVEYS AND PLANNING

Appropriations, 2002	$10,960,000
Budget estimate, 2003	
Committee recommendation	10,960,000

The Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act, Public Law 83–566, August 4, 1954, provided for the establishment of the Small Watershed Program (16 U.S.C. 1001–1008), and section 6 of the act provided for the establishment of the River Basin Surveys and Investigation Program (16 U.S.C. 1006–1009). A separate appropriation funded the two programs until fiscal year 1996 when they were combined into a single appropriation, watershed surveys and planning.

River basin activities provide for cooperation with other Federal, State, and local agencies in making investigations and surveys of the watersheds of rivers and other waterways as a basis for the development of coordinated programs. Reports of the investigations and surveys are prepared to serve as a guide for the development of agricultural, rural, and upstream watershed aspects of water and related land resources, and as a basis for coordination of this development with downstream and other phases of water development.

Watershed planning activities provide for cooperation between the Federal Government and the States and their political subdivisions in a program of watershed planning. Watershed plans form the basis for installing works of improvement for floodwater retardation, erosion control, and reduction of sedimentation in the watersheds of rivers and streams and to further the conservation, development, utilization, and disposal of water. The work of the Department in watershed planning consists of assisting local organizations to develop their watershed work plan by making investigations and surveys in response to requests made by sponsoring local organizations. These plans describe the soil erosion, water management, and sedimentation problems in a watershed and works of improvement proposed to alleviate these problems. Plans also include estimated benefits and costs, cost-sharing and operating and maintenance arrangements, and other appropriate information necessary to justify Federal assistance for carrying out the plan.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

For watershed surveys and planning, the Committee recommends an appropriation of $10,960,000. This amount is the same as the 2002 appropriation and $10,960,000 more than the budget request.

WATERSHED AND FLOOD PREVENTION OPERATIONS

Appropriations, 2002	$106,590,000
Budget estimate, 2003	
Committee recommendation	105,000,000

The Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act (Public Law 566, 83d Cong.) (16 U.S.C. 1001–1005, 1007–1009) provides for cooperation between the Federal Government and the States and their political subdivisions in a program to prevent erosion, floodwater, and sediment damages in the watersheds or rivers and streams and to further the conservation, development, utilization, and disposal of water.

The Natural Resources Conservation Service has general responsibility for administration of activities, which include cooperation with local sponsors, State, and other public agencies in the installation of planned works of improvement to reduce erosion, floodwater, and sediment damage; conserve, develop, utilize, and dispose of water; plan and install works of improvement for flood prevention, including the development of recreational facilities and the improvement of fish and wildlife habitat; and loans to local organizations to help finance the local share of the cost of carrying out planned watershed and flood prevention works of improvement.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

For watershed and flood prevention operations, the Committee recommends an appropriation of $105,000,000. This amount is $1,590,000 less than the 2002 appropriation and $105,000,000 more than the budget request.

The Committee continues the fiscal year 2002 level of funding for the Little Sioux Watershed and Mosquito Creek Watershed projects, Iowa.

The Committee encourages the agency to provide assistance for the Seward Resurrection River Flood Mitigation Project and the Matanuska River, AK erosion control project.

The Committee encourages the agency to support the increased demands for project completions dedicated to increasing water storage capacity, improving the efficiency of delivery systems, and conserving water through flood control projects, Hawaii. In particular, the Committee recommends that the agency provide funding to complete design and construction for the following approved watershed projects: Lower Hamakua Ditch Watershed, Upcountry Maui Watershed, Lahaina Watershed, and the Wailuku-Alenaio Watershed. In addition, the Committee recommends providing sufficient staff to complete the planning and design of these projects. The Committee also urges the agency to continue to provide leadership to coordinate water use and conservation activities of agencies of government and the private sector in Hawaii.

The Committee expects the agency to provide funds for continuing work in connection with the Big Creek/Hurricane Creek, Grassy Creek, Moniteau Creek, East Locust Creek, West Fork of Big Creek, East Yellow Creek, McKenzie Creek, Hickory Creek, East Fork of Grand River, Troublesome Creek and the Upper Locust Creek projects, all located in Missouri.

The agency is encouraged to fund completion of construction of the Bayou Bourbeaux Watershed Project in Opelousas, LA.

The Committee urges the agency to complete design and initiate construction of the Upper Tygart Valley Watershed project in West Virginia. In addition, the agency is provided funds to proceed with Phase III of the

Little Whitestick Creek Channel Improvements in Raleigh County, WV. Also, the agency should continue to provide assistance to carry out the Potomac Headwaters Land Treatment Watershed project in West Virginia at no less than the fiscal year 2002 level.

The Committee provides funds for NRCS to provide assistance for bank stabilization and channel improvement work in Mississippi in the Tillatoba Creek Watershed, Yalobusha County; Oaklimeter Creek Watershed; and the Skuna River Watershed.

The Committee provides funds for the completion of Phase II of the Kuhn Bayou (Point Remove) project, Arkansas.

The Committee continues to be aware of flooding in the Devils Lake basin in North Dakota, and notes that the lake has risen more than 25 feet since 1993. The Committee encourages the agency, with the cooperation of the Farm Service Agency, to assist in the locally coordinated flood response and water management activities. NRCS and FSA should continue to utilize conservation programs in providing water holding and storage areas on private land as necessary intermediate measures in watershed management.

The Committee urges NRCS to proceed with construction of Phase II of the watershed flood control project in the vicinity of Truth or Consequences, NM.

The Committee encourages the NRCS to continue assistance for watershed projects in Iowa for which funds were provided in fiscal year 2002 in addition to the following projects: Fox River, Upper Locust, Turkey Creek, Indian Creek, Mill-Picayune Creek, Hacklebarney, and A&T Longbranch.

The Committee continues funding in order to complete the Pocasset River watershed project, Rhode Island.

The Committee provides funds to provide assistance to construct grade control structures in the Piney Creek Watershed, Yazoo County, MS, and to provide assistance for construction of Town Creek Floodwater Retarding Structure #8, Lee County, MS.

The Committee provides funding for the Square Butte project in North Dakota.

WATERSHED REHABILITATION PROGRAM

Appropriations, 2002	$10,000,000
Budget estimate, 2003	.....
Committee recommendation	30,000,000

The Committee recommends a new watershed rehabilitation program account for technical and financial assistance to carry out rehabilitation of structural measures, in accordance with Section 14 of the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act, approved August 4, 1954 (U.S.C. 1001 et seq.), as amended by Section 313 of Public Law 106–472, November 9, 2000 (16 U.S.C. 1012), and by section 2505 of the Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002 (Public Law 107–171).

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

For the watershed rehabilitation program, the Committee recommends $30,000,000. This amount is $20,000,000 more than the fiscal year 2002 level and $30,000,000 more than the budget request.

The Committee directs that funding under this program be provided for rehabilitation of structures determined to be of high priority need in order to protect property and ensure public safety.

RESOURCE CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT

Appropriations, 2002	$48,048,000
Budget estimate, 2003[1]	49,079,000
Committee recommendation	50,000,000

[1] Excludes $2,952,000 requested for employee pension and health benefits.

The Natural Resources Conservation Service has general responsibility under provisions of section 102, title I of the Food and Agriculture Act of 1962, for developing overall work plans for resource conservation and development projects in cooperation with local sponsors; to help develop local programs of land conservation and utilization; to assist local groups and individuals in carrying out such plans and programs; to conduct surveys and investigations relating to the conditions and factors affecting such work on private lands; and to make loans to project sponsors for conservation and development purposes and to individual operators for establishing soil and water conservation practices.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

For resource conservation and development, the Committee recommends an appropriation of $50,000,000. This amount is $1,952,000 more than the 2002 level and $921,000 more than the budget request. The full increase is intended to provide additional support for existing resource conservation and development councils and to allow for consideration of newly authorized areas in states.

The Committee is aware of applications for the establishment of new RC&D areas and encourages the Secretary to give consideration to those requests.

FORESTRY INCENTIVES PROGRAM

Appropriations, 2002	$6,811,000
Budget estimate, 2003	.....
Committee recommendation	.....

The Forestry Incentives Program is authorized by the Cooperative Forest Assistance Act of 1978 (Public Law 95–313), as amended by section 1214, title XII, of the Food, Agriculture, Conservation, and Trade Act of 1990 and the Federal Agriculture Improvement and Reform Act of 1996. Its purpose is to encourage the development, management, and protection of nonindustrial private forest lands. This program is carried out by providing technical assistance and long-term cost-sharing agreements with private landowners.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee does not provide funding for the Forestry Incentive Program. The authorization for this program was repealed by section 8001 of Public Law 107–171. Section 8002 of that Act established the Forest Land Enhancement Program which provides assistance to owners of non-industrial private forest lands in a manner similar to the Forestry Incentives Program. Public Law 107–171 makes available $100,000,000 from funds of the Commodity Credit Corporation during the period 2002 through 2007.

TITLE III—RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS

The Federal Crop Insurance Reform and Department of Agriculture Reorganization Act of 1994 (Public Law 103–354) abolished the Farmers Home Administration, Rural Development Administration, and Rural Electrification Administration and replaced those agencies with the Rural Housing and Community Development Service, (currently, the Rural Housing Service), Rural Business and Cooperative Development Service (currently, the Rural Business-Cooperative Service), and Rural Utilities Service and placed them under the oversight of the Under Secretary for Rural Economic and Community Development, (currently, Rural Development). These agencies deliver a variety of programs through a network of State, district, and county offices.

In the 1930's and 1940's, these agencies were primarily involved in making small loans to farmers; however, today these agencies have a multi-billion dollar assistance program throughout all America providing loans and grants for single-family, multi-family housing, and special housing needs, a variety of community facilities, infrastructure, and business development programs.

OFFICE OF THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Appropriations, 2002	$623,000
Budget estimate, 2003[1]	898,000
Committee recommendation	898,000

[1] Excludes $25,000 requested for employee pension and health benefits.

The Office of the Under Secretary for Rural Development provides direction and coordination in carrying out the laws enacted by the Congress with respect to the Department's rural economic and community development activities. The Office has oversight and management responsibilities for the Rural Housing Service, Rural Business-Cooperative Service, and the Rural Utilities Service.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

For the Office of the Under Secretary for Rural Development, the Committee recommends an appropriation of $898,000. This amount is $275,000 more than the 2002 level and the same as the budget request.

The Committee is aware the Department has previously provided funding for the National Rural Development Partnership (NRDP). The NRDP, and its associated State Rural Development Councils, provide technical support and guidance for rural development at the State and local level. The Committee encourages the Department to continue support for this important organization from within available funds.

The Committee provides the Department $1,000,000 to conduct a capital needs assessment as outlined in the GAO report, GAO–02–397. The Committee expects the Department to document the need for additional affordable housing in rural areas. The Committee also expects the Department to compare the costs associated with the Section 515 program with other Federal programs and incentives serving the same eligible rural population.

The Committee is aware of a proposal for a Rural Economic Area Partnership (REAP) Zone designation for 17 southern Illinois counties. The proposal was drafted by a coalition of regional planning and development organizations in Southern Illinois. The Committee encourages the Department to give the proposal serious review and to provide appropriate funding and technical assistance.

The Committee is aware of and supports the ongoing efforts and activities of the Farm Worker Institute for Education and Leadership Development (FIELD). The Committee encourages the Secretary to work with FIELD through ongoing outreach and technical assistance programs to enhance ongoing research, skill set and workforce development.

RURAL COMMUNITY ADVANCEMENT PROGRAM

Appropriations, 2002	$806,557,000
Budget estimate, 2003	791,499,000
Committee recommendation	867,176,000

The Rural Community Advancement Program [RCAP], authorized by the Federal Agriculture Improvement and Reform Act of 1996 (Public Law 104–127), consolidates funding for the following programs: direct and guaranteed water and waste disposal loans, water and waste disposal grants, emergency community water assistance grants, solid waste management grants, direct and guaranteed community facility loans, community facility grants, direct and guaranteed

business and industry loans, rural business enterprise grants, and rural business opportunity grants. This proposal is in accordance with the provisions set forth in the Federal Agriculture Improvement and Reform Act of 1996, Public Law 104–127. Consolidating funding for these 12 rural development loan and grant programs under RCAP provides greater flexibility to tailor financial assistance to applicant needs.

With the exception of the 10 percent in the ''National office reserve'' account, funding is allocated to rural development State directors for their priority setting on a State-by-State basis. State directors are authorized to transfer not more than 25 percent of the amount in the account that is allocated for the State for the fiscal year to any other account in which amounts are allocated for the State for the fiscal year, with up to 10 percent of funds allowed to be reallocated nationwide.

Community facility loans were created by the Rural Development Act of 1972 to finance a variety of rural community facilities. Loans are made to organizations, including certain Indian tribes and corporations not operated for profit and public and quasi-public agencies, to construct, enlarge, extend, or otherwise improve community facilities providing essential services to rural residents. Such facilities include those providing or supporting overall community development, such as fire and rescue services, health care, transportation, traffic control, and community, social, cultural, and recreational benefits. Loans are made for facilities which primarily serve rural residents of open country and rural towns and villages of not more than 20,000 people. Health care and fire and rescue facilities are the priorities of the program and receive the majority of available funds.

The Community Facility Grant Program authorized in the Federal Agriculture Improvement and Reform Act of 1996 (Public Law 104–127), is used in conjunction with the existing direct and guaranteed loan programs for the development of community facilities, such as hospitals, fire stations, and community centers. Grants are targeted to the lowest income communities. Communities that have lower population and income levels receive a higher cost-share contribution through these grants, to a maximum contribution of 75 percent of the cost of developing the facility.

The Rural Business and Industry Loans Program was created by the Rural Development Act of 1972, and finances a variety of rural industrial development loans. Loans are made for rural industrialization and rural community facilities under Rural Development Act amendments to the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act authorities. Business and industrial loans are made to public, private, or cooperative organizations organized for profit, to certain Indian tribes, or to individuals for the purpose of improving, developing or financing business, industry, and employment or improving the economic and environmental climate in rural areas. Such purposes include financing business and industrial acquisition, construction, enlargement, repair or modernization, financing the purchase and development of land, easements, rights-of-way, buildings, payment of startup costs, and supplying working capital. Industrial development loans may be made in any area that is not within the outer boundary of any city having a population of 50,000 or more and its immediately adjacent urbanized and urbanizing areas with a population density of more than 100 persons per square mile. Special consideration for such loans is given to rural areas and cities having a population of less than 25,000.

Rural business enterprise grants were authorized by the Rural Development Act of 1972. Grants are made to public bodies and nonprofit organizations to facilitate development of small and emerging business enterprises in rural areas, including the acquisition and development of land; the construction of buildings, plants, equipment, access streets and roads, parking areas, and utility extensions; refinancing fees; technical assistance; and startup operating costs and working capital.

Rural business opportunity grants are authorized under section 306(a)(11) of the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act, as amended. Grants may be made, not to exceed $1,500,000 annually, to public bodies and private nonprofit community development corporations or entities. Grants are made to identify and analyze business opportunities that will use local rural economic and human resources; to identify, train, and provide technical assistance to rural entrepreneurs and managers; to establish business support centers; to conduct economic development planning and coordination, and leadership development; and to establish centers for training, technology, and trade that will provide training to rural businesses in the utilization of interactive communications technologies.

The water and waste disposal program is authorized by sections 306, 306A, 309A, 306C, 306D, and 310B of the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act (7 U.S.C. 1921 et seq., as amended). This program makes loans for water and waste development costs. Development loans are made to associations, including corporations operating on a nonprofit basis, municipalities and similar organizations, generally designated as public or quasipublic agencies, that propose projects for the development, storage, treatment, purification, and distribution of domestic water or the collection, treatment, or disposal of waste in rural areas. Such grants may not exceed 75 percent of the development cost of the projects and can supplement other funds borrowed or furnished by applicants to pay development costs.

The solid waste grant program is authorized under section 310B(b) of the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act. Grants are made to public bodies and private nonprofit organizations to provide technical assistance to local and regional governments for the purpose of reducing or eliminating pollution of water resources and for improving the planning and management of solid waste disposal facilities.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

For the Rural Community Advancement Program [RCAP], the Committee recommends $867,176,000. This amount is $60,619,000 more than the fiscal year 2002 level and $75,677,000 more than the budget request.

The following table provides the Committee's recommendations, as compared to the fiscal year 2002 and budget request levels:

RURAL COMMUNITY ADVANCEMENT PROGRAM

[Budget authority in thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year—		Committee recommendation
	2002 appropriation	2003 budget request	
Community:			
Community facility direct loan subsidies	13,545	15,600	15,600
Community facility grants	20,000	17,000	27,000
Economic impact initiative grants	20,000	.....	25,000
High energy costs grants	30,000	.....	30,000
Subtotal, community	83,545	32,600	97,600
Business:			
Business and industry loan subsidies:			
Direct	.....	.....	.....
Guaranteed	27,400	29,085	35,730
Rural business enterprise grants	41,000	44,000	47,032
Rural business opportunity grants	5,100	3,000	4,000
Department of Energy matching grants	3,000	.....	.....
Subtotal, business	76,500	76,085	86,762
Utilities:			
Water and waste disposal loan subsidies: Direct	60,497	92,302	92,302
Water and waste disposal grants	582,515	587,012	587,012
Solid waste management grants	3,500	3,500	3,500
Subtotal, utilities	646,512	682,814	682,814
Total, loan subsidies and grants	806,557	791,499	867,176

Rural Community Advancement Program.—The Committee provides the fiscal year 2002 level of funding for transportation technical assistance.

The Committee directs the Department to continue the Rural Economic Area Partnership [REAP] initiative.

The Committee directs that of the $24,000,000 provided for loans and grants to benefit Federally Recognized Native American Tribes, $250,000 be used to implement an American Indian and Alaska Native passenger transportation development and assistance initiative.

Community facility loans and grants.—The Committee is aware of and encourages the Department to give consideration to applications relating to community facilities for structural and other essential needs of the following: the City of Craig's Marine Industrial Park, AK; City of Park Falls, WI; Town of Sunset, LA; Dillingham Dock, AK; Cave City Agricultural Center, Barren County, KY; Rosebud Sioux Tribe Headquarters Facility, South Dakota; USC Salkehatchie Leadership Center, South Carolina; West Baton Rouge Paris Agriculture Facility, Louisiana; Fort Peck Interpretative Center, Montana; Casey County Agricultural Center, Kentucky; Union and Wallowa Counties Rail Line, Oregon; Mashantucket Pequot Tribe, Connecticut; and the Freewoods Farm, South Carolina.

Economic impact initiative grants.—The Committee includes bill language to provide $25,000,000 for the Rural Community Facilities Grant Program for areas of extreme unemployment or severe economic depression.

High energy cost grants.—The Committee includes bill language to provide $30,000,000 for the Rural Community Advancement Program for communities with extremely high energy costs which is to be administered by the Rural Utilities Service.

Business and Industry Loan Program.—The Committee encourages the Department to give consideration to applications for rural business opportunity grants (RBOG) from the following: The Menomiee Tribal Enterprises, Rural Technical Assistance Program, Iowa; Wisconsin; Missouri Regional Councils; and the Quinebaug-Shetucket Corridor, Connecticut.

Rural business enterprise grants.—The Committee is also aware of and encourages the Department to give consideration to applications for rural business enterprise grants (RBEG) from the following: Agricultural Heritage & Resources, Inc., Wisconsin; The City of Crandon Industrial Park, WI; Louisiana Biobased Technology Development and Commercialization Initiative; Cumberland Valley Milling Cooperative, Kentucky; Value-Added Pork Products, Springfield, KY; Boone-Sang Cooperative Association, Kentucky; Sustainable Woods Cooperative, Wisconsin; Walla Walla Community College, Washington; Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe Buffalo Jerky Processing Plant, South Dakota; Salem County Storage Facililty, New Jersey; Shorebank Enterprise Pacific, Washington; Forest Enterprises Technology Center, Wisconsin; Mission Valley Market, Montana; Grants to Public Broadcasting Systems Programs; Hibbins Technology Business Center, Minnesota; University of Montana Business Incubators; City of Park Hills, MO; South Dakota Public Broadcasting; Business and Technology Extension Program, Oregon; Dairy Value-Added Cheese Manufacturing, Kentucky; Vermont Maple Industry Council; Cape Fox Native Corporation, Alaska; Chesterfield County Industrial Park, South Carolina; Old North State Winegrowers Cooperative Association, North Carolina; and the Power Applications Resource Center at Montana State University-Northern.

The Committee expects the Department to ensure that the system by which applications for rural business enterprise grants are considered does not discriminate against applications which may benefit multiple States.

Water and waste disposal loans and grants.—The Committee is aware of and encourages the Department to consider applications for water and waste disposal loans and grants relating to the following projects: The Chimayo, Bloomfield, Truth or Consequences and Carnuel communities in New Mexico; Tell City Branchville Sewer Line Project, IN; Nashville, AR; Fort Belknap Reservation, MT; Neuse North Carolina Regional Water System; Abbeville County Development Board, South Carolina; South Kona, HI; La Pine County Waste System, Oregon; Connect Peculiar and Raymore Water Systems, Missouri; Lake County Wastewater, Illinois; Port Orford Drinking Water and Sewer District, Oregon; and the Belknap Heights Community Water System, New Hampshire.

The Committee also includes language in the bill to make up to $30,000,000 in water and waste disposal loans and grants available for village safe water for the development of water systems for rural communities and native villages in Alaska. In addition, the Committee is aware of and encourages the Department to consider applications to the national program from small, regional hub villages in Alaska with a populations less than 5,000 which are not able to compete for village safe water funding; $20,000,000 for water and waste systems for the colonias along the United States-Mexico border; and $18,000,000 for water and waste disposal systems for Federally Recognized Native American Tribes. In addition, the Committee makes up to $12,100,000 available for the circuit rider program of which the $1,100,000 increase from fiscal year 2002 shall be provided to those States that have the most water and waste needs including coverage of their existing systems.

The Committee encourages the Department to continue working with the city of Blaine, Washington, on water and infrastructure needs and to use existing funds to help with environmental remediation of Semiahmah.

Water and waste technical assistance training grants.—The Committee encourages the Rural Utilities Service to consider an increase in the grant request from the National Drinking Water of Clearinghouse, for which an increase in this account is provided. The Committee is aware of and encourages the Department to consider applications from the Alaska Village Safe Water Program to provide statewide training in water and waste systems operation and maintenance.

The Committee encourages the Department to consider a pilot program within available funds to offer inspector training and certification program that would include proper well construction, maintenance, sampling, treatment and ensuring the overall safety of private wells in rural areas.

Solid Waste Management Grants.—The Committee is aware of the need for landfill improvements for Point Barrow, Alaska, and urges the Department to give priority consideration for an application for a solid waste management grant.

The Committee expects the Department to consider only those applications judged meritorious when subjected to the established review process.

RURAL DEVELOPMENT SALARIES AND EXPENSES

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year—		Committee recommendation
	2002 appropriation	2003 budget request	
Appropriations	133,722	[1] 145,736	127,502
Transfer from:			
Rural Housing Insurance Fund Loan Program Account	(422,241)	(455,630)	(455,630)
Rural Electrification and Telecommunications Loans Program Account	(36,000)	(38,035)	(38,035)
Rural Telephone Bank Program Account	(3,082)	(3,082)	(3,082)
Rural Local Television Program Account	(2,000)		
Rural Development Loan Fund Program Account	(3,733)	(4,290)	(4,290)
Total, RD salaries and expenses	600,778	646,773	628,539

[1] Excludes $38,603,000 requested for employee pension and health benefits.

These funds are used to administer the loan and grant programs of the Rural Utilities Service, the Rural Housing Service, and the Rural Business-Cooperative Service, including reviewing applications, making and collecting loans and providing technical assistance and guidance to borrowers; and to assist in extending other Federal programs to people in rural areas.

Under credit reform, administrative costs associated with loan programs are appropriated to the program accounts. Appropriations to the salaries and expenses account will be for costs associated with grant programs.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends $628,539,000 for salaries and expenses for the Rural Economic and Community Development Programs. This amount is $27,761,000 more than the fiscal year 2002 level and $18,234,000 less than the budget request.

This amount does not include an increase of $17,065,000 for rental payments to GSA or $169,000 for FECA administrative charges, as requested in the budget.

The Committee expects that none of the funds provided for Rural Development, Salaries and Expenses should be used to enter into or renew a contract for any activity that is best suited as an inherent function of Government, without prior approval from the Committees on Appropriations of the House and Senate. Such activities may include, but are not limited to, any function that affects eligibility determination, disbursement, collection or accounting for Government subsidies provided under any of the direct or guaranteed loan programs of the Rural Development mission area or the Farm Service Agency.

RURAL HOUSING SERVICE

The Rural Housing Service [RHS] was established under Federal Crop Insurance Reform and Department of Agriculture Reorganization Act of 1994, dated October 13, 1994.

The mission of the Service is to improve the quality of life in rural America by assisting rural residents and communities in obtaining adequate and affordable housing and

access to needed community facilities. The goals and objectives of the Service are: (1) facilitate the economic revitalization of rural areas by providing direct and indirect economic benefits to individual borrowers, families, and rural communities; (2) assure that benefits are communicated to all program eligible customers with special outreach efforts to target resources to underserved, impoverished, or economically declining rural areas; (3) lower the cost of programs while retaining the benefits by redesigning more effective programs that work in partnership with State and local governments and the private sector; and (4) leverage the economic benefits through the use of low-cost credit programs, especially guaranteed loans.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends total appropriations of $1,585,266,000 for the Rural Housing Service. This is $110,789,000 more than the 2002 level and $56,749,000 more than the budget request.

The Committee encourages the Department to continue to set-aside of funds within rural housing programs to support self-help housing, home ownership partnerships, housing preservation and State rental assistance, and other related activities that facilitate the development of housing in rural areas.

The following table presents loan and grant program levels recommended by the Committee, as compared to the fiscal year 2002 levels and the 2003 budget request:

LOAN AND GRANT LEVELS

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year—		Committee recommendation
	2002	2003 request	
Rural Housing Insurance Fund Program Account loan levels:			
Single family housing (sec. 502):			
Direct	(1,079,848)	(957,300)	(1,005,162)
Unsubsidized guaranteed	(3,137,969)	(2,750,000)	(2,750,000)
Housing repair (sec. 504)	(32,325)	(35,000)	(35,000)
Multifamily housing guarantees (sec. 538)	(99,771)	(100,000)	.....
Rental housing (sec. 515)	(114,069)	(60,000)	(120,000)
Site loans (sec. 524)	(5,091)	(5,000)	(5,000)
Credit sales of acquired property	(11,778)	(12,000)	(12,000)
Self-help housing land development fund	(5,000)	(5,011)	(5,011)
Total, RHIF	(4,485,851)	(3,924,311)	(3,932,173)
Farm Labor Program:			
Farm labor housing loan level	(28,459)	(36,000)	(36,000)
Farm labor housing grants	17,967	16,968	16,968
Total, Farm Labor Program	(46,426)	(52,968)	(52,968)
Grants and payments:			
Mutual and self-help housing	35,000	34,000	35,000
Rental assistance	701,004	712,000	730,000
Rural housing assistance grants [RHAG]	38,914	42,498	47,498
Total, rural housing grants and payments	774,918	788,498	812,498
Total, RHS loans and grants	(5,307,195)	(4,765,777)	(4,797,639)

RURAL HOUSING INSURANCE FUND PROGRAM ACCOUNT

This fund was established in 1965 (Public Law 89–117) pursuant to section 517 of title V of the Housing Act of 1949, as amended. This fund may be used to insure or guarantee rural housing loans for single-family homes, rental and cooperative housing, and rural housing sites. Rural housing loans are made to construct, improve, alter, repair, or replace dwellings and essential farm service buildings that are modest in size, design, and cost. Rental housing insured loans are made to individuals, corporations, associations, trusts, or partnerships to provide moderate-cost rental housing and related facilities for elderly persons in rural areas. These loans are repayable in not to exceed 30 years. Loan programs are limited to rural areas, which include towns, villages, and other places of not more than 10,000 population, which are not part of an urban area. Loans may also be made in areas with a population in excess of 10,000, but less than 20,000, if the area is not included in a standard metropolitan statistical area and has a serious lack of mortgage credit for low- and moderate-income borrowers.

An increased priority should be placed on long term rehabilitation needs within the existing multi-family housing portfolio including increased equity loan activity and financial and technical assistance support for acquisition of existing projects.

The Committee urges the Department to consider decreasing the guarantee fee in the single family unsubsidized guaranteed program consistent with other Federal housing programs including fees charged for refinancing existing loans.

LOAN SUBSIDY AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES LEVELS

The Federal Credit Reform Act of 1990 established the program account. Appropriations to this account will be used to cover the lifetime subsidy costs associated with the direct loans obligated and loan guarantees committed in 2002, as well as for administrative expenses. The following table presents the loan subsidy levels as compared to the 2002 levels and the 2003 budget request:

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year—		Committee recommendation
	2002 level	2003 request	
Loan subsidies:			
Single family (sec. 502):			
Direct	142,108	185,429	194,700
Unsubsidized guaranteed	40,166	19,800	19,800
Housing repair (sec. 504)	10,386	10,857	10,857
Multifamily housing guarantees (sec. 538)	3,921	4,500	.....
Rental housing (sec. 515)	48,274	27,978	55,956
Site loans (sec. 524)	28	55	55
Credit sales of acquired property	750	934	934
Self-help housing land development fund	254	221	221
Total, loan subsidies	245,887	249,774	282,523
Administrative expenses	422,241	455,630	455,630

RENTAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

Appropriations, 2002	$701,004,000
Budget estimate, 2003	712,000,000
Committee recommendation	730,000,000

The Housing and Community Development Act of 1974 established a rural rental assistance program to be administered through the rural housing loans program. The objective of the program is to reduce rents paid by low-income families living in Rural Housing Service financed rental projects and farm labor housing projects. Under this program, low-income tenants will contribute the higher of: (1) 30 percent of monthly adjusted income; (2) 10 percent of monthly income; or (3) designated housing payments from a welfare agency.

Payments from the fund are made to the project owner for the difference between the tenant's payment and the approved rental rate established for the unit.

The program is administered in tandem with Rural Housing Service section 515 rural rental and cooperative housing programs and the farm labor loan and grant programs. Priority is given to existing projects for units occupied by rent over burdened low-income families and projects experiencing financial difficulties beyond the control of the owner;

any remaining authority will be used for projects receiving new construction commitments under sections 514, 515, or 516 for very low-income families with certain limitations.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

For rural rental assistance payments, the Committee recommends an appropriation of $730,000,000. This amount is $28,996,000 more than the 2002 level and $18,000,000 more than the budget request.

The Committee provides an increase in this account and expects the Department to provide rental assistance for new construction, servicing and debt forgiveness including offering assistance to units that are occupied by tenants that are rent overburdened and projects experiencing financial difficulties beyond the control of the owner.

MUTUAL AND SELF-HELP HOUSING GRANTS

Appropriations, 2002	$35,000,000
Budget estimate, 2003	34,000,000
Committee recommendation	35,000,000

This grant program is authorized by title V of the Housing Act of 1949. Grants are made to local organizations to promote the development of mutual or self-help programs under which groups of usually 6 to 10 families build their own homes by mutually exchanging labor. Funds may be used to pay the cost of construction supervisors who will work with families in the construction of their homes and for administrative expenses of the organizations providing the self-help assistance.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends $35,000,000 for mutual and self-help housing grants. This is the same as the 2002 level and $1,000,000 more than the budget request.

RURAL HOUSING ASSISTANCE GRANTS

Appropriations, 2002	$38,914,000
Budget estimate, 2003	42,498,000
Committee recommendation	47,498,000

This program consolidates funding for rural housing grant programs. This consolidation of housing grant funding provides greater flexibility to tailor financial assistance to applicant needs.

Very low-income housing repair grants.—The Very Low-Income Housing Repair Grants Program is authorized under section 504 of title V of the Housing Act of 1949. The rural housing repair grant program is carried out by making grants to very low-income families to make necessary repairs to their homes in order to make such dwellings safe and sanitary, and remove hazards to the health of the occupants, their families, or the community.

These grants may be made to cover the cost of improvements or additions, such as repairing roofs, providing toilet facilities, providing a convenient and sanitary water supply, supplying screens, repairing or providing structural supports or making similar repairs, additions, or improvements, including all preliminary and installation costs in obtaining central water and sewer service. A grant can be made in combination with a section 504 very low-income housing repair loan.

No assistance can be extended to any one individual in the form of a loan, grant, or combined loans and grants in excess of $27,500, and grant assistance is limited to persons, or families headed by persons who are 62 years of age or older.

Supervisory and technical assistance grants.—Supervisory and technical assistance grants are made to public and private nonprofit organizations for packaging loan applications for housing assistance under sections 502, 504, 514/516, 515, and 533 of the Housing Act of 1949. The assistance is directed to very low-income families in underserved areas where at least 20 percent of the population is below the poverty level and at least 10 percent or more of the population resides in substandard housing. In fiscal year 1994 a Homebuyer Education Program was implemented under this authority. This program provides low-income individuals and families education and counseling on obtaining and/or maintaining occupancy of adequate housing and supervised credit assistance to become successful homeowners.

Compensation for construction defects.—Compensation for construction defects provides funds for grants to eligible section 502 borrowers to correct structural defects, or to pay claims of owners arising from such defects on a newly constructed dwelling purchased with RHS financial assistance. Claims are not paid until provisions under the builder's warranty have been fully pursued. Requests for compensation for construction defects must be made by the owner of the property within 18 months after the date financial assistance was granted.

Rural housing preservation grants.—Rural housing preservation grants (section 522) of the Housing and Urban-Rural Recovery Act of 1983 authorizes the Rural Housing Service to administer a program of home repair directed at low- and very low-income people.

The purpose of the preservation program is to improve the delivery of rehabilitation assistance by employing the expertise of housing organizations at the local level. Eligible applicants will compete on a State-by-State basis for grants funds. These funds may be administered as loans, loan write-downs, or grants to finance home repair. The program will be administered by local grantees.

The Committee is also aware of and encourages the Department to give consideration to applications for rural housing preservation grants from the following. The Campbellsville University of Kentucky Heartland Outreach.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

For the Rural Housing Assistance Grants Program the Committee recommends $47,498,000. This is $8,584,000 more than the 2002 level and $5,000,000 more than the budget request.

The Committee encourages the Secretary to administer the Demonstration Housing Grants for Agriculture Processing Workers through non-profits community based organizations, including cooperatives, and allow grant funding up to 75 percent total development costs for each project awarded. The Department should also require on-site tenant services in the selection criteria. The Committee provided funding for this purpose in fiscal year 2001 and requests that the Department make necessary changes in any notice for available funds from lessons learned.

The following table compares the grant program levels recommended by the Committee to the fiscal year 2002 levels and the budget request:

RURAL HOUSING ASSISTANCE GRANTS

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year—		Committee recommendation
	2002 level	2003 request	
Very low-income housing repair grants	29,934	31,500	31,500
Supervisory and technical assistance	998	998	998
Rural housing preservation grants	7,982	10,000	10,000
Demonstration housing grants for agriculture processing workers			5,000
Total	38,914	42,498	47,498

FARM LABOR PROGRAM ACCOUNT

[In thousands of dollars]

	Loan level	Subsidy level	Grants
Appropriations, 2002	(28,459)	13,464	17,967
Budget estimate, 2003	(36,000)	17,647	16,968
Committee recommendation	(36,000)	17,647	16,968

The direct farm labor housing loan program is authorized under section 514 and the rural housing for domestic farm labor housing grant program is authorized under section 516 of the Housing Act of 1949, as amended. The loans, grants, and contracts are made to public and private nonprofit organizations for low-rent housing and related facilities for domestic farm labor. Grant assistance may not exceed 90 percent of the cost of a project. Loans and grants may be used for construction of new structures, site acquisition and development, rehabilitation of existing structures, and purchase of furnishings and equipment for dwellings, dining halls, community rooms, and infirmaries.

Under credit reform, administrative costs associated with loan programs are appropriated to the program accounts. Appropriations to the salaries and expenses account will be for costs associated with grant programs.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

For the cost of direct farm labor housing loans and grants, the Committee recommends $34,615,000. This is $3,184,000 more than the 2002 level and the same as the budget request.

RURAL BUSINESS-COOPERATIVE SERVICE

The Rural Business-Cooperative Service [RBS] was established by Public Law 103–354, Federal Crop Insurance Reform and Department of Agriculture Reorganization Act of 1994, dated October 13, 1994. Its programs were previously administered by the Rural Development Administration, the Rural Electrification Administration, and the Agricultural Cooperative Service.

The mission of the Rural Business-Cooperative Service is to enhance the quality of life for all rural residents by assisting new and existing cooperatives and other businesses through partnership with rural communities. The goals and objectives are to: (1) promote a stable business environment in rural America through financial assistance, sound business planning, technical assistance, appropriate research, education, and information; (2) support environmentally sensitive economic growth that meets the needs of the entire community; and (3) assure that the

Service benefits are available to all segments of the rural community, with emphasis on those most in need.

RURAL DEVELOPMENT LOAN FUND PROGRAM ACCOUNT

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year—		Committee recommendation
	2002 level	2003 request	
Estimated loan level	(38,171)	(40,000)	(40,000)
Direct loan subsidy	16,494	19,304	19,304
Administrative expenses	3,733	4,290	4,290

The rural development (intermediary relending) loan program was originally authorized by the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964 (Public Law 88–452). The making of rural development loans by the Department of Agriculture was reauthorized by Public Law 99–425, the Human Services Reauthorization Act of 1986.

Loans are made to intermediary borrowers (this is, small investment groups) who in turn will reloan the funds to rural businesses, community development corporations, private nonprofit organizations, public agencies, et cetera, for the purpose of improving business, industry, community facilities, and employment opportunities and diversification of the economy in rural areas.

The Federal Credit Reform Act of 1990 established the program account. Appropriations to this account will be used to cover the lifetime subsidy costs associated with the direct loans obligated in 2003, as well as for administrative expenses.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

For rural development (intermediary relending) loans, the Committee recommends a total loan level of $40,000,000. This is $1,829,000 more than the 2002 loan level and the same as the budget request.

The Committee encourages the agency to consider the following for intermediary relending loans: The Menominee Tribal Enterprises, Wisconsin; Impact Seven, Inc., Wisconsin; Northern Economic Initiatives Corporation, Michigan; Southern Financial Partners, Arkansas; and the Southwestern Pennsylvania Progress Fund.

RURAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT LOANS PROGRAM ACCOUNT

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year—		Committee recommendation
	2002 level	2003 request	
Estimated loan level	(14,966)	(14,967)	(14,967)
Direct loan subsidy [1]	3,616	3,197	3,197

[1] Offset by a rescission from interest on the cushion of credit payments as authorized by section 313 of the Rural Electrification Act of 1936.

The rural economic development loans program was established by the Reconciliation Act of December 1987 (Public Law 100–203), which amended the Rural Electrification Act of 1936, by establishing a new section 313. This section of the Rural Electrification Act (7 U.S.C. 901) established a cushion of credits payment program and created the rural economic development subaccount. The Administrator of RUS is authorized under the act to utilize funds in this program to provide zero interest loans to electric and telecommunications borrowers for the purpose of promoting rural economic development and job creation projects, including funding for feasibility studies, startup costs, and other reasonable expenses for the purpose of fostering rural economic development.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends a direct loan subsidy appropriation for rural economic development loans of $3,197,000. This amount is $419,000 less than the 2002 level and the same as the budget request. As proposed in the budget, the $3,197,000 provided is derived by transfer from interest on the cushion of credit payments.

RURAL COOPERATIVE DEVELOPMENT GRANTS

Appropriations, 2002	$7,750,000
Budget estimate, 2003	9,000,000
Committee recommendation	9,000,000

Rural cooperative development grants are authorized under section 310B(e) of the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act, as amended. Grants are made to fund the establishment and operation centers for rural cooperative development with their primary purpose being the improvement of economic conditions in rural areas. Grants may be made to nonprofit institutions or institutions of higher education. Grants may be used to pay up to 75 percent of the cost of the project and associated administrative costs. The applicant must contribute at least 25 percent from non-Federal sources, except 1994 institutions, which only need to provide 5 percent. Grants are competitive and are awarded based on specific selection criteria.

Cooperative research agreements are authorized by 7 U.S.C. 2204b. The funds are used for cooperative research agreements, primarily with colleges and universities, on critical operational, organizational, and structural issues facing cooperatives.

Cooperative agreements are authorized under 7 U.S.C. 2201 to any qualified State departments of agriculture, university, and other State entity to conduct research that will strengthen and enhance the operations of agricultural marketing cooperatives in rural areas.

The Appropriate Technology Transfer for Rural Areas (ATTRA) program was first authorized by the Food Security Act of 1985. The program provides information and technical assistance to agricultural producers to adopt sustainable agricultural practices that are environmentally friendly and lower production costs.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends $9,000,000 for rural cooperative development grants. This is $1,250,000 more than the 2002 level and the same as the budget request.

The Committee is aware of and encourages the Department to consider the following applications for cooperative development grants: the Alaska Network Systems for Internet Facilities Mission Valley, Montana; Montana State University-Northern Cooperative Development Center; Mississippi Association of Cooperatives; and a rural cooperative located in Elko, Pershing, and Humboldt Counties, Nevada.

Of the funds provided, $2,500,000 is provided for the Appropriate Technology Transfer for Rural Areas program through a cooperative agreement with the National Center for Appropriate Technology.

The Committee has included language in the bill that not more than $1,500,000 shall be made available to cooperatives or associations of cooperatives whose primary focus is to provide assistance to small, minority producers.

RURAL EMPOWERMENT ZONES AND ENTERPRISE COMMUNITIES GRANTS

Appropriations, 2002	$14,967,000
Budget estimate, 2003	.....
Committee recommendation	14,967,000

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends $14,967,000 for Rural Empowerment Zones and Enterprise Communities Grants. This amount is the same as the 2002 level and $14,967,000 more than the budget request.

RURAL UTILITIES SERVICE

The Rural Utilities Service [RUS] was established under the Federal Crop Insurance Reform and Department of Agriculture Reorganization Act of 1994 (Public Law 103–354), October 13, 1994. RUS administers the electric and telephone programs of the former Rural Electrification Administration and the water and waste programs of the former Rural Development Administration.

The mission of the RUS is to serve a leading role in improving the quality of life in rural America by administering its electric, telecommunications, and water and waste programs in a service oriented, forward looking, and financially responsible manner. All three programs have the common goal of modernizing and revitalizing rural communities. RUS provides funding and support service for utilities serving rural areas. The public-private partnerships established by RUS and local utilities assist rural communities in modernizing local infrastructure. RUS programs are also characterized by the substantial amount of private investment which is leveraged by the public funds invested into infrastructure and technology, resulting in the creation of new sources of employment.

RURAL ELECTRIFICATION AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS LOANS PROGRAM ACCOUNT

The Rural Electrification Act of 1936 (7 U.S.C. 901 et seq.) provides the statutory authority for the electric and telecommunications programs.

The Federal Credit Reform Act of 1990 established the program account. An appropriation to this account will be used to cover the lifetime subsidy costs associated with the direct loans obligated and loan guarantees committed in 2003, as well as for administrative expenses.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The following table reflects the Committee's recommendation for the ''Rural electrification and telecommunications loans program'' account, the loan subsidy and administrative expenses, as compared to the fiscal year 2002 and budget request levels:

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year—		Committee recommendation
	2002 level	2003 request	
Loan authorizations:			
Electric:			
Direct, 5 percent	(121,107)	(121,103)	(121,103)
Direct, Muni	(500,000)	(100,000)	(100,000)
Direct, FFB	(2,600,000)	(1,600,000)	(2,600,000)
Direct, Treasury rate	(750,000)	(700,000)	(1,150,000)
Guaranteed	(100,000)	(100,000)	(100,000)
Guaranteed, Underwriting	.....	.....	(1,000,000)

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year— 2002 level	Fiscal year— 2003 request	Committee recommendation
Subtotal	(4,071,107)	(2,621,103)	(5,071,103)
Telecommunications:			
Direct, 5 percent	(74,827)	(75,029)	(75,029)
Direct, Treasury rate	(300,000)	(300,000)	(300,000)
Direct, FFB	(120,000)	(120,000)	(120,000)
Subtotal	(494,827)	(495,029)	(495,029)
Total, loan authorizations	(4,565,934)	(3,116,132)	(5,566,132)
Loan Subsidies:			
Electric:			
Direct, 5 percent	3,609	6,915	6,915
Direct, Muni [1]	.....	4,030	4,030
Direct, FFB [2]	.....	.....	.....
Direct, Treasury rate [2]	.....	.....	.....
Guaranteed	80	80	80
Guaranteed, Underwriting [3]	.....	.....	.....
Subtotal	3,689	11,025	11,025
Telecommunications:			
Direct, 5 percent	1,736	1,283	1,283
Direct, Treasury rate	300	150	150
Direct, FFB [2]	.....	.....	.....
Subtotal	2,036	1,433	1,433
Total, loan subsidies	5,725	12,458	12,458
Administrative expenses	36,000	38,035	38,035
Total, Rural Electrification and Telecommunications Loans Programs Account	41,725	50,493	50,493
(Loan authorization)	(4,565,934)	(3,116,132)	(5,566,132)

[1] Negative subsidy rate for fiscal year 2002 is calculated for this program.
[2] Negative subsidy rates for fiscal years 2002 and 2003 are calculated for these programs.
[3] Negative subsidy rate for fiscal year 2003 is calculated for this program.

RURAL TELEPHONE BANK PROGRAM ACCOUNT

[In thousands of dollars]

	Loan level	Direct loan subsidy	Administrative expenses
Appropriations, 2002	(174,615)	3,737	3,082
Budget estimate, 2003	.....	.....	3,082
Committee recommendation	(174,615)	2,410	3,082

The Rural Telephone Bank [RTB] is required by law to begin privatization (repurchase of federally owned stock) in fiscal year 1996. RTB borrowers are able to borrow at private market rates and no longer require Federal assistance.

The Rural Telephone Bank is managed by a 13-member board of directors. The Administrator of RUS serves as Governor of the Bank until conversion to private ownership, control, and operation. This will take place when 51 percent of the class A stock issued to the United States and outstanding at any time after September 30, 1996, has been fully redeemed and retired. Activities of the Bank are carried out by RUS employees and the Office of the General Counsel of the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

The Federal Credit Reform Act of 1990 established the program account. Appropriations to this account will be used to cover the lifetime subsidy costs associated with the direct loans obligated in 2003, as well as for administrative expenses.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends $2,410,000 which supports a loan level of $174,615,000. This amount is $1,327,000 less than the 2002 level and $2,410,000 more than the budget request.

DISTANCE LEARNING AND TELEMEDICINE PROGRAM

LOANS AND GRANTS

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year— 2002 level	Fiscal year— 2003 request	Committee recommendation
Distance learning and telemedicine direct loan	(300,000)	(50,000)	(50,000)
Broadband telecommunications direct loans	(80,000)	(79,535)	(79,535)
Direct loan subsidy [1]	.....	4,104	4,104
Grants	49,441	26,945	47,837
Total Budget Authority	49,441	31,049	51,941

[1] Negative subsidy rate for fiscal year 2002 is calculated for this program.

The Distance Learning and Telemedicine Program is authorized by the Food, Agriculture, Conservation and Trade Act of 1990 (104 Stat. 4017, 7 U.S.C. 950aaa et seq.), as amended by the Federal Agriculture Improvement and Reform Act of 1996. This program provides incentives to improve the quality of phone services, to provide access to advanced telecommunications services and computer networks, and to improve rural opportunities.

This program provides the facilities and equipment to link rural education and medical facilities with more urban centers and other facilities providing rural residents access to better health care through technology and increasing educational opportunities for rural students. These funds are available for loans and grants.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

For the Distance Learning and Telemedicine Program, the Committee recommends $51,941,000. This amount is $2,500,000 more than the 2002 level and $20,892,000 more than the budget request.

The Committee is aware that public television stations are facing a deadline of May, 2003 to meet the Federal Communications Commission's mandate to broadcast digital television signals and understands the difficulty that many stations will incur in meeting that deadline. Of the funds provided for Distance Learning and Telemedicine, the Committee has provided $15,000,000 in grants for pubic broadcasting systems to meet this goal.

In addition, of the funds provided, $10,000,000 in grants shall be made available to support broadband transmission and local dial-up Internet services for rural areas. The Department should continue to provide financial support in addition to the Distance Learning and Telemedicine grant and loan accounts.

The Committee is aware of and encourages the Department to give consideration to the following applications for grants and loans: The Lakeshore Technical College, Wisconsin; Alaska Federal Health Care Access Network; South Dakota Community Healthcare Association's Integrated Management Information System; Kentucky Telehealth Network; Maui Community College Sky Bridge Interactive Television Network, Hawaii; Farm Resource Center, Illinois; Montana Agriculture Knowledge Network; Lane County, OR; Fresno Community Medical Centers, California; City of Jackson, TN; Troy State Alabama Technology Network; Huntington College, Alabama; and the Educational Services District 105, Washington.

The Committee encourages the Department to fund a demonstration project to build upon existing resources and to further the use of advanced telecommunications by rural communities.

TITLE IV—DOMESTIC FOOD PROGRAMS

OFFICE OF THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR FOOD, NUTRITION AND CONSUMER SERVICES

Appropriations, 2002	$587,000
Budget estimate, 2003 [1]	774,000
Committee recommendation	774,000

[1] Excludes $23,000 requested for employee pension and health benefits.

The Office of the Under Secretary for Food, Nutrition and Consumer Services provides direction and coordination in carrying out the laws enacted by the Congress with respect to the Department's food and consumer activities. The Office has oversight and management responsibilities for the Food and Nutrition Service.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

For the Office of the Under Secretary for Food, Nutrition and Consumer Services, the Committee recommends an appropriation of $774,000. This amount is $187,000 more than the 2002 level and the same as the budget request.

The Committee remains aware of innovative work in Wisconsin and Iowa making milk available through school vending machines as an alternative to other beverages. In 2002, the Under Secretary was directed to examine the merits of these experiments and their potential to improve child health and nutrition. Based upon that information, the Under Secretary is now directed to expand these efforts as pilot programs in these States.

The Committee is aware of the benefits of programs such as the WIC and Senior Farmers' Market Nutrition Programs, which improve nutrition among low-income mothers, children and senior citizens by giving them access to locally grown fresh fruits and vegetables. The Committee also recognizes the benefits these and all farmers' markets provide for local farmers. Therefore, the Committee directs the Under Secretary to work with the Under Secretary for Marketing and Regulatory Programs to study the potential for a broad Farmers' Market Program within the Agricultural Marketing Service, which would encompass the WIC Farmers' Market Nutrition Program, the Senior Farmers' Market Nutrition Program, and the recently authorized Farmers' Market Promotion Program. The Committee requests a report on the potential of such a program, including cost estimates, by March 1, 2003.

The Committee is alarmed at the level of obesity in this country, and the health-related problems this causes. It has been recently reported that over 300,000 Americans die each year from obesity-related causes, and the economic costs of these illnesses is significant. The FNS mission area is directed to help Americans follow the Dietary Guidelines, including guidelines urging Americans to ''aim for a healthy weight'' and ''be physically active.'' The Committee is pleased that FNS is currently planning specific program directions and activities for ''Breaking the Barriers: Practical Approaches to Improve Americans' Eating Behaviors,'' an initiative that will focus on changing Americans' eating behaviors and exercise patterns, and encourages FNS to continue these activities.

Further, the Committee is aware that the administration is developing its Healthier U.S. Initative, promoting nutritious diets, physical activity, preventative screenings, and healthy lifestyles as means to combat increasing obesity and diabetes rates, particularly among children. The Committee is encouraged by this approach, and believes that a media component, including in-school educational networks, would be an effective part of this initiative.

FOOD AND NUTRITION SERVICE

The Food and Nutrition Service represents an organizational effort to eliminate hunger and malnutrition in this country. Nutrition assistance programs provide access to a nutritionally adequate diet for families and persons with low incomes and encourage better eating patterns among the Nation's children. These programs include:

Child Nutrition Programs.—The National School Lunch and School Breakfast, Summer Food Service, and Child and Adult Care Food programs provide funding to the States, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and Guam for use in serving nutritious lunches and breakfasts to children attending schools of high school grades and under, to children of preschool age in child care centers, and to children in other institutions in order to improve the health and well-being of the Nation's children, and broaden the markets for agricultural food commodities. Through the Special Milk Program, assistance is provided to the States for making reimbursement payments to eligible schools and child care institutions which institute or expand milk service in order to increase the consumption of fluid milk by children. Funds for this program are provided by direct appropriation and transfer from section 32.

Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children [WIC].—This program safeguards the health of pregnant, post partum, and breast-feeding women, infants, and children up to age 5 who are at nutritional risk because of inadequate nutrition and income by providing supplemental foods. The delivery of supplemental foods may be done through health clinics, vouchers redeemable at retail food stores, or other approved methods which a cooperating State health agency may select. Funds for this program are provided by direct appropriation.

Food Stamp Program.—This program seeks to improve nutritional standards of needy persons and families. Assistance is provided to eligible households to enable them to obtain a better diet by increasing their food purchasing capability, usually by furnishing benefits in the form of electronic access to funds. The program also includes Nutrition Assistance to Puerto Rico. The Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002 (Public Law 107–171) authorizes block grants for Nutrition Assistance to Puerto Rico and American Samoa, which provide broad flexibility in establishing nutrition assistance programs specifically tailored to the needs of their low-income households.

The program also includes the Food Distribution Program on Indian Reservations which provides nutritious agricultural commodities to low-income persons living on or near Indian reservations who choose not to participate in the Food Stamp Program.

The Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002, Public Law 107–171, enacted May 13, 2002, provides that $140,000,000 from funds appropriated in the Food Stamp account be used to purchase commodities for The Emergency Food Assistance Program.

Commodity Assistance Program [CAP].—This program provides funding for the Commodity Supplemental Food Program [CSFP], and administrative expenses for The Emergency Food Assistance Program [TEFAP].

CSFP provides supplemental foods to infants and children up to age 6, and to pregnant, post partum, and breast-feeding women with low incomes, and who reside in approved project areas. In addition, this program operates commodity distribution projects directed at low-income elderly persons.

TEFAP provides commodities and grant funds to State agencies to assist in the cost of storage and distribution of donated commodities. The Soup Kitchen/Food Bank Program was absorbed into TEFAP under the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996 (Public Law 104–193), by an amendment to section 201A of the Emergency Food Assistance Act.

Food Donations Programs.—Nutritious agricultural commodities are provided to residents of the Federated States of Micronesia and the Marshall Islands. Cash assistance is provided to distributing agencies to assist them in meeting administrative expenses incurred. It also provides funding for use in non-Presidentially declared disasters, and for FNS' administrative costs in connection with relief for all disasters. Funds for this program are provided by direct appropriation.

Food Program Administration.—Most salaries and Federal operating expenses of the Food and Nutrition Service are funded from this account. Also included is the Center for Nutrition Policy and Promotion [CNPP] which oversees improvements in and revisions to the food and guidance systems, and serves as the focal point for advancing and coordinating nutrition promotion and education policy to improve the health of all Americans. As of September 30, 2001, there were 1,504 full-time permanent and 72 part-time and temporary employees in the agency. FNS's headquarters staff, which is located in Alexandria, VA, totals 555, and 1,021 FNS employees are located in the field. There are 7 regional offices employing 637 employees, and the balance of the agency is located in 4 food stamp compliance offices, 1 computer support center in Minneapolis, MN, 1 administrative review office, and 69 field offices. Funds for this program are provided by direct appropriation.

CHILD NUTRITION PROGRAMS

[In thousands of dollars]

	Appropriation	Section 32 transfers	Total
Appropriations, 2002	4,914,788	5,172,458	10,087,246
Budget estimate, 2003 [1]	5,382,179	5,193,990	10,576,169
Committee recommendation	5,834,506	4,745,663	10,580,169

[1] Excludes $553,000 requested for employee pension and health benefits.

The Child Nutrition Programs, authorized by the Richard B. Russell National School Lunch Act and the Child Nutrition Act of 1966, provide Federal assistance to State agencies in the form of cash and commodities for use in preparing and serving nutritious meals to children while they are attending school, residing in service institutions, or participating in other organized activities away from home. The purpose of these programs is to help maintain the health and proper physical development of America's children. Milk is provided to children either free or at a low cost, depending on their family income level. FNS provides cash subsidies to States administering the programs and directly administers the program in the States which choose not to do so. Grants are also made for nutritional training and surveys and for State administrative expenses. Under current law, most of these payments are made on the basis of reimbursement rates established by law and applied to lunches and breakfasts actually served by the States. The reimbursement rates are adjusted annually to reflect changes in the Consumer Price Index for food away from home.

The William F. Goodling Child Nutrition Reauthorization Act of 1998, Public Law 105–336, contains a number of child nutrition provisions. These include:

Summer Food Service Program [SFSP].—Reauthorizes the program through 2003 and relaxes the site limitations for private nonprofit sponsors in SFSP.

Child and Adult Care Food Program [CACFP].—Permanently authorizes payments for snacks provided to children through age 18 in after-school programs, and provides funds for demonstration projects to expand services to homeless children and family day care homes in low-income areas. On July 1, 1999, the Homeless Child Nutrition Program and the Homeless Summer Food Service Program was transferred into the CACFP.

National School Lunch Program [NSLP].—(1) Significantly expands reimbursement for snacks for children up to age 18 in after-school care programs; (2) provides for free snacks in needy areas; and (3) requires participating schools to obtain a food safety inspection conducted by a State or local agency.

A description of Child Nutrition Programs follows:

1. *Cash payments to States.*—The programs are operated under an agreement entered into by the State agencies and the Department. Funds are made available under letters of credit to State agencies for use in reimbursing participating schools and other institutions. Sponsors apply to the State agencies, and if approved, are reimbursed on a per-meal basis in accordance with the terms of their agreements and rates prescribed by law. The reimbursement rates are adjusted annually to reflect changes in the Consumer Price Index for food away from home.

(a) School Lunch Program.—Assistance is provided to the States for the service of lunches to all school children, regardless of family income. States must match some of the Federal cash grant. In fiscal year 2003, the School Lunch Program will provide assistance for serving an estimated 4.8 billion school lunches including 2.0 billion for children from upper-income families and 2.8 billion for children from lower and low-income families. An estimated 28.4 million children are expected to participate in the program daily during the school year.

(b) Special assistance for free and reduced-price lunches.—Additional assistance is provided to the States for serving lunches free or at a reduced price to needy children. In fiscal year 2003, under current law, the program will provide assistance for about 2.8 billion lunches, of which 2.4 billion will be served free of charge and 0.4 billion at reduced price. About 17 million needy children will participate in the program on an average schoolday during the year.

(c) School Breakfast Program.—Federal reimbursement to the States is based on the number of breakfasts served free, at a reduced price, or at the general rate for those served to nonneedy children. Certain schools are designated in severe need because, in the second preceding year, they served at least 40 percent of their lunches at free or reduced prices and because the regular breakfast reimbursement is insufficient to cover cost. These schools receive higher rates of reimbursement in both the free and reduced-price categories. In fiscal year 2003, the program will serve an estimated 1.4 billion breakfasts to a daily average of 8.3 million children.

(d) State administrative expenses.—The funds may be used for State employee salaries, benefits, support services, and office equipment. Public Law 95–627 made the State administrative expenses grant equal to 1.5 percent of certain Federal payments in the second previous year. In fiscal year 2003, $133,583,000 will be allocated among the States to fund ongoing State administrative expenses and to improve the management of various nutrition programs.

(e) Summer Food Service Program.—Meals served free to children in low-income neighborhoods during the summer months are supported on a performance basis by Federal cash subsidies to State agencies. Funds are also provided for related State and local administrative expenses. During the summer of 2003, approximately 153.3 million meals will be served.

(f) Child and Adult Care Food Program.—Preschool children receive year-round food assistance in nonprofit child care centers and family and group day care homes under this program. Public Law 97–35 permits profitmaking child care centers receiving compensation under title XX of the Social Security Act to participate in the program if 25 percent of the children served are title XX participants. Certain adult day care centers are also eligible for participation in this program, providing subsidized meals to nonimpaired individuals age 60 years or older. The Child and Adult Care Food Program reimburses State agencies at varying rates for breakfasts, lunches, suppers, and meal supplements and for program-related State audit expenses. In fiscal year 2003, approximately 1.8 billion meals will be served.

2. *Commodity procurement.*—Commodities are purchased for distribution to the school lunch, child care food, and summer food service programs. The minimum commodity support rate for all school lunch and child care center lunches and suppers served is mandated by law and adjusted annually on July 1 to reflect changes in the producer price index for food used in schools and institutions. The commodities purchased with these funds are supplemented by commodities purchased with section 32 funds.

3. *Nutrition studies and education.*—The National Food Service Management Institute provides instruction for educators and school food service personnel in nutrition and food service management.

4. *Special milk.*—In fiscal year 2003, approximately 116.1 million half-pints will be served in the Special Milk Program. These include about 111.2 million half-pints served to children whose family income is above 130 percent of poverty. During fiscal year 2003, the average full cost reimbursement for milk served to needy children is expected to be 18.1 cents for each half-pint. Milk served to nonneedy children is expected to be reimbursed at 14.0 cents for each half-pint.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

For the child nutrition programs, the Committee recommends an appropriation of $5,834,506,000, plus transfers from section 32 of $4,745,663,000, for a total program of $10,580,169,000. This amount is $492,923,000 more than the 2002 level and $4,000,000 more than the budget request.

The Committee's recommendation provides for the following annual rates for the child nutrition programs.

TOTAL OBLIGATIONAL AUTHORITY

[In thousands of dollars]

Child nutrition programs [1]	2002 estimate	2003 budget	Committee recommendation
School Lunch Program	5,842,358	6,074,648	6,074,648
School Breakfast Program	1,574,654	1,660,870	1,660,870
State administrative expenses	126,853	133,583	133,583
Summer Food Service Program	311,897	334,686	334,686
Child and Adult Care Food Program	1,799,735	1,904,494	1,904,494
Special Milk Program	16,891	16,449	16,449
Commodity procurement, processing, and computer support	398,362	435,334	435,334
Coordinated review system	4,507	5,080	5,080
Team nutrition	9,991	10,025	10,025
Food safety education	1,998	1,000	1,000
School Breakfast Grant Startup Program	500	.....	3,300
Common Roots Program	.....	.....	200
Child Nutrition Archive Resource Center	.....	.....	500

[1] Includes studies and evaluations.

The Committee provides $10,025,000 for TEAM nutrition. Included in this amount is $4,000,000 for food service training grants to States; $1,600,000 for technical assistance materials; $800,000 for National Food Service Management Institute cooperative agreements; $400,000 for print and electronic food service resource systems; and $3,225,000 for other activities.

Of the amount provided, no more than $3,195,000 is available for studies and evaluations. Of these funds, no more than $500,000 may be transferred to the Economic Research Service if determined by the Secretary. The Committee expects to be notified each time that such a transfer of funds occurs, including the amount of the transfer, and a summary of the study for which the transfer was deemed necessary. The Committee also requests a report within 60 days of the enactment of this Act summarizing all studies and evaluations planned by FNS for fiscal year 2003.

The Committee expects FNS to utilize the National Food Service Management Institute to carry out the food safety education program.

The Committee is aware of a survey taken in Wisconsin studying the effects of the School Breakfast Program startup grants. In schools that have received a startup grant, approximately 66 percent of teachers indicated they have observed positive benefits of instituting a school breakfast program. Benefits included ''increased learning readiness,'' ''increased socialization,'' and ''improved student behavior.'' Therefore, the Committee provides $3,300,000 to continue the School Breakfast Startup Grant Program in order to help cover appropriate costs associated with the program and to expand the availability of school breakfasts for children. Of these funds, no less than $1,000,000 is to be directed to the State of Wisconsin, up to $175,000 of which shall be available for administrative costs related to program outreach and expansion. The balance of funds is to be directed to no less than five States that have had a significantly lower percentage of participation in the School Breakfast Program than the national average over the past 3 years.

The Committee provides $200,000 to Food Works of Vermont for the Common Roots program. This program integrates school gardens into the curriculum in order to encourage students to learn about and appreciate our agrarian and cultural heritage, and to provide interesting, hands-on instruction in a variety of classes including math, biology, science and social studies. The program also coordinates with other programs that are offered as a way to increase community involvement in the free summer lunch program and integrate fresh foods into the lunches served through this program.

The Committee provides $500,000, available for 2 years, to establish a Child Nutrition Archive Resource Center at the National Food Service Management Institute.

The Committee continues a general provision in the bill to expand the number of low-income children in child care centers that receive nutritious meals through the Child and Adult Care Food Program. This language

eliminates the outdated requirement that eligible children receive Title 20 funds in order to receive the CACFP meal subsidy. This would allow proprietary centers to participate in CACFP if at least 25 percent of the children they serve are eligible for a free or reduced price meal.

The Committee also encourages States to conduct outreach to recruit new providers into the CACFP program through the 25 percent free or reduced price meal eligibility criteria option. The Committee recognizes the value that pooling has played in increasing participation in the CACFP program. Under current law, which provides two options of participation, States are encouraged to use this flexibility to maximize participation until the 25 percent free or reduced-price meal eligibility criteria is made permanent.

The Committee believes that while there are many beneficial programs to feed low-income children throughout the school year, such as the National School Lunch Program and the School Breakfast Program, there are significantly fewer opportunities for low-income children to receive balanced meals during the summer months. One such opportunity exists as part of the Federal Summer Food Service Program (SFSP). This program provides free, nutritious meals and snacks to help children in low-income areas receive the nutrition they need throughout the summer months. The benefits of SFSP are multiple: not only does SFSP provide children with a healthy meal, many of the approved SFSP sponsors include school districts, local government agencies, or camps that provide programming for recreational and educational opportunities that foster learning throughout the summer months while parents are working. However, SFSP is currently underutilized. According to a recent report, for every 100 children who receive a free or reduced-price lunch during the regular school year, only 21.1 children receive meals during the summer.

The Committee is aware that in 2000, a pilot program was introduced that allowed 13 states to improve their use of SFSP by simplifying cost accounting requirements for some sponsors, reducing paperwork, and allowing for a modestly higher reimbursement for meals and snacks provided under SFSP. In these pilot states, SFSP participation increased by 8.9 percent between July 2000 and July 2001. The Committee believes it would be beneficial to expand this pilot program to all 50 States and recommends that this program be considered during the Child Nutrition Act reauthorization in 2003.

SPECIAL SUPPLEMENTAL NUTRITION PROGRAM FOR WOMEN, INFANTS, AND CHILDREN [WIC]

Appropriations, 2002[1]	$4,348,000,000
Budget estimate, 2003	4,751,000,000
Committee recommendation	4,751,000,000

[1] Excludes $39,000,000 in emergency supplemental appropriations provided by Public Law 107–117.

The special supplemental nutrition program for women, infants, and children [WIC] is authorized by section 17 of the Child Nutrition Act of 1966. Its purpose is to safeguard the health of pregnant, breast-feeding and post partum women and infants, and children up to age 5 who are at nutritional risk because of inadequate nutrition and inadequate income. The budget estimate assumes an average monthly participation of 7.8 million participants at an average food cost of $35.86 per person per month in fiscal year 2003.

The WIC program food packages are designed to provide foods which studies have demonstrated are lacking in the diets of the WIC program target population. The authorized supplemental foods are iron-fortified breakfast cereal, fruit or vegetable juice which contains vitamin C, dry beans, peas, and peanut butter.

There are three general types of delivery systems for WIC foods: (1) retail purchase in which participants obtain supplemental foods through retail stores; (2) home delivery systems in which food is delivered to the participant's home; and (3) direct distribution systems in which participants pick up food from a distribution outlet. The food is free of charge to all participants.

The William F. Goodling Child Nutrition Reauthorization Act of 1998, Public Law 105–336, reauthorizes the program through 2003 and adds several provisions to the program. For example, the Act requires that an individual seeking certification or recertification in the program must provide documentation of family income. In addition, the Act permits State agencies to award infant formula rebate contracts to the bidder offering the lowest net wholesale price, unless the State agency demonstrates to the satisfaction of the Secretary that the weighted average retail price for different brands of formula in that State does not vary by more than 5 percent.

Public Law 105–336 also includes many provisions to improve retailer integrity and help to prevent fraud, waste and abuse in the program.

The WIC Farmers' Market Nutrition Program [FMNP] is also funded from the WIC appropriation, and in fiscal year 2002 will receive Commodity Credit Corporation funds as authorized by the Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002. FMNP is designed to accomplish two major goals: (1) to improve the diets of WIC (or WIC-eligible) participants by providing them with coupons to purchase fresh, nutritious, unprepared food, such as fruits and vegetables, from farmers markets; and (2) to increase the awareness and use of farmers' markets by low-income households. Although directly related to the WIC Program, about one-half of the current FMNP operations are administered by State departments of agriculture rather than the State WIC agencies.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

For the Special Supplemental Food Program for Women, Infants, and Children [WIC], the Committee recommends an appropriation of $4,751,000,000. This amount is $403,000,000 more than the 2002 appropriation and the same as the budget request.

The Committee is aware that in recent years, the WIC Program has increasingly been in need of supplemental appropriations throughout the fiscal year due to unexpected economic changes that have resulted in higher participation, higher food costs, and other increased needs. The Committee realizes the difficulty in providing the highest level of service to WIC recipients when there is uncertainty whether or not the necessary amount of funding will be available throughout the entire fiscal year, and this uncertainty could potentially result in low-income mothers and children being turned away from this extraordinarily successful and beneficial program. Therefore, the Committee provides a WIC funding reserve of $125,000,000, to become available when the Secretary deems necessary.

The Committee is aware that the WIC Farmers' Market Program provides fresh fruits and vegetables to low income mothers and children, benefiting not only WIC participants, but local farmers as well. Therefore, the Committee provides $25,000,000 for the WIC Farmers' Market Nutrition Program, and directs the Secretary to obligate these funds within 45 days.

The Committee also provides $14,000,000 for infrastructure funding, and $2,000,000 for a study of WIC vendor practices.

The Committee is concerned that the proposed rules to revise the regulations governing the WIC food packages have not yet been published. The Committee notes that the WIC food package has changed little since 1974. In the past decade, USDA has twice solicited comments, in 1994 and 1998, on a draft policy on food substitutions to accommodate food preferences and ethnic cultural eating patterns. However, the Department has not moved forward with the development of a WIC food package that responds to the needs of the culturally sensitive populations WIC serves and with comprehensive revisions in the overall food package rule to ensure consistency with the Dietary Guidelines for Americans and USDA's Food Guide Pyramid. The Committee expects the Department to immediately publish for public comment a proposed food package rule responding to these needs and to report quarterly to the Committee regarding the status of the proposal's publication and the review of comments until a final rule is published.

The Committee notes that Federal regulations set a maximum amount for infant formula to be issued to WIC participants each month at a rate of 8 lbs. of powdered formula, or 403 fluid ounces of concentrated liquid formula. Infant formula manufacturers offer powdered formula in a variety of can sizes, which they change periodically. Because the maximum amount can't be exceeded and because the powdered can size variations rarely exactly match the authorized amount, WIC clients may be provided less formula than they are authorized to receive. The Committee strongly encourages the Department to change WIC regulations to allow State WIC agencies to round up to the next whole can size of infant formula to ensure that all infants receive at least 8 lbs. or 128 ounces of powdered infant formula, or 944 reconstituted fluid ounces, at standard dilution, per month.

While the Committee continues to support and encourage State and local agency efforts to utilize WIC as an important means of participation referral to other health care services, it also continues to recognize the constraints that WIC programs are experiencing as a result of expanding health care priorities and continuing demand for core WIC program activities. The Committee wishes to clarify that while WIC plays an important role in screening and referral to other health care services, it was never the Committee's intention that WIC should perform aggressive screening, referral and assessment functions in such a manner that supplants the responsibilities of other programs, nor was it the Committee's intention that WIC State and local agencies should assume the burden of entering into and negotiating appropriate cost sharing agreements. The Committee again includes language in the bill to preserve WIC funding for WIC services authorized by law to ensure that WIC funds are not used to pay the expenses or to coordinate operations or activities other than those allowable pursuant to section 17 of the Child Nutrition Act of 1996, unless fully reimbursed by the appropriate Federal agency. Within the context of authorized activities, the Committee notes an Executive Memorandum issued by the President on December 11, 2000, on the subject of improving immunization rates for children at risk. The Committee supports the goal of the Executive Memorandum, but remains concerned that the delivery of core WIC objectives may suffer without properly shared responsibilities and resources from other agencies.

FOOD STAMP PROGRAM

[In thousands of dollars]

	Expenses [1]	Amount in reserve	Puerto Rico	TEFAP commodity purchases	Total
Appropriations, 2002	19,556,436	2,000,000	1,335,550	100,000	[2] 22,967,986
Budget estimate, 2003 [3]	22,772,692	2,000,000	1,377,000	100,000	26,249,692
Committee recommendation [4]	22,772,692	2,000,000	1,377,000	140,000	26,289,692

[1] Including studies and evaluations.
[2] Includes $24,000,000 rescission pursuant to Public Law 107–206.
[3] Excludes $281,000 requested for employee pension and health benefits.
[4] Includes an additional $40,000,000 for TEFAP Commodity Purchases provided by the Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002.

The Food Stamp Program, authorized by the Food Stamp Act of 1964, attempts to alleviate hunger and malnutrition among low-income persons by increasing their food purchasing power. Eligible households receive food stamp benefits with which they can purchase food through regular retail stores. They are thus enabled to obtain a more nutritious diet than would be possible without food stamp assistance. The Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002, Public Law 107–171, enacted May 13, 2002, reauthorizes the Food Stamp Program through fiscal year 2007.

The Food Stamp Program is currently in operation in all 50 States, the District of Columbia, the Virgin Islands, and Guam. Participating households receive food benefits, the value of which is determined by household size and income. The cost of the benefits is paid by the Federal Government. As required by law, the Food and Nutrition Service annually revises household stamp allotments to reflect changes in the cost of the thrifty food plan. The last revision was made on October 1, 2001.

At the authorized retail store, the recipient presents his/her card and enters a unique personal identification number into a terminal that debits the household's account for the amount of purchases. Federal funds are shifted from the Federal Reserve to the EBT processor's financial institution so that it may reimburse the grocer's account for the amount of purchases. The grocer's account at a designated bank is credited for the amount of purchases. The associated benefit cost is accounted for in the same manner as those benefit costs that result from issuance of coupons.

As of September 30, 2001, 40 EBT projects were operating Statewide in: Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, Colorado, Connecticut, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Illinois, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Washington, Wisconsin and Wyoming. EBT is also operating in part of California, Indiana, and Iowa. All other States are in some stage of planning EBT implementation. Puerto Rico has implemented an EBT system that operates island-wide. Welfare reform mandates EBT for all States by October 2002. Under this system, each recipient household is issued a plastic benefit card with a magnetic strip or computer chip to make food purchases. Neither cash nor food coupons are involved.

Nutrition Assistance to Puerto Rico.—The Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002, Public Law 107–171, authorized block grants for Nutrition Assistance to Puerto Rico and American Samoa which gives the Commonwealth broad flexibility to establish a nutrition assistance program that is specifically tailored to the needs of its low-income households. However, the Commonwealth must submit its annual plan of operation to the Secretary for approval. The Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002, Public Law 107–171, enacted May 13, 2002, reauthorizes appropriations through fiscal year 2007. In addition to the provision of direct benefits to the needy, a portion of the grant may be used to fund up to 50 percent of the cost of administering the program. The grant may also be used to fund projects to improve agriculture and food distribution in Puerto Rico.

The program also includes the Food Distribution Program on Indian Reservations which provides nutritious agricultural commodities to low-income persons living on or near Indian reservations who choose not to participate in the Food Stamp Program.

Effective October 1, 2001, The Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002, Public Law, 107–171, enacted May 13, 2002, provides that $140,000,000 be used to purchase commodities for the Emergency Food Assistance Program.

Administrative costs.—All direct and indirect administrative costs incurred for certification of households, issuance of food coupons, quality control, outreach, and fair hearing efforts are shared by the Federal Government and the States on a 50–50 basis. The Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002, (Public Law 107–171), substantially revised the performance requirements for States under the Quality Control (QC) System. States with poor performance over 2 years will face sanctions. States that demonstrate a high degree of accuracy or substantial improvement in their degree of accuracy under the QC system will be eligible to share in a $48,000,000 ''bonus fund'' established by Congress to reward States for good performance. The new system begins in fiscal year 2003 for measuring performance, and in fiscal year 2004 the new funding begins.

State administration also includes State anti-fraud activities.—Under the provisions of the Food Stamp Act of 1977, as amended by the Mickey Leland Childhood Hunger Relief Act of 1993, States are eligible to be reimbursed for 50 percent of the costs of their food stamp fraud investigations and prosecutions.

States are required to implement an employment and training program for the purpose of assisting members of households participating in the Food Stamp Program in gaining skills, training, or experience that will increase their ability to obtain regular employment. In fiscal year 1987, the Department of Agriculture implemented a grant program to States to assist them in providing employment and training services.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

For the Food Stamp Program, the Committee recommends $26,289,692,000. This is $3,321,706,000 more than the 2002 appropriation level and $40,000,000 more than the budget request. Of the amount provided, $2,000,000,000 is made available as a contingency reserve. This is the same as the 2002 contingency reserve level and the budget request.

Of the amount provided, no more than $5,000,000 may be used for studies and evaluations. Of these funds, no more than $1,500,000 may be transferred to the Economic Research Service if determined by the Secretary. The Committee expects to be notified each time that such a transfer of funds occurs, including the amount of the transfer, and a summary of the study for which the transfer was deemed necessary. The Committee also requests a report within 60 days of the enactment of this Act summarizing all studies and evaluations planned by FNS for fiscal year 2003.

Included in this amount is up to $4,000,000 to purchase bison for the Food Distribution Program on Indian Reservations from Native American producers and Cooperative Organizations without competition.

The Committee is aware that there continues to be a pressing need for infrastructure development in the Food Distribution Program on Indian Reservations (FDPIR). Warehousing facilities on some reservations do not allow for the proper and efficient storage and distribution of commodities, and Indian Tribal Organization must be able to replace and upgrade equipment such as tractor trailers and fork lifts. Facilities have not always been able to keep pace with improvements in the food package, including the addition of fresh produce and more frozen foods as program options, which generates the need for cooler and freezer equipment.

Pursuant to 7 U.S.C. 2028, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico must submit for the Secretary's approval a yearly plan that contains information regarding how food and assistance benefits under the Nutrition Assistance Program (NAP) for Puerto Rico are provided during the following fiscal year. While the Committee notes the program flexibility normally afforded to Puerto Rico, the Committee encourages the Secretary not to approve any NAP plan that does not require at least 75 percent of NAP funds to be spent on food at certain stores with point-of-sales devices.

The Committee notes the Secretary's recent waiver of Section 11(e)(6)(B) of the Food Stamp Act. The Committee believes it is important to study any potential risks it may pose to State and Federal oversight of the Food Stamp Program, as well as to families in need of food assistance. The Committee directs that no additional waivers of this provision be granted until a thorough and independent evaluation of the current waiver is complete. This evaluation should assess costs to the Federal Government; the private entity's compliance with all requirements of the Food Stamp Act, particularly program integrity and the Privacy Act; and access to benefits as measured by food stamp participation rates and service to the most disadvantaged households. The evaluation should also compare the hiring and personnel policies of the contractor with the merit systems standards of the State, and provide an analysis of the issues associated with shifting governmental responsibilities to a private contractor, including potential disruption, cost, and the State's capacity to reassume program administration. The Committee requests a report on the evaluation findings on this waiver, including the previously listed items, prior to the Secretary granting any further waivers of Section 11(e)(6)(B) of the Food Stamp Act.

The Committee urges the Secretary of Agriculture to work with States to reduce Food

Stamp error rates. The Congress recently simplified the Food Stamp program and reformed the quality control system, including the methodology for calculating error rate penalties in recognition of the difficulty in administering the Food Stamp program. The Committee encourages the Department to continue to negotiate with States that were sanctioned in fiscal year 2001.

COMMODITY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

Appropriations, 2002[1]	$152,813,000
Budget estimate, 2003	144,991,000
Committee recommendation	167,000,000

[1] Does not reflect $3,300,000 rescission of available prior year apropriations.

The Commodity Assistance Program includes funding for the Commodity Supplemental Food Program and funding to pay expenses associated with the storage and distribution of commodities through The Emergency Food Assistance Program.

The Commodity Supplemental Food Program [CSFP].—Authorized by section 4(a) of the Agricultural and Consumer Protection Act of 1973, as amended in 1981 by Public Law 97–98, this program provides supplemental food to infants and children up to age 6, and to pregnant, post partum, and breast-feeding women who have low incomes, and reside in approved project areas. In addition, the program operates commodity distribution projects directed at low-income elderly persons 60 years of age or older.

In fiscal year 2003 approximately 76,700 women, infants, and young children and 369,381 elderly are authorized to receive food packages each month. The foods are provided by the Department of Agriculture for distribution through State agencies. The authorized commodities are iron-fortified infant formula, rice cereal, canned juice, evaporated milk and/or nonfat dry milk, canned vegetables or fruits, canned meat or poultry, egg mix, dehydrated potatoes, farina, and peanut butter or dry beans. Elderly participants may receive all commodities except iron-fortified infant formula and rice cereal.

The Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002 (2002 Farm Bill), reauthorizes the program through fiscal year 2007 and establishes a specific administrative funding level for each caseload slot assigned, adjusted each year for inflation.

The Emergency Food Assistance Program (TEFAP).—Authorized by the Emergency Food Assistance Act of 1983, as amended, the program provides nutrition assistance to low-income people through prepared meals served on site and through the distribution of commodities to low-income households for home consumption. The commodities are provided by USDA to State agencies for distribution through State-established networks. State agencies make the commodities available to local organizations, such as soup kitchens, food pantries, food banks, and community action agencies, for their use in providing nutrition assistance to those in need.

Funds are administered by FNS through grants to State agencies which operate commodity distribution programs. Allocation of the funds to States is based on a formula which considers the States' unemployment rate and the number of persons with income below the poverty level.

In fiscal year 2001, $329,000,000 worth of surplus commodities were distributed to assist needy individuals. Donations will continue in fiscal year 2002. Precise levels depend upon the availability of surplus commodities and requirements regarding displacement. In fiscal year 2002, $20,820,000 will be used to help State and local authorities with the storage and distribution costs of providing surplus commodities to needy individuals. Although the $20,820,000 was allocated to each State in the form of administrative funds, each State is authorized to redirect funding for the purchase of additional commodities.

The Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002 reauthorizes funding to support the storage and distribution of commodities through fiscal year 2007, and increases the amount authorized to be appropriated from $50,000,000 to $60,000,000. The law permits State and local agencies to use these funds to pay costs associated with the storage and distribution of USDA commodities and commodities secured from other sources. At the request of the State, these funds can be used by USDA to purchase additional commodities. The Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002 also reauthorizes funding for the purchase of TEFAP commodities and increases the amount of funds available from $100,000,000 to $140,000,000. In addition to the commodities purchased specifically for TEFAP, commodities obtained under agriculture support programs are donated to States for distribution through TEFAP.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

For the Commodity Assistance Program, the Committee recommends an appropriation of $167,000,000. This amount is $14,187,000 more than the 2002 funding level and $22,009,000 more than the budget request.

The Committee continues to encourage the Department to distribute Commodity Assistance Program funds equitably among the States, based on an assessment of the needs and priorities of each State and the State's preference to receive commodity allocations through each of the programs funded under this account.

The Committee is aware that since 1997, commodities provided through TEFAP have increased by approximately 400 percent, with most of the increase coming through surplus or bonus commodities purchased by USDA. The Committee is further aware that during difficult economic times, the number of Americans in need of assistance through State and local food banks increases. The Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002 provides an additional $40,000,000 for TEFAP commodities to be purchased with food stamp funds, even further increasing the need for additional administrative funding. Therefore, the Committee provides an increase of $5,000,000 for TEFAP administrative funding over the fiscal year 2002 level, for a total of $55,000,000. In addition, the Committee provides the Secretary authority to transfer up to an additional $5,000,000 from TEFAP commodities for this purpose.

The Committee is aware that a significant quantity of food products are made available by hunters and other game harvesting operations which are approved through USDA or State inspected facilities, and present an additional source of donated commodities. The Department should give consideration to this opportunity as a means to supplement and provide variety to food assistance programs, and allow the use of TEFAP administrative funds for this purpose.

The Committee provides $107,000,000 for the Commodity Supplemental Food Program. This is an increase of $4,187,000 above the fiscal year 2002 level, and $12,810,000 above the President's request. This funding level is adequate to continue funding for five States added in fiscal year 2002, and will allow CSFP to expand to Alaska, Indiana, Nevada and South Carolina. Of this amount, no less than $24,000,000 shall be available for administrative funding.

The Committee recognizes the success of the Seniors Farmers' Market Nutrition Program, which provided fresh fruits and vegetables to more than 400,000 low-income senior citizens and benefited more than 14,000 farmers in fiscal year 2001. The Committee notes that $15,000,000 in funding was provided in the Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002 for this program, and provides an additional $5,000,000 for the Seniors Farmers' Market Nutrition Program for fiscal year 2003.

FOOD DONATIONS PROGRAMS

Appropriations, 2002	$150,749,000
Budget estimate, 2003[1]	1,081,000
Committee recommendation	1,081,000

[1] The fiscal year 2003 budget recommends moving commodity support for the Nutrition Service Incentive Program to the Department of Health and Human Services Administration on Aging.

Nutrition Services Incentive Program.—Commodity support for the Nutrition Service Incentive Program is authorized by titles III and VI of the Older Americans Act of 1965. The foods provided are used in preparing meals which are served in senior citizen centers and similar settings or delivered to the homebound elderly. These meals are the focal point of the nutrition projects for the elderly which have the dual objective of promoting better health and reducing the isolation of old age.

Currently, commodities or cash in lieu of commodities are distributed through State agencies to the local meal sites. Some States elect to take all of their subsidy in cash and some States choose to receive a combination of cash and commodities. The commodities made available to the Nutrition Services Incentive Program are generally the same as those provided to schools under the Child Nutrition Programs. In previous years, the State agencies that elected to receive cash in lieu of commodities were funded on a payment per meal basis. The Older Americans Act of 2000, Public Law 106–501, enacted November 13, 2000, revised the funding formula. The Act requires that each State or grantee receive a proportion of available funds equal to the proportion of meals served by that State or grantee in the preceding fiscal year. The Act reauthorizes the program through 2005.

Pacific Island assistance.—This program provides funding for assistance to the nuclear-affected islands in the form of commodities and administrative funds. It also provides funding for use in non-Presidentially declared disasters and for FNS' administrative costs in connection with relief for all disasters.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

For the food donations programs for selected groups, the Committee recommends $1,081,000. This amount is $149,668,000 less than the 2002 appropriation and the same as the budget request. The full amount recommended by the Committee is for the needy family program.

The Committee agrees with the Administration's request to shift funding for the Nutrition Services Incentive Program (NSIP) from the Food and Nutrition Service within USDA to the Administration on Aging within the Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS). It is the Committee's belief, however, that it is critically important for several aspects of NSIP to remain intact, as the program is shifted into DHHS. This includes the allocation of NSIP funds on the basis of the number of meals served in a State in the previous year, as opposed to the number of seniors that reside in that State. Further, NSIP funds are not currently, and should not become, subject to transfer or administrative match requirements, and States should continue to have the option of receiving benefits in the form of cash or commodities. The Committee directs the Under Secretary to work with the Assistant Secretary

for Aging within DHHS to ensure this transfer of funding and responsibilities is carried out in a manner that in no way disrupts the delivery of services provided by NSIP.

FOOD PROGRAM ADMINISTRATION

Appropriations, 2002	$127,546,000
Budget estimate, 2003[1]	147,944,000
Committee recommendation	136,865,000

[1] Excludes $7,911,000 requested for employee pension and health benefits.

The Food Program Administration appropriation provides for most of the Federal operating expenses of the Food and Nutrition Service, which includes the Child Nutrition Programs; Special Milk Program; Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children [WIC], including the Farmers' Market Nutrition Program; Food Stamp Program; Nutrition Assistance for Puerto Rico; the Commodity Assistance Program, including the Commodity Supplemental Food Program, and the Emergency Food Assistance Program; and the Food Donations Programs, including Pacific Island Assistance.

The major objective of Food Program Administration is to efficiently and effectively carry out the nutrition assistance programs mandated by law. This is to be accomplished by the following: (1) giving clear and consistent guidance and supervision to State agencies and other cooperators; (2) assisting the States and other cooperators by providing program, managerial, financial, and other advice and expertise; (3) measuring, reviewing, and analyzing the progress being made toward achieving program objectives; and (4) carrying out regular staff support functions.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

For Food Program Administration, the Committee recommends an appropriation of $136,865,000. This amount is $9,319,000 more than the 2002 level and $11,079,000 less than the budget request.

Included in this amount is an increase of $4,500,000 for activities to enhance program integrity in the Food Stamp and Child Nutrition Programs. This amount does not include an increase of $11,047,000 for rental payments to GSA or $32,000 for FECA administrative charges, as requested in the budget.

TITLE V—FOREIGN ASSISTANCE AND RELATED PROGRAMS

FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

[In thousands of dollars]

	Appropriations	Transfers from loan accounts	Total
Appropriations, 2002	121,813	(4,257)	(126,070)
Budget estimate, 2003[1]	131,668	(4,257)	(135,925)
Committee recommendation	131,198	(4,257)	(135,445)

[1] Excludes $3,902,000 requested for employee pension and health benefits.

The Foreign Agricultural Service [FAS] was established March 10, 1953, by Secretary's Memorandum No. 1320, supplement 1. Public Law 83–690, approved August 28, 1954, transferred the agricultural attachés from the Department of State to the Foreign Agricultural Service.

The Agency maintains a worldwide agricultural intelligence and reporting service to provide U.S. farmers and traders with information on world agricultural production and trade that they can use to adjust to changes in world demand for U.S. agricultural products. This is accomplished through a continuous program of reporting by 63 posts located throughout the world covering some 130 countries.

The Foreign Agricultural Service analyzes agricultural information essential to the assessment of foreign supply and demand conditions in order to provide estimates of the current situation and to forecast the export potential for specific U.S. agricultural commodities. Published economic data about commodities are combined with attaché reports and subjected to analysis through advanced econometric techniques to generate these estimates.

In addition, the Service is now using advanced techniques for identifying, delineating, and assessing the impact of events which may affect the condition and expected production of foreign crops of economic importance to the United States. The crop condition activity relies heavily on computer-aided analysis of satellite, meteorological, agricultural, and related data.

The mission of FAS overseas is to represent U.S. agricultural interests, to promote export of domestic farm products, improve world trade conditions, and report on agricultural production and trade in foreign countries. FAS staff are stationed at 80 offices around the world where they provide expertise in agricultural economics and marketing, as well as provide attaché services.

The Foreign Agricultural Service works in conjunction with market development cooperators, trade associations, State departments of agriculture and their affiliates, and U.S. sales teams to develop foreign markets for U.S. farm products. FAS sponsors overseas trade exhibits to promote U.S. agricultural products, provides information about foreign importers, and performs a wide range of market development activities.

FAS carries out several export assistance programs to counter the adverse effects of unfair trade practices by competitors on U.S. agricultural trade. The Export Enhancement Program uses CCC-owned commodities as export bonuses to provide export enhancements to U.S. producers. The Market Access Program [MAP] conducts both generic and brand-identified promotional programs in conjunction with nonprofit agricultural associations and private firms financed through reimbursable CCC payments.

These programs are supplemented by the Cooperator Program, a joint FAS-nonprofit private trade and producer association partnership program developing strategies for U.S. agriculture export expansion. Through 2001, nonprofit private trade and producer associations have generated an estimated $1,391,000,000 in contributions to more than match the $854,000,000 contributed by FAS to finance overseas market promotion activities under the Cooperator Program. In addition, GSM credit guarantee programs play an integral role in the recent progress of American agriculture in the world marketplace.

The Agricultural Trade Act of 1978 includes authority to establish up to 25 agricultural trade offices. Currently, 16 such offices are in operation at key foreign trading centers to assist U.S. exporters, trade groups, and State export marketing officials in trade promotion.

The Service initiates, directs, and coordinates the Department's formulation of trade policies and programs with the goal of maintaining and expanding world markets for U.S. agricultural products. It monitors international compliance with bilateral and multilateral trade agreements. It identifies restrictive tariff and trade practices which act as barriers to the import of U.S. agricultural commodities, then supports negotiations to remove them. It acts to counter and eliminate unfair trade practices by other countries that hinder U.S. agricultural exports to third markets.

FAS also carries out the mission of the former Office of International Cooperation and Development [OICD] to promote U.S. agriculture and to advance the agriculture of developing countries as parts of a complementary global agricultural system capable of providing ample food and fiber for all people. To accomplish this mission, FAS applies USDA policies and U.S. agricultural perspectives in its programs of international agricultural cooperation and development, and in its work with foreign countries, international organizations, U.S. universities and other institutions, agencies of the U.S. Government, and the U.S. private sector.

The General Sales Manager was established pursuant to section 5(f) of the charter of the Commodity Credit Corporation and 15 U.S.C. 714–714p. The funds allocated to the General Sales Manager are used for conducting the following programs: (1) CCC Export Credit Guarantee Program (GSM–102), including supplier credit guarantees and facilities financing guarantees, (2) Intermediate Credit Guarantee Program (GSM–103), (3) Public Law 480, (4) section 416 Overseas Donations Program, (5) Export Enhancement Program, (6) Market Access Program, and (7) programs authorized by the Commodity Credit Corporation Charter Act including barter, export sales of most CCC-owned commodities, export payments, and other programs as assigned to encourage and enhance the export of U.S. agricultural commodities.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

For the Foreign Agricultural Service, the Committee recommends an appropriation of $131,198,000. This is $9,385,000 more than the 2002 appropriation and $470,000 less than the budget request.

This amount does not include an increase of $454,000 for rental payments to GSA or $16,000 for FECA administrative charges, as requested in the budget.

The Committee expects the FAS to fund the Foreign Market Development Cooperator Program at no less than the fiscal year 2002 level.

The Committee provides the fiscal year 2003 budget request level of $5,000,000 for the Cochran Fellowship Program. The Committee encourages the Secretary to continue to provide additional support for the program through the Commodity Credit Corporation Emerging Markets Program.

The Committee continues to include language in a general provision in the bill, as requested in the budget, to allow up to $2,000,000 of the amount appropriated to the FAS to remain available until expended solely for the purpose of offsetting fluctuations in international currency exchange rates, subject to documentation.

The Committee expects the Secretary to use the fully-authorized levels of the Dairy Export Incentive Program (DEIP), consistent with GATT Uruguay commitments, in order to ensure U.S. producers have fair access to foreign markets.

The Committee is concerned that the Dairy Export Incentive Program (DEIP) loses a substantial percentage of its tonnage every year due to cancellation or nullification of DEIP awards by foreign buyers or for other reasons beyond the control of U.S. dairy producers. Because the permitted DEIP tonnage is strictly limited each year under United States commitments made to the World Trade Organization (WTO), it is vital that this lost tonnage be reallocated during the applicable export year under WTO rules so that it can be used, not wasted.

The Committee encourages the Foreign Agricultural Service to assist the Alaska Seafood Marketing Institute and the Alaska Fisheries Development Foundation in marketing Alaska salmon and other seafood to overseas markets.

To promote the export of domestic farm products and improve world agriculture

trade conditions, the Foreign Agricultural Service must increase its efforts to improve the understanding among trading partners of the safety of biotechnology and the thoroughness of the U.S. regulatory oversight of biotechnology. As trading partners construct regulatory systems for biotechnology and commodity trade, FAS is frequently requested to provide experts for the purpose of educating foreign government officials on the U.S. regulatory system. If the U.S. fails to participate in such discussions, those attempting to limit the access to foreign markets by U.S. producers will be presented an opportunity to undermine confidence in the benefits and safety of the technology while reducing trade opportunities for American producers. The Committee directs FAS to allocate adequate funding to meet the needs of our trading partners so that officials from the Department of Agriculture may, when requested, educate foreign regulators on the safety of the technology and the thoroughness of the U.S. regulatory process.

In addition, the Committee continues to urge the Secretary to work with representatives of the dairy industry and appropriate non-governmental organizations to increase the amount of fortified dry milk exported under humanitarian assistance programs.

The Committee is aware of the continuing buildup of surplus non-fat dry milk acquired by the CCC through the dairy price support program. The Committee is concerned with increasing storage costs associated with this buildup and encourages the agency to utilize all existing food donation programs to reduce this growing surplus.

The Committee encourages FAS to support the Central Asia/Krasnodar, Turkey and China Initiative project for the development of biotechnological and conservation activities and to develop services modeled on the Cooperative Extension Service. The Committee also recommends FAS support for the ''Good Neighbor Partnership—Azores'' initiative by the Azores Collaborative Research and Education Group (ACREG).

PUBLIC LAW 480 TITLE I PROGRAM ACCOUNT

[In thousands of dollars]

	Credit level	Loan subsidy	Administrative expenses
Appropriations, 2002	(154,664)	126,409	2,005
Budget estimate, 2003	(131,676)	98,904	2,059
Committee recommendation	(154,664)	116,171	2,059

The Federal Credit Reform Act of 1990 established the program account. Appropriations to this account will be used to cover the lifetime subsidy cost associated with direct loans obligated in 2003 and beyond, as well as for administrative expenses.

Financing sales of agricultural commodities to developing countries and private entities for dollars on credit terms, or for local currencies (including for local currencies on credit terms) for use under section 104; and for furnishing commodities to carry out the Food for Progress Act of 1985, as amended (title I).—Title I of the act authorizes financing of sales to developing countries for local currencies and for dollars on credit terms. Sales for dollars or local currency may be made to foreign governments. The legislation provides for repayment terms either in local currencies or U.S. dollars on credit terms of up to 30 years, with a grace period of up to 5 years.

Local currencies under title I sales agreements may be used in carrying out activities under section 104 of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, as amended. Activities in the recipient country for which these local currencies may be used include developing new markets for U.S. agricultural commodities, paying U.S. obligations, and supporting agricultural development and research.

Title I appropriated funds may also be used under the Food for Progress Act of 1985 to furnish commodities on credit terms or on a grant basis to assist developing countries and countries that are emerging democracies that have a commitment to introduce and expand free enterprise elements in their agricultural economies.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

For Public Law 480, title I, the Committee recommends total appropriations of $118,230,000. This amount is $10,184,000 less than the 2002 level and $17,267,000 more than the budget request. This appropriation will support a Public Law 480, title I, credit level of $154,664,000 for fiscal year 2003, the same as the 2002 level and $22,988,000 more than the budget request. The corresponding loan levels, loan subsidy amounts, and administrative expenses are reflected in the table above, as compared to the fiscal year 2002 and budget request levels.

PUBLIC LAW 480 TITLE I OCEAN FREIGHT DIFFERENTIAL GRANTS

Appropriations, 2002	$20,277,000
Budget estimate, 2003	28,000,000
Committee recommendation	25,159,000

Ocean freight differential costs in connection with commodity sales financed for local currencies or U.S. dollars (title I).—The Commodity Credit Corporation pays ocean freight differential costs on shipments under this title. These costs are the difference between foreign flag and U.S. flag shipping costs.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

For Public Law 480 ocean freight differential costs, the Committee recommends $25,159,000. This is $4,882,000 more than the fiscal year 2002 level and $2,841,000 less than the budget request.

PUBLIC LAW 480 TITLE II GRANTS

Appropriations, 2002	$850,000,000
Budget estimate, 2003	1,185,000,000
Committee recommendation	1,185,000,000

The Committee recognizes the important mission of the Public Law 480 Program to combat hunger and malnutrition; promote broad-based equitable and sustainable development; expand international trade; develop and expand export markets for U.S. agricultural commodities; and to foster and encourage the development of private enterprise and democratic participation in developing countries. The Committee strongly supports the continued efficient operation of this important program.

Commodities supplied in connection with dispositions abroad (title II) (7 U.S.C. 1721–1726).—Commodities are supplied without cost through foreign governments to combat malnutrition and to meet famine and other emergency requirements. Commodities are also supplied for nonemergencies through public and private agencies, including intergovernmental organizations. The Commodity Credit Corporation pays ocean freight on shipments under this title, and may also pay overland transportation costs to a landlocked country, as well as internal distribution costs in emergency situations. The funds appropriated for title II are made available to private voluntary organizations and cooperatives to assist these organizations in meeting administrative and related costs.

Commodities supplied in connection with dispositions abroad (title III).—Commodities are supplied without cost to least developed countries through foreign governments for direct feeding, development of emergency food reserves, or may be sold with the proceeds of such sale used by the recipient country for specific economic development purposes. The Commodity Credit Corporation may pay ocean freight on shipments under this title, and may also pay overland transportation costs to a landlocked country, as well as internal distribution costs.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

For Title II, the Committee recommends a program level of $1,185,000,000. This is $335,000,000 more than the fiscal year 2002 level and the same as the budget request.

The Committee strongly supports programs, including title II, that provide humanitarian food assistance throughout the world. Commodities and assistance provided through title II are one weapon in the U.S. arsenal against world hunger, and the Committee believes that a program level of $1,185,000,000 is a proper level of support in view of other subcommittee priorities for limited direct appropriations. The Committee wants to make clear that providing the President's request does not overcome a strong disagreement with policies suggested by this administration that certain other authorities, notably section 416(b) of the Agricultural Act of 1949, shall not be actively pursued toward relieving world hunger, and thereby result in a net decrease in U.S. contributions for world food aid. America is a land rich in natural resources, the richest among nations, and one to which the world's hungry look for relief from malnutrition and starvation. Over the past several years, employment of the section 416(b) authority has resulted in the channeling of substantial surplus commodities to areas of intense need. Today, the United States has on hand substantial levels of surplus commodities commonly used for humanitarian food assistance, and the Committee strongly urges the Department to use all available authorities to apply these surpluses toward levels necessary to meet targeted world needs.

The Committee is aware that the administration has recently drawn from the Bill Emerson Humanitarian Trust to supplement food assistance needs. While use of this Trust is appropriate in the event of emergency conditions for which no alternative is available, it is the Committee's belief that the Trust was never intended to serve as a substitute for other food assistance programs, such as 416(b), and is concerned that subsequent transfers of title II funds to replenish the Trust will effectively further reduce food assistance resources in fiscal year 2003. Accordingly, the Committee expects the Secretary to utilize resources of the Commodity Credit Corporation to maintain the Bill Emerson Humanitarian Trust.

At this point in history, the U.S.'s world leadership role is more important, and under more scrutiny than ever, and the Committee firmly believes that this is not the time for this country to retreat from its dominant humanitarian role and relating contributions toward world stabilization and peace.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee expects the administration to allocate no less than 1,875,000 metric tons of the commodities provided under Title II to non-emergency programs. Unanticipated emergency needs, such as the famine in southern Africa, should be met primarily through the section 416b program, the Bill Emerson Humanitarian Trust, or emergency appropriations.

The Committee directs the administration not to place arbitrary limits on monetization under the Public Law 480 title II program. In food-deficit, import-reliant countries, monetization stimulates the economy and allows needed commodities to be provided in the marketplace. Food aid proposals should be approved based on the merits of the program plan to promote food security

and improve people's lives, not on the level of monetization.

The Committee supports the use of title II funds in fiscal year 2003 to continue the fiscal year 2002 level of funding for the orphan feeding program in Haiti.

The Committee notes the extraordinary effort made by the people of Alaska through Rotary International, the Interfaith Council, the Municipality of Anchorage, and other groups to collect and distribute food and other assistance to people living in the Russian Far East. The Committee urges the Administration to work with these entities to take advantage of their volunteer efforts in feeding people in the Russian Far East, particularly abandoned children living in orphanages and hospitals.

As proposed in the budget, the Committee provides no new funding for title III grants. Authority is provided by law (7 U.S.C. 1736f) to transfer up to 15 percent of the funds available for any fiscal year for carrying out any title of Public Law 480 to any other title of the program. This authority may be used to transfer funds to title III should a transfer be deemed appropriate.

COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION EXPORT LOANS PROGRAM ACCOUNT

(EXPORT CREDIT PROGRAMS, GSM–102 AND GSM–103)

[In thousands of dollars]

	Guaranteed loan levels	Guaranteed loan subsidy	Administrative expenses
Appropriations, 2002	[1] 3,926,000	[1] 265,063	4,014
Budget estimate, 2003	[1] 4,225,000	[1] 293,927	4,058

[1] No appropriation required since export credit authorizations are permanent authority.

In 1980, the Commodity Credit Corporation [CCC] instituted the Export Credit Guarantee Program (GSM–102) under its charter authority. With this program, CCC guarantees, for a fee, payments due U.S. exporters under deferred payment sales contracts (up to 36 months) for defaults due to commercial as well as noncommercial risks. The risk to CCC extends from the date of export to the end of the deferred payment period covered in the export sales contract and covers only that portion of the payments agreed to in the assurance agreement. Operation of this program is based on criteria which will assure that it is used only where it is determined that it will develop new market opportunities and maintain and expand existing world markets for U.S. agricultural commodities. The program encourages U.S. financial institutions to provide financing to those areas where the institutions would be unwilling to provide financing in the absence of the CCC guarantees. Other credit activities may also be financed under the Export Credit Guarantee programs including supplier credit guarantee, under which CCC guarantees payments due to importers under short term financing (up to 180 days) that exporters extend directly to importers for the purchase of U.S. agricultural products. CCC also provides facilities financing guarantees.

In 1986, the Intermediate Export Credit Guarantee Program (GSM–103) was implemented by CCC under its charter authority as required by the Food Security Act of 1985. The program is similar to the Export Credit Guarantee Program (GSM–102), but provides for CCC guarantees to exporters for commodities sold on credit terms in excess of 3 years, but not more than 10 years. The program also provides for adjusting the maximum amount of interest which CCC guarantees to pay under the payment guarantee and permits freight costs to be covered for breeding animals financed under the GSM–102 and GSM–103 programs.

The Federal Credit Reform Act of 1990 establishes the program account. The subsidy costs of the CCC export guarantee programs are exempt from the requirement of advance appropriations of budget authority according to section 504(c)(2) of the Federal Credit Reform Act of 1990, Public Law 101–508. Appropriations to this account will be used for administrative expenses.

TITLE VI—RELATED AGENCIES AND FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION

The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) is a scientific regulatory agency whose mission is to promote and protect the public health and safety of Americans. FDA's work is a blending of science and law. The Food and Drug Administration Modernization Act of 1997 (FDAMA) reaffirmed the responsibilities of the FDA: to ensure safe and effective products reach the market to a timely way, and to monitor products for continued safety after they are in use. In addition, FDA is entrusted with two critical functions in the Nation's war on terrorism: preventing willful contamination of all regulated products, including food, and improving the availability of medications to prevent or treat injuries caused by biological, chemical or nuclear agents.

The FDA Foods program has the primary responsibility for assuring that the food supply, quality of foods, food ingredients and dietary supplements are safe, sanitary, nutritious, wholesome, and honestly labeled, and that cosmetic products are safe and properly labeled. The variety and complexity of the food supply has grown dramatically while new and more complex safety issues, such as emerging microbial pathogens, natural toxins, and technological innovations in production and processing, have developed. This program plays a major role in keeping the United States food supply among the safest in the world.

The FDA Drugs programs are comprised of three separate areas, Human Drugs, Animal Drugs and Biologics. FDA is responsible for the life cycle of the product, including premarket review and postmarket surveillance of human, animal and biological products to ensure their safety and efficacy. For Human Drugs this includes assuring that all drug products used for the prevention, diagnosis and treatment of disease are safe and effective. Additional procedures include the review of investigational new drug applications; evaluation of market applications for new and generic drugs, labeling and composition of prescription and over-the-counter drugs; monitoring the quality and safety of products manufactured in, or imported into, the United States; and, regulating the advertising and promotion of prescription drugs. The Animal Drugs and Feeds Program ensures only safe and beneficial veterinary drugs, intended for the treatment and/or prevention of diseases in animals and the improved production of food-producing animals, are approved for marketing.

The FDA Biologics program assures that blood and blood products, blood test kits, vaccines, and therapeutics are pure, potent, safe, effective, and properly labeled. The program inspects blood banks and blood processors, licenses and inspects firms collecting human source plasma, evaluates and licenses biologics manufacturing firms and products; lot releases licensed products; and monitors adverse events associated with vaccine immunization.

The FDA Devices and Radiological program ensures the safety and effectiveness of medical devices and eliminates unnecessary human exposure to manmade radiation from medical, occupational, and consumer products. In addition, the program enforces quality standards under the Mammography Quality Standards Act. Medical devices include thousands of products from thermometers and contact lenses to heart pacemakers, hearing aids, MRIs, microwave ovens, and video display terminals.

FDA's National Center for Toxicological Research in Jefferson, Arkansas, serves as a specialized resource, conducting peer-review scientific research that provides the basis for FDA to make sound science-based regulatory decisions through its premarket review and postmarket surveillance. The research is designed to define and understand the biological mechanisms of action underlying the toxicity of products and developing methods to improve assessment of human exposure, susceptibility and risk of those products regulated by FDA.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

[In thousands of dollars]

	Appropriation	Prescription drug user fees	Medical device user fees	Mammography clinics inspection fees	Export and certification fees	Total
Appropriations, 2002	1,183,670	161,716	.....	15,590	6,181	1,367,157
Budget estimate, 2003	[1 2] 1,369,385	[3] 222,900	.....	16,112	6,378	[1 2 3] 1,614,775
Committee recommendation	1,383,505	222,900	25,125	16,112	6,378	1,654,020

[1] Excludes $62,569 requested for employee pension and health benefits.
[2] Includes proposed consolidation of Public Affairs and Legislation offices to HHS and other proposed management efficiencies.
[3] PDUFA total reflects reauthorization of the Prescription Drug User Fee Act as part of Public Law 107–180.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

For salaries and expenses, the Committee recommends an appropriation of $1,383,505,000. This amount is $199,835,000 more than the 2002 level and $14,120,000 more than the budget request. The Committee also recommends $222,900,000 in Prescription Drug User Fee Act user fee collections, $25,125,000 in Medical Device User Fee and Modernization Act user fee collections, $16,112,000 in Mammography Quality Standards Act fee collections, and $6,378,000 in export and certification fees, as assumed in the President's budget. These amounts are $61,184,000, $25,125,000, $522,000, and $197,000 more than the 2002 levels, respectively. The Committee includes bill language which prohibits FDA from developing, establishing, or operating any program of user fees authorized by 31 U.S.C. 9701.

The following table reflects the Committee's recommendations, as compared to the fiscal year 2002 and budget request levels:

FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION SALARIES AND EXPENSES

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year—		Committee recommendation
	2002 enacted [1]	2003 request [2 3]	
Centers and related field activities:			
Foods	309,853	412,097	412,404
Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition [CFSAN]	135,988	148,112	148,457
Field activities	173,865	263,985	263,947
Human drugs	245,270	277,317	277,628
Center for Drug Evaluation and Research [CDER]	155,754	176,321	177,851
Orphan product grants	13,357	14,207	13,357
Field activities	76,159	86,789	86,420
Biologics	119,949	146,849	146,267
Center for Biologics Evaluation and Research [CBER]	94,000	118,414	117,958
Field activities	25,949	28,435	28,309
Animal drugs	82,337	88,972	88,342
Center for Veterinary Medicine [CVM]	55,541	57,875	57,375
Field activities	26,796	31,097	30,967
Medical and radiological devices	178,655	190,720	197,854
Center for Devices and Radiological Health [CDRH]	130,577	137,420	144,787
Field activities	48,078	53,300	53,067
National Center for Toxicological Research [NCTR]	36,903	40,688	40,509
Other activities	82,029	77,688	85,127
Office of the Commissioner	12,900	13,466	14,387
Office of Management and Systems	34,002	40,621	35,053
Office of Senior Associate Commissioner	8,088	4,040	8,254
Office of International and Constituent Relations	7,207	7,410	7,410
Office of Policy, Legislation, and Planning	7,906	5,659	8,097
Central services	11,926	6,492	11,926
Rent and related activities	29,798	36,498	36,498
Rental payments to GSA	98,876	98,876	98,876
Total, FDA salaries and expenses, new budget authority	1,183,670	1,369,385	1,383,505

[1] Reflects approved reprogramming of fiscal year 2002 funds for UFMS and other management initiatives.
[2] Excludes $62,569 requested for employee pension and health benefits.
[3] Includes proposed consolidation of public affairs and legislation offices to DHHS and other proposed management efficiencies.

The Committee recommends the following increases in budget authority requested in the budget for FDA salaries and expenses activities, as follows: $5,000,000 to enhance the identification of risks associated with the use of medical products and to reduce the occurrence of adverse events; $4,582,000 for improvements to the generic drug review program; and $152,276,000 to maintain counter terrorism activities funded in the fiscal year 2002 emergency supplemental appropriations bill relating to food safety, safe and effective medical products, and physical security, including an increase of $1,176,000, as requested in the budget. The Committee also recommends a decrease in budget authority requested in the budget of $2,578,000 associated with efficiency improvements and consolidations of administrative functions.

The Committee does not recommend a decrease of $7,317,000 in budget authority to consolidate the FDA Office of Public Affairs and the FDA Office of Legislation into the DHHS Office of the Secretary. However, the Committee does support the Secretary's efforts to streamline and coordinate the activities of DHHS agencies to ensure the ability of DHHS to provide clear, consistent messages to Congress and the American public.

The Committee also does not recommend an increase in budget authority of $5,200,000 for the DHHS Unified Financial Management System. These funds were provided through a reprogramming of fiscal year 2002 funds, and are no longer necessary as an increase in fiscal year 2003.

Rent payments.—The Committee recommends $98,876,000 for FDA rental payments to the General Services Administration [GSA], the same as the 2002 level.

Food safety.—An increase of approximately $19,059,000 from the fiscal year 2002 level is recommended by the Committee for FDA food safety activities, bringing total funding for food safety to $502,263,000.

The Committee notes that in recent years, FDA has expanded the types of activities it classifies as relating to food safety. Prior to fiscal year 2002, the Food Safety Initiative definition was limited to activities relating to the microbiological safety of foods. This definition was applied from the inception of FSI through fiscal year 2001. In fiscal year 2002, the definition was expanded to include chemical safety of foods and pesticides, premarket review activities, activities relating to Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy, and activities related to counter-terrorism. In fiscal year 2003, FDA has further expanded the definition to include activities relating to the safety of dietary supplements.

Within the total funding available, at least $2,100,000 is for FDA activities in support of *Codex Alimentarius*.

The Committee provides $2,000,000, an increase of $503,000 over the fiscal year 2002 level, for FDA to continue its contract with New Mexico State University's Physical Science Laboratory to operate the Agricultural Products Food Safety Laboratory, and to conduct evaluation and development of rapid-screening methodologies, technologies, instrumentation, and data analysis for food safety and product surety to facilitate FDA's regulation of food safety, bioterrorism, and other initiatives.

The Committee expects the FDA to continue its support for the Waste Management Education and Research Consortium (WERC) and its work in food safety technology verification and education at no less than the fiscal year 2002 level.

With the growing threat of foodborne illness to the public health, the Committee believes that collaborative research in food safety should continue among Government, academia, and private industry. The national model for that collaboration has been the National Center for Food Safety and Technology (NCFST) in Summit-Argo, Illinois. The Committee expects the FDA to maintain sufficient funding for the National Center to continue the important work done there.

In addition, the funding provided for food safety will ensure the continuation of food contract inspections in the State of Alaska. Specifically, it will allow the FDA to renew its contract with the State of Alaska for inspections of food and seafood processors operating in Alaska. The current contract became effective on May 23, 2002. It will fund at least 300 inspections, approximately 281 seafood/HACCP inspections and 19 other food inspections, at a cost of approximately $250,776. The establishments to be inspected will be mutually agreed upon by FDA and the State of Alaska.

Seafood Safety.—Two recent General Accounting Office (GAO) reports on the safety of seafood have documented the inadequacy of the FDA efforts to address foodborne hazards in seafood, including shellfish. Both reports found FDA's seafood inspection system provides consumers with inadequate protection for seafood-related foodborne illness. The Committee urges FDA to promote the development of new food safety technologies such as irradiation, flash freezing, high-pressure processing, or others that can cost-effectively reduce the incidence of pathogens, and technologies that can ensure constant safe temperatures of seafood throughout the food chain.

The Committee supports the ongoing work of the Interstate Shellfish Sanitation Conference and its joint efforts with the FDA and the shellfish industry to formulate shellfish safety regulations through the National

Shellfish Sanitation Program. The Committee recommends no less than the fiscal year 2002 level be directed through the Office of Seafood Inspection to continue these activities, and directs that $200,000 be directed to the Interstate Shellfish Sanitation Conference for the *Vibrio Vulnificus* Education Program.

The Committee is concerned that FDA has not taken effective action to address foodborne illness risks from the consumption of raw shellfish. In particular, the Committee is concerned that Interstate Shellfish Sanitation Commission's (ISSC) proposed steps to reduce the rates of death and illness due to consumption of *Vibrio vulnificus*-contaminated raw shellfish may not effectively address public health concerns.

The Committee also continues its concern with the agency's failure to bring FDA-regulated seafood into compliance with HACCP. However, the Committee is aware that special or unique circumstances may exist for particular seafood processors. While ultimate HAACP compliance is not in question, the Committee is aware of Hawaii's lengthy and culturally important history of hook-and-line fisheries, auction markets, and the high consumption of raw tuna and other pelagic fish in Hawaii, and believes the agency should take into account both the history and the industry's practical experience in approving a plan that is consistent with healthy seafood products and national standards for seafood safety.

Omega 3.—The Committee has become aware of new and continued research in Circulation (April 9, 2002), the Journal of the American Medical Association (April 10, 2002) and the New England Journal of Medicine (April 11, 2002) that indicates potential positive health benefits of Omega 3 fatty acids in the diet. In a previous report to the Committee, the FDA concluded that there was no evidence of the value of salmon, which is a source of Omega 3 fatty acids, in the diet. Taking current research into consideration, the Committee believes the FDA should reconsider the health claim that ''Consumption of Omega 3 fatty acids in salmon can prevent and reverse heart disease'' and report back to the Committee by April 15, 2003.

Latex Allergies.—The Committee remains concerned about the increasing prevalence of latex allergies, which can, in some instances, be deadly. The Committee understands that FDA is currently studying the incidence of latex allergies related to food handling, and will report back to the Committee in August on the agency's plan to eliminate exposure to latex from food handling, if data currently being reviewed warrants such a decision. The Committee looks forward to receiving this report, and encourages FDA to take all necessary steps to eliminate unnecessary exposure to natural rubber latex.

The Committee is also aware that DHHS is currently working to ensure that health care providers and first responders are vaccinated in the event of a public health emergency. The Committee applauds this effort. Taking into consideration the NIOSH Alert in DHHS Publication No. 97–135, ''Preventing Allergic Reactions to Natural Rubber Latex in the Workplace,'' which indicates that between 8 percent and 12 percent of the exposed health care workforce is allergic to natural rubber latex, the Committee encourages the Secretary to ensure that all products utilized in these efforts are latex free.

The Committee is aware that FDA proposed regulations in 1999 to reclassify all surgeon's and patient examination gloves as Class II medical devices. The Committee is further aware that the use of some surgeon's and patient examination gloves has been associated with a number of adverse health effects, including allergic reactions, in patients and users. Therefore, the Committee encourages FDA to finalize these proposed regulations.

National Antimicrobial Resistance Monitoring Service.—The Committee supports the work of the National Antimicrobial Resistance Monitoring Service (NARMS) and its collaborative relationship between FDA, the Department of Agriculture, and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. The Committee expects the coordination of activities among these three areas of Government to result in the most unbiased presentation of timely, accurate data in the best interest of public health.

Orphan Products Grants.—Included in the Center for Drug Evaluation and Research is $13,357,000 for the Orphan Products Grants Program. This is the same as the fiscal year 2002 level.

Dietary Supplements.—The Committee believes that the potential for dietary supplements to have positive health benefits has been realized in many cases. However, it is essential that FDA continue its efforts to ensure their safety, and to fully enforce the prohibition of false, misleading or unsubstantiated claims regarding dietary supplements implemented in the Dietary Supplement and Health Education Act (DSHEA) of 1994. The budget request includes total funding of $5,600,000 for the CFSAN Adverse Events Reporting System (CAERS), of which approximately $1,500,000 is for dietary supplements. The Committee provides an increase of $2,000,000 for CAERS, bringing total funding to $7,600,000. These funds are to be used to ensure prompt identification of and response to adverse health events related to foods, including dietary supplements.

FDA has indicated that the ability to identify and analyze specific components in ingredients, including botanical ingredients, is an essential component of research and regulatory programs directed at ensuring the safety and effectiveness of dietary supplements. The Committee provides $2,000,000 in new budget authority for fiscal year 2003 to continue the review of botanicals in dietary supplements. This work is being carried out by FDA in collaboration with the National Center for Natural Products Research, Oxford, MS.

Biotechnology.—The Committee understands that the FDA frequently receives requests from foreign governments for FDA regulators to visit foreign countries to educate regulators on the evaluation of the safety of biotechnology. Providing information on the soundness of the U.S. regulatory process will promote the understanding of the benefits of biotechnology to human health and the environment and improve the climate for acceptance of U.S. agricultural products abroad. The Committee directs the FDA to allocate adequate funding so that agency representatives may perform this service.

Blood product safety.—The Committee remains concerned FDA has not moved forward in finalizing its proposed rule to require manufacturer tracking of blood-derived products and prompt patient notification of adverse events. The Committee urges FDA to complete implementation of this important blood product safety mechanism and requests quarterly reports on its progress.

Blood Safety and Adequacy.—The Committee is aware of several factors that have affected that Nation's blood supply, including a recently implemented FDA deferral policy which restricts eligibility of blood donors who have traveled or lived in Europe or the United Kingdom because of the theoretical risk of variant Creutzfeldt-Jakob Disease. The Committee is concerned about existing blood shortages, and the possibility of increasingly severe shortages in the future because of the elimination of blood donors, confusion about donor criteria, and the potential loss of up to 25 percent of the U.S. military donor base. The Committee understands that additional FDA donor restrictions will become effective October 31, 2002.

The Committee believes that maintaining an adequate blood supply is critical for the Nation's public health and is essential for national preparedness in the event of public health emergencies. The Committee urges that FDA and the Department of Health and Human Services to address this issue and consider the potential need for modification of donor deferral criteria or other measures if serious blood shortages continue.

Generic Drugs.—The Committee is deeply concerned about the high cost of prescription drugs, and believes that generic drugs play an important role in the reduction of these costs. Prompt approval of generic drug applications is imperative to making generic drugs available at the earliest possible date to American consumers. Latest statistics, however, indicate that it currently takes 18.4 months, on average, for a generic drug application to be reviewed by FDA. Therefore, the Committee is providing $45,282,000 for the generic drugs program, an increase of $6,082,000 over the fiscal year 2002 level, and $1,500,000 more than the budget request. The Committee expects that this increase will result in more than 75 percent of generic drug applications being reviewed within 6 months of submission.

Standards of Identity.—The Committee is aware of the ongoing debate surrounding increased importation and use of milk protein concentrate. A recent General Accounting Office investigation highlighted a dramatic increase in milk protein concentrate imports. The Committee is concerned with FDA's current lack of enforcement of standards of identity as it relates to the potential illegal use of milk protein concentrate in standardized cheese.

Office of Women's Health.—The Committee believes that it is imperative for FDA to pay sufficient attention to gender-based research, ensuring that products approved by the FDA are safe and effective for women as well as men. The Committee notes that in the budget request, the Office of Women's Health at FDA is funded at approximately $3,000,000 for program operation and oversight. The Committee encourages FDA to ensure that the Office of Women's Health is sufficiently funded to carry out its activities, and to enhance its funding if necessary.

Orange Book.—The Committee is aware of the contributions of pharmaceutical products to public health and the high cost of product development, but is extremely concerned about the high cost of prescription drugs to American consumers, and is aware that generic drugs, once they reach the marketplace, are available to consumers at a significantly lower cost than the original drug. The FDA maintains a listing of ''Approved Drug Products with Therapeutic Equivalence Evaluations,'' also known as the ''Orange Book.'' Patent information for approved drugs submitted to the FDA are listed and published in this book. FDA has indicated to the Committee that FDA intends to commence a process of providing guidance in the near future on patents which it believes should and should not be listed in the Orange Book. The Committee is supportive, and encourages the Secretary to work with the pharmaceutical and generic industries in this effort. The Committee requests a report on these activities by January 15, 2003.

Medical Device Application Review.—The Committee is aware that for the last several years, premarket approval applications for breakthrough medical technologies have

taken more than a year, despite the 180-day statutory maximum for approval or denial of such applications. Specifically, it is the Committee's understanding that the average length of time for medical device premarket reviews is currently over 400 days. Moreover, the medical technology industry has doubled the investment in research and development in the last decade, and FDA has stated that device technology advances and global impact will continue to affect review performance. In addition, FDA has stated that submissions are becoming increasingly more complex, also contributing to review performance. Therefore, the Committee provides an increase of $8,000,000 from the fiscal year 2002 level for activities relating to premarket reviews of medical devices. These funds are to be used solely for premarket review activities, with the intention of decreasing review times. The Committee directs the FDA to provide a report within 90 days of the enactment of this Act on how these funds will be obligated, including the number of employees that will be hired, a description of their duties, and the effect these funds will have on premarket review times for medical devices.

Reused Medical Devices.—The Committee recognizes the important role that FDA plays in ensuring that every medical device used on a patient in the United States is both safe and effective for its intended use. Adhering to this principle, the FDA has issued new guidance for the reprocessing of single-use medical devices. The Committee is concerned that the FDA may consider allowing a single premarket submission for reprocessing of multiple models of a certain medical devices. FDA's own research indicates that minor modifications to a device can substantially alter the device's properties with regard to sterilization and reprocessing. This was stated by FDA's own scientists at the 1999 AAMI/FDA Conference entitled ''The reuse of single-use devices.'' Therefore, the Committee urges the FDA to require a premarket submission for every model that is to be reprocessed, if an application was required for the original manufactured device.

Implanted Medical Devices.—The Committee acknowledges the FDA's final rule to improve post-market surveillance for medical devices, and strongly encourages FDA to devote the necessary resources to require registries and monitor well-designed long-term safety studies for implanted devices, including but not limited to jaw implants. As the aging U.S. population becomes more dependent on implanted devices, the Committee believes it is essential that the FDA allocate adequate resources to patient safety activities related to these devices, such as registries, post-market surveillance, and long-term phase IV trials.

Adverse Events Reporting System.—The Committee is concerned about the lack of oversight over reprocessed medical devices when they fail. The General Accounting Office reported that the incidence of failure was unknown. This may be in part due to the fact that FDA's adverse reporting system used by health professionals does not capture data on whether a defective device has been reprocessed. The MEDWATCH system includes on its mandatory reporting form a box for the identification of whether a defective device was or was not reprocessed. The voluntary reporting form, however, does not allow for such reporting. The Committee strongly encourages the agency to update the voluntary reporting form to allow for the identification of whether a defective device has been reprocessed, and if it has been reprocessed, information on how many times the device has been reused.

Tissue Safety.—The Committee remains concerned about the safety of tissue processing. FDA first initiated oversight of tissue by regulation in 1993. Since then, additional safety concerns have led FDA to publish the ''Proposed Approach to the Regulation of Cellular and Tissue-Based Products'' on February 28, 1997. Since 1997, FDA has proposed three new regulations to deal with registration of tissue processors and the listing of their products, donor suitability and good manufacturing practice. Only one of these three proposed rules, relating to registration and listing, has been finalized. The Committee is concerned that FDA still has not finalized the donor suitability and good manufacturing practices rules. The urgency of establishing new safety rules has been highlighted by the unfortunate death of one young person due to contaminated tissue. Therefore, the Committee directs the agency to finalize the tissue safety rules within 9 months of the enactment of this Act.

BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES

Appropriations, 2002	$34,281,000
Budget estimate, 2003	8,000,000
Committee recommendation	11,000,000

In addition to Washington, DC, area laboratories which are in six separate locations, FDA has 16 laboratories at other locations around the country, including regular field laboratories and specialized facilities, as well as the National Center for Toxicological Research complex. Repairs, modifications, improvements and construction to FDA headquarters and field facilities must be made to preserve the properties, ensure employee safety, meet changing program requirements, and permit the agency to keep its laboratory methods up to date.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

For continued repairs and improvements of FDA buildings and facilities, the Committee recommends $11,000,000. This amount is $23,281,000 less than the 2002 appropriation and $3,000,000 more than the budget request.

Included in the amount provided is $8,000,000 for repair and improvement projects, and $3,000,000 to complete renovation of the National Center for Toxicology Research.

INDEPENDENT AGENCIES

COMMODITY FUTURES TRADING COMMISSION

Appropriations, 2002	$70,700,000
Budget estimate, 2003[1]	79,884,000
Committee recommendation	93,985,000

[1] Excludes $2,916,000 requested for employee pension and health benefits.

The Commodity Futures Trading Commission [CFTC] was established as an independent agency by the Commodity Futures Trading Commission Act of 1974 (88 Stat. 1389; 7 U.S.C. 4a).

The Commission administers the Commodity Exchange Act, 7 U.S.C. section 1, et seq. The 1974 Act brought under Federal regulation futures trading in all goods, articles, services, rights, and interests; commodity options trading; and leverage trading in gold and silver bullion and coins; and otherwise strengthened the regulation of the commodity futures trading industry. It established a comprehensive regulatory structure to oversee the volatile futures trading complex.

The purpose of the Commission is to protect and further the economic utility of futures and commodity options markets by encouraging their efficiency, assuring their integrity, and protecting participants against manipulation, abusive trade practices, fraud, and deceit. The objective is to enable the markets to better serve their designated functions of providing a price discovery mechanism and providing price risk insurance. In properly serving these functions, the futures and commodity options markets contribute toward better production and financial planning, more efficient distribution and consumption, and more economical marketing.

Programs in support of the overall mission include market surveillance analysis and research; registration, audits, and contract markets; enforcement; reparations; proceedings; legal counsel; agency direction; and administrative support services. CFTC activities are carried out in Washington, DC; two regional offices located in Chicago and New York; and smaller offices in Kansas City, Los Angeles, and Minneapolis.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

For the Commodity Futures Trading Commission, the Committee recommends $93,985,000. The amount provided is $23,285,000 more than the 2002 appropriation and $14,101,000 more than the budget request.

The Committee is aware that the Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002 exempted CFTC from the salary restrictions imposed by Title V of the United States Code. The Committee is also aware that Title V pay restrictions have historically been a significant factor in CFTC's high turnover rate, nearly triple the government average, among attorneys and economists, which are the Commission's two largest occupational series. The Committee has been informed that this high attrition rate impedes the Commission's ability to develop and sustain a cadre of legal and financial professionals necessary to detect, prosecute, and deter fraud in the expanding and complex financial markets. Therefore, the Committee is providing $15,915,000 for CFTC to provide compensation and benefits comparable to other Federal financial regulators, or other program costs, if necessary. It is the Committee's understanding that CFTC is currently developing a plan to implement pay comparability with other Federal financial regulators, and the Committee requests a full report on these activities, including their effect on the CFTC attrition rate, quarterly.

FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION

LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

Limitation, 2002	($36,700,000)
Budget estimate, 2003[1]	(36,700,000)
Committee recommendation	(38,404,000)

[1] Excludes $1,796,000 requested for employee pension and health benefits.

The Farm Credit Administration [FCA] is the independent agency in the executive branch of the Government responsible for the examination and regulation of the banks, associations, and other institutions of the Farm Credit System.

Activities of the Farm Credit Administration include the planning and execution of examinations of Farm Credit System institutions and the preparation of examination reports. FCA also establishes standards, enforces rules and regulations, and approves certain actions of the institutions.

The administration and the institutions under its jurisdiction now operate under authorities contained in the Farm Credit Act of 1971, Public Law 92–181, effective December 10, 1971. Public Law 99–205, effective December 23, 1985, restructured FCA and gave the agency regulatory authorities and enforcement powers.

The act provides for the farmer-owned cooperative system to make sound, adequate, and constructive credit available to farmers and ranchers and their cooperatives, rural residences, and associations and other entities upon which farming operations are dependent, and to modernize existing farm

credit law to meet current and future rural credit needs.

The Agricultural Credit Act of 1987 authorized the formation of the Federal Agricultural Mortgage Corporation [FAMC] to operate a secondary market for agricultural and rural housing mortgages. The Farm Credit Administration, under section 8.11 of the Farm Credit Act of 1971, as amended, is assigned the responsibility of regulating this entity and assuring its safe and sound operation.

Expenses of the Farm Credit Administration are paid by assessments collected from the Farm Credit System institutions and by assessments to the Federal Agricultural Mortgage Corporation.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends a limitation of $38,404,000 on administrative expenses of the Farm Credit Administration [FCA]. This is $1,704,000 more than the fiscal year 2002 level and the budget request.

The Committee recommends an increase in the limitation of FCA's administrative expenses for two reasons. First, it is the Committee's understanding that pending a study scheduled to be completed this summer, the FCA may be unable to comply with a statute requiring it to provide employees with comparable compensation to other Federal financial regulatory agencies. Second, the FCA is facing the potential loss of many seasoned examiners and other employees through retirement. There is a need to hire up to an additional 13 examiners to prevent a loss that could significantly strain FCA's ability to effectively carry out its financial safety and soundness examination and enforcement functions. It is the Committee's understanding that this increase in FCA's limitation on administrative expenses will not result in an increase in the amount of the assessments on system institutions. The Committee requests a report on the outcome of studies currently underway related to this increase, including the actual limitation amount necessary, the amount of carryover funds in FCA's reserve, and the change, if any, in the amount of the assessments on system institutions.

TITLE VII—GENERAL PROVISIONS

Sections 701–731 of the general provisions are essentially the same as those included in the fiscal year 2002 and previous years' appropriations acts.

In addition, the Committee recommends the following provisions:

Section 732 to provide eligibility for rural development programs to the city of Dunkirk, NY.

Section 733 to provide assistance through the Rural Housing Assistance Grants program for agriculture processing workers in the State of Wisconsin.

Section 734 to provide eligibility for conservation projects in the State of Illinois.

Section 735 to allow up to 20 percent of competitive research funds to be used to carry out awards under the same terms and conditions as those pursuant to section 401 of the Agriculture Research, Extension, and Education Reform Act of 1998 (7 U.S.C. 7621).

Section 736 to provide eligibility for a conservation program in the State of West Virginia.

Section 737 to allow a reimbursement to the USDA Office of General Counsel from salaries and expenses accounts of agencies for which the General Counsel will provide certain services, subject to prior approval of the Committees on Appropriations of the House and the Senate.

Section 738 to prohibit funds from being used to carry out section 14(h)(i) of the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act.

Section 739 to prohibit funds from being used to carry out section Subtitle I of the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act.

Section 740 to prohibit funds from being used to carry out section 6405 of Public Law 107–171.

Section 741 to limit funds available to carry out section 9010 of Public Law 107–171.

Section 742 to provide eligibility for a conservation program in the State of Arkansas.

Section 743 to provide eligibility for a conservation program in the State of Alaska.

Section 744 to provide direction in the implementation of the Food for Progress program.

Section 745 to rescind unobligated balances of funds appropriated to the Cooperative State Research, Education, and Extension Service by Public Law 104–180.

Section 746 to limit the use of funds for programs under 7 U.S.C. 1736f–1.

Section 747 to provide eligibility for conservation programs in the States of Utah and Nebraska.

Section 748 to establish certain authorities regarding the Denali Commission.

Section 749 to rescind funds to carry out the Rural Clean Water program.

Section 750 to establish a program for loans and grants related to the dairy industry in the State of Alaska.

Section 751 to allow the Secretary to transfer up to $2,000,000 from the Food and Nutrition Service to the Economic Research Service for studies and evaluations on behalf of the Food and Nutrition Service.

Section 752 to complete the project regarding the John Ogonowski farm in a manner consistent with the rules and regulations of the Farmland Protection Program. Because of the strong national demand for Farmland Protection Program funds and the need to provide full access to Program funds nationally, the Committee directs the Secretary to carry out the project without providing additional funding under the Program for projects in the State of Massachusetts.

Section 753 to authorize Department of Agriculture employees to carry firearms for personal protection in remote locations that may be populated by bears and other dangerous wildlife.

Section 754 to limit funds available for the Export Enhancement Program.

Section 755 to structure the schedule of payments for the rural development guaranteed underwriting loan program.

PROGRAM, PROJECT, AND ACTIVITY

During fiscal year 2003, for purposes of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 (Public Law 99–177) or the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Reaffirmation Act of 1987 (Public Law 100–119), the following information provides the definition of the term ''program, project, and activity'' for departments and agencies under the jurisdiction of the Agriculture, Rural Development, and Related Agencies Subcommittee. The term ''program, project, and activity'' shall include the most specific level of budget items identified in the Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2003, the House and Senate Committee reports, and the conference report and accompanying joint explanatory statement of the managers of the committee of conference.

If a sequestration order is necessary, in implementing the Presidential order, departments and agencies shall apply any percentage reduction required for fiscal year 2003 pursuant to the provisions of Public Law 99–177 or Public Law 100–119 to all items specified in the explanatory notes submitted to the Committees on Appropriations of the House and Senate in support of the fiscal year 2003 budget estimates, as amended, for such departments and agencies, as modified by congressional action, and in addition:

For the Agricultural Research Service the definition shall include specific research locations as identified in the explanatory notes and lines of research specifically identified in the reports of the House and Senate Appropriations Committees.

For the Natural Resources Conservation Service the definition shall include individual flood prevention projects as identified in the explanatory notes and individual operational watershed projects as summarized in the notes.

For the Farm Service Agency the definition shall include individual, regional, State, district, and county offices.

COMPLIANCE WITH PARAGRAPH 7, RULE XVI OF THE STANDING RULES OF THE SENATE

Paragraph 7 of rule XVI requires that Committee reports accompanying general appropriations bills identify each recommended amendment which proposes an item of appropriation which is not made to carry out the provisions of an existing law, a treaty stipulation, or an act or resolution previously passed by the Senate during that session.

The Committee recommends funding for the following program which currently lacks authorization for fiscal year 2003:

Compact of Free Association Act of 1985.

COMPLIANCE WITH PARAGRAPH 12, RULE XXVI OF THE STANDING RULES OF THE SENATE

Paragraph 12 of rule XXVI requires that Committee reports on a bill or joint resolution repealing or amending any statute or part of any statute include ''(a) the text of the statute or part thereof which is proposed to be repealed; and (b) a comparative print of that part of the bill or joint resolution making the amendment and of the statute or part thereof proposed to be amended, showing by stricken-through type and italics, parallel columns, or other appropriate typographical devices the omissions and insertions which would be made by the bill or joint resolution if enacted in the form recommended by the committee.''

In compliance with this rule, the following changes in existing law proposed to be made by the bill are shown as follows: existing law to be omitted is enclosed in black brackets; new matter is printed in italics; and existing law in which no change is proposed is shown in roman.

With respect to this bill, it is the opinion of the Committee that it is necessary to dispense with these requirements in order to expedite the business of the Senate.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2002 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 2003

[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2002 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or −)	
				2002 appropriation	Budget estimate
TITLE I—AGRICULTURAL PROGRAMS					
Production, Processing, and Marketing					
Office of the Secretary	2,992	36,667	3,412	+420	−33,255
Emergency appropriations (Public Law 107–117)	80,919			−80,919	
Total, Office of the Secretary	83,911	36,667	3,412	−80,499	−33,255
Executive Operations:					
Chief Economist	7,704	12,117	12,016	+4,312	−101
National Appeals Division	12,869	14,334	13,759	+890	−575
Office of Budget and Program Analysis	7,041	7,358	7,358	+317	
Office of the Chief Information Officer	10,029	31,277	31,275	+21,246	−2
Common computing environment	59,369	133,155	133,155	+73,786	
Office of the Chief Financial Officer	5,384	7,918	7,877	+2,493	−41
Working capital fund		21,000			−21,000
Total, Executive Operations	102,396	227,159	205,440	+103,044	−21,719
Office of the Assistant Secretary for Civil Rights			400	+400	+400
Office of the Assistant Secretary for Administration	647	780	780	+133	
Agriculture buildings and facilities and rental payments	(187,647)	(70,499)	(197,662)	(+10,015)	(+127,163)
Payments to GSA	130,266		130,266		+130,266
Building operations and maintenance	31,438	36,522	33,419	+1,981	−3,103
Repairs, renovations, and construction	25,943	33,977	33,977	+8,034	
Hazardous materials management	15,665	15,685	15,685	+20	
Departmental administration	37,079	46,398	42,479	+5,400	−3,919
Office of the Assistant Secretary for Congressional Relations	3,718	4,157	4,157	+439	
Office of Communications	8,894	9,637	9,637	+743	
Office of the Inspector General	70,839	82,231	78,127	+7,288	−4,104
Office of the General Counsel	32,627	37,287	35,588	+2,961	−1,699
Office of the Under Secretary for Research, Education and Economics	573	780	780	+207	
Economic Research Service	67,200	79,243	65,123	−2,077	−14,120
National Agricultural Statistics Service	113,786	143,659	140,854	+27,068	−2,805
Census of Agriculture	(25,350)	(41,274)	(41,274)	(+15,924)	
Agricultural Research Service:.					
Salaries and expenses	979,464	971,445	1,053,597	+74,133	+82,152
Emergency appropriations (Public Law 107–117)	40,000			−40,000	
Buildings and facilities	118,987	16,580	100,955	−18,032	+84,375
Emergency appropriations (Public Law 107–117)	73,000			−73,000	
Regular appropriations (Public Law 107–206)	25,000			−25,000	
Total, Agricultural Research Service	1,236,451	988,025	1,154,552	−81,899	+166,527
Cooperative State Research, Education, and Extension Service:.					
Research and education activities	542,062	552,549	651,411	+109,349	+98,862
Native American Institutions Endowment Fund	(7,100)	(7,100)	(7,100)		
Extension activities	439,473	419,989	452,767	+13,294	+32,778
Integrated activities	42,853	44,865	48,218	+5,365	+3,353
Outreach for socially disadvantaged farmers	3,243	3,243	3,493	+250	+250
Total, Cooperative State Research, Education, and Extension Service	1,027,631	1,020,646	1,155,889	+128,258	+135,243
Office of the Under Secretary for Marketing and Regulatory Programs	654	780	780	+126	
Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service:.					
Salaries and expenses	620,490	767,119	735,673	+115,183	−31,446
Emergency appropriations (Public Law 107–117)	105,000			−105,000	
AQI user fees	(84,813)	(275,000)		(−84,813)	(−275,000)
Animal welfare user fees (proposed)		−5,000			+5,000
Buildings and facilities	7,189	13,189	13,189	+6,000	
Emergency appropriations (Public Law 107–117)	14,081			−14,081	
Total, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service	746,760	775,308	748,862	+2,102	−26,446
Agricultural Marketing Service:					
Marketing Services	71,430	75,411	75,411	+3,981	
Standardization user fees	(5,000)	(5,000)	(5,000)		
(Limitation on administrative expenses, from fees collected)	(60,596)	(61,619)	(61,619)	(+1,023)	
Funds for strengthening markets, income, and supply (transfer from section 32)	13,995	14,910	14,910	+915	
Payments to states and possessions	1,347	1,347	1,347		
Total, Agricultural Marketing Service	86,772	91,668	91,668	+4,896	
Grain Inspection, Packers and Stockyards Administration:					
Salaries and expenses	33,117	41,164	44,475	+11,358	+3,311
Limitation on inspection and weighing services	(42,463)	(42,463)	(42,463)		
Inspection and licensing user fees (proposed)		−29,000			+29,000
Total, Grain Inspection, Packers and Stockyards	33,117	12,164	44,475	+11,358	+32,311
Office of the Under Secretary for Food Safety	476	780	780	+304	
Food Safety and Inspection Service	715,642	763,049	759,759	+44,117	−3,290
Emergency appropriations (Public Law 107–117)	15,000			−15,000	
Lab accreditation fees [1]	(1,000)	(1,000)	(1,000)		
Total, Production, Processing, and Marketing	4,587,485	4,406,602	4,756,889	+169,404	+350,287
Farm Assistance Programs					
Office of the Under Secretary for Farm and Foreign Agricultural Services	606	899	899	+293	
Farm Service Agency:					
Salaries and expenses	939,030	993,620	986,913	+47,883	−6,707
(Transfer from export loans)	(790)	(834)	(834)	(+44)	
(Transfer from Public Law 480)	(972)	(1,026)	(1,026)	(+54)	
(Transfer from ACIF)	(272,595)	(279,176)	(279,176)	(+6,581)	
Subtotal, transfers from program accounts	(274,357)	(281,036)	(281,036)	(+6,679)	
Total, Salaries and expenses	(1,213,387)	(1,274,656)	(1,267,949)	(+54,562)	(−6,707)
Emergency conservation program		48,700			−48,700
State mediation grants	3,493	4,000	4,000	+507	
Dairy indemnity program	100	100	100		

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2002 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 2003—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2002 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or −)	
				2002 appropriation	Budget estimate
Subtotal, Farm Service Agency	942,623	1,046,420	991,013	+48,390	−55,407
Agricultural Credit Insurance Fund Program Account:					
Loan authorizations:					
Farm ownership loans:					
Direct	(146,996)	(100,000)	(146,996)		(+46,996)
Guaranteed	(1,000,000)	(1,000,000)	(1,000,000)		
Subtotal	(1,146,996)	(1,100,000)	(1,146,996)		(+46,996)
Farm operating loans:					
Direct	(611,198)	(600,000)	(611,198)		(+11,198)
Unsubsidized guaranteed	(1,500,000)	(1,700,000)	(1,700,000)	(+200,000)	
Subsidized guaranteed	(505,531)	(300,000)	(505,531)		(+205,531)
Subtotal	(2,616,729)	(2,600,000)	(2,816,729)	(+200,000)	(+216,729)
Indian tribe land acquisition loans	(2,000)	(2,000)	(2,000)		
Emergency disaster loans	(25,000)			(−25,000)	
Boll weevil eradication loans	(100,000)	(100,000)	(100,000)		
Total, Loan authorizations	(3,890,725)	(3,802,000)	(4,065,725)	(+175,000)	(+263,725)
Loan subsidies:					
Farm ownership loans:					
Direct	3,866	11,610	17,066	+13,200	+5,456
Guaranteed	4,500	7,500	7,500	+3,000	
Subtotal	8,366	19,110	24,566	+16,200	+5,456
Farm operating loans:					
Direct	54,580	103,560	105,493	+50,913	+1,933
Unsubsidized guaranteed	52,650	53,890	53,890	+1,240	
Subsidized guaranteed	68,550	35,400	59,653	−8,897	+24,253
Subtotal	175,780	192,850	219,036	+43,256	+26,186
Indian tribe land acquisition	118	179	179	+61	
Emergency disaster loans	3,363			−3,363	
Total, Loan subsidies	187,627	212,139	243,781	+56,154	+31,642
ACIF expenses:					
Salaries and expense (transfer to FSA)	272,595	279,176	279,176	+6,581	
Administrative expenses	8,000	8,000	8,000		
Total, ACIF expenses	280,595	287,176	287,176	+6,581	
Total, Agricultural Credit Insurance Fund	468,222	499,315	530,957	+62,735	+31,642
(Loan authorization)	(3,890,725)	(3,802,000)	(4,065,725)	(+175,000)	(+263,725)
Total, Farm Service Agency	1,410,845	1,545,735	1,521,970	+111,125	−23,765
Risk Management Agency	74,752	72,771	70,708	−4,044	−2,063
Total, Farm Assistance Programs	1,486,203	1,619,405	1,593,577	+107,374	−25,828
Corporations					
Federal Crop Insurance Corporation:					
Federal crop insurance corporation fund	2,900,000	2,886,000	2,886,000	−14,000	
Commodity Credit Corporation Fund:					
Reimbursement for net realized losses	20,279,000	16,285,000	16,285,000	−3,994,000	
Hazardous waste management (limitation on administrative expenses)	(5,000)	(5,000)	(5,000)		
Total, Corporations	23,179,000	19,171,000	19,171,000	−4,008,000	
Total, title I, Agricultural Programs	29,252,688	25,197,007	25,521,466	−3,731,222	+324,459
(By transfer)	(274,357)	(281,036)	(281,036)	(+6,679)	
(Loan authorization)	(3,890,725)	(3,802,000)	(4,065,725)	(+175,000)	(+263,725)
(Limitation on administrative expenses)	(108,059)	(109,082)	(109,082)	(+1,023)	
TITLE II—CONSERVATION PROGRAMS					
Office of the Under Secretary for Natural Resources and Environment	730	902	902	+172	
Natural Resources Conservation Service:					
Conservation operations	779,000	840,963	840,002	+61,002	−961
Watershed surveys and planning	10,960		10,960		+10,960
Watershed and flood prevention operations	106,590		105,000	−1,590	+105,000
Regular appropriations (Public Law 107–206)	94,000			−94,000	
Emergency watershed protection		110,000			−110,000
Watershed rehabilitation program	10,000		30,000	+20,000	+30,000
Resource conservation and development	48,048	49,079	50,000	+1,952	+921
Forestry incentives program	6,811			−6,811	
Total, Natural Resources Conservation Service	1,055,409	1,000,042	1,035,962	−19,447	+35,920
Total, title II, Conservation Programs	1,056,139	1,000,944	1,036,864	−19,275	+35,920
TITLE III—RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS					
Office of the Under Secretary for Rural Development	623	898	898	+275	
Rural Development:					
Rural community advancement program	806,557	791,499	867,176	+60,619	+75,677
(Transfer out)	(−24,000)		(−30,000)	(−6,000)	(−30,000)
RD expenses:					
Salaries and expenses	133,722	145,736	127,502	−6,220	−18,234
(Transfer from RHIF)	(422,241)	(455,630)	(455,630)	(+33,389)	
(Transfer from RDLFP)	(3,733)	(4,290)	(4,290)	(+557)	
(Transfer from RETLP)	(36,000)	(38,035)	(38,035)	(+2,035)	
(Transfer from RTB)	(3,082)	(3,082)	(3,082)		
(Transfer from TLP)	(2,000)			(−2,000)	
Subtotal, Transfers from program accounts	(467,056)	(501,037)	(501,037)	(+33,981)	

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2002 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 2003—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2002 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or −)	
				2002 appropriation	Budget estimate
Total, RD expenses	(600,778)	(646,773)	(628,539)	(+27,761)	(−18,234)
Total, Rural Development	940,279	937,235	994,678	+54,399	+57,443
Rural Housing Service:					
Rural Housing Insurance Fund Program Account:					
Loan authorizations:					
Single family (sec. 502)	(1,079,848)	(957,300)	(1,005,162)	(−74,686)	(+47,862)
Unsubsidized guaranteed	(3,137,968)	(2,750,000)	(2,750,000)	(−387,968)	
Subtotal, Single family	(4,217,816)	(3,707,300)	(3,755,162)	(−462,654)	(+47,862)
Housing repair (sec. 504)	(32,324)	(35,000)	(35,000)	(+2,676)	
Rental housing (sec. 515)	(114,068)	(60,000)	(120,000)	(+5,932)	(+60,000)
Site loans (sec. 524)	(5,090)	(5,000)	(5,000)	(−90)	
Multi-family housing guarantees (sec. 538)	(99,770)	(100,000)		(−99,770)	(−100,000)
Multi-family housing credit sales	(1,778)	(2,000)	(2,000)	(+222)	
Single family housing credit sales	(10,000)	(10,000)	(10,000)		
Self-help housing land development fund	(5,000)	(5,011)	(5,011)	(+11)	
Total, Loan authorizations	(4,485,846)	(3,924,311)	(3,932,173)	(−553,673)	(+7,862)
			Loan subsidies:		
Single family (sec. 502)	142,108	185,429	194,700	+52,592	+9,271
Unsubsidized guaranteed	40,166	19,800	19,800	−20,366	
Subtotal, Single family	182,274	205,229	214,500	+32,226	+9,271
Housing repair (sec. 504)	10,386	10,857	10,857	+471	
Rental housing (sec. 515)	48,274	27,978	55,956	+7,682	+27,978
Site loans (sec. 524)	28	55	55	+27	
Multi-family housing guarantees (sec. 538)	3,921	4,500		−3,921	−4,500
Multi-family housing credit sales	750	934	934	+184	
Single family housing credit sales					
Self-help housing land development fund	254	221	221	−33	
Total, Loan subsidies	245,887	249,774	282,523	+36,636	+32,749
RHIF administrative expenses (transfer to RD)	422,241	455,630	455,630	+33,389	
Rental assistance program:					
(Sec. 521)	695,104	706,100	724,100	+28,996	+18,000
(Sec. 502(c)(5)(D))	5,900	5,900	5,900		
Total, Rental assistance program	701,004	712,000	730,000	+28,996	+18,000
Total, Rural Housing Insurance Fund	1,369,132	1,417,404	1,468,153	+99,021	+50,749
(Loan authorization)	(4,485,846)	(3,924,311)	(3,932,173)	(−553,673)	(+7,862)
Mutual and self-help housing grants	35,000	34,000	35,000		+1,000
Rural housing assistance grants	38,914	42,498	47,498	+8,584	+5,000
Farm labor program account	31,431	34,615	34,615	+3,184	
Subtotal, grants and payments	105,345	111,113	117,113	+11,768	+6,000
Total, Rural Housing Service	1,474,477	1,528,517	1,585,266	+110,789	+56,749
(Loan authorization)	(4,485,846)	(3,924,311)	(3,932,173)	(−553,673)	(+7,862)
Rural Business-Cooperative Service:					
Rural Development Loan Fund Program Account:					
(Loan authorization)	(38,171)	(40,000)	(40,000)	(+1,829)	
Loan subsidy	16,494	19,304	19,304	+2,810	
Administrative expenses (transfer to RD)	3,733	4,290	4,290	+557	
Total, Rural Development Loan Fund	20,227	23,594	23,594	+3,367	
Rural Economic Development Loans Program Account:					
(Loan authorization)	(14,966)	(14,967)	(14,967)	(+1)	
Direct subsidy	3,616	3,197	3,197	−419	
Rural cooperative development grants	7,750	9,000	9,000	+1,250	
Rural empowerment zones and enterprise communities grants	14,967		14,967		+14,967
Total, Rural Business-Cooperative Service	46,560	35,791	50,758	+4,198	+14,967
(Loan authorization)	(53,137)	(54,967)	(54,967)	(+1,830)	
Rural Utilities Service:					
Rural Electrification and Telecommunications Loans Program Account:					
Loan authorizations:					
Electric:					
Direct, 5 percent	(121,107)	(121,103)	(121,103)	(−4)	
Direct, Municipal rate	(500,000)	(100,000)	(100,000)	(−400,000)	
Direct, FFB	(2,600,000)	(1,600,000)	(2,600,000)		(+1,000,000)
Direct, Treasury rate	(750,000)	(700,000)	(1,150,000)	(+400,000)	(+450,000)
Guaranteed electric	(100,000)	(100,000)	(100,000)		
Guaranteed underwriting			(1,000,000)	(+1,000,000)	(+1,000,000)
Subtotal, Electric	(4,071,107)	(2,621,103)	(5,071,103)	(+999,996)	(+2,450,000)
Telecommunications:					
Direct, 5 percent	(74,827)	(75,029)	(75,029)	(+202)	
Direct, Treasury rate	(300,000)	(300,000)	(300,000)		
Direct, FFB	(120,000)	(120,000)	(120,000)		
Subtotal, Telecommunications	(494,827)	(495,029)	(495,029)	(+202)	
Total, Loan authorizations	(4,565,934)	(3,116,132)	(5,566,132)	(+1,000,198)	(+2,450,000)
Loan subsidies:					
Electric:					
Direct, 5 percent	3,609	6,915	6,915	+3,306	
Direct, Municipal rate		4,030	4,030	+4,030	
Guaranteed electric	80	80	80		
Subtotal, Electric	3,689	11,025	11,025	+7,336	
Telecommunications:					
Direct, 5 percent	1,736	1,283	1,283	−453	
Direct, Treasury rate	300	150	150	−150	

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2002 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 2003—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2002 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or −)	
				2002 appropriation	Budget estimate
Subtotal, Telecommunications	2,036	1,433	1,433	−603	
Total, Loan subsidies	5,725	12,458	12,458	+6,733	
RETLP administrative expenses (transfer to RD)	36,000	38,035	38,035	+2,035	
Total, Rural Electrification and Telecommunications Loans Program Account	41,725	50,493	50,493	+8,768	
(Loan authorization)	(4,565,934)	(3,116,132)	(5,566,132)	(+1,000,198)	(+2,450,000)
Rural Telephone Bank Program Account:					
(Loan authorization)	(174,615)		(174,615)		(+174,615)
Direct loan subsidy	3,737		2,410	−1,327	+2,410
RTB administrative expenses (transfer to RD)	3,082	3,082	3,082		
Total, Rural Telephone Bank Program Account	6,819	3,082	5,492	−1,327	+2,410
High energy costs grants (by transfer)	(24,000)		(30,000)	(+6,000)	(+30,000)
Distance learning and telemedicine program:					
(Loan authorization)	(380,000)	(156,480)	(129,535)	(−250,465)	(−26,945)
Grants/loans subsidy costs	49,441	31,049	51,941	+2,500	+20,892
Local Television Loan Guarantee Program Account:					
(Loan authorization)	(258,065)			(−258,065)	
Direct loan subsidy	20,000			−20,000	
Regular appropriations (Public Law 107–206)	8,000			−8,000	
Rescission (Public Law 107–206)	−20,000			+20,000	
LTLP administration expenses (transfer to RD)	2,000			−2,000	
Total, Local Television Loan Program Account	10,000			−10,000	
Total, Rural Utilities Service	107,985	84,624	107,926	−59	+23,302
(Loan authorization)	(5,378,614)	(3,272,612)	(5,870,282)	(+491,668)	(+2,597,670)
Total, title III, Rural Economic and Community Development Programs	2,569,924	2,587,065	2,739,526	+169,602	+152,461
(By transfer)	(491,056)	(501,037)	(531,037)	(+39,981)	(+30,000)
(Loan authorization)	(9,917,597)	(7,251,890)	(9,857,422)	(−60,175)	(+2,605,532)
TITLE IV—DOMESTIC FOOD PROGRAMS					
Office of the Under Secretary for Food, Nutrition and Consumer Services	587	774	774	+187	
Food and Nutrition Service:					
Child nutrition programs	4,914,288	5,382,179	5,830,506	+916,218	+448,327
Transfer from section 32	5,172,458	5,193,990	4,745,663	−426,795	−448,327
Discretionary spending	500		4,000	+3,500	+4,000
Total, Child nutrition programs	10,087,246	10,576,169	10,580,169	+492,923	+4,000
Special supplemental nutrition program for women, infants, and children (WIC)	4,348,000	4,751,000	4,751,000	+403,000	
Emergency appropriations (Public Law 107–117)	39,000			−39,000	
Regular appropriations (Public Law 107–206)	75,000			−75,000	
Food stamp program:					
Expenses	19,556,436	22,772,692	22,772,692	+3,216,256	
Reserve	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000		
Nutrition assistance for Puerto Rico and Samoa	1,335,550	1,377,000	1,377,000	+41,450	
The emergency food assistance program	100,000	100,000	140,000	+40,000	+40,000
Rescission (Public Law 107–206)	−24,000			+24,000	
Total, Food stamp program	22,967,986	26,249,692	26,289,692	+3,321,706	+40,000
Commodity assistance program	152,813	144,991	167,000	+14,187	+22,009
Rescission	−3,300			+3,300	
Total, Commodity assistance program	149,513	144,991	167,000	+17,487	+22,009
Food donations programs:					
Needy family program	1,081	1,081	1,081		
Elderly feeding program	149,668			−149,668	
Total, Food donations programs	150,749	1,081	1,081	−149,668	
Food program administration	127,546	147,944	136,865	+9,319	−11,079
Total, Food and Nutrition Service	37,945,040	41,870,877	41,925,807	+3,980,767	+54,930
Total, title IV, Domestic Food Programs	37,945,627	41,871,651	41,926,581	+3,980,954	+54,930
TITLE V—FOREIGN ASSISTANCE AND RELATED PROGRAMS					
Foreign Agricultural Service:					
Salaries and expenses, direct appropriation	121,813	131,668	131,198	+9,385	−470
(Transfer from export loans)	(3,224)	(3,224)	(3,224)		
(Transfer from Public Law 480)	(1,033)	(1,033)	(1,033)		
Total, Program level	(126,070)	(135,925)	(135,455)	(+9,385)	(−470)
Public Law 480 Program and Grant Accounts:					
Program account:					
Loan authorization, direct	(154,664)	(131,676)	(154,664)		(+22,988)
Loan subsidies	126,409	98,904	116,171	−10,238	+17,267
Ocean freight differential grants	20,277	28,000	25,159	+4,882	−2,841
Title II—Commodities for disposition abroad:					
Program level	(850,000)	(1,185,000)	(1,185,000)	(+335,000)	
Appropriation	850,000	1,185,000	1,185,000	+335,000	
Salaries and expenses:					
Foreign Agricultural Service (transfer to FAS)	1,033	1,033	1,033		
Farm Service Agency (transfer to FSA)	972	1,026	1,026	+54	
Subtotal	2,005	2,059	2,059	+54	
Total, Public Law 480:					
Program level	(850,000)	(1,185,000)	(1,185,000)	(+335,000)	
Appropriation	998,691	1,313,963	1,328,389	+329,698	+14,426

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2002 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 2003—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2002 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or −)	
				2002 appropriation	Budget estimate
CCC Export Loans Program Account (administrative expenses):					
Salaries and expenses (Export Loans):					
General Sales Manager (transfer to FAS)	3,224	3,224	3,224		
Farm Service Agency (transfer to FSA)	790	834	834	+44	
Total, CCC Export Loans Program Account	4,014	4,058	4,058	+44	
Total, title V, Foreign Assistance and Related Programs	1,124,518	1,449,689	1,463,645	+339,127	+13,956
(By transfer)	(4,257)	(4,257)	(4,257)		
TITLE VI—RELATED AGENCIES AND FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION					
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES					
Food and Drug Administration					
Salaries and expenses, direct appropriation	1,183,670	1,369,385	1,383,505	+199,835	+14,120
Emergency appropriations (Public Law 107–117)	151,100			−151,100	
Prescription drug user fee act	(161,716)	(264,220)	(222,900)	(+61,184)	(−41,320)
Medical device user fee act			(25,125)	(+25,125)	(+25,125)
Subtotal	(1,496,486)	(1,633,605)	(1,631,530)	(+135,044)	(−2,075)
Mammography clinics user fee (outlay savings)	(15,590)	(16,612)	(16,112)	(+522)	(−500)
Export certification	(6,181)	(6,378)	(6,378)	(+197)	
Payments to GSA	(105,116)	(98,556)	(98,556)	(−6,560)	
Buildings and facilities	34,281	8,000	11,000	−23,281	+3,000
Total, Direct appropriations FDA	1,369,051	1,377,385	1,394,505	+25,454	+17,120
INDEPENDENT AGENCIES					
Commodity Futures Trading Commission	70,700	79,884	93,985	+23,285	+14,101
Emergency appropriations (Public Law 107–117)	16,900			−16,900	
Transaction fee (proposed)		−33,000			+33,000
Total, Commodity Futures Trading Commission	87,600	46,884	93,985	+6,385	+47,101
Farm Credit Administration (limitation on administrative expenses)	(36,700)	(36,700)	(38,404)	(+1,704)	(+1,704)
Total, title VI, Related Agencies and Food and Drug Administration	1,456,651	1,424,269	1,488,490	+31,839	+64,221
TITLE VII—GENERAL PROVISIONS					
Hunger fellowships	2,496		2,496		+2,496
National Sheep Industry Improvement Center revolving fund	1,000			−1,000	
Limit crop insurance education	−6,000			+6,000	
Mallard Pointe conservation	150			−150	
Jamestown conservation	250			−250	
Child and adult care feeding program	10,000		22,000	+12,000	+22,000
CCC Apple market loss	75,000			−75,000	
Dairy price support extension	15,000			−15,000	
Sugar beets	5,000			−5,000	
Tobacco	5,000			−5,000	
Summer Food Service program					
Youth organizations					
Telework					
Rural clean water program (rescission)					
Export enhancement program (sec. 101) (Public Law 107–206)	−445,000			+445,000	
Agriculture assistance (Public Law 107–206)	10,000			−10,000	
Total, title VII, General provisions	−327,104		24,496	+351,600	+24,496
Grand total:					
New budget (obligational) authority	73,078,443	73,530,625	74,201,068	+1,122,625	+670,443
Appropriations	(72,590,743)	(73,530,625)	(74,201,068)	(+1,610,325)	(+670,443)
Rescission	(−47,300)			(+47,300)	
Emergency appropriations	535,000			−535,000	
(By transfer)	(769,670)	(786,330)	(816,330)	(+46,660)	(+30,000)
(Loan authorization)	(13,962,986)	(11,185,566)	(14,077,811)	(+114,825)	(+2,892,245)
(Limitation on administrative expenses)	(144,759)	(145,782)	(147,486)	(+2,727)	(+1,704)
RECAPITULATION					
Title I—Agricultural programs	29,252,688	25,197,007	25,521,466	−3,731,222	+324,459
Mandatory	(23,193,095)	(19,186,010)	(19,186,010)	(−4,007,085)	
Discretionary	(6,059,593)	(6,010,997)	(6,335,456)	(+275,863)	(+324,459)
Title II—Conservation programs (discretionary)	1,056,139	1,000,944	1,036,864	−19,275	+35,920
Title III—Rural economic and community development programs (discretionary)	2,569,924	2,587,065	2,739,526	+169,602	+152,461
Title IV—Domestic food programs (discretionary)	37,945,627	41,871,651	41,926,581	+3,980,954	+54,930
Mandatory	(33,078,732)	(36,825,861)	(36,865,861)	(+3,787,129)	(+40,000)
Discretionary	(4,866,895)	(5,045,790)	(5,060,720)	(+193,825)	(+14,930)
Title V—Foreign assistance and related programs (discretionary)	1,124,518	1,449,689	1,463,645	+339,127	+13,956
Title VI—Related agencies and Food and Drug Administration (discretionary)	1,456,651	1,424,269	1,488,490	+31,839	+64,221
Title VII—General provisions (discretionary)	−327,104		24,496	+351,600	+24,496
Total, new budget (obligational) authority	73,078,443	73,530,625	74,201,068	+1,122,625	+670,443

[1] In addition to appropriation.

[COMMITTEE PRINT]

[NOTICE: This is a draft for use of the Committee and its staff only, in preparation for markup.]

DEPARTMENTS OF COMMERCE, JUSTICE, AND STATE, THE JUDICIARY, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATION BILL, 2003

JANUARY ____, 2003.—Ordered to be printed

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

REPORT

[To accompany S. 0000]

The Committee on Appropriations reports the bill (S. 0000) making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce, Justice, and State, the judiciary, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2003, and for other purposes, reports favorably thereon and recommends that the bill do pass.

Amount in new budget (obligational) authority

Total bill as reported to Senate	$47,067,043,000
Amount of appropriations, 2002	44,601,829,000
Amount of budget estimates, 2003, as amended	44,007,407,000
The bill as reported to the Senate:	
Above the appropriations for 2002	+330,214,000
Above the estimates for 2003	+924,636,000

BACKGROUND

PURPOSE OF THE BILL

This bill makes appropriations for the functions of the Departments of Commerce, Justice, State, the Judiciary and Related Agencies for the period October 1, 2002, through September 30, 2003. Functional areas include the pay, allowances, and support of personnel, operation and maintenance, procurement of equipment and systems, and research.

The bill provides funds for responding to the threat of terrorism, fighting crime, enhancing drug enforcement, addressing the shortcomings of the immigration process, continuing the judicial process, conducting commerce within the United States, improving State Department operations, and fullfilling the needs of various independent agencies.

HEARINGS

The Subcommittee on Commerce, Justice, State, the Judiciary and Related Agencies Appropriations began hearings on the fiscal year 2003 budget request on February 26, 2002, and concluded them on March 21, 2002, after holding 7 separate sessions. The subcommittee heard testimony from representatives of the Departments of Commerce, Justice, State, the Judiciary, and various commissions.

SUMMARY OF THE BILL

The budget estimates for the departments and agencies included in the accompanying bill are contained in the budget of the United States for fiscal year 2003 submitted on January 30, 2002.

The total amount of new budget authority recommended by the Committee for fiscal year 2003 is $44,932,043,000. This amount is an increase of $330,214,000 above appropriations enacted for fiscal year 2002 for these departments and agencies. The Committee recommendation is $924,636,000 above the budget estimates. The following paragraphs highlight major themes contained in this bill:

FIGHTING TERROR AT ITS ROOTS THROUGH DEMOCRACY

The Committee has responded to the threat of terrorism by reinforcing the Nation's preparedness and response capabilities. However, this threat also requires a long term response that addresses the root causes of terrorism. The United States can begin to do this by supporting organizations that work to bring democracy to countries that suffer under authoritarian regimes. Together with our allies, we must work to ensure peaceful and stable political and economic transitions in the troubled areas of the Middle East, Africa, South and Central Asia, and other regions where terrorism has flourished over the last decade. Our ultimate goal must be greater than mere regime-change. It must be for democratic principles to win the hearts and minds of all those who have never experienced democracy. We cannot do this unless we are willing to commit resources to fostering more open political systems, more transparent and effective governments and legal systems, more engaged and responsible civil societies, and open markets. The recommendation therefore includes initial funding to establish a center in Turkey, the mission of which will be to promote mutual understanding between the Muslim nations of the world and the West. The recommendation also includes substantial increases for certain U.S.-based nonprofit organizations to augment their work in critical parts of the world, particularly the Middle East. In addition to the pioneering work of such independent organizations, the Department of State has a role to play in altering inaccurate perceptions of the United States. From direct U.S. assistance, which does not fall under this Committee's jurisdiction, to public diplomacy, which does, the Committee understands that the Department is developing a strategy to address the root causes of terrorism. The Committee looks forward to working with the State Department to engineer and execute this strategy.

PROTECTING AMERICA'S CHILDREN

The Commerce, Justice, State, and the Judiciary appropriations bill is the natural home of programs that keep our children safe. Programs such as the Safe Schools Initiative and Cops In Schools have for years enhanced the physical security of schools while creating a rapport between law enforcement officials and youths. Coupled with anti-drug, youth violence, and after-school programs, these initiatives have improved the condition of America's at-risk youth. This year, the Committee expanded the concept of protecting our children to include training School Resource Officers to prevent and deter acts of terrorism. September 11 demonstrated that terrorists are in constant search of new ways to harm the United States. We cannot ignore the disturbing reality that our schools could be targeted. The bill therefore includes a $10,000,000 ''down payment'' for schools to begin taking steps to prepare for this contingency. The threat to American children does not end at U.S. borders, however, and the Committee has begun an initiative under the State Department to enhance the security of schools attended by American children overseas.

REFORMING THE INS AND FBI

Perhaps no agencies face greater challenges in the wake of September 11 than the Federal Bureau of Investigation [FBI] and the Immigration and Naturalization Service [INS]. Both agencies awoke that dreadful day in the midst of the greatest internal crises in their respective histories. Years of mismanagement, neglect, and confusion left otherwise dedicated professionals ill-equipped and ill-prepared for the daily challenges of enforcing the Nation's criminal and immigration laws, much less deal with a security catastrophe that many liken to the attack on Pearl Harbor. ''What is to be done?'' is the question on everyone's lips and there are as many answers as there are observers. After appropriating more than $1,200,000,000 in emergency spending to the FBI and INS, it is unclear what improvements, if any, have been achieved in their domestic security posture. The Committee recommendation for the FBI and the INS provides an opportunity for both agencies to reflect, regroup, and refocus in anticipation of the fiscal year 2004 budget request.

CONTINUED UNITED NATIONS REFORM

At the insistence of the United States, the United Nations [U.N.] has undertaken significant management and budgetary reforms. But the fulfillment of Helms-Biden does not mean the United Nations can revert to its old ways. The U.N. now faces an even greater challenge: to sustain and build upon the positive reforms that have occurred over the last few years. Only by moving forward with an aggressive reform agenda—continually updating the organization's budget practices, improving internal oversight, and containing unnecessary growth in the U.N. bureaucracy—will the U.N. be able to meet the demands of a rapidly-changing global security environment. The Commerce, Justice, State, and the Judiciary appropriations bill provides an opportunity for the American people, who pay one-quarter of the U.N.'s annual operating costs, to demand the continued improvement and reform of U.N. operations. The Committee acknowledges the importance of this task, and looks forward to working with the U.N. towards our common goals.

PROTECTING SMALL INVESTORS

From the events of September 11, 2001 to the recent major accounting scandals and subsequent demise of multiple nationally recognized corporations, the confidence of U.S. small investors in the integrity and fairness of our Nation's securities industry and markets has been shaken severely. Small investors have lost billions of dollars in their retirement accounts, college funds, and portfolios. At the same time, they have had to endure the spectacle of those corporate executives with whom they entrusted their life savings skirt their corporate responsibilities and enrich themselves at the expense of shareholders. In addition, small investors have begun to learn more about the mixed and often conflicting incentives analysts face when making stock recommendations.

In response to these challenges and the need to revive the faith of small investors, the Committee recommends an appropriation of $656,700,000 for the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission [SEC] for fiscal year 2003. This amount will allow the SEC to hire at least 700 new staff to assist in pursuing corporate malfeasance and financial fraud, require enhanced public disclosure by corporations and stock analysts, expand its examination and inspection program, and continue working on market structure issues. This amount will also allow the SEC to develop a robust electronic document management system that will increase staff productivity while decreasing the SEC's reliance on paper documents. In addition, at this funding level the Committee expects that the SEC will begin addressing its backlog of information technology needs so that staff can begin performing more in-depth analytical reviews. The Committee believes that by providing the SEC with this funding increase, the SEC will be able to begin reinforcing and strengthening the foundation upon which the confidence of America's small investors and the entire investing public is built.

REPROGRAMMINGS, REORGANIZATIONS, AND RELOCATIONS

As in previous years, the Committee is inserting section 605 under title VI of the general provisions of the bill.

The Committee directs that both the House and Senate chairmen of the Subcommittees on the Departments of Commerce, Justice, and State, the Judiciary, and related agencies will be notified by letter at least 15 days prior to:

—Reprogramming of funds, whether permanent or temporary, in excess of $500,000 or 10 percent, whichever is less, between programs or activities. In addition, the Committee desires to be notified of reprogramming actions which are less than these amounts if such actions would have the effect of committing the agency to significant funding requirements in future years;

—Increasing funds or personnel by any means for any project or activity for which funds have been denied or restricted;

—Creating new programs, offices, agencies, or commissions, or substantially augmenting existing programs, offices, agencies, or commissions;

—Relocating offices or employees;

—Reorganizing offices, programs, or activities, including consolidations, expansions, and changes in names or designations;

—Contracting out or privatizing any functions or activities presently performed by Federal employees funded by this subcommittee;

—Initiating construction projects in excess of $500,000 notspecifically approved by the Committee; and

—Adding, expanding, converting, or altering of space in any newly constructed facility for a period of one year after contract close-out of the new facility.

For the purpose of this section, a construction project includes all cost activities necessary to produce a complete and usable facility. Projects include construction, addition, expansion, conversion, or acquisition of an existing building, land, or structure. This limitation applies to the total cost of the project without regard for the fiscal year that funds designated, or used, for the project were appropriated. This includes renovation projects which substantially expand or result in a change in the type of space or facility (garage to office, storage to garage, storage to office, etc.). This includes construction involving more than one building or structure or utility system or site improvements at a location which support the provision of a complete and usable facility.

The Committee directs each department, commission, or agency to provide their current number of political appointees and the number as of January 30, 2003. These amounts should be broken out by pay level. This report should be provided to the Committees on Appropriations no later than April 10, 2003. Also the Committee shall be notified, when the number of political appointees rises above 10 percent from either of the previous 2 years or when five or more political appointees are added in a given year. The Committee should be notified 30 days before either of these situations occurs. Similar notification should be provided when the same number of personnel positions is converted from political appointments to civil service positions.

In addition, the Committee directs departments or agencies funded in the accompanying bill that are planning to conduct a reduction in force to notify the Committees by letter 30 days in advance of the date of the proposed personnel action. Also, the Committee directs that any items which are subject to interpretation will be reported.

ACCRUAL FUNDING OF RETIREMENT COSTS AND POST-RETIREMENT HEALTH BENEFITS

The President's Budget included a legislative proposal 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.

The Senate Appropriations Committee has reduced the dollar amounts of the President's request shown in the ''Comparative Statement of New Budget Authority Request and Amounts Recommended in the Bill'', as well as in other tables in this report, to exclude the accrual funding proposal.

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 subsequently transmitted to the Congress.

The Senate Appropriations Committee joins with the House Appropriations Committee in raising concern 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. In the future, long-established procedures, with respect to discretionary spending proposals that require legislative action, should be followed.

Proper budgeting.—The Committee is aware that it is routine practice at the Office of Management & Budget [OMB] to non-recur capital investments and to force agencies to seek operations and maintenance, repair, and modernization funds as program increases rather than adjustments to base. The result, seen again and again by the Committee, is that new investments quickly degrade, leading to a costly and inefficient ''collapse-crisis-rebuild'' cycle for computer and communications networks, specialized equipment, vehicles, and facilities. The Committee, as the agent for the taxpayer, has made substantial capital investments in the Departments of Justice, Commerce, and State in the last 6 years. The Committee intends to protect that investment and expects the agencies to do the same. Therefore, the Committee urges OMB to properly recur capital investments in the fiscal year 2004 budget request and thereafter.

Liaison.—The Committee shares the desire of the House to channel most of its inquiries and requests for information and assistance through the budget offices or comptroller organizations, but reserves the right to call upon all organizations throughout the agencies. The Committee continues to stress the natural affinity between these offices and the Appropriations Committee, which makes such a relationship imperative.

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

The Committee has made funding for combating terrorism and law enforcement the centerpiece of the fiscal year 2003 appropriations bill. The Committee recommends $24,059,727,000 in new budget (obligational) authority in the accompanying bill for the Department of Justice with a strong emphasis on combating terrorism and law enforcement activities for fiscal year 2003.

Modular cost budgeting and chronic shortfalls.—Built into the cost of every new Justice Department employee are funds to partially cover so-called ''modular costs'', the costs of equipment, vehicles, facilities, and training integral to an employee's ability to perform his or her duty. Yet components are, almost without exception, desperately short of equipment, vehicles, facilities, and training. The reasons for this are unclear. However, it seems apparent that the modular cost approach has lulled components into ignoring necessary capital investments. It has also grossly inflated the cost of new employees without commensurate benefit. Built-in capital investment funds are siphoned off for purposes unknown while the Committee finds itself responsible for pulling together funds to address significant shortfalls in everything from computers to fingerprint powder. The Committee believes that the long-term health of the Department requires a new approach to budgeting. Therefore, the Justice Department is directed to drop modular cost budgeting beginning with the fiscal year 2004 request. The costing of new employees shall only include personnel salaries and benefits. Costs associated with new hires characterized broadly as ''Contractual Services and Supplies'', ''Acquisition of Assets'', and ''Items with Multiple Object Classes'' shall be budgeted directly in separate and identifiable capital investment lines in the request of each component. Justice Management Division is directed to submit a report on how this was achieved not later than February 5, 2003. The Committee recognizes that this report is required shortly before the fiscal year 2004 President's budget request is submitted to Congress. However, the intent of the Committee was made known to the Department in July of 2002.

Morale.—The Committee is aware that the Justice Department intends to cap the reimbursement per employee for professional liability insurance [PLI] at $50, a cut of up to $65, due to ''budget shortfalls''. The Committee is unaware of any shortfalls. PLI is all that may stand between a law enforcement officer and his or her family and impoverishment should the proper performance of his or her duties result in a liability claim. The Committee can think of few things more apt to demoralize line officers who confront split second decisions every day. Regardless of other considerations, the Justice Department is directed to reimburse employees for the full amount policy allows for PLI. The Assistant Attorney General for Administration is directed to issue a circular to components to that effect and to confirm by letter, with circular attached, to the Committees on Appropriations that this directive has been implemented.

Budget restructuring.—The Committee is perplexed by the administration's pursuit of budget restructuring. Justice Department components have shown such contempt for the reprogramming process that reducing the number of decision units per component to allow greater ''flexibility'' seems entirely unnecessary. There have been so many violations of section 605 of the fiscal year 2002 Commerce, Justice, State Appropriations Act that there is not room enough to enumerate them all. While the Attorney General's [AG's] December 9, 2002 memo and the Deputy Attorney General's December 10, 2002 memo regarding the reprogramming process are commendable, a means of compelling agencies to follow established procedures remains elusive. In the hopes of enforcing the

AG's will, the recommendation includes a variety of mechanisms that should help promote the reprogramming process.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2002	$91,668,000
Budget estimate, 2003	114,579,000
Committee recommendation	99,696,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $99,696,000. The recommendation is $14,883,000 below the budget request. The Committee recommendation includes a 4.1 percent pay raise for Federal employees.

This account funds the development of policy objectives and the overall management of the Department of Justice.

Deputy Attorney General.—The Committee has concentrated terrorism resources in the hands of the Attorney General with some trepidation, knowing that day to day oversight of terrorism operations will be left to the Office of the Deputy Attorney General [ODAG]. Nine months ago, the Committee asked the ODAG for a list of its responsibilities. That list was provided just days before this report went to print. The Committee remains concerned that the expansion of the ODAG's ''chop authority'' will create a serious bottleneck at the Justice Department. If the simplest administrative tasks take the ODAG almost a year to address, the delays that will result from the ODAG's assumption of control of terrorism task forces will be significant. No more than $4,663,000 of the amount provided under this heading may be made available to the ODAG until that office demonstrates to the Committee's satisfaction that it has organized itself to properly lead the war on terrorism. Should such leadership be demonstrated, the Committee will consider a reprogramming to further bolster the ODAG's capabilities.

Office of Intelligence Policy and Review.—The unprecedented public dispute between the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Court and the Justice Department emphasizes the need for the most robust oversight of the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act [FISA] warrant process. The Committee expects the Office of Intelligence Policy and Review [OIPR] to continue balancing Constitutional protections against investigative imperatives. In that capacity, the Committee expects OIPR to be directly involved at every stage of every wiretap case. The Committee recommendation provides an increase of $2,234,000 over fiscal 2002 to enhance OIPR oversight capabilities. OIPR is directed to provide quarterly briefings to the Committees on Appropriations beginning April 1, 2003 on FISA-related activities, issues, compliance with Congressional directives, perceived abuses, and needed statutory corrections.

International Law Enforcement Training Academy/Mexico.—Language regarding the establishment of an International Law Enforcement Training Academy [ILEA] in Mexico was included in Public Law 107–77. Public Law 107–77 required the Attorney General to submit a report on the feasibility of establishing an ILEA—Mexico, including a timeline, cost analysis, and implementation plan no later than May 12, 2002. While the report, submitted on September 11, 2002, included comprehensive sections on the background, objectives, program strategy, and organization and administration of ILEAs, it swiftly dismissed ILEA–Mexico as a possibility. The Committee disagrees with the Attorney General's assessment that a resort location would be better suited to host the ILEA and directs the Department to submit a report to the Committees on Appropriations no later than June 4, 2003, that includes a cost estimate and timeline, for constructing ILEA—Mexico in one of the following States: Chiapas, Durango, Oaxaca, or Yucatan.

Security Locks Initiative.—It is imperative for the Justice Department to store classified materials securely and in compliance with Federal security standard FF–L–2740A. The recommendation includes $2,000,000 to upgrade security locks to ensure the safety of such critical information.

Continuity of Operations.—The collapse of local communications networks in New York in the immediate wake of the destruction of the World Trade Center highlighted the value of a mobile situation room for maintaining continuity of operations during a crisis. Though various components have fixed situation rooms, palletized versions of deployable command posts, or both, none have vehicle-based mobile situation rooms that are both instantly deployable and remain on-line, capable of command and control, from the moment of departure to arrival and thereafter. Many crises will require that the Attorney General or other high-level Justice Department officials be on-site for the duration. A self-contained, self-sufficient, mobile command post offers significant advantages over distant or ad hoc situation rooms. The Committee is aware that the Department of Justice has completed concept definition for such a vehicle. The Committee endorses the concept, as currently defined, and recommends $4,000,000 for design, development, and procurement of a mobile situation room. The Committee expects the vehicle to be universally available to the Department of Justice component heads as needed. Crew positions should be permanently filled by specialists from the various components and ''gold'' and ''blue'' crews should train and deploy as a team. The Committee also recommends that day to day care of the vehicle when not deployed be left to the United States Marshals Service.

ANTI-TERRORISM TASK FORCES

Appropriations, 2002	.....
Budget estimate, 2003	.....
Committee recommendation	$63,700,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $63,700,000.

This new account funds Anti-Terrorism Task Forces [ATTFs].

Previously, funding for ATTFs was provided under the heading ''Salaries and Expenses, United States Attorneys''. ATTFs are charged with facilitating information sharing between Federal, State, and local authorities and coordinating anti-terrorism activities within each judicial district. The Committee believes that centralizing task force funding under the Attorney General [AG] will ensure proper operational control of ATTFs. The Committee expects to receive regular updates from the AG on the activities of the ATTFs.

JOINT TERRORISM TASK FORCES

Appropriations, 2002	.....
Budget estimate, 2003	.....
Committee recommendation	$158,547,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $158,547,000.

This new account funds Joint Terrorism Task Forces [JTTFs].

Previously, funding for JTTFs was provided under the headings ''Salaries and Expenses, United States Marshals Service'', ''Federal Bureau of Investigation, Salaries and Expenses'', and ''Immigration and Naturalization Service, Salaries and Expenses, Enforcement and Border Affairs''. JTTFs are charged with facilitating information sharing between Federal, State, and local authorities and coordinating terrorism investigations in more than 50 cities. The Committee believes that centralizing task force funding under the Attorney General [AG] will ensure proper operational control of JTTFs. The Committee expects to receive regular updates from the AG on the activities of the JTTFs.

FOREIGN TERRORIST TRACKING TASK FORCE

Appropriations, 2002	.....
Budget estimate, 2003	$49,000,000
Committee recommendation	62,000,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $62,000,000.

This new account funds the Foreign Terrorist Tracking Task Force [FTTTF]. The recommendation is $13,000,000 above the amount requested in a budget amendment received November 14, 2002.

Previously, funding for the FTTTF was provided under the heading ''Immigration and Naturalization Service, Salaries and Expenses, Enforcement and Border Affairs''. The FTTTF is an inter-agency data fusion operation stood up on an ad hoc basis last year. The FTTTF's advanced information technology capabilities are intended to compensate for profound shortcomings in Justice Department, particularly FBI and INS, data warehousing, mining, and analysis capabilities. These advanced networking capabilities are also intended to eliminate the barriers that had led to past communications and information sharing failures. Besides heavy Justice Department participation, Treasury, State, DOD, CIA, NSA, HHS, SSA, and OPM all have staff onboard. The FTTTF is charged with denying terrorists entry into the United States and locating, detaining, prosecuting, and deporting terrorists that have already entered the country.

Although described as a stop gap measure, it has become clear that the FTTTF is at least a semi-permanent activity. Its ultimate permanence will depend upon the degree that the FTTTF is or is not duplicating existing or planned Justice Department and Homeland Security operations, a persistent and troubling concern that has yet to be resolved.

The Committee believes that centralizing task force funding under the Attorney General [AG] will ensure proper operational control of the FTTTF. The Committee expects to receive regular updates from the AG on the activities of FTTTF.

IDENTIFICATION SYSTEMS INTEGRATION

Appropriations, 2002	.....
Budget estimate, 2003	$24,478,000
Committee recommendation	.....

The Committee does not recommend an appropriation for this new account. Instead, funding is provided in separate accounts within this title.

There are no advantages in merging funding for the Joint Automated Booking System and Automated Biometric Identification System/Integrated Automated Fingerprint Identification System integration into a single account. Historically, such mergers have hindered program progress and complicated program oversight.

JOINT AUTOMATED BOOKING SYSTEM

Appropriations, 2002	$1,000,000
Budget estimate, 2003	.....
Committee recommendation	15,973,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $15,973,000.

This account centrally funds development, acquisition, and deployment of the Joint Automated Booking System [JABS].

The Committee has not adopted an Administration proposal to merge funding for

JABS and Automated Biometric Identification System/Integrated Automated Fingerprint Identification System integration into a single new account.

JABS incentive funds are to be distributed to the component or components making the best progress in installing and operating the system.

AUTOMATED BIOMETRIC IDENTIFICATION SYSTEM/INTEGRATED AUTOMATED FINGERPRINT IDENTIFICATION SYSTEM INTEGRATION

Appropriations, 2002	.....
Budget estimate, 2003	.....
Committee recommendation	$9,000,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $9,000,000. The recommendation is identical to the budget request and to last year's funding level, which included funding from available resources within the Department.

This new account funds integration of the Automated Biometric Identification System and the Integrated Automated Fingerprint Identification System [IDENT/IAFIS].

Previously, funding for IDENT/IAFIS integration was provided under the heading ''General Administration, Salaries and Expenses''. The Committee has not adopted an Administration proposal to merge funding for IDENT/IAFIS integration and the Joint Automated Booking System into a single account.

There are considerable cost implications with this effort. As the Inspector General noted in a December 2001 report, and the Justice Department confirmed in March 2002 briefings, procurement, and particularly operational, costs to the Immigration and Naturalization Service [INS] of an integrated IDENT/IAFIS system could approach $1,900,000,000. This does not include additional significant costs that indirectly would be incurred by the Marshals Service, U.S. Attorneys, Executive Office of Immigration Review, and Bureau of Prisons. The Committee will have difficulty meeting these cost requirements in the foreseeable future. Rather than focusing on the relatively simple matter of integrating the two systems, Justice must craft an affordable, comprehensive plan that addresses border security throughout the Department. Therefore, 25 percent of $8,000,000 provided under this heading shall be available for obligation and expenditure only after the Justice Management Division delivers to the Committees on Appropriations a cost and operational effectiveness analysis [COEA] for IDENT/IAFIS. The COEA should cover all Justice Department costs, not just those of the Border Patrol or the INS. The remaining $1,000,000 shall be for a pilot program for software for IAFIS that is capable of expedited background checks and that is capable of 10-fingerprint to 2-fingerprint comparisons.

CHIMERA

Appropriations, 2002	.....
Budget estimate, 2003	.....
Committee recommendation	$83,400,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $83,400,000. The recommendation is $83,400,000 above the budget request. This request is identical to a requested Homeland Security program increase under INS.

This new account funds the design, development, testing, and deployment of an interoperable computer network, ''Chimera'', for the Immigration and Naturalization Service.

INS suffers to an extreme from information technology [IT] ''stovepiping''. Over the years, INS has developed a myriad of independent systems to address specific needs or missions. These systems tend not to replace, but serve as an adjunct to, paper-driven processes. The systems have limited capability and are rarely compatible either internally or with other agencies. The significant amount of funds invested in these systems have yielded little results.

Chimera will be a common hardware/software backbone deployed INS–wide. It will serve as the searchable, shareable repository of data bases migrated from existing (''legacy'') INS systems that are incompatible with one another and with other law enforcement, State Department, and intelligence community systems. It also will serve as the foundation for student tracking and entry/exit applications.

To start, JMD shall undertake a comprehensive survey of existing INS IT systems to build a definitive baseline of current capabilities and deficiencies. The design of Chimera's architecture should build directly upon this foundation.

Prior to the release for obligation and expenditure of the funds provided under this heading or ''Atlas'' funding provided under the heading ''Immigration and Naturalization Service, Salaries and Expenses'', JMD shall brief the Committees on Appropriations on: (1) current INS IT systems capabilities and shortcomings, (2) opportunities to leverage technical solutions developed, or lessons learned, by other Federal agencies and private industry, (3) program priorities designed to maximize INS performance as quickly as possible, and (4) projected schedule, with modular and measurable milestones, and costs, by fiscal year. JMD shall also assess the value of developing and testing a prototype integrated database.

LEGAL ACTIVITIES OFFICE AUTOMATION

Appropriations, 2002	$15,765,000
Budget estimate, 2003	15,942,000
Committee recommendation	77,127,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $77,127,000. The recommendation is $61,185,000 above the budget request and $42,527,000 more than the total amoumt provided last year. The Committee has not adopted a recommendation to use prior year funds and has instead appropriated the entire amount sought for LAOA.

This account centrally funds acquisition, deployment, and maintenance of Legal Activities Office Automation [LAOA] systems, the largest components of which are the Justice Consolidated Network [JCN] and the Justice Consolidated Office Network [JCON].

LAOA is the computer modernization program for the legal divisions, including the Antitrust Division, the U.S. Attorneys, the U.S. Marshals Service, the U.S. Trustees, the Executive Office for Immigration Review, the Community Relations Service, and the offices funded through the ''General Administration'' and ''General Legal Activities'' accounts. The Committee has pushed hard in previous years to increase the funds for, and widen the scope of, JCN and JCON to maximize the benefits of a common computer system across components. This year, the Committee recommendation incorporates the Bureau of Prisons and Office of Justice Programs into the network.

NARROWBAND COMMUNICATIONS

Appropriations, 2002	$94,615,000
Budget estimate, 2003	149,254,000
Committee recommendation	149,254,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $149,254,000. The recommendation is identical to the budget request. The recommendation includes a 4.1 percent pay adjustment for Federal employees.

This account centrally funds development, acquisition, deployment, and operation and maintenance of the Justice Department's narrowband wireless communications network. By law, all Justice components operating Land Mobile Radio systems in the VHF band must convert by January 1, 2005.

A number of critical development milestones should be reached by March 2003, and the Committee expects the Wireless Management Office to keep it fully apprised of program progress.

COUNTERTERRORISM FUND

Appropriations, 2002	$4,989,000
Budget estimate, 2003	.....
Committee recommendation	.....

The Committee does not recommend an appropriation for the ''Counterterrorism fund'' account. The recommendation is identical to the request and $4,989,000 below the fiscal year 2002 appropriation. The Committee is aware that there will be carryover balances available in fiscal year 2003 in excess of $43,000,000.

The purpose of the fund is to cover the costs incurred in reestablishing the operational capability of an office or facility which has been damaged or destroyed as a result of any domestic or international terrorist incident. It may also be used to cover the costs of providing support to counter, investigate, or prosecute domestic or international terrorism.

ADMINISTRATIVE REVIEW AND APPEALS

Appropriations, 2002	$177,147,000
Budget estimate, 2003	193,535,000
Committee recommendation	180,466,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $180,466,000. The recommendation is $13,069,000 below the budget request. The Committee recommendation includes a 4.1 percent pay adjustment for Federal employees.

The Executive Office for Immigration Review [EOIR] includes the Board of Immigration Appeals, immigration judges, and administrative law judges who decide through administrative hearings whether to admit or exclude aliens seeking to enter the country, and whether to deport or adjust the status of aliens whose status has been challenged. This account also funds the Office of the Pardon Attorney which receives, investigates, and considers petitions for all forms of executive clemency.

DETENTION TRUSTEE

Appropriations, 2002	$1,000,000
Budget estimate, 2003	1,388,566,000
Committee recommendation	1,385,966,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $1,385,966,000. The recommendation is $2,600,000 below the budget request.

The Detention Trustee oversees Federal detainees.

Last year, the Committee's recommendation for the Detention Trustee included funding for the Justice Prisoner and Alien Transportation System [JPATS] and requested that the Justice Department include in its fiscal year 2003 budget request a proposal to centralize all detention funding under the Trustee. The Committee recommendation included that direction because only with control of funding can the Detention Trustee effectively oversee and manage detention. The Committee is pleased that the budget request met the Committee's recommendation last year to the extent that it centralizes funding for the Federal Prisoner Detention Program and the Immigration and Naturalization Service's [INS] Service Processing Centers within the Department of Justice Detention Trustee.

However, while the Trustee has management responsibility for detention, and finally has been given control of funding for

bed space, detention personnel still remain under the control of the various components. Without control of personnel, the Trustee will be forced to regularly contend with Presidentially-appointed officials in the Marshals Service [USMS], the INS, and the Bureau of Prisons [BoP] of this or any future Administration who may disagree with his ''guidance''. If the Trustee is to effectively manage bed space, he must control the experts that negotiate inter-governmental agreements. Therefore, not later than 45 days after enactment of this Act, the Justice Department is directed to transfer such personnel from the USMS, INS, and BoP to the Detention Trustee as may be necessary to give the Trustee full operational control of bed space management. To the degree possible, such transfers should be voluntary and involve a minimum of disruption. Should said transfers not occur by this date, the $1,870,000 provided under this heading for additional management personnel shall immediately be transferred to the Working Capital Fund.

National clearinghouse for detention space.—The Committee fully supports the notion of a one-stop shop for detention space. Such a clearinghouse may be the only way to break the current ''seller's market'' that has allowed local bed space providers to charge excessive daily rates. The Committee believes that existing Justice networks, such as Law Enforcement Online, may serve as a vehicle for the clearinghouse or that lessons learned in the FBI's Internet café program may speed development of the clearinghouse. In cooperation with the Justice Department's Chief Information Officer, the Trustee is directed to pursue any and all cost-effective means of establishing the clearinghouse as rapidly as possible. The Committee recommendation includes $5,000,000 for this effort. The Committee expects to be regularly briefed on the Trustee's progress in making the clearinghouse a reality.

Justice Prisoner and Alien Transportation System.—The Committee is disappointed by the Justice Department's failure to make the Trustee the head of the JPATS. As the Committee noted last year, endless disputes between JPATS ''customers'' are distracting managers from the complex task of operating an airline in a high security environment. As importantly, the lack of a sufficiently powerful manager leaves the program without an advocate in all-important budget debates. The result is a wide-body fleet in such a ruinous condition that only the dedication of the maintenance personnel and pilots keep these aircraft in the air. These problems leave managers little time to explore possible efficiencies in routing, scheduling, or other operational areas. The Department's proposed solution, outsourcing, fails to address the real issues affecting JPATS and is unacceptable except on a carefully limited, piecemeal basis. There should be no confusion that ultimate responsibility for the safe and secure transportation of prisoners rests solely with the Justice Department. That being so, the Trustee is directed to assume control of JPATS operations not later than May 1, 2003. The Committee will consider a reprogramming request to fund a business process re-engineering study after the Trustee has taken over JPATS and after the immediate need to replace aging wide-body aircraft has been fully addressed.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

Appropriations, 2002	$50,735,000
Budget estimate, 2003	63,937,000
Committee recommendation	54,825,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $54,825,000. The recommendation is $9,112,000 below the budget request. The Committee recommendation includes a 4.1 percent pay adjustment for Federal employees.

The Committee recommendation includes an increase of $3,000,000 for 3 attorneys, 10 agents, and 12 auditors or program analysts to provide effective oversight of the Department's counterterrorism program. As the Inspector General [IG] noted in his budget justification, the Department's Strategic Plan for 2001–2006 ''notes the significant management challenge facing the Department as it seeks to effectively manage its counterterrorism program and avoid potential gaps in coverage or duplicate services provided by state and local governments. In addition, the infusion of billions of dollars into the Department's efforts to combat terrorism presents its own set of challenges.'' The Committee concurs with the judgment of the IG and looks forward to regular progress reports.

U.S. PAROLE COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2002	$9,876,000
Budget estimate, 2003	10,862,000
Committee recommendation	10,114,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $10,114,000. The recommendation is $748,000 below the budget request. The Committee recommendation includes a 4.1 percent pay adjustment for Federal employees.

The Commission is an independent body within the Department of Justice which makes decisions regarding requests for parole and supervision of Federal prisoners.

LEGAL ACTIVITIES

GENERAL LEGAL ACTIVITIES

Appropriations, 2002	$561,676,000
Budget estimate, 2003	645,299,000
Committee recommendation	537,502,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $537,502,000. The recommendation is $107,797,000 below the budget request. The Committee recommendation includes, within available resources, a 4.1 percent pay adjustment for Federal employees.

This appropriation funds the establishment of litigation policy, conduct of litigation, and various other legal responsibilities, through the Office of the Solicitor General, the Tax Division, the Criminal Division, the Civil Division, the Environmental and Natural Resources Division, the Civil Rights Division, the Office of Legal Counsel, and Interpol.

The Committee recommendations, by division, are displayed in the following table:

Legal Divisions

Office of the Solicitor General	$7,130,000
Tax Division	72,142,000
Criminal Division	116,895,000
Civil Division	156,797,000
Environment & Natural Resources Division	70,303,000
Office of Legal Counsel	4,928,000
Civil Rights Division	91,963,000
Interpol USNCB	7,679,000
Radiation Exposure Compensation Act Administration	1,996,000
Courtroom Technology	5,200,000
Office of Dispute Resolution	319,000
Automated Litigation Support	2,150,000
Total	537,502,000

Professional standards.—The more than 10,000 Justice Department attorneys making up the class suing the Justice Department for nearly $500,000,000 in unpaid overtime recently prevailed in their suit. Thus, some of the highest paid employees in the Federal service, with an average salary of more than $104,000, will now receive benefits heretofore limited to hourly wage employees. The Committee recommendation includes provisions designed to address attorney working conditions and the manner in which the expected judgment will be paid.

Radiation Exposure Compensation Act Administrative Expenses.—The recommendation includes $1,996,000 for the administrative expenses associated with the Radiation Exposure Compensation Act [RECA], previously funded under a separate account. The Committee expects that additional resources required to process RECA will be absorbed from within other resources available to the Civil Division. This program was established to permit the payment of claims to individuals exposed to radiation as a result of atmospheric nuclear tests and uranium mining in accordance with the Radiation Exposure Compensation Act of 1990.

Courtroom technology.—To further enhance the presentation of evidence, as well as rapidly accelerate the pace of trials, the Committee recommendation provides $5,200,000 for courtroom technology to be distributed among the divisions on the basis of need.

THE NATIONAL CHILDHOOD VACCINE INJURY ACT

Appropriations, 2002	$4,028,000
Budget estimate, 2003	4,028,000
Committee recommendation	4,028,000

The Committee recommends a reimbursement of $4,028,000 for legal costs. The recommendation is identical to the fiscal year 2002 funding level and the budget request.

This account covers Justice Department expenses associated with litigating cases under the National Childhood Vaccine Injury Act of 1986.

ANTITRUST DIVISION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2002	$130,791,000
Budget estimate, 2003	137,799,000
Committee recommendation	133,133,000

The Committee recommendation assumes a total of $133,133,000 in budget (obligational) authority. The recommendation is $4,666,000 below the budget request. The Committee recommendation includes a 4.1 percent pay adjustment for Federal employees.

The Antitrust Division investigates potential violations of Federal antitrust laws, represents the interests of the United States in cases brought under these laws, acts on antitrust cases before the Supreme Court, and reviews decisions of regulatory commissions relating to antitrust law.

U.S. ATTORNEYS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2002	$1,403,338,000
Budget estimate, 2003	1,506,373,000
Committee recommendation	1,320,160,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $1,320,160,000. The recommendation is $186,213,000 below the budget request. The Committee recommendation includes, within available resources, a 4.1 percent pay adjustment for Federal employees. Some of the reduction from the request is attributable to the transfer of Anti-Terrorism Task Forces from the U.S. Attorneys to the Attorney General. The Committee is aware that the U.S. Attorneys will receive $91,993,000 in reimbursements in fiscal year 2003.

This account supports the Executive Office for U.S. Attorneys [EOUSA] and the 94 U.S. attorneys offices throughout the United

States and its territories. The U.S. attorneys serve as the principal litigators for the U.S. Government for criminal and civil matters. As in the past, Committee recommendations focus the efforts of the U.S. Attorneys on those crimes where the unique resources, expertise, or jurisdiction of the Federal Government can, or must, be most effective.

Professional standards.—The more than 10,000 Justice Department attorneys making up the class that sued the Justice Department for nearly $500,000,000 in unpaid overtime recently prevailed in their case. Thus, some of the highest paid employees in the Federal service, with an average salary of more than $104,000, will now receive benefits heretofore limited to hourly wage employees. The Committee recommendation includes provisions designed to address attorney working conditions and the manner in which the expected judgment will be paid.

IT Infrastructure.—The Committee recommends a total of $8,000,000 for the third and final phase of the overall telecommunications convergence initiative to implement Internet Protocol [IP] Technology. These funds will allow the U.S. Attorneys to improve performance, reliability, capacity, efficiency and security of the U.S. Attorneys' infrastructure by securely converging data, video, and voice transport over a single IP network.

Fundamental Reform.—Last year, in an attempt to fix the U.S. Attorneys' resource allocation process, the Committee waived all previous congressional guidance to the U.S. Attorneys regarding initiatives and the designation of funds. In addition, the Committee requested that the EOUSA submit a report to the Committees on Appropriations on these proposed reforms no later than March 17, 2002. While the submitted report included a number of activities currently underway by EOUSA to determine whether the resource allocation process places attorneys where the workload demand dictates and where productive use of the resources is assured, the report provided no specific information about the implementation of actual reform. The Committee therefore requests the EOUSA to submit an updated status report on actions planned or taken for actual reform to the Committees on Appropriations not later than May 15, 2003.

Anti-Terrorism Task Forces.—Though the Committee remains somewhat perplexed by the establishment of Anti-Terrorism and Joint Terrorism Task Forces [ATTFs/JTTFs] in the same judicial districts, the Committee is willing to give the administration the benefit of the doubt for now. However, the Committee believes that only the Attorney General [AG] can properly coordinate the activities of ATTFs and JTTFs. Therefore, funding for ATTFs has been transferred from this account to a new separate account under the direct control of the AG. The AG is directed to submit to the Committees on Appropriations a master plan outlining the planned activities of ATTFs, JTTFs, and the Foreign Terrorist Tracking Task Force for fiscal year 2003 not later than March 1, 2003.

Civil Defensive Litigation.—In light of the recent waiver of congressional designations of caseloads, the Committee does not recommend including additional resources specifically for civil defensive litigation. Rather, the Committee recommends an increase in the number of authorized positions and full-time equivalent workyears for the U.S. Attorneys. With this increase, the U.S. Attorneys may allocate resources as needed to better address the significant increase and complexity of cases in civil defensive litigation over the last several years.

Courtroom technology.—The Committee recommendation provides $5,000,000 for additional personnel, equipment, and training to support courtroom technology activities.

Cyber Crime and Intellectual Property Enforcement.—The U.S. Attorneys, in cooperation with the U.S. Customs Service, shall report to the Committee not later than April 30, 2003 on the number of copyright law investigations and prosecutions undertaken in the preceding year, including those under Public Law 105–147, by type and location.

Port Security Pilot Project.—The Committee remains concerned about security at U.S. seaports. The potential for crew members, passengers, and dangerous cargo to illegally enter the country and pose a threat to the country's security remains a harsh reality. The recommendation therefore includes $20,000,000 for four pilot projects to enhance security at our Nation's ports. Each of the pilot projects shall be coordinated under an ATTF and shall include Federal, State, and local law enforcement.

Legal education.—The Committee recommendation provides $18,842,000 for legal education and distance learning at the National Advocacy Center [NAC] as requested by the Administration. If merited, the NAC may expand or include antiterrorism and cybercrime classes. Also, the Committee includes an additional $6,000,000 to acquire, upgrade, and equip space from the University of South Carolina to expand, among other things, distance learning capabilities at the NAC. NAC State and local training funds are provided under the Office of Justice Programs.

Violent crime task forces.—The Committee recommends an additional $1,000,000 within available resources to continue and expand task force activities associated with Operation Streetsweeper.

U.S. TRUSTEE SYSTEM FUND

Appropriations, 2002	$147,000,000
Budget estimate, 2003	167,510,000
Committee recommendation	150,381,000

The Committee recommends a total of $150,381,000 in budget authority. The recommendation is $17,129,000 below the budget request. The Committee recommendation includes a 4.1 percent pay adjustment for Federal employees.

The U.S. trustee system provides administrative support to expeditiously move bankruptcy cases through the bankruptcy process and ensures accountability of private trustees appointed to administer bankruptcy estates.

The Committee recommendation includes not less than $750,000 for the Bankruptcy Training Center at the National Advocacy Center, in support of the Trustees' continuing education program.

FOREIGN CLAIMS SETTLEMENT COMMISSION

Appropriations, 2002	$1,136,000
Budget estimate, 2003	1,136,000
Committee recommendation	1,136,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $1,136,000. The recommendation is identical to the fiscal year 2002 funding level and the budget request and fully provides for the adjudication of claims against: Germany relating to World War II; Cuba relating to the Castro regime; and Iraq relating to the U.S.S. *Stark* incident and Desert Shield/Storm.

The Foreign Claims Settlement Commission settles claims of American citizens arising from nationalization, expropriation, or other takings of their properties and interests by foreign governments.

U.S. MARSHALS SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2002	$643,896,000
Budget estimate, 2003	700,343,000
Committee recommendation	673,146,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $673,146,000. The recommendation is $27,197,000 below the budget request. The Committee recommendation includes a 4.1 percent pay adjustment for Federal employees.

The U.S. Marshals Service [USMS] is responsible for the apprehension of fugitives, protection of the Federal judiciary, protection of witnesses, execution of warrants and court orders, and the custody and transportation of accused and unsentenced prisoners.

The Committee recommendations are displayed in the following table:

United States Marshals Service

[In thousands of dollars]

	Committee recommendation
Prisoner moves	30,754
JPATS	26,954
All other	3,800
Special assignments	10,015
Judicial security	4,800
High threat trials	3,400
Judicial conferences	400
All Other Judicial Protection	1,000
Investigative services	3,715
15 Most Wanted	100
Major case fugitives	300
International offices	1,415
Task forces	400
Extraditions	900
Witness security	600
All other	1,500
Demonstrations	1,000
Unforeseeable requirements	500
District operating expenses	29,507
Operations	23,407
Perimeter security (NY)	3,900
Protection details (NY)	2,000
Deputy Attorney General detail	500
Travel	2,200
Supplies	5,700
Equipment rentals	600
Equipment (fuel, ammunition, safety & technical)	2,207
Awards/overtime	1,600
Communications	2,400
Services	2,300
Guards & temporary personnel	6,100
Agency-wide support	46,798
Telecommunication & IT	20,064
Telephones	9,500
Information technology	10,564
Equipment, maintenance & miscellany	7,922
Rentals of copiers/fax	1,100
Meter mail, publishing/distribution, warehouse services	2,100
Building maintenance (moves, locks)	500
Field support:	
Safes/gun lockers	500
Hand/leg cuffs	722
Financial systems—contract support	500
Financial systems support costs	1,400
Transit subsidy	300
Medical exams/operational personnel	100
Background investigations	700
Vehicles	10,424
Permanent change of station	3,338
Training academy & training	5,050
Headquarters operating expenses	22,904
Consumables	7,806
Travel	1,368
Office supplies/uniforms	1,089
Equipment/equip. rentals	991
Fuel	50
Ammunition	20
Safety/technical equipment	160
Technical/investigatory equipment	120

	Committee recommendation
Overtime	571
Awards	792
Communications	274
Contract	2,371
Special Operations Group	1,578
Electronic Surveillance Unit	7,700
Fugitive Task Forces	2,735
WIN/Commercial/Other Databases	2,766
DoD schools reimbursement	319
Rent	121,360
Headquarters security	1,600
Salaries and benefits	397,397
Protection of Judicial Process	217,121
Prisoner Transportation	10,039
Fugitive Apprehension	96,927
Electronic Surveillance Unit	[5,461]
Fugitive Task Forces	[5,524]
Special Operations Group	[1,289]
Seized Asset Management	3,559
D.C. Superior Court	21,616
Service of Process	11,122
Training Academy	2,313
ADP/Telecommunications	8,364
Management & Administration	26,336
Adjustments for prior year activity	750
Total, United States Marshals Service	661,085

The Committee expects to be consulted prior to any deviation from the above plan for fiscal year 2003. The Committee recommendations are discussed in more detail in the following paragraphs.

The Committee recommendation includes $2,766,000 (excluding a $500,000 transfer from the Justice Detainee Information System) to improve and maintain the Warrant Information Network and to continue subscriptions to various government and private networks and on-line services and $3,300,000 for Electronic Surveillance Unit recurring costs.

Special assignments.—Special assignment funding is intended for contingencies such as the Vieques and World Bank protests. Unfortunately, the Marshals persist in using this account to pay for long established missions or capital investments. The Committee has transferred what is truly base funding, including perimeter security and longstanding protective details, from this subaccount to the ''District Expenses'' subaccount. Other lines have been stripped of padding. If the Committee finds that routine items creep back into ''Special Assignments'', it is prepared to eliminate the subaccount and let the Marshals handle contingency funding the way all other law enforcement agencies do, through the reprogramming process.

Courthouse Security Personnel.—The Committee is aware that the Marshals are manipulating vacancies to recover funds to cover shortfalls in other areas. Until the Marshals hire up to authorized levels, the Committee sees little reason to fund additional personnel. The Committee directs the Marshals to provide a report to the Committees on Appropriations describing the nature and extent of chronic shortfalls in their base budget. The report should be delivered not later than February 15, 2003.

Reimbursable positions.—The Committee believes that the Marshals made a mistake by allowing themselves to be distracted by the pursuit of reimbursable positions that do nothing to improve the ability of the agency to execute its core missions. Senior criminal investigators lost to collateral duties actually weaken performance. Therefore, the 106 reimbursable Deputy U.S. Marshals [DUSMs] designated as security managers for the courts have been transferred back to the control of, and hereafter shall be funded by, the Marshals. These DUSMs should be utilized as follows: (1) not less than two and not more than five roving security teams, including physical security specialists, shall regularly survey courthouses and make recommendations regarding security, (2) such number of DUSMs as are necessary shall be distributed to the Southwest border to address the acute manpower shortage being experienced by those courts, and (3) remaining DUSMs will be distributed on a priority basis to the most undermanned courthouses. Finally, the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts, USMS, and Federal Protective Service [FPS] shall report to the Committees on Appropriations on the strengths and weaknesses of the proposal to place FPS officers under the operational control of Marshals under certain circumstances. The report shall be delivered not later than March 1, 2003.

As part of the fiscal year 2004 budget process, the Marshals should be prepared to justify both the relationship forged with the Centers for Disease Control and retention of the seized asset mission as opposed to transfer of that mission to Justice Management Division.

Courthouse security equipment.—This account funds security equipment, furnishings, relocations, and telephone systems and cabling. The Committee recommendation provides $12,061,000 for courthouse security equipment. This equipment will outfit courthouses in the following locations:

USMS Courthouse Security Equipment

[In thousands of dollars]

	Committee recommendation
Detainee Facilities:	
Decatur, AL	45
Florence, AL	30
Gadsen, AL	40
Tuscaloosa, AL	45
Hot Springs, AR	805
Little Rock, AR	65
Fort Myers, FL	150
Key West, FL	683
Miami, FL	110
Rome, GA	110
Hammond, IN	70
Terre Haute, IN	438
Carbondale, IL	150
Rock Island, IL	390
Springfield, MA	150
Bangor, ME	75
Flint, MI	120
Marquette, MI	150
Natchez, MS	545
Billings, MT	240
Great Falls, MT	20
Helena, MT	24
Greensboro, NC	930
Roswell, NM	50
Santa Fe, NM	120
Buffalo, NY	110
Columbus, OH	180
Dayton, OH	150
Toledo, OH	225
Lawton, OK	272
Erie, PA	500
Pittsburgh, PA	600
Anderson, SC	65
Sioux Falls, SD	385
Laredo, TX	40
Danville, VA	75
Newport News, VA	390
Seattle, WA	265
Green Bay, WI	180
Cheyenne, WY	144
Subtotal, detainee facilities	9,136
ADT Security Equipment Maintenance	1,400
Security Engineering Services	673
Safety Program	852
Total, USMS Security Equipment	12,061

The Committee expects to be consulted prior to any deviation from the above plan for fiscal year 2003.

The recommendation transfers funding for the Marshal's safety and health program from the ''Salaries and Expenses'' account to this subaccount.

Fugitive apprehensions.—Last year, the Committee directed the Marshals to establish task forces in New York City and Los Angeles dedicated full-time to the pursuit of the most dangerous fugitives on the eastern and western seaboard. The Committee notes with concern that the annualization of costs for the two task forces appears inadequate. In addition, the Committee believes that the establishment of two additional centrally-managed fugitive task forces in the heartland is essential to properly cover fugitive caseload. Therefore, the Committee recommendation includes an additional $2,268,000 to fully annualize the two existing task forces, and $5,832,000 for two new task forces, of which $3,856,000 is for the full year costs of 1811s and support staff on the task forces, $485,000 is for equipment and expenses, $335,000 is for State and local overtime and informant payments, and $1,155,000 is for permanent change of station moves. In addition, the Committee recommendation provides an increase of $5,500,000 over the fiscal year 2003 request for electronic surveillance unit [ESU] personnel, training, and equipment, including funding for surveillance vans and light aircraft, bucket trucks, a central signal collection system, secure communications equipment, various tracking systems, and night vision equipment.

International fugitives.—The Committee is aware that the Marshals Service was forced to close temporary offices in Jamaica, the Dominican Republic, and Mexico due to budget irregularities. Afterwards, the Federal Bureau of Investigation legal attache offices in, or responsible for, those countries proved unable or unwilling to pick up the fugitive apprehension mission. To avoid creating a safe haven for felons in the Carribean, the Committee has provided $3,850,000 to establish a permanent Marshals Service presence in Jamaica, the Dominican Republic, and Mexico. The Committee expects these offices to report annually on their fugitive apprehension efforts. The Committee also directs the Marshals to report to the Committees on Appropriations on the global requirements for fugitive apprehension for the next 5 years.

Vehicles.—The Marshals Service's approach to fleet management is ''run to failure''. Though Federal guidelines call for replacing sedans after 3 years or 60,000 miles and SUVs after 4 years or 40,000 miles to avoid chronic problems with availability and excessive operations and maintenance costs, the Marshals have no fleet replacement cycle. As a result, deputies are chasing fugitives or transporting prisoners in vehicles whose unreliability pose an unnecessary risk. The Committee has scrutinized the Marshals' budget looking for low priority items that could be reduced or eliminated to free up resources for vehicle purchases. The Committee recommendation provides $10,424,000 for vehicle purchases. This shall be treated as a permanent increase to the base. None of these vehicles are to be assigned to headquarters.

Information Technology.—The Justice Department's Inspector General [IG] just released an audit report (03–03) concerning the Marshal Network [MNET] and Warrant Information Network [WIN]. The Committee expects the Marshals, overseen by the Justice Department's Chief Information Officer [CIO], to immediately implement the recommendations listed on pages iii–vi of the IG's report. The Committee expects to be

briefed quarterly on progress by the CIO until all of the recommendations have been implemented. The Committee recommendation provides an increase of $10,564,000 to implement the IG's recommendations, including the hiring of additional computer personnel, for circuit costs, courthouse moves, licenses, help desk and other operations and maintenance costs, and for technology refreshment. The Committee expects information technology costs to be properly recurred in the fiscal year 2004 request as an adjustment to base.

CONSTRUCTION

Appropriations, 2002	$24,125,000
Budget estimate, 2003	15,126,000
Committee recommendation	17,378,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $17,378,000. The Committee recommendation includes a 4.1 percent pay adjustment for Federal employees.

This account funds construction, security, and furniture at existing courthouses.

The Committee is aware that a recently-conducted national survey of Federal courthouses revealed that 95 percent of prisoner holding and transit facilities have serious security deficiencies. Of 392 courthouses surveyed: 84 percent lack enough courtroom holding cells; 78 percent do not have secure prison elevators; 74 percent do not have enclosed sallyports; 72 percent lack enough interview rooms; 57 percent do not have adequate cellblock space; and 38 percent lack cameras, monitors, and alarms.

Years of neglect have created this deplorable situation, posing risks to the judicial family, the public, and the Marshals themselves. The Committee is intent on remedying courthouse deficiencies before a tragedy occurs. The Committee recommendations, by project, are displayed in the following table:

USMS Construction

[In thousands of dollars]

	Committee recommendation
Construction:	
Florence, AL	980
El Dorado, AR	807
Fayetteville, AR	800
El Centro, CA	600
Key West, FL	916
Ocala, FL	984
Athens, GA	750
Sioux City, IA	810
Boise, ID	50
East St. Louis, IL	175
Rock Island, IL	300
Port Huron, MI	850
Fergus Falls, MN	100
Billings, MT	920
Great Falls, MT	400
Wilmington, NC	750
Anderson, SC	823
Charlottesville, VA	750
Newport News, VA	250
Green Bay, WI	300
Beckley, WV	50
Bluefield, WV	300
Charleston, WV	125
Cheyenne, WY	410
Subtotal, construction	13,200
Planning, Design, & Relocation:	
Rome, GA	110
Carbondale, IL	350
Hammond, IN	50
Bangor, ME	100
Gulfport, MS	30
Natchez, MS	30
Durham, NC	475
Roswell, NM	250
Santa Fe, NM	500
Buffalo, NY	110
Toledo, OH	100
Lawton, OK	475
Erie, PA	320
Fort Worth, TX	135
Laredo, TX	20
Marshal, TX	110
Texarkana, TX	110
Danville, VA	75
Lynchburg, VA	30
Seattle, VA	50
Subtotal, planning, design, and relocation	3,430
Schedules & slippages	(908)
Minor repairs	375
ADT security equipment maintenance	531
Security specialist consultants/construction engineers	750
Total, USMS Construction	17,378

The Committee considers this an important step in reducing the backlog of critical security-related projects. As with courthouse security equipment, the Committee expects to be consulted prior to any deviation from the above plan for fiscal year 2003.

Construction engineering consultants.—The Committee is aware that the Marshals have been using funds allocated by Congress for consulting services on construction projects to pay the Federal salaries of 9 permanent employees hired in fiscal year 2000. Apparently, this diversion of funds was prompted by confusion over terms and dollar amounts used by the Marshals and Congress. The Committee expects the salaries of permanent employees to be paid out of the ''Salaries and Expenses'' account and the salaries for construction consultants to be paid out of this account. The Marshals are directed to report on the proper execution of the construction engineering funds not later than 30 days after enactment of this Act.

Billings, MT.—The funds provided for construction for Billings shall only be available to renovate the Marshals Service space, including designated prisoner movement and holding areas, in the existing Federal courthouse, space previously occupied by the Bureau of Indian Affairs. No other proposals are to be considered.

JUSTICE PRISONER AND ALIEN TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM

Appropriations, 2002	.....
Budget estimate, 2003	.....
Committee recommendation	$77,694,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $77,694,000. The recommendation is $77,694,000 above the budget request.

This account funds prisoner air transportation operations and maintenance, aircraft procurement, and facilities.

The Justice Prisoner and Alien Transportation System's [JPATS'] per passenger pricing structure makes no provision for the capitalization of assets. The result is that large body aircraft responsible for prisoner movements will be flown until grounded for structural failure or other safety reasons. No replacements are planned. Therefore, unless Congress intervenes, the JPATS fleet will be allowed to diminish until no aircraft remain. Justice has no plan for dealing with the resulting crisis. The Committee recommendation has provided the funds necessary to avert disaster before it occurs. The funds provided will allow the Marshals to procure four modern, fuel efficient, wide body aircraft and spares to replace four first generation airliners that have reached the end of their useful service lives. The Marshals shall report to the Committees on Appropriations on its procurement strategy not later than February 28, 2003.

FEDERAL PRISONER DETENTION

Appropriations, 2002	$706,182,000
Budget estimate, 2003	.....
Committee recommendation	.....

No funds are requested or recommended under the Federal Prisoner Detention Program. The budget request met the Committee's recommendation last year by centralizing funding for detention activities within the Federal Prisoner Detention Program and the Immigration and Naturalization Service under the Department of Justice Detention Trustee. This recommendation is identical to the budget request.

FEES AND EXPENSES OF WITNESSES

Appropriations, 2002	$156,145,000
Budget estimate, 2003	156,145,000
Committee recommendation	156,145,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $156,145,000. The recommendation is identical to the fiscal year 2002 funding level and the budget request.

This account provides for fees and expenses of witnesses who appear on behalf of the Government in cases in which the United States is a party, including fact and expert witnesses. These funds are also used for mental competency examinations as well as witness and informant protection.

COMMUNITY RELATIONS SERVICE

Appropriations, 2002	$9,269,000
Budget estimate, 2003	9,364,000
Committee recommendation	9,474,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $9,474,000, which is $110,000 above the budget request. The Committee recommendation includes a 4.1 percent pay adjustment for Federal employees.

The Community Relations Service [CRS] provides assistance to communities and persons in the prevention and resolution of disagreements relating to perceived discriminatory practices.

ASSETS FORFEITURE FUND

Appropriations, 2002	$22,949,000
Budget estimate, 2003	22,949,000
Committee recommendation	22,949,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $22,949,000. The recommendation is identical to the fiscal year 2002 funding level and the budget request. This account provides funds to supplement existing resources to cover additional investigative expenses of the FBI, DEA, INS, and U.S. Marshals, such as awards for information, purchase of evidence, equipping of conveyances, and investigative expenses leading to seizure. Funds for these activities are provided from receipts deposited in the assets forfeiture fund resulting from the forfeiture of assets. Expenses related to the management and disposal of assets are also provided from the assets forfeiture fund by a permanent indefinite appropriation.

RADIATION EXPOSURE COMPENSATION

ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2002	$1,996,000
Budget estimate, 2003	1,996,000
Committee recommendation	.....

No funds are recommended under this account. Rather, full funding for the administrative expenses of the Radiation Exposure Compensation Fund is provided under the Civil Division of General Legal Activities.

INTERAGENCY LAW ENFORCEMENT

INTERAGENCY CRIME AND DRUG ENFORCEMENT

Appropriations, 2002	$338,577,000
Budget estimate, 2003	362,131,000
Committee recommendation	400,102,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $400,102,000. The recommendation is $37,971,000 above the budget request. The Committee recommendation includes a 4.1 percent pay adjustment for Federal employees. The increase is attributable to a transfer of DEA resources to this account. This additional $53,000,000 shall only be available to reimburse the DEA for participation in task force operations.

The Interagency Crime and Drug Enforcement Program, through its 9 regional task forces, utilizes the combined resources and expertise of its 11 member Federal agencies, in cooperation with State and local investigators and prosecutors, to target and disband major narcotics trafficking and money laundering organizations.

State and Local Overtime.—Overtime for State and local law enforcement officers who support OCDETF investigations has traditionally been funded by the Department of Justice Assets Forfeiture Fund [AFF]. This year, OCDETF has included $8,000,000 in its request for State and local overtime out of concern that declining AFF receipts will be insufficient to cover these costs. The Committee supports the role of State and local law enforcement with OCDETF, but believes the AFF remains the proper source of funding for overtime. Should funds not be available for this purpose within AFF, the Committee will entertain a reprogramming request from an alternative source of funding.

To ensure that the Immigration and Naturalization Service [INS] only seeks reimbursable funds if INS agents are actually performing task force work, the INS is directed to match at least 25 percent of each reimbursable dollar from their direct appropriation on Organized Crime and Drug Enforcement Task Force cases before they can be reimbursed from this account.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2002	$4,236,073,000
Budget estimate, 2003	4,202,587,000
Committee recommendation	3,927,587,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $3,927,587,000. The recommendation is $275,000,000 below the budget request. The Committee recommendation includes a 4.1 percent pay adjustment. The reduction is mostly attributable to the full use of large carryover balances and the transfer of joint terrorism task force resources to the Attorney General. The Committee is aware that up to $103,300,000 in uncommitted carryover will be available to apply to this account and expects that new found efficiencies (Chiaradio's ''elimination of sixth men'') will free up additional resources.

The Committee recommendation highlights the following initiatives:

Reorganization.—The Committee commends Director Mueller for focusing the FBI on its core missions: counterterrorism, counterintelligence, and cybercrime. Not in memory has a Justice Department agency identified its priorities and then moved base resources to address those priorities. The Committee was impressed by the Director's initiative and urges other agencies to follow suit.

Still, the establishment of clear goals and the shifting of personnel in response are only the first tentative steps in what must be an almost total recreation of the FBI. When intent replaces action and possibilities replace certainties in the pursuit of crime the Bureau faces a revolution without precedent.

FBI spending jumped $1,017,591,000 (32 percent) between fiscal year 2001 and fiscal year 2002, and would hold steady from last year to this if the President's request were adopted. What we got for these increases is debatable, but what is not debatable is that this level of investment cannot be sustained. We must make far better use of the assets already in hand.

The FBI must re-validate every expense in its base. How, for example, does the Hostage Rescue Team contribute to counterterrorism, counterintelligence, or cybercrime? What about Safe Street Task Forces? Or the Federal Convicted Offender Program? In time of war, the FBI must weigh programs against priorities. Those that don't measure up must be transferred to sister law enforcement agencies, reduced, or terminated. Only then will resources meet needs.

Finally, it remains a question whether a command structure totally dominated by agents can accomplish this. Are the greatest efficiency experts in America really FBI agents? The Committee believes that outside talent may have more to offer when streamlining the bureaucracy is the goal.

Trilogy.—The Committee was informed last month that Trilogy is experiencing a cost overrun of $137,900,000, a 30 percent increase, which, when combined with an earlier overrun, translates into a more than 50 percent increase in one year in the projected total cost of the program. This is not a surprise. The attempt to make up for 20 years of neglect in 2 years of frenzied spending was destined to fail. The Committee, foreseeing this, provided a cushion of $100,000,000 in no-year funds in the counterterrorism supplemental as a ''rainy day'' fund for Trilogy. Unfortunately, over the objections of the Committee, the FBI chose to squander this reserve. Now, when the funds are needed, none are available. Nevertheless, Trilogy remains the Committee's top FBI priority. The FBI is directed to put together a reprogramming package to cover the overrun. That package should be submitted to the Committees on Appropriations not later than February 15, 2003.

Intelligence Production.—The recommendation includes an additional $7,731,000 to enhance headquarters and field office analytical capabilities to support the FBI's counterterrorism program, including 20 headquarters Intelligence Research Specialists [IRSs] and 90 field IRS positions. IRSs provide time-sensitive analyses in support of investigations, operations, and programmatic issues and strategic analyses aimed at identifying investigative priorities. Expertise in understanding current and projected terrorist threats shall be a prerequisite for these positions.

Hazardous Materials Response Capabilities.—Now more than ever, law enforcement personnel must be properly trained and equipped to encounter crime scenes where hazardous materials may be present. The Committee therefore includes an additional $9,333,000 for the FBI's Hazardous Materials Response Unit [HMRU] and an additional $3,272,000 for the Hazardous Devices School [HDS].

The HMRU provides an integrated approach to ensuring the safe and effective response to criminal acts and incidents involving hazardous materials, including specialized response teams, a national training program, interagency liaison, technical assistance to FBI field and Headquarters divisions, and the development of field response programs. The Unit trains, equips, and certifies FBI field office personnel for hazardous materials operations.

The HDS prepares public safety bomb technicians [BTs] to locate, identify, render safe, and dispose of improvised hazardous devices, including those containing explosives, incendiary materials, and materials classified as weapons of mass destruction. The program also includes training in the use of specialized equipment and protective clothing needed for the safe disposal of explosive materials. These funds will provide additional courses for BTs and provide necessary operations and maintenance funding associated with practical training villages.

Evidence Response Team Program.—The Evidence Response Team Program provides management and training for field personnel who are responsible for providing forensic and crime scene services. These personnel must respond to case investigations with the most current techniques, procedures, and equipment to ensure that critical evidence is identified and gathered for forensic analysis. The recommendation includes an additional $5,722,000 for personnel, training, field office supplies, equipment, surveying stations, underwater equipment and contractor support, physicals, canine evidence recovery, and technology assisted search team operational travel and equipment.

Intellectual Property Enforcement.—Twenty-five percent of the software produced in the United States has been copied illegally in violation of U.S. copyright laws. Other industries have similarly suffered from high rates of counterfeiting, including pharmaceuticals, automobile manufacturing, videos and music. The estimate of lost revenue to such industries exceeds $300,000,000,000 annually. The Committee provides $9,674,000 within available white collar crime resources for the vigorous pursuit of Federal copyright law violations.

Federal Convicted Offender Program.—The recommendation includes an additional $867,000 for the Federal Convicted Offender [FCO] Program. Last year, the FCO Program's authority to collect DNA samples was expanded to include additional crimes of violence and terrorism-related offenses. This funding will support 5 positions to manage and type Federal convicted offender samples, purchase equipment, and fund additional expenses related to this effort.

Polygraph Program.—In the past, the FBI only conducted polygraphs on new employees and individuals with access to certain sensitive programs or cases. The recommendation includes an additional $6,804,000 to expand the FBI's polygraph program to include periodic polygraph examinations for individuals who have broad access to the FBI's most sensitive information and for employees leaving for and returning from permanent foreign assignments.

Forensic research.—The FBI Laboratory's forensic research spending plan for fiscal year 2002 was very impressive. The Committee is aware that the FBI Laboratory still has a long list of unfunded research projects. The Committee recommendation includes an increase of $8,056,000 over last year's level to fund the highest priority forensic research proposals submitted to the Committee as part of the fiscal year 2002 spend plan. The FBI shall report back to the Committees on Appropriations on the disposition of these resources not later than April 5, 2003.

Investigative data warehousing.—Investigative data warehousing is phase II of Trilogy, the FBI's computer modernization initiative. Phase I of Trilogy will fuse into an enterprise database, the so-called Virtual Case File [VCF], a handful of key legacy databases, currently stovepiped, that are central to the day-to-day investigatory and intelligence gathering activities of the Bureau. Investigative data warehousing will migrate

an additional 34 priority, highly specialized legacy databases, also currently stovepiped, into the VCF. This program is essential for the FBI to fully access its collected data. Unfortunately, progress on data warehousing is threatened by Trilogy's cost overruns and schedule delays. Should Trilogy's problems be overcome, the FBI may spend up to $50,300,000 in available prior year funds on investigative data warehousing. Knowing the magnitude of this project, the Committee looks forward to regular updates on its progress. The first briefing shall occur within 30 days of the enactment of this Act and shall address in detail the execution plan for fiscal year 2003.

Information assurance.—The Committee has been very impressed by the comprehensive approach to, and rapid development of, information assurance capabilities at the Bureau. A series of wide ranging and very comprehensible briefings provided excellent insight into the program's scope, capabilities, and goals. The Committee recommendation includes $18,435,000 to continue information assurance initiatives undertaken last year. The Committee expects that the ''one stop shopping'' information desk for security customers will be fully operational by the end of the fiscal year. The Committee recommendation also includes $29,738,000 for the Enterprise Security Operations Center [ESOC]. With the lack of information included in the FBI's budget request about the ESOC, funding was provided only as a result of a candid and thorough briefing at the unclassified level. The Committee notes the necessity of total disclosure to ensure funding for initiatives.

Collaborative capabilities.—Collaborative capabilities are phase III of Trilogy. Collaborative capabilities will open the FBI's heretofore closed, classified computer network to other Federal, State, and local law enforcement and intelligence agencies. There is concern with this effort. An open network is inherently vulnerable to attack. Fortunately, Internet cafe, a stand-alone system for web access, should provide the Bureau with time to perfect a secure, shared network. The Committee believes that extensive lab testing followed by thorough piloting is essential to the success of this initiative. The Committee looks forward to observing lab and field demonstrations at every critical milestone in the development of collaborative capabilities. Additionally, progress on collaborative capabilities is threatened by Trilogy's cost overruns and schedule delays. Should Trilogy's problems be overcome, the FBI may spend up to $11,000,000 in available prior year funds on collaborative capabilities.

Analytical tools for data mining and visualization.—The Committee is familiar with the demonstrated value of these software tools and has provided money in the past for the acquisition of earlier versions. The Committee recommendation provides $5,000,000 for analytical tools from the $30,000,000 in National Infrastructure Protection Center funds on hold. The Committee directs the Bureau to provide the Committees on Appropriations with a detailed spend plan that shall not require Congressional approval after it is submitted.

Internet cafe.—The FBI is wrestling with the risks of opening its previously closed computer network to the Web. The Committee is fully aware that no security system can fully protect its host from threats on the Internet. Still, an enormous amount of freely- or commercially-available information can be found on the Web that could prove very useful in pursuing criminal or national security investigations. As an interim measure, the Bureau has requested funds to establish stand alone access to the Web, referred to as Internet cafes. The Committee considers this a prudent step. The recommendation includes an additional $3,620,000 for Internet cafes from the $30,000,000 in National Infrastructure Protection Center funds on hold. The Bureau shall provide a report to the Committees on Appropriations on the distribution and use of Internet cafes not later than May 1, 2003.

Physical Surveillance Program.—As the FBI expands its efforts to collect intelligence about potential domestic and international terrorists groups and respond to threats against the United States and other extraordinary incidents, the need for surveillance technology and equipment grows. The recommendation includes an additional $5,137,000 for development, deployment, and support of core technologies associated with tracking and locating fugitives, mobile surveillance, and design and fabrication capabilities from the $30,000,000 in National Infrastructure Protection Center funds on hold.

Tactical Operations.—Court ordered tactical operations only serve as an effective investigative tool if the FBI has the resources to address emerging technologies, such as advanced digital communications, command and control and computers, radio frequency communications and data links, and sophisticated encryption. The Committee therefore includes in its recommendation an additional $12,612,000 for research and development and for engineering to support ongoing and new strategic initiatives directed against new technologies posed by the high-technology industries.

Re-enginering the workforce.—The FBI request for additional analysts and technological enhancements highlights the Bureau's shift from a manpower-intensive approach to an information-intensive approach to intelligence gathering and crime fighting. However, this shift has come, thus far, without a comprehensive approach to human capital investment. The Director's stated priorities: counterterrorism [CT], counterintelligence [CI], and cybercrime [''cyber''], will require marked shifts in the skills of the Bureau workforce. A far more diversified workforce of scientists, engineers, technicians, analysts, support, and other staff, as well as agents, will be required. To maintain and enhance the proficiency of this new workforce during the current information and technology revolution, employees will need constant field exposure and continual in-service training and education to keep skills finely honed. For that reason, the Bureau must develop and maintain a manpower master plan that, at a minimum, includes an analysis of, and justification for: (1) the proper mix of agent, specialist, and support personnel in foreign and domestic field offices and headquarters at the squad, unit, section, and division levels, (2) mandatory, substantive in-service training programs of at least 40 hours per year for all personnel that include both in-house, other Federal, and private sector training and development opportunities, (3) career paths for personnel in specialized areas, especially CT, CI, cyber, and security, with an emphasis on lifetime commitment to specialization, (4) the proper balance of personnel versus capital investments to ensure that Bureau employees are properly equipped with the essential tools of their particular trade, and (5) a deployment strategy that maximizes the benefits of mentor-protege relationships and cross-pollination between highly specialized personnel. The report shall be completed not later than December 31, 2003. The Bureau shall provide a progress report to the Committees on Appropriations by July 1, 2003 and shall provide the Committees with a final copy of the plan upon completion.

Aviation.—The FBI is directed to submit a 5-year aviation master plan that includes: (1) current fleet assets by type, (2) logged flight hours by mission by aircraft/helicopter, (3) projected useful service life remaining (under what assumptions) by aircraft/helicopter, (4) utilization of current fleet assets, by mission type, for the last 5 years by year, and (5) basing, by aircraft/helicopter locations. The plan should also discuss the costs and benefits of maintaining versus replacing current fleet assets through 2008, maldeployments or other causes of under-utilization of current fleet assets, if applicable, and capabilities of current fleet assets versus current and projected mission requirements. The report shall be delivered not later than March 3, 2003.

Rapid Deployment Logistics Unit.—The Rapid Deployment Logistics Unit [RDLU] was created unbeknownst to the Committee through an internal reallocation of resources. The number and composition of Rapid Deployment Teams [RDTs] were settled by the Bureau without the Committee's approval. To date, the Committee has never received a briefing on the RDLU or RDTs. That being so, the Committee expects the FBI to submit a comprehensive report on the purpose of the RDLU, the justification for the number and configuration of RDTs, the capabilities of the RDLU and RDTs, and the personnel and equipment requirements of both for the next 5 years, by year.

Joint Terrorism Task Force.—The Bureau is seeking to quadruple the amount of funding available for Joint Terrorism Task Forces [JTTFs]. The increased funding would be used for space to house JTTFs and backfill the FBI slots transferred to JTTFs. The FBI's goal is to establish a JTTF in every field office by the end of fiscal year 2003. The value of JTTFs, both in general and relative to their cost, remains open to debate as does the value of having JTTFs in more than 56 locations. Since JTTFs are now competing with Regional Terrorism Task Forces, Anti-Terrorism Task Forces and the Foreign Terrorist Tracking Task Force, not to mention the Counterterrorism Division, for resources to meet the same mission, a thorough review of the program is in order. The Bureau is directed to submit a report to the Committees on Appropriations that, at a minimum, includes a thorough discussion of JTTF caseload over the last 5 years by type (domestic/foreign), offense(s), and disposition (referred for prosecution, prosecuted, convicted, etc.) on a task force by task force basis. The report should also include an explicit discussion of threats in existing or proposed JTTF locations. The report shall be delivered not later than April 30, 2003. In the meantime, the Committee has transferred JTTF funding from this account to a new separate account under the direct control of the Attorney General to ensure proper coordination of the various terrorism task forces.

National Infrastructure Protection Center [NIPC].—A March 2001 report on computer intrusion squad training, promotion, and retention has yet to be delivered to the Committee on Appropriations. As a result, almost $30,000,000 in NIPC funding remains unavailable for obligation or expenditure. In July, the Committee directed that a reasonable plan regarding these funds to be submitted to, and approved by, the Committees on Appropriations by September 30, 2002. To date, no such plan has been delivered. Therefore, the Committee directs that $17,221,000 of the $30,000,000 in NIPC funds on hold be provided to the Special Technologies and Applications Unit [STAU] to fund phase II of a three phase research and development initiative being run by the STAU. The Committee fully expects the STAU to have occupied the 4,000 square feet of space on the 4th floor of its new location in Virginia not later than March 31, 2003.

Emergency communications.—The FBI has established a requirement for the Critical Response Unit [CRU] to respond to five crisis sites simultaneously with state-of-the-art secure communications equipment and personnel. How this requirement was arrived at is unknown. It is also unclear how the CRU's communications suite integrates with that of the Foreign and Domestic Emergency Support Teams, the Hostage Rescue Team, the Critical Incident Response Group, the Strategic Information & Operations Center, Special Weapons & Tactics Teams, and a host of other specialized units, all of which have communications suites of their own. The Committee presumes that communications gear deployed by the CRU is fully interoperable with that of all other emergency response units it is charged with supporting and that duplication of gear between units has been eliminated, but expects the FBI to formally confirm both presumptions. Also, the Bureau is directed to submit a CRU communications master plan to the Committees on Appropriations not later than March 15, 2003 that: (1) outlines in detail the criteria that must be met for the CRU to deploy, (2) justifies in detail the five simultaneous crisis sites requirement, and (3) outlines in detail the personnel and non-personnel needs of the CRU for the next 5 years by year.

Technically Trained Agents.—The Committee has been supportive of Technically Trained Agents [TTAs], though the Committee has differed with the Bureau on priorities. The Committee continues to believe that properly equipping and training TTAs is a higher priority than simply adding more bodies. As justification material accompanying the request for 50 new positions notes, one-third of TTAs are probationary. Clearly, TTAs need more seasoning. The Bureau is directed to report on its strategy for using intense supervision and continuing in-service training and education to compensate for the distinct lack of experience in its TTA force. The report shall be delivered not later than April 25, 2003.

Legal attaches.—The Committee notes that the legal attache [Legat] offices in, or responsible for, Jamaica, the Dominican Republic, and Mexico were unable or unwilling to develop plans for picking up the fugitive apprehension mission when the Marshals Service was forced to shut down operations in those countries. The Committee also notes that the apparent measure of effectiveness for Legats is the number of ''leads'' pursued, the equivalent of measuring congressional effectiveness by the number of phone calls answered. The Committee directs that the FBI provide a report detailing the stated national security or law enforcement goals underpinning the establishment of each Legat office and the specific steps being taken to reach those goals. The report shall be delivered to the Committees on Appropriations not later than June 1, 2003. No more than 75 percent of the funds provided for Legats in fiscal year 2003 shall be made available for expenditure until the aforementioned report is delivered.

Budget restructuring.—As part of the fiscal year 2004 budget request, the Committee expects the FBI to adopt a new budget structure premised on eight decision units: (1) Counterterrorism, (2) National Security, (3) Cyber-investigations, (4) Criminal Enterprises & Federal Crimes, (5) Forensic & Technical Services, (6) Field Support, (7) Training & Education, and (8) Criminal Justice Services. The Committee notes that an on-going review of classification issues has precluded the need for any decision unit totals to be rolled up in the formal budget submission or any supporting documents. The Committee congratulates the Bureau on this breakthrough.

Last year, the Committee concluded that the FBI's inability to respond swiftly to changing patterns of crime was in part attributable to an antiquated budget structure that did little to protect the Director's strategic priorities, ease management of high risk programs, or provide the transparency necessary for effective oversight.

The new structure, all but identical to last year's proposed restructuring, will: (1) focus FBI resources on the Director's top three priorities, (2) elevate and sustain a number of longstanding Congressional priorities, (3) afford field-level managers the flexibility to use their workforce to maximum advantage in addressing local criminal investigatory priorities, (4) consolidate the funding of a number of mutually-supportive initiatives that are currently scattered across multiple decision units, and (5) eliminate the current artificial isolation of a number of cross-cutting functions and activities.

The Committee believes that the new budget structure will significantly enhance FBI performance and commends the Bureau for its support in developing this proposal.

CONSTRUCTION

Appropriations, 2002	$33,791,000
Budget estimate, 2003	1,250,000
Committee recommendation	1,250,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $1,250,000. The recommendation is identical to the fiscal year 2002 funding level, less non-recurring costs, and to the budget request.

DRUG ENFORCEMENT ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2002	$1,481,783,000
Budget estimate, 2003	1,545,919,000
Committee recommendation	1,477,470,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $1,477,470,000. The recommendation is $68,449,000 below the budget request. The Committee recommendation includes a 4.1 percent pay adjustment for Federal employees. The reduction in this account is largely attributable to a transfer of resources described below. The Committee expects the large balance of prior year Violent Crime Reduction Trust Fund carryover to be expended not later than April 1, 2003 on vehicles, bullet proof vests, and other basic equipment essential to officers in the performance of their duties. The Committee directs the DEA to provide it with an accounting of carryover spending not later than April 2, 2003.

Enhancements.—The recommendation provides $24,683,000 for DEA's requested Homeland Security enhancements for information security and anti-terrorism security measures. None of these funds shall be obligated until a spend plan has been submitted to and approved by the Committees on Appropriations.

Information security.—The DEA is seeking funds to initiate an information security program. The FBI has just completed a thorough review of its information security needs, and has undertaken wide-ranging improvements noteworthy for their simplicity and cost effectiveness. Prior to the release of funds for the DEA's information security program, the DEA shall sign with the head of the FBI's Security Division and the Chief Information Officer of the Justice Department a memorandum of understanding [MOU] that charges the latter two signatories with providing technical assistance to DEA program managers with an emphasis on no- or low-cost government- or commercial-off-the-shelf solutions. The Committee expects to be briefed on the details of DEA's plan, the contents of the MOU, and FBI and Justice contributions to a successful rollout not later than 60 days after the signing of the MOU.

Financial Investigations.—The Committee also provides $4,121,000 for financial investigations to increase efforts to target drug organizations that finance terrorist activities. Additional personnel shall work closely with Federal, State, and local law enforcement as well as private and regulatory sectors of the financial community to identify individuals and institutions for investigation, and identify money laundering techniques employed by terrorists. Additional personnel and emphasis shall be placed in the following locations: Denver, Colorado, Wilmington, Delaware, Chicago, Illinois, New York City, New York, Charleston, South Carolina, and Dallas, Texas.

Overseas Offices.—While DEA repeatedly defends its presence overseas, very little effort has been made to monitor and evaluate the need for all of these foreign offices after they have been opened. The DEA is therefore directed to submit a report to the Committees on Appropriations that provides the productivity level, workload, and mission for each existing overseas office no later than February 28, 2003. The report shall include a review and rightsizing proposal for each of the overseas offices to ensure that the most urgent needs are being met with the limited resources available.

Integrated Drug Enforcement Assistance.—The Committee is pleased with the Administrator's new initiative for drug prevention and treatment, known as Integrated Drug Enforcement Assistance [IDEA]. IDEA is a coordinated anti-drug plan that combines law enforcement with intensive community follow-up designed to reduce drug demand. IDEA teams DEA agents with State and local law enforcement to arrest and prosecute drug traffickers within designated communities, and then forms coalitions to reduce demand through drug prevention and treatment. The recommendation provides $5,926,000 to expand IDEA. The DEA is directed to report back to the Committees on Appropriations on how it intends to use these funds not later than March 15, 2003.

Aviation assets.—Helicopters and light aircraft play an essential role in the covert surveillance, pursuit, and capture of drug traffickers. The Committee understands that the DEA's aging fleet of air assets suffers from low availability and high maintenance hours, and costs, per flight hour. The Committee recommendation provides $6,336,000 for single engine light enforcement helicopters. The DEA is directed to report back to the Committees on Appropriations on how it intends to use these funds not later than March 15, 2003.

Methamphetamine lab clean-up.—The Committee remains alarmed by the public health and safety menace posed by methamphetamine labs. The by-products of methamphetamine production: anhydrous ammonia, ether, sulfuric acid, and other toxins are volatile, corrosive, and poisonous. Often, lab operators secrete these waste products in abandoned or little-used buildings located in populous areas or dump them in rivers and streams. Danger of explosion is real and the potential for serious environmental contamination well documented. Therefore, the Committee recommendation includes $20,000,000 that shall only be available to reimburse the DEA, States and localities for the costs associated with assisting in, or undertaking, the removal and disposal of hazardous materials at clandestine methamphetamine labs.

Drug Enforcement Equipment.—The effectiveness of DEA agents is threatened by shortfalls and delays in the distribution of critical equipment. The Committee believes that agents must have state-of-the-art equipment in order to stay ahead of or merely

keep pace with that of drug traffickers. The Committee recommendation therefore provides $4,733,000 for high priority equipment. The DEA is directed to report back to the Committees on Appropriations on how it intends to use these funds not later than March 1, 2003.

Northern New Mexico Anti-Drug Initiative.—The Committee acknowledges the need for a focused response to illegal drug trafficking in northern New Mexico and expects the DEA to continue to devote sufficient resources to this problem in cooperation with other Federal law enforcement agencies.

Division of labor.—The ''war on drugs'' is in the midst of the most significant restructuring in memory. The terrorist attack on America has forced many agencies to redirect manpower and resources from the drug war to homeland security and combating terrorism. This has stretched DEA resources thin. Under these circumstances, the Committee believes that every effort should be made to decapitate the leadership of drug cartels and the businesses that aid and abet drug trafficking. This calls into question the value of DEA's Mobile Enforcement Teams [METs], which target street-level dealers by swarming localities for short periods of time. While emotionally satisfying and useful for boosting arrest statistics, METs, ultimately, are taking pawns in a deadly game of chess. Kingpins, their lieutenants, and ''legitimate'' businessmen in league with drug lords are the pieces the Committee is most interested in seeing swept from the board. Therefore, the Committee has transferred MET resources in this account to the DEA line in the ''Interagency Crime and Drug Enforcement'' [ICDE] account. Joint operations funded by the ICDE account focus on the most long-term, resource-intensive, high payoff drug cases. The Committee has left in place funding for Regional Enforcement Teams, and will monitor their results to determine whether they should be retained or transferred to the ICDE account.

''Drug Diversion Control Fee'' Account.—The Committee has provided $89,021,000 for DEA's Drug Diversion Control Program. The Committee notes that the request included an additional $24,616,000 for program enhancements based on an unresolved Final Rule. The draft rule proposing a fee increase to support these enhancements has not been published yet. Moreover, the earliest new collections could begin is July 1, 2003, 2 months prior to the end of fiscal year 2003. The request clearly precipitates the ability of the DEA to collect the fees to support these program increases. Should the DEA determine that these enhancements more accurately reflect the mission of the Drug Diversion Control Program than current activities, the DEA may redirect existing resources within this account through the reprogramming process.

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE

(INCLUDING OFFSETTING FEE COLLECTIONS)

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2002	$3,371,440,000
Budget estimate, 2003	3,241,787,000
Committee recommendation	3,076,509,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $3,076,509,000. The recommendation is $165,278,000 below the budget request.

The Committee recommendation includes a 4.1 percent pay increase. The reduction is attributable to the termination of a single program, discussed below, the transfer of Chimera funding to a separate account, and the transfer of terrorism task force resources to the Attorney General. The Committee is aware that up to $51,366,000 in carryover will be available to apply to this account and expects that new found efficiencies will free up additional resources.

Managing into crisis.—Despite clear language in last year's conference report directing the INS to report shortfalls in the ''user fee account'' and instructing INS to fully cover ''base'' expenses in that account before undertaking program initiatives, the INS approached the Committee in June 2002 regarding an impending shortfall in the ''user fee account''. Congressional direction had been ignored, new spending initiated, and, predictably, crisis resulted. In earlier years, INS has allowed excessive, unbudgeted, temporary duty and overtime expenditures to eat deeply into capital investment accounts, resulting in serious shortfalls of basic equipment, vehicles, and facilities. There is only so much that can be done to nurse the INS through these self-inflicted wounds. Therefore, not later than 30 days after date of enactment of this Act, the INS shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations detailed spend plans for each appropriated and fee account under this heading. Each plan shall clearly demonstrate INS' strategy for living within its means in fiscal year 2003. The Committee will not entertain reprogrammings or supplemental requests increasing funding for any INS accounts short of the most extraordinary of circumstances.

Training.—The long-awaited report on the effectiveness of basic training for Detention Enforcement Officers [DEOs] confirms the Committee's worst fears about the inadequacy of DEO training. INS has undertaken four initiatives to better prepare DEOs for their duties: (1) a review and reclassification of the DEO position description, (2) a revision of the course curriculum development process and training methodology, (3) an increase in the scope and length of the DEO basic training program, and (4) an expansion of continuing education to include all officers in the DEO program. The Committee is anxious to learn whether these initiatives are improving DEO preparedness for an increasingly complex job. Therefore, the Committee directs the INS to provide a follow up report on the effectiveness of basic training and continuing education for DEOs. The report shall be delivered not later than March 1, 2004.

Information technology.—In a sense, the INS has the most difficult job of all in the war on terrorism. The volume of people moving across our border on a daily basis is staggering. Aliens that already have visas arriving at ports of entry benefit from a presumption of innocence, because they have been screened and passed by the U.S. Government once. Cues that inspectors might think indicate suspiciousness, such as an unwillingness to lock eyes, often have cultural roots that will muddle the results of spot interviews. How does an inspector pick out the terrorist from thousands of innocent people?

Intelligence is the key, but this is intelligence of an order we have never seen. Many of the perpetrators of terrorist attacks are from good families, have no criminal record, and give no indication of a propensity for violence until they immolate themselves and everyone near. It is not enough to target and eliminate the masterminds. We must also identify and neutralize the recruit before his or her mission is accomplished.

The current approach taken by the INS to address this problem, more bodies, more overtime, more of everything, will only hinder the most clumsy or conscience-stricken terrorists, a record borne out by whom we have picked up and whom we haven't. INS inspectors and Border Patrol agents must have real-time access to intelligence files. Not back in headquarters or at their offices, but at their posts or in their vehicles. Only then can they hope to discern targets from clutter.

Unfortunately, the tangle of stovepiped data bases that comprise the INS' current information technology [IT] capabilities will take years to untangle. The Chimera system, mentioned above, will someday provide the backbone for a universal network, but the dream will not become reality for several years. In the meantime, investments must be targeted at existing systems that will ultimately integrate into Chimera. New stand alone systems, or antiquated systems scheduled for decommissioning as Chimera comes on line, do not merit further investment. The Committee looks forward to the IT strategy that will be proposed by Justice Management Division on behalf of the INS.

Border Patrol Staff and Equipment.—Since the terrorist attacks on September 11, 2001, the security of our borders has become paramount. To ensure there are sufficient personnel to protect our borders, the Committee recommendation includes an additional $76,276,000 for 570 additional Border Patrol agents, as authorized. Along with additional personnel, the recommendation includes an additional $28,000,000 to enhance the Enforcement Case Tracking System [Enforce] database and to deploy additional biometric equipment to better document and track the investigation, identification, apprehension, detention, and/or removal of immigration law violators.

Entry-exit system.—The Committee has begun to analyze the full implications of the Enhanced Border Security and Visa Entry Reform Act of 2002, the USA PATRIOT Act of 2001, the Visa Waiver Permanent Program Act of 2000, the Immigration and Naturalization Service Data Management Improvement Act of 2000, the Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996, and the Immigration Act of 1990 regarding travel to and from the United States by Americans and foreigners. In brief, to fully implement laws currently on the books, it will be necessary for every traveler leaving or entering the United States, be they U.S. citizens or not, to be fingerprinted and to carry a machine-readable, tamper-proof travel document with at least one unique biometric identifier. Information on all travelers, including biographical information, biometrics, and entry and exit dates, will be retained within a central database, readily available to Federal, State, and local law enforcement agencies. Mandatory interviews for visa applicants will be required to provide necessary intelligence information and certain aliens will be required to register periodically. Cost estimates to properly implement the current body of law runs into the tens of billions of dollars. Based upon information provided to date, it is unclear what the proposed entry-exit system is or will become, and how it will address these expansive directives. More importantly, the case has yet to be made as to how entry-exit would stop would-be terrorists from entering the country. Therefore, no funds have been provided for this project.

Border security—On its own initiative, the Justice Department recently unveiled the National Security Entry-Exit Registration System [NSEERS]. The ignoring of reprogramming requirements aside, it is alarming to see INS establishing what appears to be a new application to a stovepiped legacy computer system. It was exactly this kind of system development, the narrow design of systems or applications to replicate paperwork transactions that were unable or only marginally able to communicate with other databases, that created the information technology disaster that confronts the INS. NSEERS should be an application of Chimera. Also, the value of NSEERS remains

questionable. Billed as a terrorist dragnet, only the most feeble-minded terrorist is apt to be tripped up by the questioning of an INS inspector. Although the Department recently claimed that NSEERS had nabbed 180 people, the implication being that they were terrorists, all 180 were routine criminals. Commendable, to be sure, but an inadvertent gain rather than mission success. The Committee cannot support expanding this program until it has a far better idea of how NSEERS fits into the INS' new enterprise database and how brief interviews will reveal terrorists for whom they are.

Pay Upgrades.—Attrition rates among Border Patrol agents and INS inspectors is at an all time high. To help address this ever increasing crisis, the Committee recommendation includes an additional $37,200,000 for a Border Patrol pay increase from the GS–9 level to the GS–11 level for journeymen with 1 year of successful work experience and $20,600,000 for a pay increase for INS inspectors with 1 year of successful work experience at the GS–9 level.

Land Border Inspectors.—The recommendation includes $34,000,000 to hire, train and deploy 460 additional immigration inspectors that will enhance border security at land border ports-of-entry.

Staffing Levels.—The Committee notes that INS staffing levels at the Santa Teresa and Columbus Ports of Entry [PoEs] in New Mexico are not sufficient to meet the needs of those ports. In particular, though non-commercial traffic has significantly increased over the past year at Santa Teresa, INS staffing has not kept pace. The Committee urges the INS to give full consideration to the needs of the New Mexico PoEs when making staffing decisions.

The Committee is aware of a growing number of illegal aliens in Iowa and Illinois. The Committee directs the INS to review the INS law enforcement needs of the Quad Cities, a metropolitan area incorporating the Iowa communities of Davenport and Bettendorf, and the Illinois communities of Moline and Rock Island.

In addition, the Committee recognizes the heavy and increasing workload in the upper Shenandoah Valley, and encourages the INS to establish a sub-office with an officer-in-charge in Roanoke, Virginia.

Alternatives to Detention.—The Committee recommendation includes $7,300,000 for the Alternatives to Detention Program. This funding will allow community-based organizations to screen asylum seekers and other INS detainees for community ties, provide them with necessary services, and help to assure their appearance at court hearings.

Legal Orientation Programs.—The Committee recommends $2,800,000 for non-governmental agencies to provide ''live presentations'' to persons in INS detention prior to their first hearing before an immigration judge. These presentations will provide immigration detainees with essential information about immigration court procedures and the availability of legal remedies to assist detainees in distinguishing between meritorious cases and frivolous cases.

Information Resource Management.—The Committee recommendation includes an additional $83,400,000 for an ''interoperable law enforcement and intelligence data system'' for the INS, referred to as Chimera, within a separate account under General Administration to be managed by the Justice Management Division.

Green Cards.—The Committee is aware that resident aliens in the United States are using over 2,000,000 green cards with no expiration date. These documents do not have the secure features of the optical memory cards currently used as green cards, and thus could be subject to extensive counterfeiting and represent a major impediment to securing the nation's borders. The Committee directs the INS to submit a report not later than July 1, 2003 to the Committees on Appropriations with the number of green cards currently issued with no expiration date, the original date they were issued, as well as a proposed plan to replace these older green cards.

The recommendation also includes $6,544,000 for the Debt Management Center, $16,289,000 for the Law Enforcement Support Center, and an additional $100,000,000 to address shortfalls in vehicles and equipment.

OFFSETTING FEE COLLECTIONS

As in past years, the Committee directs the INS to allocate funding for base activities before it undertakes any program enhancements.

IMMIGRATION USER FEE

The Committee recommends a spending level of $658,295,000, the full amount requested.

To the degree that fee resources are available, the Committee includes an increase of $51,503,000 over fiscal year 2002 for 760 additional inspectors and support staff for inspections operations at airports and seaports.

INS Inspector Staffing.—The Committee recommends the INS give full consideration to the needs of the Miami International Airport and the Ed McNamara Terminal Northwest Airlines World Gateway when making airport inspector staffing decisions.

Passenger and Crew Manifests.—The Committee directs the INS to fully cooperate with and provide up to $25,000,000 as a reimbursement to the Transportation Security Administration's [TSA's] Office of Maritime and Land Security in developing and establishing a Maritime Intelligence System [MIS], as defined in Section 70113 of the Maritime Transportation Security Act of 2002 (Public Law 107–295). The MIS system shall integrate and analyze collected data on passenger and crew manifests and any other information that could be construed as potential threats against the United States.

IMMIGRATION EXAMINATIONS FEE

The Committee recommends a spending level of $1,462,803,000, the full amount requested.

To the degree that fee resources are available, the Committee recommendation includes an increase of $50,496,000 to accelerate the pace of efforts to reduce the time required to adjudicate immigration benefit applications. With this funding, the INS claims it will be able to attain a 6-month national average for the processing of all benefits applications and ensure application processing and related services are timely, consistent, fair and of high quality.

BREACHED BOND/DETENTION FUND

The Committee recommends a spending level of $171,275,000, the full amount requested.

Detention and Removals.—The Committee recommendation includes $50,069,000 for the planning and construction of additional detention bed space. This funding will address the increasing number of apprehended illegal aliens, which consistently exceeds available detention space.

CONSTRUCTION

Appropriations, 2002	$228,054,000
Budget estimate, 2003	267,138,000
Committee recommendation	267,138,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $267,138,000. The recommendation is identical to the budget request.

The recommendation includes $14,000,000 for building demolition, perimeter security, and dormitory and classroom construction at the Charleston Border Patrol Academy and $250,000 for the construction of an INS processing and office facility in Nome, Alaska.

FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2002	$3,808,600,000
Budget estimate, 2003	4,081,765,000
Committee recommendation	4,068,237,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $4,068,237,000, including, within available resources, a 4.1 percent pay increase. The recommendation is $13,528,000 below the budget request.

Activation of new prisons.—The Committee recommendation includes funding for activation of four new facilities which will add 4,416 beds: FCI Gilmer, West Virginia, USP Big Sandy, Kentucky, USP McCreary County, Kentucky, and USP Victorville, CA. The Committee also recommends activation funding for expansions at USP Marion, Illinois and FCI Safford, Arizona. These two expansions will add nearly 800 beds.

Female inmates.—The Committee supports the National Institute of Corrections' continuing work with correctional systems (State and Federal) to address the issue of staff sexual misconduct involving female inmates in correctional institutions through the provision of technical assistance, education and training, and other monitoring activities pursuant to the recommendations of the General Accounting Office.

BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES

Appropriations, 2002	$813,552,000
Budget estimate, 2003	395,243,000
Committee recommendation	470,221,000

The Committee recommends a total of $470,221,000 for fiscal year 2003 for the construction, modernization, maintenance, and repair of prison and detention facilities housing Federal prisoners. This amount is $74,978,000 above the budget request.

The Committee continues to strongly support the BOP's construction program, designed to provide sufficient inmate beds to manage overcrowding in facilities and maintain them in a safe and secure manner for staff, inmates and surrounding communities. The funding provided for facilities includes:

Sentenced Capacity Projects

Expansion of Existing Facilities:	
FCI Sandstone, MN (Housing Unit)	5,300,000
FCI Otisville, NY (Witness Security Unit)	11,600,000
USP Florence, CO (Special Housing Unit)	5,600,000
Subtotal	22,500,000
New Facilities:	
Hazelton, WV (Secure Female Unit)	66,600,000
FCI Pollock, LA	116,872,000
USP Berlin, NH (With Work Camp and Protective Custody Unit)	20,000,000
FCI Mid-Atlantic Region	34,837,000
Subtotal	238,309,000
Total New Construction Program Increases	260,809,000

The Committee commends the BOP for working diligently to increase inmate housing capacity by expanding existing facilities within available funds. The Committee fully supports these cost effective efforts and expects the BOP to provide reprogramming and

funding transfer requests in a timely manner to expedite these construction projects.

FEDERAL PRISON INDUSTRIES, INC.

(LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES)

Appropriations, 2002	$3,429,000
Budget estimate, 2003	3,429,000
Committee recommendation	3,429,000

This Committee recommends a limitation on administrative expenses of $3,429,000 for the Federal Prison Industries, Inc. This amount is equal to the fiscal year 2002 funding level and to the amount requested.

The Committee continues to strongly support Federal Prison Industries [UNICOR] and recognizes its importance in the efficient and safe management of Federal prisons. UNICOR provides prison inmates with the opportunity to learn important work habits, participate in meaningful employment which keeps them productively occupied during work hours, and develop improved job skills which reduces recidivism. The Committee also recognizes the necessity for UNICOR to grow as the inmate population increases. Finally, UNICOR is a self-supporting revolving fund the resources of which are derived from sales of its products. In the future, the BOP is directed to submit only UNICOR's appropriations language exhibit.

OFFICE OF JUSTICE PROGRAMS

JUSTICE ASSISTANCE

Appropriations, 2002	$437,008,000
Budget estimate, 2003	214,024,000
Committee recommendation	2,232,057,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $2,232,057,000. The recommendation is $2,018,033,000 above the budget request.

The funding provided for justice assistance includes funds to States for research, evaluation, statistics, information sharing, emergency assistance, missing children assistance, counterterrorism programs, and the management and administration of grants provided through the Office of Justice Programs.

Justice Assistance

	Committee recommendation
National Institute of Justice	$64,879,000
The Office of Science and Technology	(38,000,000)
The National Law Enforcement and Corrections Technology Centers	(22,000,000)
Bureau of Justice Statistics	32,335,000
Missing children	29,000,000
Regional information sharing system	28,278,000
White Collar Crime Center	9,230,000
Office of Domestic Preparedness	2,038,000,000
Management and administration	30,335,000
Total justice assistance	2,232,057,000

National Institute of Justice [NIJ].—The Committee recommends an appropriation of $64,879,000. The recommendation is $13,422,000 below the budget request and $10,422,000 above the fiscal year 2002 level.

Office of Science and Technology.—The Committee commends the efforts of the leadership of the National Institute of Justice's [NIJ] Office of Science and Technology [OS&T]. This office has assisted local law enforcement in making significant advances in the areas of non-intrusive, concealed weapons and contraband detection, vehicle stopping, DNA testing, public safety standards development, officer protection, less-than-lethal incapacitation, public safety communications, information management, counterterrorism, crime mapping, location and tracking, secure communications, and noninvasive drug detection. In addition, the Committee commends and encourages the continuing partnership that OS&T has developed with the National Institute of Standards and Technology with the goal of developing standards and carrying out scientific and engineering research related to the public safety community.

To implement the mission of OS&T, pursuant to The Homeland Security Act of 2002 (Public Law 107–296), the Committee recommends $38,000,000 for OS&T from within the overall amount provided for NIJ. In addition, within the funds provided for the local law enforcement block grant program, $20,000,000 is for OS&T to assist local law enforcement units in identifying, selecting, developing, modernizing, and purchasing new technologies in accordance with the aforementioned Act.

The National Law Enforcement and Corrections Technology Centers.—Since 1994, the National Law Enforcement and Corrections Technology Centers [NLECTC] have served the State and local law enforcement and corrections communities by providing support, research findings, and technical expertise on issues that allow them to perform their jobs safer and more effectively. The NLECTC system consists of facilities located across the country and each facility specializes in one or more specific areas of research and development. The Committee commends the work that NIJ's Office of Science and Technology [OST], and through it the NLECTC system, has done to improve the capabilities of the law enforcement and corrections communities. To further the work of the NLECTC system, the Committee recommends $22,000,000 for the continued support of the system. Within available funds, the Committee recommends that NIJ consider funding the Center for Civil Force Protection and the Public Safety Technology Assessment Facility at Sandia National Laboratories in New Mexico. The Center provides important physical security counterterrorism assistance to Federal, State, and local law enforcement. Of the amount provided, the Committee directs that funds be distributed in the following manner to the six Regional Centers:

The National Law Enforcement and Corrections Technology Regional Centers

[In thousands of dollars]

	Amount
Northeast Regional Center	3,000
Southeast Regional Center	3,000
Rocky Mountain Regional Center	3,000
Western Regional Center	3,000
Rural Law Enforcement Technology Center	3,000
Northwest Center	3,000
Total for Regional Centers	18,000

In addition to the above activities, within the amounts provided, NIJ is to provide grants for the following projects:

—$750,000 for Lane County, Oregon's Breaking the Cycle of Juvenile Drug Abuse program to decrease juvenile crime and drug abuse through early identification and intervention;

—$1,500,000 is for the Center for Task Force Training Program;

—$750,000 to the North Carolina Attorney General's Office for Telemarketing Fraud Enforcement and Privacy Project; and

—$650,000 for the Mistral Security Non-Toxic Drug Detection and Identification Aerosol Technology.

—$350,000 for the Pennsylvania Task Force on Prison Overcrowding;

—$750,000 for Operation Ceasefire in Charleston, SC for overtime for response teams.

Bureau of Justice Statistics [BJS].—The Committee recommends an appropriation of $32,335,000. The BJS is responsible for the collection, analysis, and publication of statistical information on crime, criminal offenders, victims of crime, and the operations of the Nation's justice systems.

Office of Victims of Crime.—The Office of Victims of Crime [OVC] administers formula and discretionary grants designed to benefit victims, provide training to professionals who work with victims, develops projects to enhance victims' rights and services, and undertakes public education and awareness activities on behalf of crime victims. In fiscal year 2002, OVC was provided $68,100,000 to respond to the September 11, 2001 terrorist attacks. The Committee directs that the OVC provide a report to the Committee no later than March 15, 2003 on the status of how the emergency funds have been spent.

Missing Children Program.—The issue of child exploitation has been raised to the forefront of the national conscience due to the recent string of child pornography and missing children cases that have been highlighted in the media over the last few months. The Committee continues to strongly support the Missing and Exploited Children Program run by the Bureau of Justice Assistance. The Committee recommends $29,000,000 to continue and expand efforts to protect the nation's children, especially in the areas of locating missing children, as well as the growing wave of child sexual exploitation found on the Internet.

Within the amounts provided, the Committee has included the following:

(1) $12,500,000 to expand the Internet Crimes Against Children Task Forces [ICAC Task Force]. These task forces assist State and local law enforcement agencies in acquiring the knowledge, equipment, and personnel resources necessary to successfully prevent, interdict, and investigate cases of child exploitation on the Internet.

(2) $12,500,000 for National Center for Missing and Exploited Children [NCMEC]. The NCMEC is the clearinghouse and national resource center regarding the issue of missing and exploited children. Last year the Center accepted over 155,000 hotline calls from law enforcement, prosecutors, and citizens requesting information or services. The Center also assisted in the recovery of more than 5,000 missing, abducted, and runaway children.

In addition, the Committee created the CyberTipline under the NCMEC in fiscal year 1999. The CyberTipline provides online users an effective means of reporting Internet-related child sexual exploitation in the areas of distribution of child pornography, online enticement of children for sexual acts, and child prostitution. Within the amounts provided for the NCMEC, the Committee recommends $2,245,000 for the continuation of the Cybertipline.

(3) $3,000,000 for the Jimmy Ryce Law Enforcement Training Center for training of State and local law enforcement officials investigating missing and exploited children cases.

Regional Information Sharing System [RISS].—The Committee recommends an appropriation of $28,278,000. The RISS program provides funds to maintain six regionally-based information sharing centers which allow for information and intelligence services to be disseminated nationwide addressing major, multi-jurisdictional crimes. The Committee supports the current effort to link the RISS system with the Law Enforcement On-Line [LEO] information system,

which will greatly expand access to critical law enforcement information at the Federal, State, and local level.

Management and Administration.—The Committee provides $30,335,000 for management and administration of the Bureau of Justice Assistance account. The Committee directs that the current hiring freeze that has been placed on the Office of Justice Programs [OJP] be lifted and that OJP actively fill all authorized vacant positions. Furthermore, the OJP is directed to provide quarterly reports to the Committee on the status of its hiring process.

Competitive sourcing.—The Department has reported to the Committee that ''OJP is not outsourcing OJP activities. OJP is undertaking a 'competitive sourcing' effort''. The Committee supports this effort if it can be assured that effectiveness is improved and savings are attained. However, utilizing competitive sourcing for a large percentage of the OJP workforce is not acceptable. The Department still needs a majority of personnel who are sworn to support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies. The Committee directs that, before proceeding with any change, OJP shall provide a detailed plan to the Committees on Appropriations. The plan shall be approved by both Committees before the Department proceeds with ''competitive sourcing''.

The Office of Domestic Preparedness.—The Committee has long viewed State and local jurisdictions' ability to detect, prevent and respond to a terrorist attack as one of its highest priorities. State and local responders are first to arrive on the scene when a terrorist attack occurs and must be prepared to protect life and property. This function is inherently non-Federal, although Federal resources and expertise are needed to manage the crisis and provide support to State and local assets when an attack overwhelms their resources.

The recommendation demonstrates the Committee's continued support for the Office of Domestic Preparedness [ODP]. ODP must continue its vital and successful program for assisting State and local response agencies. Continued funding to ODP is more critical now than ever, given the unprecedented threat to our national security that we currently face. Responding to an act of terrorism is manifestly different than responding to natural disasters. Grouping terrorism preparedness and response, especially as it concerns weapons of mass destruction [WMD], under an emergency management ''all hazards'' approach puts our first responders, as well as the general public, at risk. Treating both types of catastrophe response in the same manner does not account for the fundamental differences between the national security/law enforcement response to terrorism and the emergency management response to terrorism.

[In thousands of dollars]

	Committee recommendation
State Strategic Planning	60,000
Web Site Pilot	5,000
Equipment:	
Grants	1,047,000
Pine Bluff	10,000
Equipment Standards and Testing	15,000
POD Enhancements	20,000
NSSE POD	5,000
IAB	1,000
Emerging Equipment Demo/Test-bed program	15,000
T/A for State Plans	15,000
Subtotal, Equipment	1,128,000
Training:	
NDPC Training Program	190,000
CDP	[50,000]
LSU	[35,000]
NMT	[35,000]
TEEX	[35,000]
NTS	[35,000]
Dugway	10,000
Continuing and Emerging Training	125,000
Consequence Training	[5,000]
State Training Competitive Discretionary Grants	80,000
New Training Centers	60,000
Virtual Medical Campus	2,000
Dartmouth Institute for Security and Technology Studies	18,000
Oklahoma City National Memorial Institute for the Prevention of Terrorism	18,000
Subtotal, Training	503,000
Exercises:	
Grants	200,000
Top Officials [TOPOFF] Exercise Series	15,000
Federal, State and Local [FSL] Regional Exercise Series	5,000
Improved Response Program [IRP]	10,000
Interagency Exercise Fund	8,000
Cross-border Exercises	3,000
Prepositioned Equip. Program POD Exercises	3,000
Evaluation & After Action Program	5,000
Emerging Exercise Needs	3,000
Exercise Support Program	20,000
Subtotal, Exercises	272,000
Technical Assistance [TA]	50,000
Management and Administration	20,000
Total, Office of Domestic Preparedness	2,038,000

The recommendation includes $60,000,000 for State Strategic Planning. This funding will allow States to begin formalizing their planning for homeland security, a process that will be headed by the homeland security offices established by the Governors. ODP is directed to work with the States to reassess their response capabilities and to update and enhance their Three-Year Statewide Domestic Preparedness Strategies in fiscal year 2003. In updating and enhancing their Strategies, States are expected to consult with local governments on all aspects of their respective strategies and on the allocation of resources in support of those strategies. Also, of the funds provided, $5,000,000 is for ODP to continue a pilot project to develop a comprehensive, interactive web site to support the Nation's State and local first responders and disseminate to them a wide spectrum of critical information needed for domestic preparedness.

Equipment.—The recommendation includes $1,128,000,000 for the equipment grant program managed by the Office of Domestic Preparedness [ODP]. This program provides funding to enhance the capabilities of State and local jurisdictions to respond to and mitigate the consequences of terrorist attacks. The Committee urges ODP to work with the States to develop procedures that expedite the awarding of equipment grants. The Committee does not support the concept of requiring States to match equipment grants funds in order to qualify for funding under this program.

Of the funds provided for equipment, the recommendation includes $1,047,000,000 for grants to the States based on their approved Three-Year Statewide Domestic Preparedness Strategies. These funds are available to all States on a formula basis, as authorized by section 1014 of the USA PATRIOT ACT, (Public Law 107–56). Also of the funds provided for equipment, $10,000,000 is recommended to continue and expand ODP's successful mobile equipment training program at Pine Bluff Arsenal. The augmentation of this program will be required because of the significant increases in funding for equipment for first responders contained in this Act. Also of the funds provided for equipment, $15,000,000 is for the development of standards for personal protective, decontamination, detection, and communications equipment. These types of equipment are lacking in operational standards for use in a WMD incident. Also within the funds provided for equipment, $1,000,000 is for the Interagency Board [IAB] to continue its efforts to develop equipment standards. The IAB was established by the Justice Department in 1999 to advise and make recommendations to the Attorney General on matters concerning first responder equipment and standards. Also of the funds provided for equipment, $20,000,000 is for ODP's Prepositioned Equipment [POD] Program. This program has established sets of prepositioned equipment designated to be deployed immediately to the scene of a terrorist attack for use by first responders. This funding will provide for the maintenance and operational costs of the 11 equipment pods currently funded under this program. Also of the funds provided for equipment, $5,000,000 is recommended for the purchase and operation of an equipment pod that can be strategically positioned during designated National Security Special Events [NSSE]. This pod will provide specialized equipment for 150 responders to immediately replenish equipment that is lost, damaged, or destroyed during a WMD attack at a NSSE. Also of the funds provided for equipment, $15,000,000 is for the development of an Emerging Equipment Demonstration and Test-bed Program. This program is designed to rapidly deploy new and emerging technologies into the field for true operational testing. This program will help bring state-of-the-art technologies to first responders in the field. Finally, $15,000,000 is recommended for technical assistance for State plans.

Training.—The recommendation includes $503,000,000 for ODP for first responder training programs. Of the funding provided for training, $190,000,000 is for the continuation and expansion of the training currently underway at the existing Consortium training centers. Of this amount, the Center for Domestic Preparedness shall receive $50,000,000; Louisiana State University, New Mexico Institute for Mining and Technology, Texas A&M University, and Nevada Test Site, shall each receive $35,000,000.

The Three-Year Statewide Domestic Preparedness Strategies exposed a ''preparedness gap'' in this Nation. The number of individuals that must receive training before we can consider ourselves prepared for terrorism involving WMD is considerable. However, in order to provide training to greater numbers of responders, additional capacity must be built. Of the funding provided for training, $10,000,000 shall be used to continue an already-established program between Dugway Proving Ground and the National Domestic Preparedness Consortium [NDPC] to develop and deliver advanced bio-terrorism training utilizing the Dugway Proving Ground's specialized facility.

The Committee further expects that, with the funding provided, ODP will develop and implement a comprehensive and aggressive training standardization program. This should include the establishment of training standards for each of the key public safety disciplines involved in terrorism response. The Committee expects that all current and future training will adhere to these standards, once developed.

New Training Centers.—Of the funds provided, $60,000,000 shall be to establish new training centers. Decisions concerning the establishment of the new training centers shall be made by ODP in consultation with the Committees on Appropriations.

Dartmouth Institute for Information Infrastructure Protection.—Of the funds provided, $18,000,000 is recommended for the Institute for Information Infrastructure Protection [I3P], a consortium of not-for-profit and academic research institutions (including national laboratories operated by private contractors) managed and led by the Institute for Security Technology Studies at Dartmouth College. Within this amount, $15,000,000 is for grants. The I3P will collaborate with the Office of Science and Technology Policy, the President's Critical Infrastructure Protection Board, other relevant government agencies, and the private sector to develop a prioritized national research and development [R&D] agenda in cyber security and information infrastructure protection [IIP]. It will also fund research to address R&D priorities identified by the I3P agenda and leadership, and promote collaboration and information sharing among cyber security and IIP research institutions in academia, industry, and government.

Oklahoma City National Memorial Institute for the Prevention [MIPT].—Of the funds provided, $18,000,000 is recommended for MIPT. MIPT's Best Practices/Lessons Learned Knowledge Base is an Internet repository where emergency responders can share best practices, observations, and lessons learned to improve our ability to combat terrorism on U.S. soil. It provides a forum for responders in every State, Territory, and community across the United States. This information sharing will allow trend analysis to strengthen civilian responder training programs, identify equipment shortfalls, and focus research agendas.

Exercises.—The recommendation includes $272,000,000 for ODP to assist State and local jurisdictions in planning and conducting WMD exercises to test and validate their terrorism response plans and make determinations regarding future needs. Based on its pre-September 11 review of the Statewide Strategies, ODP estimated that more than 2,500 State and local jurisdictions needed to conduct WMD exercises. Within the amount provided for exercises, $200,000,000 is for grants to meet critical combating terrorism exercise needs identified in the Three-year Statewide Domestic Preparedness Strategies. These grants will provide the resources to properly design, develop, conduct, and evaluate performance-based exercises under a State-administered multi-year exercise program.

In May, 2000, ODP ran the highly successful ''Top Officials'', or ''TOPOFF'', exercise. This was an exercise series which provided a cycle of performance-based exercises for Federal, State, and local officials and first responders. TOPOFF demonstrated coordinated national crisis and consequence management capabilities in response to a range of WMD threats. The Committee recommends $15,000,000 for the continuation of the TOPOFF series, with TOPOFF II scheduled to take place in May, 2003. TOPOFF II involves 9 major exercise activities, culminating in a full-scale national exercise.

Within the funds made available for exercises, $5,000,000 is for the Federal, State, and local [FSL] exercise program. This program integrates regional homeland security activities through a comprehensive cycle of exercises. This program's particular emphasis is on rural homeland security, multi-State emergency management assistance compacts [EMACS], and multi-jurisdictional mutual aid agreements [MAAs].

For the continuation of the Nunn-Lugar-Domenici [NLD] Domestic Preparedness Program, the Committee recommends $10,000,000 for the NLD Chemical and Biological Improved Response Program [IRP] to conduct analysis and evaluations of response improvements, including doctrine, plans, policies, procedures, protocols, equipment, and exercises to address terrorism involving chemical or biological weapons.

Federal, State, and local participation in national-level combating terrorism exercises is hampered by inadequate and uneven funding. This results in incomplete or diminished participation by State and local jurisdictions, thwarting effective analysis of combating terrorism preparedness. Of the funds made available for exercises, $8,000,000 shall be to establish an exercise fund, to be administered by ODP, to ensure full participation by key Federal, State, and local entities in national-level combating terrorism exercises. For periodic exercises required to test and evaluate pod deployment and use, the Committee recommends $3,000,000. Also, $3,000,000 is recommended for Cross Border Exercises with Mexico and Canada.

Due to the scope, pace, and complexity of the National exercise program, $5,000,000 is recommended for an evaluation program. This program will allow ODP to conduct evaluations of programs and program activities conducted in support of existing ODP training, exercise, technical assistance, and equipment programs.

For emerging exercise needs, $3,000,000 is recommended. The Committee directs ODP to conduct a comprehensive review of government and commercial exercise and simulation applications and methodologies. This will augment the capacity of State and local jurisdictions to effectively address their exercise requirements.

Also within funds made available for exercises, $20,000,000 is for specialized technical support to assist States and local jurisdictions in administering multi-year combating terrorism exercise programs. This assistance shall consist of direct technical support to States and local jurisdictions for exercise design, development, and evaluation, and the conduct of performance-based exercises.

Technical assistance.—The recommendation includes $50,000,000 for the ODP's technical assistance and planning support for the States. The Committee directs ODP to provide targeted, site-specific assistance to local jurisdictions. Of this amount, $7,000,000 is to develop a pilot program to field and evaluate strategies for assessing and reducing vulnerabilities at events involving large concentrations of people in both urban and rural environments. This program should establish generic vulnerability assessment tools for State and local government self-assessments; provide assistance for the application of such tools in support of State and local public and private entities responsible for coordinating such events; work with event coordinators, emergency managers, and first responders to expose vulnerabilities via exercises and simulations; identify, field, and evaluate emerging technologies and structural procedures to mitigate vulnerabilities; prepare and circulate a newsletter that describes and evaluates the performance of emerging technologies; and evaluate overall vulnerability assessment program impacts, and transition ''lessons learned'' in support of State and local planning activities.

Management and administration.—The Committee recommends $20,000,000 for the Office of Domestic Preparedness to manage the expansion of its domestic preparedness programs, as directed in this Act.

STATE AND LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE

Appropriations, 2002	$2,654,454,000
Budget estimate, 2003	751,878,000
Committee recommendation	1,368,415,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $1,368,415,000. This recommendation is $616,537,000 above the budget request. These funds provide assistance to State and local governments in their drug control and other law enforcement efforts as follows:

Office of Justice Programs—State and local law enforcement assistance

[In thousands of dollars]

	Committee recommendation
Local law enforcement block grant	400,000
Boys and Girls Clubs	[90,000]
Law Enforcement Technology	[20,000]
Cooperative agreement program	20,000
Indian assistance	48,000
Indian Country Prison Grants	[35,000]
Alcohol and Substance Abuse	[5,000]
Indian tribal courts program	[8,000]
Byrne grants:	
Discretionary	134,700
Drug courts	50,000
Juvenile accountability incentive block grant	249,450
Violence Against Women Act programs	390,565
Substance abuse treatment for state prisoners	70,000
Safe Return Program	900
Law enforcement family support programs	1,500
Senior citizens against marketing scams	2,000
Motor Vehicle Theft Prevention	1,300
Total, State and local law enforcement assistance	1,827,715

Local law enforcement block grant.—The Committee recommendation includes $400,000,000 to continue the local law enforcement block grant program which provides grants to localities to reduce crime and improve public safety. Of the amounts provided, $20,000,000 will be provided to NIJ to assist local units to identify, select, develop, modernize, and purchase new technologies for use by law enforcement. The recommendation for funding for the local law enforcement block grant continues the commitment to provide local governments with the resources and flexibility to address specific crime problems in their communities.

Boys and Girls Clubs.—Within the amounts provided for the local law enforcement block grants, the Committee recommends $90,000,000 for the Boys and Girls Clubs. The Committee commends Boys and Girls Clubs of America for its effort to reach all children who are in need of support and affirmation.

Indian Country Grants.—The recommendation provides $48,000,000 for Indian Country grants. Of this amount, $8,000,000 is to assist tribal governments in the development, enhancement, and continuing operation of tribal judicial systems by providing resources

for the necessary tools to sustain safer and more peaceful communities and to implement Section 201 of title II of the Indian Tribal Justice Technical and Legal Assistance Act of 2000, and $35,000,000 is for Indian Country Prison Construction. The Committee understands that the Comprehensive Indian Resources for Community Law Enforcement (CIRCLE) initiative is working well in three Indian communities in which it is deployed. The Committee urges the department to consider ways to expand the CIRCLE project into other communities. In addition, the Committee requests that not later than June 15, 2003, the Department submit a proposal to expand the CIRCLE project by integrating and coordinating resources from across the Federal agencies for purposes of Indian law enforcement, public safety, substance abuse, tribal justice systems, and facilities construction into a small grant program to Indian tribes and tribal consortia.

Within the amount for prison construction, the Committee directs that grants be provided for the following projects:

—$5,000,000 to the Standing Rock Sioux Tribe in South Dakota for a Juvenile Detention and Recovery Facility;

—$2,900,000 to the Yankton Sioux Tribe in South Dakota for the construction of a Juvenile Detention Facility;

—$900,000 to the Lower Brule Sioux Tribe for the construction of a detention facility.

Edward Byrne Grants to States.—The Committee recommendation provides $134,700,000 for the Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Program, which is for discretionary grants.

Within the amount provided for BJA discretionary grants, the Committee expects the Bureau of Justice Assistance to provide:

—$12,000,000 for the continuation of Project HomeSafe for safety packets which include a gun locking device and information on how to handle and store guns safely. These safety packets are distributed by the foundation at no charge to any municipality that adopts the program. The Committee continues to expect that no funds be obligated for this purpose until at least an interim gun lock standard is adopted to ensure that the locks being distributed are not vulnerable to accidental or intentional disengagement. In addition, the Committee expects that a final gun lock standard be adopted no later than March 1, 2003.

—$4,500,000 for the motor vehicle title information system, as authorized by the Anti-car Theft Improvement Act.

—$500,000 for the Adams County, Pennsylvania Emergency Services Training Facility for program enhancements;

—$150,000 to the University of North Dakota's Agricultural Law Program to ensure that farmers, agribusiness and other rural residents are well informed and represented on agriculture related issues;

—$1,100,000 for an alcohol interdiction program designed to investigate and prosecute bootlegging crimes as part of a statewide effort to reduce fetal alcohol syndrome in Alaska;

—$210,000 to the Alaska D.A.R.E. Drug Rehabilitation Program for a statewide coordinator and for the implementation new DARE curriculum;

—$1,000,000 for the Alaska Native Justice Center for a restorative justice program;

—$1,540,000 for the City of Alexandria for costs related to the Moussaoui, Lind, and Hanssen trials;

—$1,500,000 for New York's Alfred University Rural Justice Institute to provide support services to youths and families who are victims of domestic violence;

—$1,500,000 for the An Achievable Dream in Newport News, Virginia, which provides services to ask-risk youth to help them perform better academically and socially;

—$750,000 for the Arizona Criminal Justice Commission;

—$250,000 to the Beaverton, Oregon Police Department for the Identity Theft Prevention Initiative;

—$200,000 to the Bristol, Rhode Island Police Department for the outfitting of, and support training for, a mobile command post;

—$500,000 for the Oglala Sioux Tribe in South Dakota to automate the functions of the court system, so as to enhance the capacity of the Oglala Sioux Tribe justice system to arrest, prosecute, convict, and rehabilitate offenders;

—$350,000 for the Children's Medical Assessment Center in South Carolina to extend forensic healthcare services to outlying rural areas, and to extend the tracking and medical case management programs to all law enforcement jurisdictions in the local Tri-County area;

—$150,000 to the Chattanooga Endeavors program in Tennessee to expand services and establish new public-private partnerships;

—$500,000 for the Chicago Project for Violence Prevention in Illinois;

—$750,000 to the City of Cincinnati, Ohio to improve training for police recruits and current officers;

—$1,000,000 to the City of Ocean Springs, Mississippi to equip an Emergency Management and Public Safety Facility;

—$250,000 for the City of Wellston, Missouri for a holding cell;

—$500,000 for the Community Safety Initiative in Kansas City, Missouri;

—$100,000 for the Criminal Justice Institute in Arkansas for DNA training and law enforcement;

—$750,000 to Iowa State University for the creation of a Cyber Protection Laboratory which will test and evaluate computer crime defense mechanisms;

—$2,750,000 for the D.A.R.E. program to retrain all D.A.R.E. officers nationwide and produce D.A.R.E. workbooks;

—$1,000,000 to the Alaska Department of Corrections for a web based corrections offender information system, to be implemented in cooperation with Utah, New Mexico, Colorado, and Idaho;

—$499,477 for the New Mexico Administrative Office of the Courts to establish Dependency Drug Courts in three judicial districts;

—$80,000 to the Marysville, California police department for a mobile command center;

—$2,000,000 to the South Carolina Department of Natural Resources for expanded responsibilities related to homeland security;

—$300,000 to the Metropolitan Family Services in Illinois for the Domestic Violence and Substance Abuse program;

—$600,000 for Tulane University in Louisiana for a domestic violence clinic;

—$200,000 to the Native American Community Board in Lake Andes for the continuation of the Domestic Violence shelter and Community Prevention Program;

—$300,000 to the Rhode Island Coalition Against Domestic Violence for the establishment of the Rhode Island Supreme Court's Domestic Violence Training and Monitoring Unit (DV Unit);

—$1,000,000 for the TRIAD senior fraud prevention program;

—$550,000 for the Albuquerque, NM DWI Resource Center to fund drunk driving awareness and prevention programs;

—$215,000 to Edmunds County, South Dakota for a county-wide emergency warning system;

—$4,000,000 for the Eisenhower Foundation for the Youth Safe Haven program;

—$5,750,000 to establish the Emergency Providers Access Directory [EPAD], which provide a comprehensive list of all State and local first responders so that resources can be quickly marshaled in the case of future large scale disaster.

—$50,000 for the Court Appointed Special Advocate [CASA] program in Davison, South Dakota which will provide advocates for children in the First Circuit;

—$200,000 for Franklin County, New York's Domestic Violence Intervention Program to establish a third shelter in Northern New York and to increase the program's outreach efforts;

—$500,000 to Gallatin County, Montana for the Gallatin County Re-Entry Program to provide supervision, support, and training to offenders referred by Gallatin County Courts;

—$500,000 for the Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department's Hispanic American Resources Team [HART] to provide enhanced resources to Las Vegas' Hispanic community;

—$30,000 to the Huntington County, Pennsylvania Courthouse for security enhancements;

—$750,000 for the Sam Houston State University in Texas to establish the Institute for the Study of Violent Groups;

—$750,000 for the Iowa Elderly Fraud Prevention Initiative;

—$1,000,000 to the Iowa Department of Public Health for an intense drug treatment initiative aimed at nonviolent drug offenders serving time in Polk, Linn, and Story counties;

—$1,000,000 for Jane Doe, Inc. in Massachusetts;

—$1,500,000 to Jefferson County Alabama for an county-wide Emergency Warning System;

—$1,970,000 for the Lewis and Clark Bicentennial Bi-State Safety Project to provide safety mechanisms, medical services, and communications systems for visitors to the Lewis and Clark trail during the Bicentennial Commemoration;

—$2,000,000 for the New Hampshire Department of Safety to train safety and municipal officers in the North Country (Litteton Area Learning Center);

—$3,000,000 for the Mental Health Courts Program in accordance with the America's Law Enforcement and Mental Health Project Act;

—$300,000 for Louisiana's Metropolitan Battered Women's Program;

—$240,000 to the Minneapolis, Minnesota Police Department for its Crises Intervention Team;

—$1,000,000 to the University of Mississippi for TechLaw online training for police;

—$400,000 to continue support for an innovative and effective program which helps single head-of-household women with children reject a life of crime and drugs and build a self supporting lifestyle;

—$4,750,000 for the Executive Office of U.S. Attorneys to support the National District Attorneys Association's participation in legal education training at the National Advocacy Center;

—$400,000 for the New Hampshire Department of Safety to purchase two Remotec Andres V–A1 hazardous duty robot;

—$5,000,000 for the National Center for Justice and the Rule of Law at the University of Mississippi School of Law to sponsor research and produce judicial education seminars and training for judges and other criminal justice professionals;

—$6,000,000 to continue the effective crime prevention program (McGruff the Crime Dog) and meet the enormous demand from local law enforcement organizations regarding effective crime prevention practices;
—$3,000,000 for the National Fatherhood Institute, the National Physicians Center for Family Resources, and the Alabama Police Institute to study the causes and consequences of out-of-wedlock childbirth and its impact on criminal activity;
—$150,000 to the University of North Dakota's Native Americans into Law program to recruit and retain American Indian law students;
—$270,000 to the University of South Carolina for the National Center for Prosecution Ethics;
—$250,000 to the University of South Carolina's Children's Law Office for programs to improve the professional practice in child maltreatment and juvenile justice in South Carolina;
—$600,000 to the New Hampshire Department of Corrections for the purchase of digital radios to allow officers in the Department to communicate with other law enforcement officers around the State;
—$500,000 for program expansion at the Northeastern Illinois Public Safety Training Academy;
—$185,000 for South Dakota's Northern Hills Area court Appointed Special Advocate [CASA] Program for the expansion of the volunteer advocate network and to create an extension office to serve the Fourth Circuit;
—$5,000,000 to the New York City Police Department for safety equipment to respond to a chemical or biological incident;
—$3,000,000 for the New Hampshire State Police's and US Attorneys Office's cooperative effort to combat crime at the border, gang-related crime, and in investigating outlaw motorcycle gangs;
—$350,000 to Alaska's Partners for Downtown Progress for an innovative program for alcohol offenders, using treatment in lieu of incarceration;
—$500,000 for the Philadelphia, Pennsylvania Safe Streets Initiative;
—$500,000 for the Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania Police Bureau's Virtual Perimeter Video Surveillance system, which allows live monitoring of multiple locations by robotic cameras;
—$410,781 for the Colorado Springs, Colorado Police Department to integrate the Police Accountability and Service Standards (PASS) Model department-wide;
—$300,000 to the Rhode Island Select Commission on Race and Police-Community Relations for its Police Professionalism Initiative;
—$350,000 for Turtle Mountain Community College's 'Project Peacemaker' which seeks to increase the number of American Indians trained in either Tribal government or law;
—$8,250,000 for the South Carolina State Ports Authority [SCSPA] for the implementation of Project Seahawk. This project is designed to enhance security at and around the Port of Charleston. Funding is provided for the acquisition of communications equipment, computer software and hardware technology, and research and development needed to execute the project;
—$3,000,000 to include New Hampshire police, medical and fire services in a comprehensive public safety training and communications system;
—$105,000 for the Multnomah County, Oregon sheriff's Office to purchase portable radios to be used by the fifty-one members of its reserve unit;
—$1,000,000 for the Ridge House Treatment Facility to provide stabilization, habilitation, and re-entry skills to the Nevada criminal justice population;
—$250,000 for Riverfront District Community Policing Stations in Montgomery, Alabama;
—$500,000 to the Robinson Community Learning Center in South Bend, Indiana to support efforts at reducing the rate of local youth violence and young adult homicide;
—$100,000 to the Safe Harbor Domestic Violence Shelter in Aberdeen, South Dakota for equipment and programming;
—$2,500,000 for the Salt Lake Valley, Utah Emergency Communications Center;
—$2,000,000 for the San Joaquin Valley, California Rural Agricultural Crime Prevention Program;
—$450,000 for the City of Savannah, Georgia to expand the Savannah Impact Program [SIP];
—$2,000,000 for continued support for the expansion of Search Group, Inc. and the National Technical Assistance and Training Program to assist States, such as West Virginia, to accelerate the automation of fingerprint identification processes;
—$1,750,000 to the City of Fairfield, California for planning, equipment, and training necessary for response in the event of an emergency involving hazardous materials;
—$2,000,000 for Standing Against Global Exploitation [SAGE] to replicate and expand training materials, regional training modules, and intensive technical assistance for survivors of prostitution, sexual exploitation, violence, abuse, and trauma;
—$250,000 to the State of Wisconsin Court Interpreter's Program for statewide training programs for current and potential court interpreters;
—$1,000,000 to Stop the Violence in South Carolina for programs to reduce crime and create sustainable neighborhood development through a successful model of community involvement;
—$180,000 for the Homeless Outreach Team [HOT] in San Diego, California which assists the homeless in San Diego in being placed in the appropriate social services programs;
—$1,500,000 for the National Judicial College in Reno, Nevada to provide education and training to judges, focusing particularly on judicial proficiency, competency, skills, and productivity;
—$2,500,000 for the Tools for Tolerance Program;
—$5,000,000 for grants to implement Sections 101, 102, and 103 of Title I of the Indian Tribal Justice Technical and Legal Assistance Act of 2000;
—$508,476 for the Shonshone-Bannock Tribe at the Fort Hall Reservation in Idaho. Funds will be used for the architectural and engineering fees associated with construction of a new Justice Center;
—$400,000 to the University of New Hampshire for the violent crime against women on campus reduction program;
—$3,000,000 for the development of a security system at the Emergency Operations Center located in Virginia;
—$1,000,000 for Washington County, Oregon for its County Alcohol and Drug Free Housing project;
—$250,000 to the University of Southern Colorado for the Western Forensic Science and Law Enforcement Training Center;
—$200,000 to the Yell County, Arkansas Juvenile Detention Center for drug and alcohol detoxification, counseling, and rehabilitation program; and
—$500,000 for Montana's Yellowstone County Family Drug Court which provides services to parents and guardians whose children have been removed from the home because of abuse or neglect due to substance abuse.

Drug courts.—The Committee recommends $50,000,000 for drug courts. The Committee notes that localities can also access funding for drug courts from the Local Law Enforcement Block Grant and Juvenile Accountability Block Grant. In addition, the Committee directs OJP to provide a report to the Committee no later than December 31, 2003, on the long term sustainability of the drug courts being established under this program.

Juvenile accountability incentive block grant.—The Committee recommends $249,450,000 for the Juvenile Accountability Incentive Block Grant Program to address the growing problem of juvenile crime by encouraging accountability-based reforms at the State and local level.

Violence Against Women Act programs.—The Committee recommends $390,565,000 for grants to support the Violence Against Women Act. Grants provided under this recommendation are for the following programs:

Violence Against Women Act programs

[In thousands of dollars]

	Committee recommendation
General formula grants	184,765
National Institute of Justice	5,200
OJJDP-Safe Start Program	[10,000]
BJS Study of domestic violence case processing	1,000
Grants to encourage arrest policies	65,000
Rural domestic violence	40,000
Legal Assistance Program	40,000
Campus Violence Program	10,000
Elder Abuse, Neglect, and Exploitation	5,000
Safe Haven Program	15,000
Education and Training to Assist Disabled Female Victims	7,500
Stalker Database Expansion	3,000
Training programs	5,000
Victims of child abuse programs:	
Court appointed special advocates [CASA]	12,000
Training for judicial personnel	2,300
Grants for televised testimony	1,000
Total, VAWA programs	390,565,000

The fiscal year 2003 funding will be used to develop and implement effective arrest and prosecution policies to prevent, identify, and respond to violent crimes against women, strengthen programs addressing stalking, and provide much needed victims services. This includes specialized domestic violence court advocates who obtain protection orders. In addition, programs should be strengthened to encourage reporting of domestic violence by providing assurances that law enforcement and attorney support systems would be available. This funding is to be distributed to States to significantly enhance the availability of services, prosecutors, and law-enforcement officials to women and children who are subjected to domestic

violence. The fiscal year 2002 Senate Report required the Department to submit a report detailing a plan to address violence against women with particular emphasis on Alaska which ranks first in the Nation for domestic violence and child abuse. The report was to be completed by May 1, 2002, but has yet to be received by the Committee. The Department is directed to provide monthly updates on its progress until the report is completed as required.

Substance abuse treatment for State prisoners.—The Committee recommends $70,000,000, for the Residential Substance Abuse Treatment Program for State Prisoners [RSAT]. The RSAT Program provides financial and technical assistance to assist State and local governments in developing and implementing residential treatment programs within State and local correctional and detention facilities in which inmates are incarcerated for a period of time sufficient to permit substance abuse treatment. Consistent with the authorizing statute, States must agree to require drug testing of individuals enrolled in the treatment program and give preference to projects that assist in the placement of program participants with community-based aftercare services, such as parole supervision, education and job training, and halfway houses. In addition, as in fiscal year 2002, up to 10 percent of the total program level maybe used for the treatment of parolees. These grants should only fund treatment for individuals up to 1 year after they are released from a State prison.

Safe Return Program.—The Committee recommends $900,000 to continue and expand training of law enforcement and other emergency response personnel to locate missing Alzheimer patients.

Law enforcement family support programs.—The Committee recommendation provides $1,500,000 for this program to assist Federal, State, and local law enforcement agencies in developing and implementing policies and programs to reduce stress and provide appropriate support services for law enforcement officers and their families.

Senior citizens against marketing scams.—The recommendation provides $2,000,000 for this program to assist law enforcement in preventing and stopping marketing scams against the elderly. The Committee requests that some program sessions be held at the National Advocacy Center. Also, the Committee directs that this effort be coordinated with the Federal Trade Commission.

Motor Vehicle Theft Prevention.—The recommendation provides $1,300,000 for grants to combat motor vehicle theft.

WEED AND SEED PROGRAM

Appropriations, 2002	$58,925,000
Budget estimate, 2003	58,925,000
Committee recommendation	58,925,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $58,925,000. The recommendation is identical to the budget request.

The Committee also recommends bill language, similar to that included in previous fiscal years, making funds available for grants or agreements with State agencies or to reimburse Federal agencies in order to execute the weed and seed strategy, and also allows for the use of other Department of Justice funds to support the Weed and Seed Program.

COMMUNITY ORIENTED POLICING SERVICES

VIOLENT CRIME REDUCTION PROGRAMS

Appropriations, 2002	$1,050,440,000
Budget estimate, 2003	1,381,034,000
Committee recommendation	1,120,228,000

The Committee recommends $1,120,228,000 for the Community Oriented Policing Services [COPS]. The recommendation is $310,406,000 below the budget request, which included $800,000,000 for the proposed Justice Assistance Grant Program that was to be transferred to OJP and that the Committee does not fund. The Committee provides funding under this account as follows:

Public Safety and Community Policing Programs

COPS Hiring Program.—The Committee recommends $330,000,000 for the COPS hiring program. Within the amounts available for officer hiring, up to $180,000,000 is available for the hiring of school resource officers. To date, the COPS Office has made over 32,700 grants to more than 12,400 of the Nation's 18,000 law enforcement agencies. Through its hiring grant programs, COPS has funded over 114,000 officers, including 4,500 School Resource Officers. The Committee does not support the Administration's proposal of eliminating the COPS hiring programs. There continues to be a need at the State and local level for additional law enforcement officers, especially in light of the fact that the nation's first responders are now recognized as the front line of defense against future terrorist attacks.

The Committee also recognizes that State and law enforcement agencies depend on technology and communications equipment to perform their jobs safely and effectively. Therefore, the Committee includes language for a new communications technology grant program under the COPS Crime-Fighting Technologies section of this report.

Protecting our children.—Terrorists have the ability to confront the United States with contingencies we have never considered. One such contingency involves our children. Therefore, the Committee provides $10,000,000 for training to assist school resource officers in preventing terrorist acts aimed at schools. The officers will be trained in non-intrusive defensive measures to reduce the vulnerability of schools to terrorist attacks and offensive measures to prevent, deter, and respond to terrorism. The Committee directs that a report be provided to the Committees on Appropriations no later than April 5, 2003, to include a spending plan for this effort.

Training and Technical Assistance.—The COPS Office has created a network of Regional Community Policing Institutes [RCPIs] that are strategically located throughout the country and make up a national network that disseminates training and technical assistance to officers and community members on a diverse array of issues, including community policing, the effective use of computers and communications technology, and police integrity. To date, more than 173,000 law enforcement personnel and community members have been trained through the RCPI network and the Community Policing Consortium. The Committee recommendation includes $21,000,000 for COPS to continue providing training and technical assistance to the law enforcement community.

Indian Country.—The Committee recommendation includes $40,000,000 to be used to improve law enforcement capabilities on Indian lands and native villages, both for hiring uniformed officers, including village public safety officers, and for the purchase of equipment and training for new and existing officers. The Committee recommends that 5 percent of the COPS funds be provided directly to tribal judicial systems to assist Tribal courts with the increased caseload associated with the increased arrests as a result of the additional funds for tribal law enforcement.

Police Corps.—The Committee recommends $15,000,000 for the Police Corps Program. The Committee understands that the Police Corps program has sufficient unobligated balances available to allow the program to maintain its activities in fiscal year 2003 at the prior year level.

Methamphetamine Enforcement and Clean-Up.—The Committee recommends $45,000,000 for State and local law enforcement programs to combat methamphetamine production and distribution, to target drug ''hot spots,'' and to remove and dispose of hazardous materials at clandestine methamphetamine labs. Since fiscal year 1998, COPS has provided $141,900,000 in funding to more than 60 State and local law enforcement agencies to hire personnel, purchase equipment, and clean-up labs, as well as obtain training in methamphetamine related interdiction tactics, investigation, and prosecution.

Within the amounts provided, the Department is expected to review, in consultation with DEA, the following proposals, provide grants if warranted, and report to the Committees on its intentions:

—$500,000 for personnel, training, and equipment under the Arizona Methamphetamine Initiative;

—$2,000,000 to the Arkansas State Police for the Arkansas Methamphetamine Law Enforcement Initiative;

—$414,977 for the Oklahoma Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drug Control to properly train and equip officers for operations involving clandestine methamphetamine labs;

—$150,000 for the Criminal Justice Institute at the University of Arkansas at Little Rock to train rural law enforcement officers in the issues of safety, investigation, and evidence collection related to methamphetamine production;

—$1,000,000 for the Iowa Office of Drug Control Policy to combat the spread of methamphetamine in east central counties through intelligence gathering, enforcement, and lab clean up operations;

—$5,000,000 for Hawaii County, Hawaii to carry out enforcement, prosecution, and cleanup activities associated with the manufacture, use, and distribution of methamphetamine;

—$1,500,000 for the Indiana State Police to combat the production, distribution, and use of methamphetamine;

—$500,000 to the Iowa Office of Drug Control Policy to create a secure intelligence system;

—$400,000 for the Iowa Tanks-A-Lock project to equip anhydrous ammonia tanks with locking mechanisms that prevent theft by manufacturers of methamphetamine;

—$250,000 for the Jackson County, Mississippi Sheriff's Department to combat methamphetamine;

—$1,000,000 to the Nebraska State Patrol for a Methamphetamine Drug Use Enforcement and Research Program. Funding is provided for drug treatment, enforcement enhancements, and laboratory enhancements;

—$200,000 to Marion County, Oregon for its Meth Lab Surveillance and Eradication project, which will provide law enforcement with training, equipment, and an improved communications system;

—$5,000,000 for the continuation of the Washington State Methamphetamine Program;

—$1,750,000 for the Mississippi Bureau of Narcotics to combat methamphetamine and to train officers on the proper recognition, collection, removal, and destruction of methamphetamine;

—$3,500,000 for the Missouri Drug Eradication Initiative, to be divided among Missouri's 29 drug task forces. This

amount includes $200,000 for the Jefferson County Sheriff's Office, and $50,000 for the Phelps County Sheriff's Department I–44 Drug Interdiction Project;

—$1,500,000 for MoSmart. Funding is to assist sheriffs and rural drug task forces in combating methamphetamine production, use, and distribution by providing needed equipment, training, and lab clean up resources;

—$1,500,000 for the Sioux City, Iowa Regional Methamphetamine Training Center, to provide training to officers from eight States;

—$500,000 for the Minot State University, ND, rural methamphetamine project;

—$1,000,000 to the Central Utah Narcotics Task Force for the Sevier Region Methamphetamine Project;

—$500,000 for the Iowa Office of Drug Control Policy to combat the spread of methamphetamine in south central Iowa through intelligence gathering, enforcement, and lab clean-up operations;

—$1,000,000 to the Vermont Department of Public Safety to support the Vermont Drug Task Force;

—$1,400,000 for the Wisconsin Methamphetamine Law Enforcement Initiative; and

—$1,250,000 for Yellowstone County, Montana's Methamphetamine Initiative which will focus on increased drug enforcement and clean-up.

Bullet-proof Vests Grant Program.—The Committee recommendation includes $26,000,000 to continue this program for formula grants to States, local governments, and Indian tribes to be used for the purchase of armored vests for law enforcement officers in the jurisdiction of the grantee.

Crime-Fighting Technologies Programs

Law Enforcement Technology Program.—The Committee recommends $128,815,000 for continued development of technologies and automated systems to assist State and local law enforcement agencies in investigating, responding to and preventing crime.

Within the amount provided, the COPS office should examine each of the following proposals, provide grants if warranted, and submit a report to the Committees on its intentions for each proposal:

—$650,000 to the City of El Centro, California for the purchase of 800 MHZ portable and mobile radios for emergency operations;

—$3,000,000 to the City of Owensboro, Kentucky and Daviess County, Kentucky to implement an improved emergency responder and 911 operations system;

—$250,000 to the City of Flint, Michigan for upgrades to its 911 emergency response system;

—$750,000 for the Abilene, Texas Police Department to upgrade and expand the emergency response and communications network;

—$2,000,000 to the State of Alaska to build statewide shared multi-agency communications network;

—$1,500,000 for the Alaska Department of Public Safety to upgrade its communications systems;

—$100,000 for the Brooklyn, Ohio Police Department to purchase a computer aided dispatch system and mobile data terminals;

—$1,500,000 for Brown County, South Dakota to replace radio equipment, modernize the telephone infrastructure, and purchase computer-aided dispatch technology for the county's Regional Communications Center;

—$3,500,000 to the City of Jackson, Mississippi for the public safety automated technologies system;

—$375,000 for South Dakota's Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe to modernize its current court system by upgrading computer systems and acquiring court service processors;

—$200,000 to the Choctaw County, Alabama Emergency Management Agency for a Emergency Warning Notification System;

—$1,400,000 for the City of Cincinnati, Ohio to implement a record management system;

—$2,000,000 to the City of Seattle, Washington for digital video surveillance cameras;

—$2,000,000 to the City of Oceanside, California to upgrade the public safety radio system;

—$30,000 to the Charter Township of Mt. Morris, Michigan for closed circuit video camera technology;

—$8,000,000 for a grant to the Southeastern Law Enforcement Technology Center's Coastal Plain Police Communications initiative for regional law enforcement communications equipment. The State capitol of Columbia should be given due consideration in this year's implementation;

—$1,250,000 to the Columbia, Mississippi Police Department for technology;

—$8,000,000 for the Consolidated Advanced Technologies for Law Enforcement [CAT lab] Program;

—$910,000 for the City and Borough of Juneau, Alaska for equipment and technology enhancements at the Juneau Dispatch and Evidence Center;

—$300,000 for the City and Borough of Ketchikan, Alaska for an Emergency and 911 Dispatch system;

—$3,400,000 to Montgomery County, Maryland to establish an integrated criminal justice information system;

—$1,500,000 for the Rockville, Maryland Police Department to upgrade communications, records management, and emergency services systems;

—$1,000,000 to the City of Wasilla, Alaska for a regional dispatch center;

—$800,000 for the City of Jackson, Tennessee to install mobile data terminals in police vehicles;

—$1,000,000 to the City of Memphis, Tennessee to install a regional law enforcement communications system;

—$2,000,000 for Cowlitz County, Washington to replace its emergency response radio system;

—$7,100,000 for the Southwest Border Anti-Drug Information System of which $3,500,000 is to go to the State of Idaho;

—$950,000 to equip the Critical Infrastructure Protection Project [CIPP] in Virginia;

—$500,000 for Curry County, Oregon to fund upgrades and repairs needed to maintain the integrity of the communications system;

—Up to $3,000,000 for the acquisition or lease and installation of dashboard mounted cameras for State and local law enforcement on patrol. One camera may be used in each vehicle, which is used primarily for patrols. These cameras are only to be used by State and local law enforcement on patrol;

—$1,500,000 for the Delaware State Police to upgrade communications and video capabilities, purchase a real-time x-ray machine, and portable receivers;

—$250,000 to the City and County of Denver, Colorado for an intelligent emergency service dispatch system;

—$1,500,000 for the City of Des Moines, Iowa to develop a regional geographic information system that will enhance homeland defense and emergency response capabilities;

—$500,000 for the Downriver Mutual Aid Data Network for an 800 mhz digital communications system;

—$500,000 to Eau Claire County, Wisconsin's Police Communications Project for a computer aided dispatch and records management system;

—$500,000 to the Sandy City, Utah Police Department for an automated records storage and communications system to operate in conjunction with the court system;

—$4,250,000 for the Montana Public Safety Services Office to acquire enhanced 9–1–1 communications technology;

—$1,000,000 for Hamilton County, Ohio to replace and upgrade the current dispatch system;

—$2,500,000 to the Harrison County, Mississippi Sheriff's Department for the Public Safety Automated Systems project;

—$400,000 to the Indianapolis, Indiana Police Department to upgrade the existing laptop computer system to a wireless land area network;

—$850,000 to the National Center for Victims of Crime INFOLINK Program;

—$1,500,000 for Jefferson County, Alabama to upgrade the public safety radio system and improve interoperability;

—$1,000,000 to the Johnson County, Kansas Sheriff's Department for a computer-aided dispatch system;

—$200,000 for the Town of Johnston, Rhode Island to acquire mobile data computers, a video surveillance system for police headquarters, and an automated telephone system;

—$1,000,000 to the State of Kansas for the Public Safety Communications Network;

—$25,000 to Bath and Menifee Counties in Kentucky for the purchase of law enforcement equipment;

—$60,000 to the Rowan County, Kentucky Sheriff's Office and the Morehead Police Department for the purchase of radar units, mobile cameras, communications equipment, a records management system, and other investigative equipment;

—$3,000,000 for Law Enforcement On-Line [LEO] information system which provides criminal justice information to law enforcement agencies throughout the country;

—$1,000,000 to the University of Houston in Texas to acquire, test, evaluate, and expand upon existing police vehicle technology;

—$95,000 for Leake County, Mississippi for police technology and equipment;

—$3,000,000 for the Louisiana Commission on Law for a statewide Technology Coordination Project;

—$1,500,000 to the City of Madison, Wisconsin Police Department's Consolidated Communications Project for new hardware, software, data conversion, training, and project administration;

—$1,000,000 to the Maine State Police for a new voice and data communications system;

—$1,500,000 to the Metropolitan Radio Board in Minnesota for a regional, digital public safety communications system;

—$2,000,000 for the City of Milwaukee, Wisconsin's Police Department to purchase and install mobile digital radios in its squad cars, and to increase public access to data through GIS crime mapping and other technologies;

—$5,000,000 for Minnehaha County, South Dakota to upgrade its existing communications system and to link with the new State of South Dakota Radio System;

—$2,250,000 to the Missouri Police Chiefs Association for technology, equipment, and regional training;
—$250,000 to the Madisonville, Kentucky Police Department for mobile data terminals;
—$500,000 to the City of Montrose, Colorado for a records management system and related technology to interface with the public safety communications system;
—$20,000 to Moody County, South Dakota for upgrades to the emergency response communications system;
—$750,000 to the Town of Mountain Village, Colorado for a regional public safety communications system;
—$2,500,000 for the County of Bergen, New Jersey to implement a multi-agency radio communications system that will provide interoperability capability across all agencies and integrate the operations of the Bergen County government;
—$5,000,000 to the Pegasus Research Foundation, Inc., in coordination with the National Sheriff's Association, for a multi-state information system that will enable local law enforcement agencies to share important criminal justice information;
—$2,500,000 for the New Castle County, Delaware Police Department for a new records management system, additional computers and software, and surveillance equipment;
—$1,200,000 to the Kenton County, Kentucky Sheriff's Office for communications system improvements;
—$400,000 to the New Hampshire Department of Public Safety to provide equipment and technology to ten small law enforcement agencies throughout New Hampshire;
—$400,000 to the Newago County Office of Administration for the acquisition of an 800 mhz digital communications system;
—$4,000,000 to the New Hampshire Police Standards and Training Facility to purchase technology and equipment for training recruits;
—$350,000 for the City of Huntsville, Alabama to upgrade computer systems in police headquarters and district stations;
—$575,000 for the Billings, Montana Police Department for vehicle enhancements, including automatic vehicle locators, in-car report writing modules, and mobile roaming technology;
—$1,050,000 for the Towns of Barre, St. Albans, and Springfield, Vermont to be divided equally, providing $350,000 for each. This funding will be used to upgrade communications capabilities and for the purchase of mobile data terminals;
—$1,000,000 for the Lubbock, Texas Police Department to purchase mobile data terminals and related software;
—$1,000,000 for Project Hoosier SAFE–T, a Statewide emergency response and telecommunications project;
—$3,250,000 for the County of Passaic, New Jersey for the purchase of a trunked radio system;
—$1,500,000 for the Oklahoma Department of Public Safety to provide comprehensive radio and data communications capabilities for all emergency response agencies units in Oklahoma;
—$400,000 for the Louisville-Jefferson County, Kentucky Public Safety Communications System to study requirements and develop a plan to implement a common interoperable voice and data communications system for public safety organizations in the metropolitan area;
—$500,000 to the City of Santa Rosa, California for radio communications and emergency response systems upgrades;
—$1,500,000 for the Borough of Fort Lee, New Jersey to improve the emergency services radio system;
—$2,000,000 to the North Carolina State Highway Patrol for the development and implementation of an interoperable Voice Trunking Network [VTN] real-time voice communication system throughout the State;
—$300,000 to REJIS for the establishment of a computer information system to serve the St. Louis Region;
—$2,000,000 for the Montana Sheriff's & Peace Officers Association for a reverse 9–1–1 system which will allow State and local officials to distribute emergency information to citizens over their phone lines using auto-dialing technologies;
—$800,000 to the Rockdale County, Georgia Sheriff's Office to purchase mobile data computers and in-car video systems;
—$1,850,000 to San Miguel County, New Mexico Emergency Services for a county wide communications system;
—$1,850,000 to Simpson County, Mississippi for a public safety automated technologies system;
—$2,500,000 for South Dakota's Sherrifs and Police Chiefs Association to acquire communications equipment, computers, and other crime-fighting technologies;
—$4,000,000 for a grant for the Southeastern Law Enforcement Technology Center to partner with SPAWAR to advance research and development into software radio technology;
—$1,500,000 to the Oklahoma Department of Public Safety for a statewide public safety communications system;
—$1,500,000 to the Kansas City, Missouri Police Department for mobile data terminals;
—$2,500,000 to Wake County, North Carolina's Department of Public Safety and Emergency Management for technology infrastructure improvements for law enforcement vehicles;
—$300,000 for the Pike County, Illinois Sheriff's Department to upgrade law enforcement technologies and modernize equipment;
—$50,000 for the City of West Point, Kentucky for the purchase of law enforcement equipment;
—$2,000,000 for the training of village public safety officers and small village police offices and acquisition of emergency response and search and rescue equipment for rural communities;
—$8,000,000 for a grant to the Statewide Communications System initiative in Virginia for regional law enforcement interoperable communications equipment;
—$250,000 to the Warren County, Mississippi Sheriff's Department for technology enhancements;
—$125,000 for the Wilkinson County, Mississippi Sheriff's Department for police technology and equipment;
—$1,500,000 for the Wilmington, Delaware Police Department to purchase surveillance cameras, metal detectors, and protective suits for responding to hazardous materials incidents; and
—$300,000 to the Wyoming Law Enforcement Academy in Douglas, Wyoming for technology upgrades.

The COPS Interoperable Communications Technology Program.—The Committee recommends $100,000,000 for the Office of Community Oriented Policing Services [COPS] Interoperable Communications Technology program, to be designed and implemented by the COPS Office, in consultation with the Office of Science and Technology [OS&T] within the National Institute of Justice, as well as the Bureau of Justice Assistance [BJA]. The Committee seeks to utilize the expertise of all three organizations so as to create a grant program that is highly responsive to the immediate needs of the State and local law enforcement community and that takes full advantages of the expertise and lessons learned from OS&T's and BJA's research and development in the field of interoperable law enforcement communications, particularly project AGILE. In addition, the Committee is aware that the Office of Domestic Preparedness and the National Institute of Standards and Technology [NIST] have significant experience in law enforcement communications, and therefore it is also recommended that COPS seek guidance from these agencies when designing and implementing this program.

This program should address the critical need of law enforcement to improve cross-jurisdictional communication and information sharing. The Committee directs the COPS Office to develop and submit to the Committee, no later than 45 days after the implementation of this Act, proposed guidelines for the program. Consistent with the COPS Office's existing grant programs, the COPS Interoperable Communications Technology program should include a 25 percent local match requirement. The Committee is aware that the Federal Emergency Management Administration [FEMA] has a similar program designed for Fire Departments and EMS, and therefore COPS should consult with FEMA to ensure that these programs are providing compatible communications equipment that will allow interoperability among all first responders in a given jurisdiction. The Committee urges that grants under these programs be used, when applicable, to purchase cost effective solutions, which allow agencies to make existing communications systems interoperable. Because of the complexities associated with these systems, the Committee provides $3,000,000, within available amounts, to be transferred to the Bureau of Justice Assistance to provide technical assistance, utilizing OS&T's expertise, to grantees regarding the implementation of the equipment.

The Committee understands and support the need for minimum standards for law enforcement communications technology. Therefore, OS&T should assist COPS in incorporating existing minimum standards into the formulation of this grant program. The Committee also provides, within available amounts, $5,000,000 to be transferred to NIST to continue the efforts of the Office of Law Enforcement Standards [OLES] regarding the development of a comprehensive suite of minimum standards for law enforcement communications.

In addition, the Committee is aware that a number of cross band repeaters have been distributed by the Federal Government to local jurisdictions throughout the United States. The Committee directs that NIJ provide an inventory no later than March 1, 2003 regarding the locations of all of these systems.

Crime Identification Technology Act.—The Committee recommends $45,000,000 to be used and distributed pursuant to the Crime Identification Technology Act of 1998, Public Law 105–251, of which $11,000,000 is to be transferred to the NIJ to develop technologies to improve school safety. Under that Act, eligible uses of the funds are (1) upgrading criminal history and criminal justice record systems; (2) improvement of criminal justice identification, including fingerprint-based systems; (3) promoting compatibility and integration of national, State, and local systems for criminal justice purposes, firearms eligibility determinations, identification of sexual offenders, identification of domestic violence offenders, and

background checks for other authorized purposes; (4) capture of information for statistical and research purposes; (5) developing multi-jurisdictional, multi-agency communications systems; and (6) improvement of capabilities of forensic sciences, including DNA.

Within the overall amounts recommended, the OJP should examine each of the following proposals, provide grants if warranted, and submit a report to the Committees on its intentions for each proposal:

—$500,000 to the Arkansas Crime Information Center and the Arkansas Sheriff's Association for Phase II of the JailNet project;
—$2,000,000 to the Arkansas State Police for its Automated Fingerprint Identification System;
—$1,500,000 to the Ogden City, Utah Police Department for an automatic finger print identification system [AFIS];
—$800,000 for a Centralized Sex Offender Registry Program for the State of Colorado;
—$2,000,000 for CJIS WareNET to connect all State law enforcement agencies into one information database;
—$250,000 to the Ogden City, Utah Police Department for a consolidated records management system;
—$2,500,000 for the Alaska Criminal Justice Information System to integrate Federal, State, and local criminal records along with social service and other records. It expects the system design to include the capability to provide background checks on potential child care workers for child care providers and families with the permission of the job applicant. The State should consult with the National Instant Check System for technical expertise;
—$7,500,000 for the South Carolina Judicial Department to purchase equipment for the integration of the case docket system into a state-of-the-art comprehensive database to be shared between the court system and law enforcement;
—$2,000,000 to the Vermont Department of Public Safety for the Criminal Justice Integration System Project;
—$3,000,000 to the Minnesota Department of Public Safety for the integrated criminal justice information system titled CriMNet;
—$200,000 for Pennsylvania's Cross Current Corporation Criminal Justice County Integration Project;
—$1,500,000 to the Sandy City, Utah Police Department for an automated records storage and communications system to operate in conjunction with the court system;
—$100,000 to the Ogden City, Utah Police Department for a facial recognition system;
—$2,000,000 to the Great Cities Universities Coalition in Georgia for criminal justice data gathering and analysis;
—$1,250,000 to the City of Gulfport, Mississippi for the Gulfport Critical Incident Response Technologies;
—$1,000,000 to the Missouri Office of the State Court Administrator for computer upgrades and modernizations of the juvenile court system;
—$450,000 for implement a Louisiana Statewide Sex Offender Database;
—$500,000 Whatcom County, Washington's Multi-Jurisdictional Criminal Justice Data Integration Project to develop and implement an integrated county-wide communications system;
—$500,000 for the Offenders' Unified Tracking for Rehabilitation, Enforcement, Assistance, and Community Health [OUTREACH] program at the University of Pennsylvania Lee Center of Criminology;
—$2,000,000 for the Ohio Bureau of Criminal Investigation to purchase Live-Scan machines for use by Ohio law enforcement agencies;
—$4,000,000 for the South Carolina Law Enforcement Division to obtain equipment, convert existing databases and integrate systems for accurate and rapid processing of information to support identifications for criminal and civil purposes;
—$250,000 to the South Bend, Indiana Police Department for the purchase of an automated fingerprint imaging system [AFIS];
—$75,000 to the St. Louis, Missouri Police Department to enhance an existing web-based crime analysis and information sharing system;
—$1,500,000 for the Syracuse University Cross-Information Language Retrieval system to assist law enforcement in the search and analysis of foreign Internet document databases;
—$1,900,000 to upgrade automated fingerprint identification systems [AFIS] in Hawaii; and
—$1,850,000 for the University of Southern Mississippi for crime identification technology training.

Upgrade Criminal History Records (Brady Act).—Within the amounts available for crime identification technology, the Committee recommends $35,000,000, for States to upgrade criminal history records so that these records can interface with other data bases holding information on other categories of individuals who are prohibited from purchasing firearms under Federal or State statute. Additionally, the national sexual offender registry [NSOR] component of the Criminal History Records Upgrade Program has two principal objectives. The registry assists States in developing complete and accurate in-State registries. It will also assist States in sharing their registry information with the FBI system which identifies those offenders for whom special law enforcement interest has been noted.

Crime Laboratory Improvement Program.—The Committee recommends $35,000,000 for the crime laboratory improvement program.

DNA Backlog Elimination.—The Committee recommends $40,000,000 to reduce the DNA sample backlog. Within this amount, $5,000,000 is available for Paul Coverdell Forensics Sciences Improvement grants.

Within the overall amounts recommended for the Crime Laboratory Improvement and DNA Backlog Elimination Programs, the OJP should examine each of the following proposals, provide grants if warranted, and submit a report to the Committees on its intentions for each proposal:

—$500,000 to Allegheny County, Pennsylvania for the Allegheny County Forensics Laboratory for improvements;
—$180,000 to the Arkansas State Crime Lab for the continuation of the Arkansas Crime Lab DNA Backlog Reduction program;
—$142,900 to the Broome County, New York Government Security Division for a computer and video forensics laboratory;
—$1,500,000 to establish the Metropolitan Forensic Science Center in Albuquerque, New Mexico which will serve law enforcement agencies involved in Indian Country;
—$1,800,000 for the National Academy for Forensic Computing in Central Piedmont, North Carolina;
—$2,000,000 for the DNA Testing Center at Florida Gulf Coast University;
—$750,000 for the Commonwealth of Virginia to enhance existing State forensic laboratory capabilities for analysis and training;
—$400,000 for the Birmingham Police Department to improve and update their forensic laboratory;
—$500,000 for the Forensics Laboratory at East Stroudsburg University, Pennsylvania to assist Pennsylvania's law enforcement community by expediting the processing of the State's DNA backlog;
—$500,000 to the Indiana State Police, Laboratory Division for personnel, equipment, supplies, and contractual needs in order to meet the increased demands on the DNA Analysis Unit;
—$500,000 to the Kansas Bureau of Investigation for lab equipment and an information management system to track evidence;
—$3,000,000 for the Marshall University [MU] Forensic Science Program in West Virginia;
—$1,750,000 for the Mississippi Crime Lab;
—$750,000 for the University of Tennessee to continue the development of technology, forensic training, and research;
—$2,500,000 for the State University of New York at Albany to establish the North East Regional Forensic Institute;
—$500,000 for upgrades at the Northern Illinois Police Crime Laboratory;
—$800,000 to the Ohio Bureau of Criminal Investigation for improvements to its Forensic Science Lab;
—$900,000 to the Pikes Peak Metro Crime Lab in Colorado for renovations necessary to meet the demand for DNA analysis services;
—$2,000,000 to the South Carolina Law Enforcement Division for equipment to support a Federal and State collaboration of investigators and forensics experts to solve high technology crimes through one center;
—$3,000,000 to the South Carolina Law Enforcement Division for continued funding to support the growing State and local law enforcement needs in the only full service forensic laboratory in South Carolina;
—$970,000 to the Southeast Missouri Crime Lab for modernizations and equipment;
—$500,000 to Texas Tech University for the Southwest Institute for Forensic Sciences;
—$2,250,000 for the State of Maryland and the City of Baltimore DNA Labs to be evenly divided among each; and
—$4,000,000 for the West Virginia University [WVU] Forensic Identification Program.

Prosecution Assistance Programs

Southwest Border Prosecutions.—The Committee recommends $50,000,000 to provide assistance to State and local prosecutors located along the Southwest border, including the integration and automation of court management systems. This program will provide financial assistance to Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and California for the State and local costs associated with the handling and processing of drug and alien cases referred from Federal arrests.

Gun Violence Reduction Program.—The Committee recommends $50,000,000 for a new program that will encourage States to increase the prosecution of gun criminals. This program encompasses a broad range of gun violence strategies, including hiring and training of local prosecutors and implementing public awareness campaigns to advertise tough sentences for gun crimes and foster community support.

Community Crime Prevention

Police Integrity Program.—The Committee recommends $17,000,000 for the Police Integrity Program. This program promotes police integrity, the appropriate use of police authority, and community policing through delivering training and technical assistance to

local communities, as well as by providing grants that will help agencies create or strengthen local programs that help build trust between police and their communities.

The Offender Re-entry Program.—The Committee recommends $15,000,000 for the Offender Re-entry Program. The Department of Justice, in collaboration with the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, Housing and Urban Development, and Education, OJP will provide grants to communities to design, implement, enhance, and evaluate reentry programs for serious, violent offenders.

Project Sentry.—The Committee recommends $15,000,000 for Project Sentry. This program will create a new Federal and State partnership establishing safe schools task forces across the country that will prosecute and supervise juveniles who violate Federal and State firearms laws and adults who illegally furnish firearms to them. An additional $5,000,000 is provided for this initiative through the Juvenile Justice programs, for a total funding level of $20,000,000.

Safe Schools Initiative.—The Committee recommends $20,013,000 for programs aimed at preventing violence in public schools, and to support the assignment of officers to work in collaboration with schools and community-based organizations to address the threat of terrorism, crime, disorder, gangs, and drug activities.

Within the amount provided, the COPS office should examine each of the following proposals, provide grants if warranted, and submit a report to the Committees on its intentions for each proposal:

—$500,000 for the Alaska Community in Schools Mentoring Program;

—$1,000,000 for the Police Athletic League of New Jersey to implement a short term residential summer camp program for youth;

—$1,500,000 for the East Orange Police Athletics League to provide services and programs, including parenting classes, computer training, GED preparation, mentoring and recreational programs;

—$1,000,000 for Wisconsin's Families & Schools Together [FAST] Prevention Program to provide services to at-risk youth;

—$60,000 for Washington County, Oregon's Hillsboro Boys and Girls Club Gang Prevention Program which is a targeted outreach program to deter young people from gang involvement;

—$1,000,000 for the Safe Schools Initiative in the City of Macon, Georgia to allow public schools to expand programs that are dedicated to addressing gangs, drugs, and violence;

—$500,000 for the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Program in Macon, Georgia. This funding will be used to improve mentoring programs that are dedicated to reducing incidences of juvenile crime, violence, and substance abuse;

—$1,500,000 to the National ''I Have A Dream'' Foundation for at-risk youth;

—$400,000 for the New Mexico Police Athletic League to continue the statewide Law enforcement and Professional Business Volunteer Technology and Mentoring program and to expand its program to assist at-risk youth to 14 additional sites;

—$3,300,000 for the University of Montana to facilitate a statewide community based curriculum development initiative that promotes responsible behavior and reduces youth violence in schools and communities;

—$100,000 for the Jefferson County, Illinois Sheriff's Office and Hamilton-Jefferson County Regional Office of Education to implement a safe schools program;

—$500,000 for New Mexico's School Security Technology and Resource Center [SSTAR] to provide public schools with physical security assessments, to test existing school security systems, and to implement tailored security plans;

—$2,295,000 for the Watch D.O.G.S. Across America in Springdale, Arkansas to enhance school safety; and

—$1,500,000 to provide community-based, cost-effective alternative programs for juveniles who are, have been or maybe subject to compulsory care, supervision or incarceration in public or private institutions in several States including South Carolina.

Management and Administration.—The Committee recommends $35,000,000 for the management and administration of the COPS Office. Within the funds provided, the Committee directs the COPS office to maintain a staffing level of no less than 215 full-time positions. The Committee shall be provided a report no later than December 31, 2002 on the efforts being made by COPS to achieve this staffing goal.

JUVENILE JUSTICE PROGRAMS

Appropriations, 2002	$305,860,000
Budget estimate, 2003	257,801,000
Committee recommendation	315,425,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $315,425,000. The recommendation is $57,624,000 above the budget request.

Juvenile justice and delinquency prevention.—The Committee recommendation includes a total of $298,425,000 for administrative expenses and grants to States and localities for projects in the areas of education, research, prevention, and rehabilitation including:

1. $7,112,000 for the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention [OJJDP] (Part A).

2. $88,800,000 for formula grants for assistance to State and local programs (Part B).

3. $60,415,000 for discretionary grants for national programs and special emphasis programs (Part C).

Within the amounts provided for Part C discretionary grants and all of the other funds provided under Juvenile Justice programs, the Committee directs OJJDP to provide the following grants:

—$500,000 to the Saginaw Chippewa Indian Tribe of Michigan for a victims of crime program;

—$550,000 to the After School and Counseling Programs for At-Risk Native American Youth in South Dakota;

—$600,000 to Task Inc. for a demonstration project with the Circuit Court of Cook County, Illinois to serve non-violent offenders who demonstrate mental illness and/or substance abuse;

—$35,000 for the City of Fort Thomas, Kentucky to develop and implement a drug education and prevention program in the school system;

—$90,000 to Lewis County, Kentucky and the City of Vanceburg, Kentucky to develop and implement a drug education and prevention program in the school system and provide additional resources to address law enforcement problems associated with drug use;

—$500,000 to the Patriot Center in Rockford, Illinois for programs for at-risk youth;

—$750,000 to the Bethesda Home for Boys in Savannah, Georgia to assist in providing delinquency intervention counseling;

—$500,000 to the Birmingham, Alabama Education Technology [BET] Center for at-risk-youth programs;

—$3,000,000 for the Cal Ripken, Sr. Foundation for youth prevention programs aimed at leadership, teamwork, and drug prevention;

—$500,000 for the Camden City, New Jersey Housing Authority to establish a drug prevention program for children in low income housing developments;

—$840,000 for Oregon Partnership's Champions for Healthy Kids and Communities program to provide local youth and adult leadership development education and training on underage drinking and drug use;

—$60,000 to the South Coast Inter-Agency Narcotics Team, Coquille, Oregon for drug prevention;

—$600,000 to the United Way of Chittendon County, Vermont to continue the Champlain Mentoring Initiative Project;

—$700,000 to Charles Mix County, South Dakota for a full-time substance abuse counselor for local youth, and for the expansion of youth programs in Lake Andes and Wagner, South Dakota;

—$5,000,000 to I-Safe America for internet safety education for grades K–12 to prevent child predation on the internet;

—$75,000 to the Nez Perce Tribe in Lapwai, Idaho for the Child Protection Program to coordinate the services of human resource programs;

—$4,000,000 to the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children for the Child Sexual Exploitation Campaign to expand services to law enforcement in cases of child pornography, child molestation, and sexual exploitation;

—$400,000 to Ohio's Children Who Witness Violence Program for crisis intervention, assessment and treatment services to children and families impacted by violence;

—$400,000 for Parents and Children Together (PACT) to provide gang prevention services, counseling and outreach, and supervised, alternative activities to youth in the Kuhio Park Terrace and Kuhio Homes housing units in Honolulu, Hawaii;

—$5,000,000 to the University of New Hampshire's Crimes Against Children Research Center;

—$400,000 for the Elizabeth Buffum Chace Family Resource Center in Warwick, Rhode Island to provide services for members of the community affected by domestic violence;

—$100,000 for the Family Ties Supervised Visitation Services in Wakefield, Rhode Island to provide domestic violence prevention and services;

—$4,500,000 to Fox Valley Technical College of Appleton, Wisconsin to increase and expand services offered to local law enforcement involved in the investigation of child abuse and neglect;

—$200,000 to From Darkness to Light in Charleston, South Carolina which seeks to prevent child abuse and obtain services for victims of child abuse by providing information about the prevalence and consequences of child sexual abuse;

—$2,500,000 to expand and replicate the Beyond Bars program;

—$1,500,000 for Girls and Boys Town, USA;

—$2,500,000 for the National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges to improve the juvenile and family court judicial system, specifically in handling child abuse and neglect cases;

—$900,000 for the Iowa Big Brothers Big Sisters Rural Youth Mentoring Initiative;

—$300,000 to the City of Jackson, Mississippi for a juvenile justice program;

—$2,000,000 to Western Kentucky University for the Juvenile Delinquency Project;

—$1,890,000 for the Juvenile Fire Setters program;

—$2,000,000 to the State of Alaska for a Child Abuse Investigation Program;
—$750,000 to Alaska's LOVE Social Services to establish and enhance after school programs in Fairbanks, AK for at risk youth;
—$400,000 to the Second Judicial District Juvenile Justice Center in Albuquerque, New Mexico, for a truancy prevention program to help reduce juvenile delinquency and juvenile crime;
—$600,000 for the Boys and Girls Home of Nebraska to expand programs geared towards youth who have committed minor offenses and/or have unique mental, psychological and behavioral problems;
—$500,000 for a statewide at-risk youth mentoring program in Alaska involving community based organization, schools, and non-profit entities including Boys and Girls Clubs and Big Brother-Big Sisters.
—$500,000 for Juvenile Offender Treatment and Prevention Project to provide mental health treatment and prevention services to youth and families involved with or at high risk of involvement with the Tulsa County juvenile justice system;
—$500,000 for the Kansas Big Brothers Big Sisters to expand services to all 105 counties in the State;
—$1,000,000 to the City of Los Angeles, California for the Family Violence Program;
—$100,000 for Marion County, Oregon's Life Directions Peer Mentoring Partnership which seeks to break the cycle of drug addiction, violent crime, and teenage pregnancy;
—$1,000,000 to Montana's Yellowstone Boys and Girls Ranch for the Living Independently and Fostering Empowerment (LIFE) program, which prepares emotionally troubled youth between ages 18 and 22 for independent living;
—$125,000 to Virginia's Lonesome Pine Office on Youth for the continuation of delinquency prevention and youth development programs;
—$1,000,000 to the Low County Children's Center in South Carolina for continued support for a collaborative effort among local organizations in Charleston that provide full services to children who have been abused;
—$400,000 for Pennsylvania's Martin Luther King, Jr. Center for Non-Violence to continue its Life Skills program which enables students to work alongside business and industry mentors;
—$1,500,000 to Mission St. Joseph's child protection program in North Carolina, which addresses the abuse and neglect of children in the Southern Appalachians who suffer from developmental disabilities;
—$1,400,000 for the National Child Protection Development and Training Center in Minnesota;
—$3,000,000 for the National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges to provide special training and education for judges assigned to juvenile and family courts nationwide;
—$600,000 to Prevent Child Abuse America for the National Family Support Roundtable;
—$2,000,000 to the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children for the NETSMARTZ Initiative to expand the program into schools, homes, and youth organization nationwide;
—$250,000 for Nevada Child Seekers to assist in locating missing children and providing resources for the families of missing children;
—$750,000 for the Afterschool Services Pilot program operated by the New Mexico State University Cooperative Extension Service to serve youth who are at home alone or are unsupervised between 2 and 6 in the afternoon;
—$60,000 for the North Shore Youth Council in Long Island, New York to provide family counseling and youth development services to underserved children in the Miller Place and Rocky Point school districts;
—$3,000,000 for Parents Anonymous, Inc., to develop partnerships with local communities to build and support strong, safe families and to help break the cycle of abuse and delinquency;
—$3,000,000 for the 'Innovative Partnerships for High Risk Youth' demonstration;
—$1,250,000 for Prairie View Prevention Services in Sioux Falls, South Dakota to establish a pilot project for the long-term treatment of juvenile methamphetamine abuse and dependence;
—$150,000 to the Crow Creek Sioux Tribe in South Dakota for Project Safe;
—$400,000 for the Rapid Response Program in Washington and Hancock Counties in the State of Maine;
—$500,000 for the Safer Learning Center in Chicago, Illinois for expansion of mentoring and peer-learning programs;
—$500,000 to Boysville of Michigan and SER Metro Detroit for the Samaritan Center;
—$4,800,000 for the South Carolina Truancy and Dropout Prevention Initiative;
—$580,000 for St. Joseph's Indian School in South Dakota for juvenile delinquency prevention programs;
—$100,000 for the St. Louis for Kids program to provide afterschool programs for at-risk elementary school students in inner city St. Louis, Missouri;
—$450,000 for the State of Pennsylvania Witness Protection Program;
—$1,000,000 for the Arkansas Boys and Girls Clubs to expand after-school programs, drug and violence prevention activities, and mentoring of at-risk children;
—$400,000 for a grant for the Milwaukee Summer Stars Program;
—$2,250,000 for the Teens, Crime and Community program;
—$60,000 to the Child Advocacy Center in Springfield, Missouri for support services;
—$2,500,000 to The Family Development Foundation in Las Vegas, Nevada for domestic violence prevention and intervention;
—$1,900,000 for law related education for continued support;
—$300,000 for the University of Southern Mississippi Juvenile Justice Prevention Partnership program;
—$300,000 to the Vermont Children's Forum to expand the teen leadership training program as well as develop strategies to combat teen delinquency and promote teen leadership development;
—$300,000 for a grant to the Vermont Coalition of Teen Centers;
—$1,000,000 for the Wisconsin Safe & Sound Program which combines aggressive enforcement, community organizing, and the establishment of ''safe places'' for children to go during non-school hours in Milwaukee's highest crime areas;
—$600,000 to Utah State University for the Youth and Families with Promise Program;
—$300,000 for the Youth Center of Wyoming Valley, Pennsylvania to provide preventative substance abuse education programs;
—$500,000 for the Vermont Department of Employment and Training to establish a statewide young offender reentry system targeted at young men aged 18–21;
—$250,000 to Jefferson County, Colorado for the Youth System Improvement Project;
—$500,000 for the Youth Violence Prevention Research Project at the University of South Alabama;
—$200,000 for the City of Aberdeen, South Dakota to establish a Youth-Adult Partnership of Aberdeen [YAPA] community youth center, which will provide structured out-of-school activities for teens; and
—$1,000,000 for Kansas YouthFriends to expand the school mentorship program.

4. $12,000,000 for the Youth Gangs (Part D) Program which provides grants to public and private nonprofit organizations to prevent and reduce the participation of at-risk youth in the activities of gangs that commit crimes.

5. $10,000,000 for discretionary grants for State challenge activities (Part E). This program authorizes the OJJDP Administrator to award grants which could increase the amount of a State's formula grant by up to 10 percent, if that State agrees to undertake all of the 10 challenge activities included in this program. These challenge activities are designed to improve various aspects of a State's juvenile justice and delinquency prevention program.

6. $16,000,000 for the Juvenile Mentoring Program [JUMP] (Part G). This program seeks to reduce juvenile delinquency, improve academic performance, and reduce the dropout rate among at-risk youth through the use of mentors. This program has proven successful in reaching at-risk youth and has significant support at the local level. The program brings together young people in high crime areas with law enforcement officers and other responsible adults who are willing to serve as long-term mentors. The Committee encourages OJP to focus on applications submitted by community based organizations with a proven history of providing effective and efficient one-on-one services. Within the amounts provided, the Committee provides $5,000,000 for the Big Brothers/Big Sisters program to expand its capacity to serve more at-risk youth.

7. $95,000,000 for the At Risk Children's Program (Title V). Under Title V of juvenile justice programs, the At Risk Children's Program provides funding to support comprehensive delinquency prevention plans formulated at the community level. The program targets truancy and school violence; gangs, guns, and drugs; and other influences that lead juveniles to delinquency and criminality. Within the amounts provided, up to $5,000,000 may be used for the Project Sentry program.

Safe Schools Initiative [SSI].—The Committee includes $15,000,000 within the Title V grants for the Safe Schools Initiative. This effort may include training and services such as: training for teachers to recognize terrorist activities, accountability and responsibility training; violence reduction training, including dispute resolution; juvenile mentoring; training for teachers and families to recognize troubled children; and parent accountability and family strengthening education. Of the amounts provided for the School Safety Initiative, the Committee directs that $10,000,000 be transferred to the Part C discretionary grant program to fund juvenile justice prevention programs that seek to improve the lives of the nation's youth, and thereby improve children's educational environments.

Tribal Youth Program.—The Committee includes $12,500,000 within Title V grants for programs to reduce, control, and prevent crime both by and against tribal and Native youth; for interventions for court-involved

tribal youth; for improvement to tribal and Native juvenile justice systems; and for prevention programs focusing on alcohol and drugs, including the Alaska Federation of Natives to develop an underage drinking prevention program in rural Alaska that includes assessment and education and focuses on the children of alcoholics. Within this amount, the Committee directs that $2,000,000 be provided for a grant to fund the Alaska Illegal Drug and Alcohol Use Initiative.

Enforcing the Underage Drinking Laws Program.—The Committee recommends $25,000,000 within Title V grants to assist States in enforcing underage drinking laws. Each State shall receive $360,000 and $6,640,000 shall be available for discretionary grants to States. The Office of Justice Programs is directed to provide a report to the Committee no later than March 1, 2003 on the accomplishments of the program to date. Within the amounts provided for underage drinking, OJP shall make an award to the Alaska Federation of Natives to develop an underage drinking prevention program in rural Alaska including assessment and education, focusing on the children of alcoholics.

Juvenile justice research, evaluation, training, and technical assistance.—The Committee recognizes that high quality research, evaluation, and statistical analysis are critical to understanding and addressing the causes of youth crime, understanding the scope of delinquency and its impact on the juvenile justice system, and identifying effective approaches to delinquency control that can be replicated at the State and local levels. The Committee recommendation allows the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Programs [OJJDP] to set aside 2 percent for training and technical assistance and 10 percent for research, evaluation, and statistics activities.

Report card.—Over many years the Committee has provided hundreds of millions of dollars for juvenile justice programs. The Committee directs the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention to provide $250,000 to the American Prosecutors Research Institute to create and report on benchmarks to measure the use of individual programs and juvenile justice system performance in up to four pilot States. This funding shall be provided from the 2 percent set-aside under the Juvenile Accountability Block Grant program for technical assistance.

8. *Victims of Child Abuse Act.*—The Committee recommends $11,000,000 for the various programs authorized under the Victims of Child Abuse Act [VOCA]. Funds, provided to establish regional and local children's advocacy centers, may not be used to provide legal aid. The recommendation includes $11,000,000 to improve investigations and prosecutions (subtitle A) as follows:

—$2,500,000 to establish regional children's advocacy centers, as authorized by section 213 of VOCA;

—$5,500,000 to establish local children's advocacy centers, as authorized by section 214 of VOCA;

—$1,000,000 for the National Children's Advocacy Center in Huntsville, Alabama to develop and implement a training program; and

—$850,000 for a continuation grant to the National Network of Child Advocacy Centers for technical assistance and training, as authorized by section 214a of VOCA.

ELECTION REFORM GRANT PROGRAM

Appropriations, 2002	.....
Budget estimate, 2003	.....
Committee recommendation	$50,000,000

The Committee recommends $50,000,000 for the Office of Justice Programs to establish an election reform grant program as authorized by The Help America Vote Act of 2002 (Public Law 107–252). In the awarding of grants under this heading, priority shall be given to districts where greater than 50 percent of registered voters are Federally-recognized racial or ethnic minorities and disabled persons.

PUBLIC SAFETY OFFICERS BENEFITS

Appropriations, 2002	$37,724,000
Budget estimate, 2003	53,054,000
Committee recommendation	53,054,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $53,054,000. The recommendation is equal to the budget request and provides all mandatory funding for death benefits under the Public Safety Officers Benefits Program. This program provides a lump-sum death benefit payment to eligible survivors of Federal, State, and local public safety officers whose death was the direct and proximate result of a traumatic injury sustained in the line of duty. In addition, $4,000,000 is provided to pay for disability benefits to public safety officers who are permanently disabled in the line of duty. Within the available carryover balances, sufficient funding is available for the program which provides payments for education purposes to the dependents of Federal, State, and local public safety officers who are killed or permanently disabled in the line of duty. No additional funding is provided to expand the education benefits program in fiscal year 2003.

GENERAL PROVISIONS—DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

The Committee recommends the following general provisions:

Section 101 makes up to $60,000 of the funds appropriated to the Department of Justice available for reception and representation expenses.

Section 102 allows the Department of Justice to spend up to $10,000,000 for rewards for information regarding acts of terrorism against U.S. citizens or property at levels not to exceed $2,000,000 per reward and makes payments available for a judgment against the United States.

Section 103 allows the Department of Justice, subject to the Committee's reprogramming procedures, to transfer up to 5 percent between appropriations, but limits to 10 percent the amount that can be transferred into any one appropriation.

Section 104 provides technical assistance funds to improve oversight of certain grant programs.

Section 105 transfers certain collections from one fee account to another under the Immigration and Naturalization Services.

Section 106 allows Justice to collect reimbursements from manufacturers for warranty work done in-house.

Section 107 delays implementation dates for Juvenile Justice reauthorization changes.

Section 108 establishes a baseline for Justice Department capital planning and invesment for education and training facilities.

Section 109 begins to dismantle modular cost budgeting.

TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND RELATED AGENCIES

The Committee recommends a total of $6,068,173,000 for the U.S. Trade Representative, the International Trade Commission, and the Department of Commerce for fiscal year 2003. This amount is $429,673 above the total request.

TRADE AND INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT

The Committee has included under this section of title II, the U.S. Office of the Trade Representative, the International Trade Commission, and the Department of Commerce agencies responsible for trade promotion and enforcement and economic infrastructure development.

RELATED AGENCIES

OFFICE OF THE U.S. TRADE REPRESENTATIVE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2002	$30,097,000
Budget estimate, 2003	32,299,000
Committee recommendation	33,000,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $33,000,000 for the U.S. Trade Representative. The recommendation is $701,000 above the budget request. The recommendation includes a 4.1 percent pay adjustment for Federal employees. The budget request recommended shifting jurisdiction over the U.S. Trade Representative to the Executive Office of the President. The Committee does not concur with this recommendation.

The Office of the U.S. Trade Representative is responsible for developing and coordinating U.S. international trade, commodity, and direct investment policy, and leading negotiations with other countries on such matters. The U.S. Trade Representative's areas of responsibility include all matters within the World Trade Organization, including implementation of the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade agreements; trade, commodity, and direct investment matters dealt with by international institutions such as the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development and the United Nations Conference on Trade Development; industrial, agricultural and services trade policy, and trade-related intellectual property protection and environmental issues.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2002	$51,440,000
Budget estimate, 2003	54,000,000
Committee recommendation	54,600,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $54,600,000. The recommendation is $600,000 above the budget request. The Committee recommendation includes a 4.1 percent pay adjustment for Federal employees.

The International Trade Commission [ITC] is an independent, quasi-judicial agency responsible for conducting trade-related investigations, providing Congress and the President with independent technical advice relating to U.S. international trade policy, and performing other statutory responsibilities such as quasi-judicial determinations on trade matters filed with the Commission.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

INTERNATIONAL TRADE ADMINISTRATION

OPERATIONS AND ADMINISTRATION

Appropriations, 2002	$345,547,000
Budget estimate, 2003	363,678,000
Committee recommendation	350,242,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $350,242,000. In addition, the Committee anticipates $3,000,000 in fees. The recommendation is $13,436,000 below the budget request and includes a 4.1 pay adjustment for Federal employees. The recommendation includes a $13,100,000 increase to hire 82 full-time equivalents within Market Access and Compliance, Import Administration, and the U.S. Foreign and Commercial Service for continuation of the trade compliance and monitoring initiatives.

The Committee does not recommend the Administration's estimate of $13,000,000 in fees during fiscal year 2003. Rather, as in past years, the Committee recommends

$3,000,000 in fees. The Administration proposed a $10,000,000 fee increase as part of its fiscal year 2003 budget request. The ITA's plan was to commission a study during fiscal year 2002 to identify areas of cost recovery on fee collections. The Administration has not provided the Committee with findings from such a study or an explanation of the fees' source. Until such an explanation is available, the Committee will not recommend that there be an increase in fee collections.

The Committee recommendation includes $13,325,000 for Administration and Executive Direction. The Administration's proposal included a $10,375,000 increase over the fiscal year 2002 level for this line office. Under the Administration's proposal, to fund this increase, $8,700,000 would be removed from the U.S. Foreign and Commercial Service budget; $775,000 would be removed from the Import Administration budget; $350,000 would be removed from the Market Access and Compliance budget; and $550,000 would be removed from the Trade Development budget. This increase would reflect ITA's consolidation of Chief Information Officer [CIO] activities to ensure that all systems within the bureau communicate and compliment each other. The Administration maintains that this transfer would assure centralized leadership and management of ITA information technology decisions, planning, management and updating. The Committee finds the goal of streamlining CIO functions laudable and recommends that in the future, the Department of Commerce work with the Committee to promote such an effort throughout the Department. To date, however the Department has not submitted a plan as to exactly how such a consolidation would move forward. The Committee therefore does not recommend this effort and rather recommends restoration of funds to the ITA line offices. These funds may be transferred to the Administration and Executive Director account upon approval of a section 605 reprogramming by the Committee on Appropriations.

The recommended funding levels are reflected in the following table:

ITA Funding

Trade development	$68,083,000
Market access and compliance	28,197,000
Import Administration	44,006,000
U.S. and Foreign Commercial Service	199,631,000
Administration/executive direction	13,325,000
Offsetting Fee Collections	(3,000)
ITA total appropriation	350,242,000

Trade Development.—The Committee recommends an appropriation of $68,083,000. The recommendation is $10,687,000 above the budget request. The Committee recommends continued funding for the enhancement of the agency's export data base, funding for the National Textile Center at a level of $10,000,000 and the Textile/Clothing Technology Center at a level of $3,000,000.

Market Access and Compliance.—The Committee recommends an appropriation of $28,197,000. The recommendation is $7,619,000 below the budget request. Assuring that U.S. companies receive the full benefit of our trade agreements is critically important. In fiscal year 2002, the Committee approved a large increase for compliance and enforcement. The Committee directs the Office of Market Access and Compliance [MAC] to continue with their compliance effort and recommends $23,525,000 within available funds for this purpose.

The Committee recommends $1,500,000 within available funds for ITA to continue to place and maintain support for compliance officers in China, Japan, and the European Union, and other key markets so that they can detect and swiftly address compliance problems U.S. companies face in these markets.

Import Administration.—The Committee recommends an appropriation of $44,006,000. The recommendation is $7,741,000 below the budget request. The Committee recommendation includes $1,500,000 for the Import Administration to continue to place and maintain overseas enforcement officers, including monitoring compliance with the World Trade Organization and other international commitments on antidumping and subsidies.

The Committee recommendation provides $3,500,000 for the Import Administration to monitor import data and customs flows for surges in key markets and sectors, such as steel and lumber, and take immediate action when such surges are detected. Such action should include using resources to expedite unfair trade cases so U.S. companies can receive relief at the earliest possible date. In addition, Import Administration must vigorously monitor foreign subsidies so that action can be taken if the subsidies violate trade agreements.

The Committee recommends $2,500,000 to review and evaluate in-depth China and Japanese compliance with antidumping and countervailing duty commitments. China and Japan represent the majority of unfair trade actions, and the Committee believes there is an urgent need for greater attention to both Japanese and Chinese trade practices.

U.S. and Foreign Commercial Service [US&FCS].—The Committee recommends an appropriation of $199,631,000. The recommendation is $5,713,000 below the request.

The Committee supports the Commercial Service's work on the Appalachian-Turkish Trade Project, a project to promote opportunities to expand trade, encourage business interests, stimulate foreign studies, and to build a lasting and mutually meaningful relationship between the Appalachian States and the Republic of Turkey, as well as the neighboring regions, such as Greece. The Committee expects the agency to support the project.

Administration and Executive Direction.—The Committee recommends an appropriation of $13,325,000. The recommendation is $1,540,000 below the budget request. Bill language is included which prohibits certain offices from taking funds from other accounts. If additional funds are needed, a reprogramming request should be submitted to the Committee for approval.

BUREAU OF INDUSTRY AND SECURITY

Appropriations, 2002	$70,649,000
Budget estimate, 2003	100,198,000
Committee recommendation	100,198,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $100,198,000. The recommendation is identical to the budget request. The Committee recommendation includes a 4.1 percent pay adjustment for Federal employees.

The Bureau of Industry and Security [BIS] is the principal agency involved in the development, implementation, and enforcement of export controls for dual-use technologies and weapons of mass destruction. The Export Enforcement Division detects, prevents, investigates, and assists in the sanctioning of illegal dual-use exports. Within available funds, the Committee recommends $33,441,000 for Export Administration; $33,122,000 for Export Enforcement; and $6,879,000 for Management and Policy Coordination. Also within available funds, $26,756,000 is for Critical Infrastructure and Information Intelligence/Homeland Security, within which $20,000,000 is for a public-private partnership on critical infrastructure protection. Of the funds recommended for Export Enforcement, $5,356,000 is for BIS to enhance its export control efforts, including a new initiative under which BIS will send a limited number of export enforcement agents (attachés) overseas to conduct end-use checks. The Committee directs that, prior to the assignment of any attachés at U.S. missions overseas, BIS provide a detailed report to the Committees on Appropriations describing where the attachés will be posted and what their specific responsibilities will be. Additionally, the report should provide details about the arrangement between BIS and the Department of State concerning accommodations for the attachés at Department of State facilities. This is to ensure that facilities to which the attachés will be assigned are adequately sized and outfitted to meet all of their requirements.

The Committee directs BIS to conduct a comprehensive study on the health, competitiveness, and the contribution of the U.S. textile and apparel industry to the U.S. economy and in particular to the U.S. armed forces. The study should include a review of whether the United States is increasing its dependency on foreign sources for critical textile-related materials; potential threats to internal security from increased foreign sourcing and dependency; whether the Berry amendment and other Buy-American restrictions are being effectively enforced by the Department of Defense. The Committee requests that the study be completed no later than July 1, 2003 and recommends $750,000 within available funds for this purpose.

The Committee recommendation fully funds the fiscal year 2003 request for authorized CIAO activities. The Committee does not recommend funding for the Technology and Evaluation Program, which exceeds CIAO's authority. Rather, the Committee recommendation includes $20,000,000 for the Bureau to develop a program under CIAO to address the private sector's inattention to the threat of terrorism against our national critical infrastructure. The Committee directs CIAO to develop under this program a public-private partnership, to consist of a team of experts that have both the technological and legal expertise to provide support to the private sector. This initiative should first target those sectors and companies that are highest in importance to U.S. national security. The Committee directs that the CIAO develop a spending plan for this initiative, to be submitted to the Committees on Appropriations for approval before any funds are expended.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION

Appropriations, 2002	$365,557,000
Budget estimate, 2003	348,000,000
Committee recommendation	288,651,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $288,651,000. The recommendation is $59,349,000 below the budget request. The Committee recommendation includes a 4.1 percent pay adjustment for Federal employees.

The Economic Development Administration [EDA] provides grants to local governments and nonprofit agencies for public works, planning, and other projects designed to facilitate economic development. Funding amounts for the two appropriations accounts under this heading are displayed below.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS

Appropriations, 2002	$335,000,000
Budget estimate, 2003	317,235,000
Committee recommendation	257,886,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $257,886,000. The recommendation is $59,349,000 below the budget request.

The Committee recommendation provides funding of $172,886,000 for public works grants (title I), $24,000,000 for planning assistance, $10,500,000 for trade adjustment assistance, $40,900,000 for economic adjustment grants (title IX), and $9,100,000 for technical assistance.

The Committee is aware of several proposals for economic development or adjustment assistance and strongly urges EDA to consider applications for the following proposals within applicable procedures and guidelines and provide a grant, if warranted: (1) the Vermont Economic Development Fund; (2) infrastructure improvement at Discovery Square and Lancaster Square, PA; (3) a proposal for economic development in Albuquerque, New Mexico; (4) development of a multi-purpose dock in Seward, AK; (5) a proposal for a wireless initiative in Taylor County, KY; and (6) a proposal for technology initiatives at Mississippi Valley State University.

The Committee lauds EDA for its continued efforts to strengthen private sector business activity and development on Indian lands, and urges that it act expeditiously to develop an implementation plan for the recently enacted Native American Business Development, Trade Promotion, and Tourism Act.

The Committee expects EDA to continue its efforts to assist communities impacted by economic dislocations relating to industry downswings as well as to assist communities impacted by downturns due to environmental concerns. This includes the timber and coal industries, United States-Canadian trade-related issues, communities in New England, the mid-Atlantic, Hawaii, and Alaska impacted by fisheries regulations, and communities in the Southeast impacted by downturns due to NAFTA.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2002	$30,557,000
Budget estimate, 2003	30,765,000
Committee recommendation	30,765,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $30,765,000. The recommendation is identical to the budget request.

MINORITY BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT AGENCY

MINORITY BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT

Appropriations, 2002	$28,381,000
Budget estimate, 2003	28,906,000
Committee recommendation	28,906,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $28,906,000. The recommendation is identical to the budget request. The Committee recommendation includes the fiscal year 2002 funding level and a 4.1 percent pay adjustment for Federal employees. The Committee notes that since its inception in 1969, neither the Minority Business Development Agency nor its predecessor, the Office of Minority Business Enterprise, have ever been authorized.

ECONOMIC AND INFORMATION INFRASTRUCTURE

The Committee includes under this section of the bill the Department of Commerce agencies responsible for the Nation's basic economic and technical information infrastructure, as well as the administrative functions which oversee the development of telecommunications and information policy.

ECONOMIC AND STATISTICAL ANALYSIS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2002	$62,515,000
Budget estimate, 2003	73,220,000
Committee recommendation	72,158,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $72,158,000. The recommendation is $1,062,000 below the budget request and includes funding to continue the necessary task of updating and improving statistical measurements of the U.S. economy and international transactions. The recommendation includes a 4.1 percent pay adjustment for Federal employees.

The Economic and Statistics Administration is responsible for the collection, tabulation, and publication of a wide variety of economic, demographic, and social statistics and provides support to the Secretary of Commerce and other Government officials in interpreting the state of the economy and developing economic policy. The Bureau of Economic Analysis [BEA] and the Under Secretary for Economic Affairs are funded in this account.

The Committee recommends $66,961,000 for BEA. The recommendation includes an increase of $4,810,000 for BEA to generate more timely economic data. The recommendation also includes an increase of $3,598,000 to upgrade BEA's statistical processing systems. The economic data produced and disseminated by BEA is important to the health of the U.S. economy. The recommendation for BEA represents an 18 percent increase over the fiscal year 2002 level.

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

Appropriations, 2002	$490,800,000
Budget estimate, 2003	705,316,000
Committee recommendation	558,919,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $558,919,000. The recommendation is $146,397,000 below the budget request. The Committee recommendation includes a 4.1 percent pay adjustment for Federal employees. The Committee's recommendations for the Census Bureau accounts are described in more detail below.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2002	$169,424,000
Budget estimate, 2003	204,996,000
Committee recommendation	173,223,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $173,223,000. The recommendation is $31,773,000 below the budget request. This account provides for the salaries and expenses associated with the statistical programs of the Bureau of the Census, including measurement of the Nation's economy and the demographic characteristics of the population. These programs are intended to provide a broad base of economic, demographic, and social information used for decision-making by governments, private organizations, and individuals.

The Committee has provided funding for the key programs of the Census Bureau. The Committee is particularly concerned that key reports on manufacturing, general economic and foreign trade statistics are maintained and issued on a timely basis.

The Committee recommendation includes an increase of $5,463,000 to improve estimates of the Nation's Gross Domestic Product and an increase of $5,192,000 to measure the impact of electronic business on the economy. The Committee does not recommend funding increases for trade statistics or restoration of the Survey of Income and Program Participation.

The Committee requests that the Bureau provide the Committee on Appropriations a report on the reimbursements it has received for work requested by other Federal agencies or private organizations. The report should be provided no later than May 1, 2003.

PERIODIC CENSUSES AND PROGRAMS

Appropriations, 2002	321,376,000
Budget estimate, 2003	500,320,000
Committee recommendation	385,696,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $385,696,000. The recommendation is $114,624,000 below the budget request. This amount, when combined with approximately $15,000,000 in carryover, will fully fund periodic censuses and programs.

This account provides for the constitutionally mandated decennial census, quinquennial censuses, and other programs which are cyclical in nature. Additionally, individual surveys are conducted for other Federal agencies on a reimbursable basis.

The Committee recommends $85,682,000 for the 2000 Census. The Committee recommends $94,995,000 for the 2010 Decennial Census. Within this amount, $42,757,000 is for Design and Planning and $52,238,000 is for Master Address File/Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing [MAF/TIGER].

For other programs under this account, the Committee recommends the following: $85,475,000 for economic censuses; $5,773,000 for census of governments; $6,092,000 for intercensal demographic estimates; $27,131,000 for continuous measurements; $12,658,000 for demographic survey sample design; $6,284,000 for electronic information collection; $37,811,000 for geographic support; and $23,795,000 for data processing systems.

NATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION ADMINISTRATION

Appropriations, 2002	$81,273,000
Budget estimate, 2003	60,349,000
Committee recommendation	73,528,000

The Committee recommends on appropriation of $73,528,000. The Committee recommendation is $13,179,000 above the budget request. The Committee recommendation includes a 4.1 percent pay adjustment for Federal employees.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2002	$14,054,000
Budget estimate, 2003	16,581,000
Committee recommendation	14,352,000

The Committee recommends on appropriation of $14,352,000. The recommendation is $2,229,000 below the budget request.

The Committee retains language from previous years allowing the Secretary of Commerce to charge Federal agencies for a portion of the cost of coordination of spectrum management, analysis, and operations.

PUBLIC BROADCASTING FACILITIES, PLANNING, AND CONSTRUCTION

Appropriations, 2002	$51,716,000
Budget estimate, 2003	43,556,000
Committee recommendation	43,616,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $43,616,000. The recommendation is $60,000 above the budget request. Public broadcasters face a significant challenge in making the transition from analog to digital broadcasting. The public broadcasters, as well as commercial broadcasters, are required to make the change from analog to digital broadcasting by 2005. This is an expensive task, and is going to be particularly challenging for public broadcasters whose networks include numerous translator stations.

These challenges are particularly great for those broadcasters who are located in, or who serve, largely rural areas. As in past years, the Committee continues to urge NTIA to place emphasis on the needs of these stations, and to support focusing resources on distance learning initiatives targeting rural areas.

TECHNOLOGY OPPORTUNITIES PROGRAM

Appropriations, 2002	$15,503,000

Budget estimate, 2003	212,000
Committee recommendation	15,560,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $15,560,000. The recommendation is $15,348,000 above the budget request. The Committee expects NTIA to limit eligibility for this program.

In its February 2002 annual report on Internet use, ''A Nation Online: How Americans Are Expanding Their Use of the Internet,'' the Department of Commerce reported that while Internet use among the poor and minorities has increased rapidly over the last 3 years, these groups still lag behind a majority of Americans who have access to the Internet. In its fiscal year 2003 budget request, the administration slated the Technology Opportunities Program (TOP) for elimination. According to the Department's fiscal year 2003 Budget in Brief, the reason for the elimination is that the program has fulfilled its mission. There are great numbers of people that would continue to benefit from the TOP program and the Committee recommends its full funding.

The regional information sharing system [RISS] under the Department of Justice provides funding for law enforcement entities which have traditionally obtained funding from the TOP Program. The Committee recommendation excludes law enforcement entities eligible for the RISS Program from applying for TOP funds. The Committee expects NTIA to give preference to applications from consortia and for purposes such as public safety or other uses for which there is no other funding source available.

The Committee is aware of several proposals for information infrastructure grants and strongly urges NTIA to consider applications for the following proposals within applicable procedures and guidelines and provide a grant, if warranted: (1) a broadband access initiative in Vermont; (2) a technology training initiative proposal by Morgan State University; (3) graduate education and applied research in South Dakota; and (4) a business to business electronic commerce program in Kentucky.

PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2002	$1,127,501,000
Budget estimate, 2003	1,304,357,000
Committee recommendation	1,205,571,000

The Committee recommends total budget resources of $1,205,571,000. The recommendation is $98,786,000 below the budget request. The Committee recommendation includes a 4.1 percent pay adjustment for Federal employees. The recommendation does not include the $207,000,000 surcharge on patent and trademark fees proposed in the President's fiscal year 2003 budget.

The Patent and Trademark Office [PTO] is charged with administering the patent and trademark laws of the United States. PTO examines patent applications, grants patent protection for qualified inventions, and disseminates technological information disclosed in patents. PTO also examines trademark applications and provides Federal registration to owners of qualified trademarks. The PTO is subject to the policy direction of the Secretary of Commerce, but the agency has independent control of its budget, expenditures, personnel, procurement and other administrative and management functions.

Patent laws administered by the PTO encourage invention, innovation and investment. The PTO plays a critical role in promoting the continued development of intellectual property in this country. For established companies, new patents improve competitiveness, increase productivity, help bring new products and services to market, and create jobs.

Preparing PTO for the Workload Associated with the 21st Century Economy.—For fiscal year 2002, the Committee directed the PTO to develop a 5-Year Strategic Plan for the PTO with three core objectives: (1) prepare the agency to handle the workload associated with the 21st century economy, (2) improve patent quality, and (3) reduce patent and trademark pendency. The Committee directed that the plan include recommendations to improve retention and productivity of the examiner workforce, target hiring increases to deal with high-growth areas, improve training, and increase productivity through E-Government and other capital improvements. The Committee directed that the plan also include benchmarks for measuring progress in achieving each of those objectives.

While the PTO has briefed the Committee on the outlines of a 5-Year Strategic Plan for the agency that is generally responsive to direction from Congress, the plan calls for some of the most sweeping changes to the patent review process in 200 years.

The Committee recommendation supports efforts to shift PTO resources to high priority areas and a more gradual increase in staffing to ensure that examiners have the expertise, tools, and training necessary to produce quality patents on a timely basis. This approach is consistent with the outline of the PTO 5-Year Strategic Plan released in June 2002.

Within the total amounts recommended, the Committee directs that PTO cover all proposed adjustments to base and implement $42,510,000 in proposed fiscal year 2003 savings resulting from implementation of the PTO 5-year Strategic Plan. In addition, the Committee recommends the following targeted funding increases: (1) $9,737,000 to hire 250 new patent examiners to help improve patent quality and reduce patent pendency; (2) $13,400,000 for an e-government initiative. Of this amount, $2,000,000 is provided to begin implementing the PTO's e-trademark initiative, and $11,400,000 is provided for the PTO's e-patent initiative; (3) $1,100,000 is to implement the PTO's information technology initiative; and (4) $4,257,000 for improved patent examiners hiring, training, and supervision.

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

The Committee includes agencies involved in technology research and development, scientific assessment and prediction of environmental phenomena, and the administrative and policy functions providing oversight for these activities.

TECHNOLOGY ADMINISTRATION

UNDER SECRETARY FOR TECHNOLOGY/OFFICE OF TECHNOLOGY POLICY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2002	$8,238,000
Budget estimate, 2003	7,886,000
Committee recommendation	7,886,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $7,886,000. The recommendation is identical to the budget request and will fully fund the current operations of the Technology Administration. The Committee recommendation includes a 4.1 pay adjustment for Federal employees.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF STANDARDS AND TECHNOLOGY

Appropriations, 2002	$686,751,000
Budget estimate, 2003	563,110,000
Committee recommendation	720,869,000

The Committee recommends a total of $720,869,000 for the National Institute of Standards and Technology [NIST]. The recommendation is $157,759,000 above the budget request. The Committee recommendation includes a 4.1 percent pay adjustment for Federal employees.

Competitive sourcing.—The Committee is concerned about efforts within the Department of Commerce to use the implementation of the President's Management Initiative for Competitive Outsourcing (the A–76 process) at the National Institute of Standards and Technology [NIST] as a way to reduce staff by more than 50 percent regardless of the impact on NIST's missions. This initiative is designed to compete or directly convert 15 percent of those positions identified as commercial competitive. However, efforts are underway to identify roughly 75 percent of NIST's positions as commercial for purposes of this initiative. While the Committee agrees that there are certain advantages to competitive outsourcing, it is also concerned that blind implementation could severely inhibit the operations of the Institute in the future. For more than a century, the scientists, engineers, and supporting organizations of the Institute have had the mission of establishing the standards that touch nearly every aspect of life and work in America, from the doses of radiation in medical X-rays to the level of protection in bullet-resistant vests used by police officers. NIST's mission plays an ever more critical role today by supporting Homeland Security through the development of standards for mail irradiation, cyber security for Federal IT systems, and by conducting the Federal investigation of the collapse of the World Trade Center buildings. The Committee directs that before proceeding with further implementation, NIST shall provide a detailed plan to the Committees on Appropriations. The plan shall be approved by both Committees before the Department proceeds with ''competitive outsourcing'' in any manner.

A description of each NIST account and the Committee recommendation follows:

SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL RESEARCH AND SERVICES

Appropriations, 2002	$321,111,000
Budget estimate, 2003	384,809,000
Committee recommendation	363,433,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $363,443,000. The recommendation is $21,376,000 below the budget request.

The Committee recommendations are displayed in the following table:

Electronics and Electrical Engineering	$53,132,000
Manufacturing Engineering	21,341,000
Chemical Science and Technology	40,313,000
Physics	37,015,000
Material Science and Engineering	64,878,000
Building and Fire Research	24,765,000
Computer Science and Applied Mathematics	55,297,000
Technology Assistance	18,467,000
National Quality Program	5,522,000
Research Support Activities	42,703,000
Total, STRS	363,433,000

Within the funds made available for Electronics and Electrical Engineering, $10,000,000 is for the development of standards and guidelines for first responders. This effort shall be administered by the Office of Law Enforcement Standards within the Electronics and Electrical Engineering Program. Within the funds made available for Chemical Science and Technology, $1,000,000 is to

restore reductions in environmental measurements at the Hollings Marine Laboratory, and $2,000,000 is for measurements and standards related to In-vitro diagnostic medical devices. Within the funds made available for Physics, $2,500,000 is for nanotechnology research coordinated with the National Nanotechnology Initiative. Within the funds made available for Material Science, $5,000,000 is to enhance the operations of the NIST Center for Neutron Research and $835,000 is for instrumentation. Within the funds made available for Building and Fire Research, $4,000,000 is for the development of standards pertaining to the construction of high-rise buildings and for the continuation of NIST's investigation into the collapse of the World Trade Center towers on September 11, and $2,500,000 is for the continued funding of the Wind Research Program, a cooperative agreement between NIST and Texas Tech University. Within the funds made available for Computer Science and Applied Mathematics, $1,000,000 is to fund the Computer Security Expert Assist Teams, $2,100,000 is for the development of computer security checklists and guidelines for computer hardware and software systems, and $500,000 is provided to begin support of NIST's efforts related to the Help America Vote Act. Within the funds made available for Research Support Activities, $3,900,000 funds utility costs associated with the Advanced Measurement Laboratory, and not more than $12,100,000 is to be used for business systems, also known as the Commerce Administrative Management System [CAMS]. The Committee recommends that no funds be used for FAIR Act studies, in support of the A 76 contracting process.

INDUSTRIAL TECHNOLOGY SERVICES

Appropriations, 2002	$291,032,000
Budget estimate, 2003	119,607,000
Committee recommendation	291,976,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $291,976,000. The recommendation is $172,369,000 above the budget request.

Manufacturing Extension Partnership Program [MEP].—The Committee recommends an appropriation of $106,623,000 to fully fund all of the MEP centers.

Advanced Technology Program [ATP].—The Committee recommends an appropriation of $185,353,000. The recommendation is $39,198,000 above the budget request. This amount, when combined with approximately $34,000,000 in carryover, will fully fund ATP awards at current levels. Within the amounts made available, $45,000,000 shall be used for administrative costs, internal laboratory support, and for Small Business Innovation Research Program [SBIR] requirements. NIST may not apply a contracts and grants processing surcharge to the ATP program.

In fiscal year 2002, the Committees on Appropriations provided $60,700,000 for new ATP awards, yet the Department committed to issuing only $35,000,000. The Committees on Appropriations clarified Congressional intent on this matter by modifying bill language in the fiscal year 2002 Supplemental Appropriations bill. The Committee recommends similar modified bill language which obligates the Department of Commerce to spend $60,700,000 in fiscal year 2003 towards the awards.

CONSTRUCTION OF RESEARCH FACILITIES

Appropriations, 2002	$62,393,000
Budget estimate, 2003	54,212,000
Committee recommendation	65,460,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $65,460,000. The recommendation is $11,248,000 above the budget request and fully funds the highest priority safety, capacity, maintenance, and repair projects at NIST. Of the amounts provided, $15,000,000 is for equipping and relocation expenses related to NIST's Advanced Measurement Laboratory in Gaithersburg, MD.

NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

Appropriations, 2002	$3,258,848,000
Budget estimate, 2003	3,130,614,000
Committee recommendation	3,349,506,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $3,349,506,000 for National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration [NOAA]. Transfers and de-obligations total $75,200,000. The recommendation is $218,892,000 above the budget request. The Committee recommendation includes a 4.1 percent pay adjustment for Federal employees. During this time of continued budgetary constraint, the Committee recommendation continues to make funding for ocean, coastal, fisheries, and atmospheric programs a high priority.

As in past years, the Committee expects NOAA and the Department to adhere to the direction given in this section of the Committee report and to observe the reprogramming procedures detailed in section 605 in the general provisions of the accompanying bill.

OPERATIONS RESEARCH, AND FACILITIES

The Committee recommends discretionary appropriations of $2,352,301,000. The recommendation is $138,219,000 above the budget request.

Sea Grant College Program.—Through its budget request, the administration slated the National Sea Grant College Program for termination under NOAA and reconstitution under the National Science Foundation [NSF]. The Committee does not support this ill-conceived notion. Instead, the Committee recommends a total appropriation of $63,410,000 for the program. Under the NSF, the program would lose its State matching requirement and it would lack authorization to continue its successful Extension Program. The Sea Grant program has a long-standing commitment to problem-oriented scientific research and education that responds to the needs of industry, government, resource managers, university scientists, and the broader public. The outreach and technology transfer services of the Sea Grant program have improved science-based fisheries management, pollution remediation, seafood safety, marine safety, and marine engineering. The Committee is concerned that NSF, with its tradition of funding basic science, will be less responsive to the research agenda successfully developed by Sea Grant.

Ocean and Coastal Observing Systems.—The Committee reaffirms its support for the establishment of an integrated interagency ocean and coastal observing system that will provide critical information to a wide variety of users of ocean and coastal information and services. Substantially better information on the current and future state of the ocean and its role in environmental change is needed. Adequate predictive capability is a prerequisite to the development of sound policies at the national and regional level, policies ranging from maritime commerce to public health, from fisheries to safety of life and property, from climate change to national security.

Broad scale discussions have been underway for almost three decades on this topic, but coordinated attention at the Federal level has begun in earnest only in recent years. In Senate Report 107–42, the Committee directed the Office of Science and Technology Policy to develop an interagency plan for the research, technology demonstration, and ultimately, the implementation of an integrated ocean observing system. The Committee notes that efforts are underway to develop such a plan, but to date, no such interagency plan has been submitted.

The Committee directs NOAA to work with its partners on the National Ocean Research Leadership Council to submit a plan to the Committee prior to the release of the President's budget for fiscal year 2004. This plan will detail an implementation strategy for the establishment of an integrated ocean and coastal observing system. This plan shall, at a minimum: (1) include an interagency governance structure; (2) define the roles and responsibilities of each agency in implementing and operating the system; (3) provide multi-year funding estimates by agency; and (4) include a process for regional coordination and technical support to ensure development of integrated regional systems with a national observing initiative.

In addition, as development of an integrated long-term Federal plan proceeds, the Committee urges NOAA to coordinate existing or planned regional coastal observing systems, particularly those for which funding has been provided or those which use Federal platforms such as buoys. The Committee directs NOAA to utilize the data management and technical expertise of the Coastal Services Center to perform this function as well as provide education and outreach to participating Federal agencies, academic institutions, State agencies, and other interests.

Ocean Health Initiative.—One area where coastal observing systems would be useful is in exploring the relationship between the oceans and human health. In 1999, a National Research Council report, *From Monsoons to Microbes: Understanding the Ocean's Role in Human Health*, focused attention on the implications of ocean phenomena for human health. The phenomena include climate change, weather events, coastal hazards, infectious diseases, and harmful algal blooms. As the nation faces increasing coastal pressures and scientists identify alarming changes in coastal systems, including changes in sentinel species such as dolphins and fish, NOAA is uniquely positioned to play a strong role in identification, prediction, and prevention of such changes. In addition, genetic and other characteristics of marine organisms can be used for medical advances and NOAA can help build a bridge between marine scientists and human health experts.

The Committee directs the Under Secretary to establish an Ocean Health Initiative to coordinate and focus agency activities on critical areas of concern and identify critical gaps in coverage. The Committee is providing $10,000,000 that shall be used for critical research and projects aimed at closing identified gaps. The Committee directs NOAA to: (1) work with the NSF and the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences in developing a joint program that builds on and complements existing NOAA programs; (2) establish an external peer reviewed grant process; and (3) provide for the selection and funding of internationally recognized ''distinguished'' scholars to work in collaboration with NOAA researchers. NOAA will submit a spend plan for approval by the Committees on Appropriations before program funding is obligated.

Fisheries Management Reform.—The Committee continues to be gravely concerned over the need for reform of the Federal fishery management system. In June 2002, the National Academy of Public Administration [NAPA] and the National Research Council [NRC] issued the report requested by the

Committee that continues and expands the review begun in the June 2000 report prepared for NOAA, *An Independent Assessment of the Resource Requirements for the National Marine Fisheries Service*. The NAPA/NRC report confirmed that the agency is in a management crisis that will require years to resolve, and stated that the National Marine Fisheries Service [NMFS] must demonstrate leadership to ensure the necessary changes are made in the fishery management structure. The Committee supports current efforts by the Agency to strengthen accountability in both the Councils and the Agency.

However, the Committee is concerned that implementation of the changes has been extremely slow, even when the funds have been provided. More aggressive action is needed, particularly in strengthening analytical capabilities and litigation preparedness. The Committee directs NOAA, no later than June 30, 2003, to report to the Committees on Appropriations on its progress in implementing the reforms identified in the NAPA/NRC report, as well as issues identified by NMFS, including how the budget request for fiscal year 2004 helps achieve these reforms.

Pacific Salmon Funding.—The Committee notes the lack of accountability and performance standards for resources distributed to restore endangered and threatened salmon through the Pacific Coastal Salmon Recovery Fund. For fiscal year 2002, the Committees on Appropriations provided the National Marine Fisheries Service $111,700,000 to be distributed among certain States and tribes for habitat restoration and salmon recovery. The Secretary of Commerce is imposed with substantial legal obligations under the Endangered Species Act because no less than twenty six runs of Pacific salmon are listed as endangered. Failure to make progress toward recovery under the Endangered Species Act poses adverse legal consequences for the agency. The Committee has no assurances from the Administration that any of these funds have contributed to the recovery of Pacific salmon. This is particularly important at a time when the Department is struggling to respond to a huge litigation caseload, which the Committee has provided substantial funds to help reduce. Furthermore, there appears to be no way to accurately estimate total annual Federal expenditures for Pacific salmon recovery, but funds provided to the various agencies are more than $500,000,000 per year.

The Committee believes that some mechanism assuring legal and fiscal accountability is required for distribution of funds to States with listed salmon species. Section 6 of the Endangered Species Act provides for such a mechanism, linking the distribution of recovery funds to assurances that the State has an adequate and active program for endangered species conservation. The Committee directs NOAA to enter into Section 6 cooperative agreements with the States and tribes that are using funds for recovery of listed species to clarify State and tribal involvement in regional and local recovery programs. In addition, the Committee directs NOAA to provide an annual report to the Committee no later than March 30 of each year on the projects funded through the Pacific Salmon Recovery Fund and their projected and actual results, particularly focusing on progress toward recovery of endangered and threatened salmon species and projected ending date for funding needs based on recovery schedules. The Committee recommends that not less than 1 percent of the amounts made available for the Pacific Coastal Salmon Recovery Fund be made available to NOAA to accomplish this task.

Enforcement of International Dolphin Agreement.—The Committee is concerned that Mexico and other non-U.S. parties to the International Dolphin Conservation Program [IDCP], of which the United States is a member, are not fully complying with the requirements of the IDCP, particularly with respect to accurate reporting of dolphin interactions and mortality. The Committee directs the Department, in conjunction with NOAA, and in consultation with key U.S. stakeholders, to evaluate and document any lack of compliance by the non-U.S. parties to the IDCP with its provisions, including through on-site visits and discussions with government officials, observers and others with first-hand knowledge of country practices, and to submit a written report describing the findings to the Committee no later than May 1, 2003. The report should include an evaluation of compliance with the on-board observer program, with a focus on national observers; reporting of dolphin interactions and mortality; operational requirements for vessels; and actions by parties to follow-up on infractions identified by the international review panel.

NOAA Operations, Research, and Facilities Fiscal Year 2003

	Committee Recommendation
National Ocean Service	$406,243,000
National Marine Fisheries Service	603,052,000
Oceanic and Atmospheric Research	395,685,000
National Weather Service	682,610,000
National Environmental Satellite and Data Information Services	133,841,000
Program Support	202,870,000
Total Operations, Research, and Facilities	2,352,301,000

NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE

[In thousands of dollars]

	Committee recommendation
Navigation Services:	
Mapping & Charting:	
Mapping & Charting Base	36,542
Coastal Storms	1,000
Joint Hydrographic Center	4,250
Joint Hydrographic Center—Bathymetric Research	2,000
Electronic Navigation Charts	3,350
Shoreline Mapping	2,000
Address Survey Backlog/Contracts	20,450
MS/LA Digital Coast	1,000
Vessel Lease/Time Charter	9,900
Subtotal, Mapping and Charting	80,492
Geodesy:	
Geodesy Base	21,539
National Spatial Reference System	250
Height Modernization Study—NGS Implementation	250
Height Modernization Study NC	1,000
Height Modernization Study CA	1,000
Height Modernization Study MS	1,000
Geodetic Survey—LA	1,000
S. Carolina Geodetic Survey	500
Subtotal, Geodesy	26,539
Tide & Current Data	13,709
PORTS	3,000
Coastal Storms	1,000
Upper Cook Inlet Tidal Research	500
Subtotal, Tide & Current Data	18,209
Total, Navigation Services	125,240
Ocean Resources Conservation and Assessment:	
Ocean Assessment Program [OAP]:	
Ocean Assessment Program Base	15,128
Coastal Observation Technology System	1,700
Center for Integrated Marine Technologies	2,500
Alliance for Coastal Technologies	2,500
Center for Coastal Ocean Observation and Analysis	2,500
Carolina Coastal Ocean Observing and Prediction System	2,500
Wallops Ocean Observation Project	2,000
Coastal Marine Research and Monitoring Program	2,000
Submersible Microtechnology Research	1,500
Coastal Storms	750
Beaufort	3,000
Pfiesteria Research and HAB Rapid Response	3,925
Coastal Services Center	20,000
Pacific Coastal Center	2,000
Harmful Algal Blooms	5,000
Coastal Watershed Groundwater Assessment NH	500
CREST	450
Harmful Algal Bloom Task Force SC	600
Aquatic Research Consortium MS	2,500
Coop Institute for Coastal and Estuarine Enviro Tech	6,550
Hawaii Coral Reef Initiative	1,500
National Coral Reef Institute—Florida	1,000
Coral Reef Program	14,000
National Fish and Wildlife Foundation—NFWF	1,500
JASON Education and Outreach	2,000
Subtotal, Ocean Assessment Program [OAP]	97,603
Response and Restoration:	
Response and Restoration Base	4,641
Estuarine and Coastal Assessment	2,670
Estuarine Restoration Program	1,200
Damage Assessment Program	5,200
Oil Pollution Act of 1990	1,000
Coastal Protection and Restoration Project	1,000
Spill Response and Restoration Program	2,000
Marine Debris Removal SC	175
Edisto Beach Marsh Restoration	100
Water Control Impoundments SC	700
Coastal Remediation Technology	750
Subtotal, Response and Restoration	19,436
Oceanic and Coastal Research:	
Oceanic and Coastal Research Base	6,293

	Committee recommendation
Fish Forensics/Enforcement	1,300
MERHL	4,000
Murrell's Inlet Special Area	200
Gulf of Alaska Ecosystem Monitoring	750
Nowcast/Forecast Operational System	500
Pfiesteria/Toxins Research	1,000
Aquidneck Island	600
Subtotal, Ocean and Coastal Research	14,643
Coastal Ocean Science:	
Coastal Ocean Program Base	12,890
ECOHAB	4,200
Long-Term Estuary Assessment Consortium	1,200
Hypoxia	1,085
South Florida Ecosystem	1,200
Joint Hydrographic Center—Bathymetric Research	1,200
Subtotal, Coastal Ocean Science	21,775
Total, Ocean Resources Conservation & Assessment	153,457
Ocean and Coastal Management:	
Coastal Management:	
CZMA Grants	68,963
CZMA Program Administration	3,483
National Estuarine Research Reserve System	16,400
Nonpoint Pollution Implementation Grants	1,000
Marine Protected Areas	3,000
Subtotal, Coastal Management	92,846
Ocean Management:	
Marine Sanctuary Program:	
Marine Sanctuary Program Base	33,500
Northwest Straits Citizens Advisory Commission	1,200
Subtotal, Ocean Management	34,700
Total, Ocean and Coastal Management	127,546
TOTAL, NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE—ORF	406,243

Some of the Committee recommendations displayed in the table above are described in more detail in the following paragraphs.

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $406,243,000 for the National Ocean Service [NOS].

Navigation.—The Committee recommends $4,250,000 for the Joint Hydrographic Center. In addition, the Committee recommends $3,200,000 for bathymetric surveys off the Northeast Coast of the United States and around the Aleutian Chain in accordance with the data needs identified by a Joint Hydrographic Center on the potential expansion of United States lands beyond the Exclusive Economic Zone. Within the funding recommendation for Shoreline Mapping, the Committee recommends that NOS focus on mapping the shoreline of the North Slope of Alaska.

Ocean Resources Conservation and Management.—The Committee recommends continued funding for the Coastal Observation Technology System within the NOS to provide a national framework, technical assistance, and support for sustained coastal observation systems, with particular emphasis on coordinating regional systems. The Committee recommendation includes $15,700,000 for this program.

The Committee recommends $500,000 for Nowcast/Forecast Operational Systems to coordinate research on waves, temperature, and current dynamics to forecast weather and ocean conditions affecting both wildlife and human safety.

The Committee recommendation includes $14,000,000 for the Coral Reef Program, subject to approval of a spend plan by the Committees on Appropriations. The Committee recommends $3,000,000 for the Beaufort Laboratory and encourages the lab to pursue opportunities for collaborative research with area universities. Under Response and Restoration, $750,000 is provided for Coastal Remediation Technology to develop a cooperative program with the Cooperative Institute for Coastal and Estuarine Environmental Technology to evaluate innovative environmental technologies for estuary remediation. Under funding for the Coastal Ocean Program, the Committee directs the program to work with and continue its current levels of support for the Baruch Institute's research and monitoring of small, high-salinity estuaries and to continue its current levels of support for the LUCES program. Within the funds provided for the MERHL, the Committee directs NOAA to create a scientific and professional [ST] position to act as Chief Scientist for NCCOS.

Ocean and Coastal Management.—The Committee recommendation includes full funding for Coastal Zone Management Act Administration. The Committee recommends $3,483,000 under the Administration account. The Committee recommends $33,500,000 for the National Marine Sanctuary Program [NMSP]. The Committee supports elevation of the NMSP to that of Office of National Marine Sanctuaries. Further, the Committee recommends that this Office have authority to create Regional Offices and recommends an additional five full-time equivalents to implement this regional approach.

The Committee encourages NOAA to continue its work with the Mariner's Museum and the Navy on efforts to recover and preserve the Monitor.

NATIONAL MARINE FISHERIES SERVICE

[In thousands of dollars]

	Committee recommendation
Base:	
Direct labor	35,919
Personnel benefits	8,980
Former personnel	1,122
Travel of persons	2,245
Rent, Communications, Utilities, Miscellaneous Charges	6,735
Contractual services	22,449
Supplies and materials	4,490
Equipment	3,367
Grants, fixed charges	25,817
All other	1,122
Total, Base	112,246
Fisheries Research and Management Services:	
Science and Technology:	
AKFIN	3,200
Alaska Fisheries Development Foundation	1,000
Alaska Groundfish Monitoring	2,087
Alaska Groundfish Monitoring—Bering Sea Fishermen's Association CDQ	175
Alaska Groundfish Monitoring—Crab Research NMFS	473
Alaska Groundfish Monitoring—Gulf of Alaska Coastal Communities	250
Alaska Groundfish Monitoring—NMFS Field Fishery Monitor- ing	300
Alaska Groundfish Monitoring—NMFS Rockfish Research	350
Alaska Groundfish Monitoring—Winter Pollock Survey	1,000
Alaskan Groundfish Surveys	661
Alaskan Groundfish Surveys—Calibration Studies	240
American Fisheries Act Implementation	3,525
Atlantic Herring and Mackerel	200
Bering Sea Pollock Research	945
Bluefin Tuna Tagging [UNH]	850
Bluefish/Striped Bass	700
Charleston Bump Billfish Tagging	150
Chinook Salmon Research at Auke Bay	300
Computer Hardware and Software	3,492
Cooperative Research—National Cooperative Research	2,750
Cooperative Research—NE Cooperative Research	3,250
Cooperative Research—SE Cooperative Research	3,000
Cooperative Research Northeast Consortium	5,000
Driftnet Act Implementation	1,800
Driftnet Act Implementation/Pacific Rim Fisheries	150
Driftnet Act Implementation/Science Observer Russian EEZ	250
Expand Stock Assessments—Improve Data Collection	12,000
Fish Statistics—Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Commission	2,000
Fish Statistics—Economics & Social Sciences Research	4,000
Fish Statistics—National Fisheries Information System	2,575
Fish Statistics—National Standard 8	1,000
Fish Statistics	13,900
Fisheries Development Program—Hawaiian Fisheries Development	1,000
Fisheries Development Program—Product Quality and Safety/Seafood Inspection	8,685
Fisheries Oceanography	1,000
FMP Extended Jurisdiction, State of Alaska	1,500
GULFFIN Data Collection Effort	3,500
Gulf of Maine Groundfish Survey	567
Gulf of Mexico Consortium	3,000
Halibut Data Collection	450
Hawaii Seafood Safety and Inspections	800
Hawaii Stock Management Plan	750
Highly Migratory Shark Fishery Research Program	1,500
Horseshoe Crab Research	850
Information Analysis and Dissemination	21,890
JIMAR	2,500
Lobster Sampling	150
Magnuson Stevens Implementation off Alaska	4,350
MARFIN	2,500
MARFIN—NE Activities	250
MARFIN Red Snapper	750
MARMAP	850
Massachusetts Fisheries Institute	500

	Committee recommendation
NAPA/NAS Management Review	1,050
Steller Sea Lion/Pollock Research North Pacific Council and Management	2,000
New England Stock Depletion	1,000
NMFS Facililties Maintenance	4,000
Observers—Fishery Observers	2,000
Observers/Training—Atlantic Coast Observers	3,350
Observers/Training—East Coast Observers	350
Observers/Training—Hawaii Longline Observer Program	4,000
Observers/Training—N. Pacific Marine Resources Observers	1,875
Observers/Training—N. Pacific Observer Program	800
Observers/Training—West Coast Observers	3,730
PACFIN Catch Effort Data	3,000
Pacific Highly Migratory Species Research	750
Recreational Fishery Harvest Monitoring RECFIN	3,450
Recreational Fishery Harvest Monitoring RECFIN—SC	500
Red Snapper Monitoring and Research	7,500
Reduce Fishing Impacts on EFH	500
SEAMAP	1,400
Shrimp Pathogens South Carolina	450
South Carolina Taxonomic Center	500
West Coast Groundfish	5,220
Subtotal, Science and Technology	176,340
Conservation and Management:	
Alaska Near Shore Fisheries State of Alaska	1,000
American Fisheries Act	2,174
American Fisheries Act—N. Pacific Council	499
American Fisheries Act—National Standards 4 and 8 State of Alaska	499
Anadromous Fish Commission—North Pacific	750
Anadromous Grants	2,100
Bering Sea Crab State of Alaska	1,000
Gulf of Alaska Coastal Communities Coalition	375
Columbia River Facilities	3,365
Columbia River Hatcheries—Monitor, Evaluation and Reform	1,700
Columbia River Hatcheries and Facilities	11,457
Cooper River Corridor Management	125
Driftnet Act Implementation/State Participation—AK/WA	200
Fisheries Management Programs	27,182
Halibut/Sablefish	1,200
Hawaiian Community Development	500
Interjurisdictional Fisheries Grants	2,590
International Fisheries Commission State of Alaska	400
Interstate Fish Commissions—3 Commissions	750
Interstate Fish Commissions—Atlantic Cooperative Management	7,500
Magnuson Stevens Implementation off Alaska	2,050
Management of George's Bank	478
National Environmental Policy Act	5,000
Pacific Salmon Treaty	5,612
Pacific Salmon Treaty—Chinook Salmon Agreement	1,844
Refine EFH Designations	1,000
Regional Councils	15,000
SCORE	3,000
South Carolina Seafood Marketing	500
South Carolina Shrimper Assistance	1,500
Yukon River Chinook Salmon State of Alaska	1,000
Yukon River Chinook Salmon—Yukon River Drainage Fisheries Association	499
Subtotal, Conservation and Management	102,849
Total, Fisheries Research and Management Services	279,189
Protected Resources Research and Management Services:	
Science and Technology:	
Antarctic Research	1,650
Atlantic Salmon Research	710
Bottlenose Dolphin Research	1,000
Columbia River Endangered Species Studies	299
Dolphin Encirclement	3,300
Dolphin/Yellowfin Tuna Research	250
Endangered Species Act—Atlantic Salmon	1,717
Endangered Species Act—Marine Mammals, Sea Turtles & Other Species	3,500
Endangered Species Act—Other Species	2,700
Endangered Species Act—Pacific Salmon Recovery	17,450
Endangered Species Act—Right Whale Activities	3,500
Endangered Species Act—Sea Turtles	5,250
Hawaiian Monk Seals	825
Hawaiian Sea Turtles	6,300
Marine Mammal Protection	7,120
Marine Mammal Protection—Ice Seals	250
Marine Mammal Protection—State of Alaska Harbor Seal Research	900
Marine Mammal Strandings	4,000
Rancho Nuevo Sea Turtles	350
Recovery of Endangered Large Whales	1,000
Steller Sea Lion Recovery Plan—Alaska Fisheries Foundation	1,000
Steller Sea Lion Recovery Plan—Alaska Sea Life Center	5,000
Steller Sea Lion Recovery Plan	5,000
Steller Sea Lion Recovery Plan—N. Pacific Universities MM Consortium	2,500
Steller Sea Lion Recovery Plan—Univ of AK Gulf Apex Predator	1,000
Steller Sea Lions—Endangered Species Act	850
Subtotal, Science and Technology	77,421
Conservation and Management Services:	
Atlantic Salmon Recovery Plan	450
Chinook Salmon Management	150
Cook Inlet Beluga	200
Endangered Species Act—Atlantic Salmon	500
Endangered Species Act—Pacific Salmon Recovery	20,500
Endangered Species Act—Right Whale Activities	3,500
Marine Mammal Strandings—Alaska SeaLife Center	1,000
Marine Mammal Strandings—Charleston Health and Risk Assessment	800
Native Marine Mammals—Alaska Eskimo Whaling Commis- sion	500
Native Marine Mammals—Alaska Harbour Seals	150
Native Marine Mammals—Aleut Pacific Marine Resources Observers	125
Native Marine Mammals—Beluga Whale Committee	225
Native Marine Mammals—Bristol Bay Native Association	50
Protected Species Management—California Sea Lions	750
Protected Species Management—NFWF Species Management	1,000
Protected Species Management—State of Maine Salmon Recovery	1,500
Southeastern Sea Turtles	300
State of Maine Recovery Plan	150
Steller Sea Lion Recovery Plan—State of Alaska	2,000
Subtotal, Conservation and Management Services	33,850
Total, Protected Resources Research and Management Services	111,271
Habitat Conservation Research and Management Services:	
Bay Watersheds Education and Training Program	3,500
Oxford	2,900
Blue Crab Advanced Research Consortium	2,500
Charleston Bump	450
Chesapeake Bay Multi-Species Management	500
Chesapeake Bay Oyster Restoration	2,000
Chesapeake Bay Studies	3,500
Center for Marine Education and Research MS	2,500
Community-based Restoration Grants	13,050
Connecticut River Partnership	300
Coral Reef	11,000
Habitat Conservation	5,151
Kenai Peninsula Fish Habitat Restoration	1,000
Magnuson Stevens Implementation off Alaska	850
Marsh Restoration—NH	1,000
Mobile Bay Oyster Recovery	1,000
South Carolina Oyster Recovery	1,000
Oyster Chesapeake Bay Project—VA	1,000
Total, Habitat Conservation Research and Management Services	53,201
Enforcement and Surveillance Services:	
Driftnet Act Implementation	1,375
Enforcement and Surveillance	20,420

	Committee recommendation
Enforcement and Surveillance—Cooperative Agreements w/States	5,500
Enforcement and Surveillance—Vessel Monitoring System	4,500
Subtotal, Enforcement	31,795
Partnerships in Enforcement:	
Enforcement and Surveillance—Cooperative Agreements w/States	15,000
SC DNR Research Vessel	350
Subtotal, Partnerships in Enforcement	15,350
Total, Enforcement and Surveillance Services	47,145
TOTAL, NATIONAL MARINE FISHERERIES SERVICE—ORF	603,052

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $603,052,000 for the National Marine Fisheries Service [NMFS]. Some of the Committee recommendations displayed in the table above are described in more detail in the following paragraphs.

White paper.—Late this summer, NMFS released a white paper entitled, ''Fiscal Year 2003 Senate Appropriations Committee Mark Impacts—NOAA Fisheries''. Suspiciously, the paper alleged that a host of Congressional priorities might be eliminated were Senate levels enacted into law, even though NMFS was receiving hundreds of millions of dollars in funding. Efforts by the Committee to clarify just what NMFS would do with the money allotted to it by the Senate proved unsuccessful. Therefore, NMFS is directed to fully fund and execute every initiative cited in the aforementioned white paper as well as every initiative listed in the table above and described in the narrative below. No other activities shall be undertaken or continued. NMFS is directed to submit a spending plan to the Committees on Appropriations accounting for every dollar to be spent. The spending plan shall be delivered not later than April 15, 2003, and the Committee cautions NMFS and NOAA not to be late as is often the case.

Base funding.—The Committee has worked closely with NMFS to differentiate between fixed and variable costs, leading to the first accurate accounting of so-called base funding. The Committee commends those who participated in this endeavor. Transfers of funds between subaccounts within the base account, or into or out of the base account, shall be subject to reprogramming requirements regardless of dollar amount.

Fisheries Litigation Issues.—The Committee recommendation includes $5,000,000 for the NMFS to address National Environmental Policy Act [NEPA] issues. To date, $42,000,000 has been appropriated to NOAA to maintain an up-to-date litigation docket and conduct periodic analyses of its litigation record and pending caseload. In the past, the Committee has also directed NMFS to improve its administrative record keeping by employing standardized methods uniformly throughout the regional fisheries management councils, fisheries management regions, and fisheries science centers. The Committee directed that such an administrative record should contain all required analyses, so that officials involved in the process could assure themselves by inspection that the record supported their proposed actions prior to their approval.

To date, NMFS has ignored this direction. Furthermore, NMFS has provided no justification of how it has spent the funds that have been appropriated for these purposes. The Committee recommends $5,000,000 to establish an Office of National Environmental Policy Act Compliance. This Office will be coordinated by a Senior Executive Service level employee who will report directly to the Undersecretary of Commerce for Oceans and Atmosphere. Under the direction of this National Coordinator, each fisheries management regional office or fisheries management council will house a regional NEPA Coordinator. At a minimum, NOAA will employ 50 individuals by September 30, 2003 to work on its NEPA issues. None of the funds recommended for this effort will be made available for regional council support without prior Committee approval. NMFS shall submit for approval to the Committees on Appropriations a spend plan on this action before April 20, 2003.

The Committee is pleased with the work conducted by National Academy of Public Administration [NAPA] and the National Research Council [NRC] on its report, *An Independent Assessment of the Resource Requirements for the National Marine Fisheries Service*. The Committee recommends that NAPA continue to review NMFS management systems and recommends $750,000 for it to do so. The Committee also recommends $300,000 for the NRC Ocean Studies Board to focus on issues at the interface between research and management such as adequacy of equipment, and staff training. The Committee looks forward to hearing from the NAPA and the NRC on their progress.

The Committee recommendation includes $7,000,000 for North Atlantic right whale research, management activities, and Atlantic coastal States' implemention of cooperative Federal-State right whale recovery plans, such as those concluded under section 6 of the Endangered Species Act [ESA], to be distributed in the manner described in the following table:

NORTHERN RIGHT WHALE PRESERVATION

Reduce ship strikes	$1,430,000
Whale detection technologies	[400,000]
Passive acoustic	[160,000]
Active acoustic	[95,000]
Measuring whale response to approaching vessels	[145,000]
Reduce entanglement	1,105,000
Gear modification	[355,000]
Center for Coastal Studies	[300,000]
New England Aquarium	[300,000]
Southeast disentanglement teams	[100,000]
Biology	1,205,000
Recovery coordination	110,000
Other	400,000
State programs	1,750,000
Northeast Consortium	1,000,000

Within the amounts provided, the Committee expects NMFS to expedite right whale recovery in consultation with the Implementation Team and the Take Reduction Team. The NMFS is expected to support priority management, enforcement, and ship strike prevention activities, including expedited development and deployment of innovative fishing gear and whale tracking technologies, improved stranding response and procedures, a whale-sighting advisory system, and a mandatory ship-reporting system. No more than 20 percent of funds provided to NMFS may be used for salaries of existing personnel.

Fisheries Research and Management.—The Committee recommends $3,450,000 for the recreational fishing information network [RECFIN] program, and expects that the Pacific, Atlantic, and Gulf States shall each receive one-third of these funds with funding for inshore recreational species assessment and tagging efforts in South Carolina. In addition,the Committee expects that $500,000 will be used to continue the effort to enhance the annual collection and analysis of economic data on marine recreational fishing. The Committee recommends that the $750,000 for the Interstate Fish Commissions be equally divided among the three commissions. As in prior fiscal years, funds appropriated for the Hawaii Fisheries Development and Hawaii Stock Management Plan programs shall be administered by the Oceanic Institute. The Committee recommends that NMFS double its effort with regard to California Cooperative Fisheries Investigation cruises. Of the amounts recommended for the Stellar Sea Lion Recovery Plan, $1,000,000 is for Alaska Fisheries Foundation to study innovative methods to deter whale predation of sea lions. In addition, the Committee expects NOAA to continue its research initiative on Pacific decadal oscillation, predator-prey relationships with particular emphasis on killer whale predation on sea lion pups, and to explore other factors in the marine environment that may be contributing to the decline of Stellar sea lions and other marine mammal populations.

Of the amounts recommended for SCORE, $1,000,000 is provided for New Hampshire, $1,000,000 is provided for South Carolina, and $1,000,000 is provided for the Mote Marine Laboratory.

Protected Resources Research and Management.—Of the amounts provided for Native Marine Mammals, $100,000 is to enable the Alaska Eskimo Whaling Commission to participate in International Whaling Commission meetings.

Habitat Conservation.—The Committee recommendation includes $3,500,000 for Chesapeake Bay Studies, of which $500,000 is for sea grass restoration. In addition, the Committee recommends that NOAA continue a micro-grant program allowing local governments and non-profit organizations to perform fisheries and shellfish restoration on the Chesapeake Bay. The Committee recommendation includes $1,500,000 for seven full-time equivalents for the Oxford Laboratory to support the NOAA Chesapeake Bay Office's fisheries, habitat restoration, and ecosystem research needs. The Committee provides a total of $3,500,000 for the Bay Watersheds Education and Training Program to be administered by the NOAA Chesapeake Bay Office. Of this amount, $2,000,000 is to continue the program in the Chesapeake Bay Watershed and $1,500,000 is for pilots in three locations.

Enforcement and Surveillance.—The Committee recommendation provides $350,000 for a fisheries research vessel for the South Carolina Department of Natural Resources. The Committee recommends continued support at last year's level for marine forensics and southeast fisheries' law enforcement, and the Committee expects continued cooperative laboratory activities between NMFS and State and local governments and the academic community. The Committee recommends that the three interstate marine fisheries commissions may be eligible to receive a portion of the Cooperative Enforcement Program funds for use in providing law enforcement coordination among the States and NMFS. Of the amounts provided for Enforcement and Surveillance-Cooperative Agreements with States, the Committee recommends $3,500,000 for the South Carolina Department of Natural Resources.

OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC RESEARCH

[In thousands of dollars]

	Committee recommendation
Climate Research:	
Laboratories & Joint Institutes:	
Aeronomy Laboratory (Colorado)	8,111
Atlantic Oceanographic and Meterological Laboratory (Florida)	5,691
Air Resources Laboratory (CO,ID,NC,NV,TN)	3,447
Climate Diagnostic Center (Colorado)	2,555
Climate Monitoring and Diagnostic Laboratory (Colorado)	5,952
Environmental Technology Laboratory (Colorado)	243
Forecast Systems Laboratory (Colorado)	156
Geophysical Fluid Dynamics Laboratory (New Jersey)	14,229
Pacific Marine Environmental Laboratory (Washington)	8,523
Space Environmental Center (Colorado)	236
Subtotal, Laboratories & Joint Institutions	49,143
Climate & Global Change Program:	
Base	68,608
Aerosols-Climate Interaction	2,000
Variability Beyond ENSO	1,000
Climate Forcing Agents	1,000
Accelerating Climate Models—IRI	2,100
Subtotal, Climate & Global Change Program	74,708
Climate Observations & Services:	
Climate Reference Network	3,000
Climate Data & Info and CLASS in PAC	1,000
Baseline Operations	2,500
Regional Assessments, Education and Outreach	1,750
Climate Change Assessments	650
Weather-Climate Connection	900
Carbon Cycle	2,300
Ocean Observations/Ocean Systems	3,500
ARGO-Related Costs	7,950
Climate Modeling Center [GFDL]	4,000
Global Climate Atmospheric Observing System	3,000
Subtotal, Climate Observations & Services	30,550
Climate Partnership Programs:	
Central CA Ozone Study	500
East Tennessee Ozone Study	300
International Pacific Research Center (U of HI)	2,000
Arctic Research Initiative [SEARCH]	2,000
Subtotal, Climate Partnership Programs	4,800
Total, Climate Research	159,201
Weather & Air Quality Research:	
Laboratories & Joint Institutes:	
Aeronomy Laboratory (Colorado)	2,054
Atlantic Oceanographic and Meterological Laboratory (Florida)	3,921
Air Resources Laboratory (CO,ID,NC,NV,TN)	2,077
Climate Monitoring and Diagnostic Laboratory (Colorado)	166
Environmental Technology Laboratory (Colorado)	6,864
Forecast Systems Laboratory (Colorado)	10,646
Geophysical Fluid Dynamics Laboratory (New Jersey)	3,077
National Severe Storms Labroratory (Oklahoma)	7,552
Pacific Marine Environmental Laboratory (Washington)	264
Space Environmental Center (Colorado)	7,242
Subtotal, Laboratories & Joint Institutes	43,863
U.S. Weather Research Program:	
Base	2,750
Targeted Wind Sensing	2,000
Subtotal, U.S. Weather Research Program	4,750
Weather & Air Partnership Programs:	
Tornado Severe Storm Research	1,000
New England Air Quality Study	1,750
AIRMAP	5,000
STORM	1,000
Subtotal, Weather & Air Partnership Programs	8,750
Total, Weather & Air Quality Research	57,363
Ocean, Coastal, and Great Lakes Research:	
Laboratories & Joint Institutes:	
Atlantic Oceanographic and Meterological Laboratory (Florida)	3,219
Environmental Technology Laboratory (Colorado)	445
Great Lakes Environmental Research Laboratory (Michigan)	8,232
Pacific Marine Environmental Laboratory (Washington)	7,389
Subtotal, Laboratories & Joint Institutes	19,285
National Sea Grant College Program:	
Base	57,410
Aquatic Nuisance Species/Zebra Mussel Research	3,000
Gulf of Mexico Oyster Initiative	1,000
Oyster Disease Research	2,000
Subtotal, National Sea Grant College Program	63,410
National Undersea Research Program [NURP]:	
Base	13,770
National Institute for Undersea Science and Technology	5,000
Aquarius II	12,000
Subtotal, National Undersea Research Program [NURP]	30,770
Ocean Exploration	20,000
Ocean & Coastal Partnership Programs:	
Arctic Research	2,000
Cooperative Institute for Arctic Research	350
Institute for Science Technology and Public Policy	1,000
Gulf of Maine Council	250
Lake Champlain Research Consortium	300
NISA/Ballast Water Demonstrations	2,250
NISA/Prevent & Control Invasive Species	800
NISA Alaska	1,500
NOAA Marine Aquaculture Program	2,606
Ocean Health Initiative	10,000
Cooperative Institute for New England Mariculture and Fisheries	3,000
Aquaculture Education Program—Cedar Point MS	2,000
Pacific Tropical Ornamental Fish	500
Tsunami Hazard Mitigation	6,300
Subtotal, Ocean & Coastal Partnership Programs	32,856
Total, Ocean, Coastal, and Great Lakes Research	166,321
High Performance Information Technology	12,800
TOTAL NOAA RESEARCH—ORF	395,685

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $395,685,000 for Oceanic and Atmospheric Research [OAR]. Some of the Committee recommendations displayed in the table above are described in more detail in the following paragraphs.

Base funding.—The Committee has worked closely with OAR to differentiate between fixed and variable costs, leading to the first accurate accounting of so-called base funding. The Committee commends those who participated in this endeavor. The amounts recommended under OAR ''Laboratories and Joint Institutes'', ''Climate and Global Change-Base Program'', and ''U.S. Weather Research Program-Base'', are subject to the following funding guidelines: 32 percent is for direct labor; 8 percent is for personnel benefits; 1 percent is for former personnel; 2 percent is for travel of persons; 6 percent is for rent and utilities; 20 percent is for contractual services; 4 percent is for supplies and materials; 3 percent is for equipment; 23 percent is for grants and fixed charges; and 1 percent is for miscellaneous expenses. Transfers of funds between these guidelines, or into or out of the base accounts, shall be subject to reprogramming requirements regardless of dollar amount.

Climate Change Research Initiative.—The Committee does not recommend $18,000,000 as requested, for the Climate Change Research Initiative. The Committee has, for many years, supported robust funding for the Climate and Global Change Program and activities under Climate Observations and Services. The Committee is concerned that the administration's proposed increases for Climate Change Research are not provided under the Global Change Research Program,

but under a separate Climate Change Research Initiative not related to the research program being conducted pursuant to the coordinated Federal process established in the Global Change Research Act of 1990. The Committee supports increased funding for global climate change but the funding should be provided to NOAA for research priorities established under the U.S. Global Climate Research Program decision making structure. The Committee has provided $159,201,000 for climate research. This funding level does not include funds appropriated for climate research elsewhere within NOAA's budget.

Of the amounts provided for Tsunami Hazard Mitigation, $1,000,000 is for the Tsunami Warning and Environmental Observing in Alaska.

Ocean Exploration.—The Committee recommendation includes $20,000,000 for Ocean Exploration, an increase of $6,000,000 over the fiscal year 2002 level. Of this amount, the Committee recommends $1,000,000 for the Center for Marine Cultural Resources. These amounts will be administered by NOAA to establish a Cooperative Institute of Marine Cultural Resources, in collaboration with the University of Rhode Island and NOAA's Ocean Exploration program.

NISA.—The Committee recommends $2,250,000 for National Invasive Species Act/Ballast Water Demonstrations. The amount recommended is for the Chesapeake Bay and Great Lakes ballast water demonstrations to be allocated according to the fiscal year 2002 level. Of the amounts provided, $250,000 is for the Center for Innovative Technologies to continue activities begun in fiscal year 2002.

NISA Alaska.—The Committee recommends $1,750,000 to address the proliferation of exotic species such as Atlantic salmon in the marine environment in the North Pacific. Of this amount, $750,000 is for the Pacific States Marine Fisheries Commission to prevent the escapement of Atlantic salmon from Alaska streams and to address other invasive species issues including mitten crab, and green crab.

Ocean, Coastal, and Great Lakes Research.—Within the amount provided for the Great Lakes Environmental Research Lab, the Committee recommends that NOAA support research programs on aquatic invasive species mitigation and reduction in the Lake Champlain Basin. Of the amounts recommended for the National Sea Grant College Program, no less than $3,000,000 shall be for hiring of additional personnel, at the State program level, to act as liaisons between NOAA, Sea Grant Institutions, and the commercial and recreational fishing industries. The Committee recommends $13,770,000 for the National Undersea Research Program [NURP]. Of the amount provided, $6,885,000 is for research conducted through the east coast NURP centers and $6,885,000 is for the west coast NURP centers, including the Hawaiian and Pacific Center and the West Coast and Polar Regions Center. The Committee expects level funding will be available for Aquarius, ALVIN, and program administration.

The Committee recommends $12,000,000 for the next generation undersea laboratory/habitat. The Committee directs the Administrator of NOAA, working with NURP, the Office of Ocean Exploration, the Director of the National Marine Sanctuaries in Key Largo, Florida as well as the University of North Carolina Wilmington to design and build a new relocatable undersea laboratory/habitat. This new, modern laboratory/habitat supported by the Committee's recommendation will significantly improve the Nation's ability to conduct valuable research and promote understanding and education of our oceans and its resources. Before deployment, an operational plan shall be put in place to identify locations only within the waters of the United States where this laboratory will be used to address our most important marine challenges in priority order. This plan shall be submitted to the Committees on Appropriations for approval. This new platform shall be deployed first in the Florida Keys National Marine Sanctuary, in an area such as the Tortugas reserve.

The Committee recommendation includes $2,000,000 for Arctic Research. Of this amount, $350,000 is for the Cooperative Institute for Arctic Research.

NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE

[In thousands of dollars]

	Committee recommendation
Operations and Research:	
Local Warnings and Forecasts:	
Base	483,178
Air Quality Forecasting Pilot Program	3,000
Alaska Data Buoys	1,700
Southern California Data Buoys	600
Aviation Forecast	35,596
Edmunds County Warning System	215
High Resolution Temperature Forecasting	3,000
Mt. Washington Observatory	500
New England Weather Technology Initiative	500
NC Flood Plain Mapping Pilot	2,000
Sustain Cooperative Observer Network	1,890
Subtotal, Local Warnings and Forecasts	532,179
Advanced Hydrological Prediction Services	4,500
WFO Maintenance	5,000
Weather Radio Transmitters:	
Weather Radio Transmitters Base	2,320
NOAA Weather Radio Transmitters—WY	400
North Dakota Ag Weather Network	340
Subtotal, Weather Radio Transmitters	3,060
Central Forecast Guidance	43,525
Total, Operations and Research	588,264
Systems Operation & Maintenance:	
NEXRAD	39,996
ASOS	7,650
AWIPS	36,500
Weather & Climate Supercomputing Backup	7,200
NWSTG Backup	3,000
Total, Systems Operation & Maintenance	94,346
TOTAL NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE—ORF	682,610

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $682,610,000 for the National Weather Service [NWS] for operations, acquisitions, and research. Various Committee recommendations displayed in the table above are described in more detail in the following paragraphs.

Local Warnings and Forecasts.—The ''1995 Secretary's Report to Congress on Adequacy of NEXRAD Coverage and Degradation of Weather Services'' requested further studies of several sites, including Williston, ND and Erie, PA. The Committee provided funds to begin mitigation in fiscal year 1999 at these sites. The Committee has provided $4,790,000 to continue current operations at these sites. In addition, the Committee directs the NWS to make appropriate arrangements to maintain a local presence for the maintenance of the NOAA weather radio antenna in Erie, PA and develop a strategy to adequately address the prediction of lake-effect snow in the area.

The Committee recommendation includes $3,000,000 to complete analysis of the air quality pilot program, finalize a concept of operations, and begin procurement of the information technology infrastructure necessary to support operational air quality forecasts by the end of fiscal year 2004. In addition, $3,000,000 is provided to complete the operational implementation of the temperature forecasting pilot in New England. The Committee recommendation provides for the modernization of a total of 200 meteorological observing stations and for the operational use of high resolution forecasts models at 8 sites in fiscal year 2003.

Flash floods.—The Committee directs NOAA to commission the National Academy of Sciences to conduct a study to assess the availability, performance, and capability of the NWS NEXRAD located on Sulphur Mountain in Ventura County, California to detect heavy precipitation and aid forecasters at the Los Angeles Weather Forecast Office in providing flash flood warnings and forecasts, and on the basis of that study, to provide the Under Secretary of Commerce for Oceans and Atmosphere with a report on the performance of that mission by the NWS. The report also should include any recommendations for improving the accuracy and timeliness of flash flood warnings in and around western Los Angeles and Ventura Counties, California.

NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL SATELLITE, DATA, AND INFORMATION SERVICE

[In thousands of dollars]

	Committee recommendation
Environmental Satellite Observing Systems:	
Satellite Command and Control	32,461
Satellite Facilities Security	300
Product Processing and Distribution	18,150
Subtotal, Environmental Satellite Observing Systems	50,911
Product Development, Readiness & Application:	
Base	18,768
Coral Reef Monitoring	750
Joint Center/Accelerate Use of Satellites	750
Global Wind Demonstration	4,000
Subtotal, Product Development, Readiness & Application	24,268
Total, Environmental Satellite Observing Systems	75,179
NOAA's Data Centers & Information Services:	
Archive, Access & Assessment:	
Base	32,000
Archive, Access & Assessment/Climate Database Moderniza- tion	6,214
Subtotal, Archive, Access & Assessment	38,214
Coastal Data Development	4,513
Regional Climate Centers	3,600

	Committee recommendation
Environmental Data Systems Modernization	12,335
Total, NOAA's Data Centers & Information Services	58,662
TOTAL NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL SATELLITE, DATA AND INFORMATION SERVICE—ORF	133,841

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $133,841,000 for the National Environmental Satellite, Data, and Information Service [NESDIS].

The Committee directs NESDIS to maintain current staffing levels at the Gilmore Creek Tracking Station in fiscal year 2003. NESDIS will provide a report to the Committees on Appropriations by March 1, 2003 on how it plans to implement the new National Polar Orbiting Environmental Satellite System and its plans for the Gilmore Creek Tracking Station including staffing projections.

PROGRAM SUPPORT

[In thousands of dollars]

	Committee recommendation
Corporate Services:	
Under Secretary and Associate Offices Base	27,000
Policy Formulation and Direction Base	35,000
Federal Employee Pay Adjustment	12,507
Educational Partnership Program/Minority Serving Institutions	14,000
National Ocean Science Education Program	1,000
Total, Corporate Services	89,507
Facilities:	
Maintenance, Repairs and Safety	4,000
Boulder Facilities Operations	4,500
National Aquarium Infrastructure Repairs	1,000
Environmental Compliance	2,000
Pribilof Islands Cleanup	6,000
Total, Facilities	17,500
Marine Operations & Maintenance:	
Marine Services:	
Marine Services Base (Data Acquisition)	64,000
AGATE PASS (Coastal YTT) Operations	350
FAIRWEATHER Operations	4,100
Subtotal, Marine Services (including base)	68,450
Fleet Planning and Maintenance:	
Fleet Planning and Maintenance	11,213
AGATE PASS (Coastal YTT) Maintenance	250
FAIRWEATHER Maintenance	450
Subtotal, Fleet Planning and Maintenance	11,913
Total, Marine Operations and Maintenance	80,363
Aviation Operations: Aircraft Services	15,500
Total, Aircraft Services	15,500
Total, Marine and Aviation Operations	95,863
GRAND TOTAL PROGRAM SUPPORT—ORF	202,870

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $202,870,000 for the NOAA program support functions.

Corporate Services.—The Committee recommends $14,000,000 to provide funding to historically black colleges and universities to train scientists. The Committee recommends that this program be extended to Native Hawaiian Serving Institutions and Alaskan Native Serving Institutions as defined in the Higher Education Act.

Facilities.—The Committee supports improvements to the infrastructure of the National Aquarium and recommends $1,000,000 for needed repairs. The Committee expects the Department of Commerce to draft a 20-year working plan for the National Aquarium to be provided to the Committee on Appropriations no later than July 1, 2003.

PROCUREMENT, ACQUISITION, AND CONSTRUCTION

[In thousands of dollars]

	Committee recommendation
NOS:	
Coastal and Estuarine Land Conservation Program [CELP]:	
Base	12,900
Seacoast, NH	2,000
Los Cerritos Wetlands, CA	2,000
Laughlin Cove, WA	300
Maury Island, WA	1,800
Rocky Point, RI	1,900
Satilla River, GA	2,000
Harbor Herons, NY	2,000
Deer Island, MS	2,200
North Bass Island, OH	2,000
East Sandusky Bay, OH	2,000
Mill River, CT	2,000
Farm River, CT	300
Morro Bay Dunes, CA	2,000
Wetlands Harbor, LA	1,600
Hawaii Coastal Lands	3,000
Coastal Bays, MD	2,000
Chesapeake, Eastern Shore, MD	2,000
Nanjemoy, MD	2,000
Deer Lagoon, WA	600
City of Two Harbors, MN	400
Long Island, NY	1,000
Bonneau Ferry, SC	10,000
Cooper River, West Branch, SC	2,000
Subtotal, Coastal and Estuarine Land Conservation Program	60,000
Estuarine Land Acquistion & Construction:	
NERRS Base	10,012
ACE Basin	4,500
Great Bay Partnership	6,000
Grand Bay, MS	6,000
Morris Island	4,000
Subtotal, NERRS Acquisition/Construction	30,512
Marine Sanctuaries Construction:	
Base	10,000
Subtotal, Marine Sanctuary Construction	10,000
Other NOS Facilities:	
Kasitsna Bay Laboratory	1,400
Beaufort Lab	500
Subtotal, Other NOS Facilities	1,900
Total NOS—PAC	102,412
NMFS:	
Honolulu Lab	15,000
Kodiak Pier	2,000
Ketchikan Facilities	3,000
Pascagoula Laboratory	2,000
Phase III—Galveston Laboratory Renovation—NMFS	2,000
Total, NMFS—PAC	24,000
OAR:	
Systems Acquisition:	
Comprehensive Large Array Data Stewardship System	3,600
Research Supercomputing	6,519
Subtotal, OAR Systems Acquisition	10,119
Construction:	
Barrow Planning and Design	1,000
Norman Consolidation Project	6,000
Subtotal, OAR Construction	7,000
Total, OAR—PAC	17,119
NWS:	
Systems Acquisition:	
ASOS	5,125
AWIPS	16,264
NEXRAD	8,260
Radiosonde Network Replacement	6,500
Weather and Climate Supercomputing	20,000
Subtotal, NWS Systems Acquisition	56,149
Construction: WFO Construction	10,630
Subtotal, NWS Construction	10,630
Total, NWS—PAC	66,779
NESDIS:	
Systems Acquisition:	
Geostationary Systems	227,398
Polar Orbiting Systems	359,538
EOS & Advanced Polar Data Processing, Distribution & Archiving Systems	3,000
CIP Single Point of Failure	2,800
Coastal Remote Sensing	3,000
Subtotal, NESDIS Systems Acquisition	595,736
Construction:	
Satellite CDA Facility	4,000

	Committee recommendation
Suitland Facility	8,890
Subtotal, NESDIS Construction	12,890
Total, NESDIS—PAC	608,626
Program Support:	
CAMS	10,000
G–IV Instrumentation Upgrades	8,400
Fleet Replacement:	
Small Waterplane Area Twin Hull Vessel	9,000
Fisheries Research Vessel Replacement	50,874
Hydrographic Equipment Upgrades	6,200
Subtotal, OMAO Fleet Replacement	66,074
Total, Program Support—PAC	84,474
GRAND TOTAL PAC	903,410

The Committee recommendation provides $903,410,000 for Procurement, Acquisition, and Construction. The recommendation is $92,023,000 above the request.

Some of the Committee recommendations displayed in the table above are described in more detail in the following paragraphs.

National Ocean Service.—The Committee recommends $60,000,000 for the coastal and estuarine land conservation program. This program provides funds for matching grants to States, communities, and groups engaged in land conservation efforts that benefit coastal and estuarine areas. These funds will be used expressly to acquire lands or interests in lands that include significant conservation, recreation, ecological, historical or aesthetic values to further the goals of a federally approved Coastal Zone Management Program or a National Estuarine Research Reserve.

The Committee recommends $500,000 for repairs and facilities improvements at the Beaufort Laboratory. In recognition of the dilapidated conditions at the laboratory due to decades of neglect, the Committee encourages the lab to develop a 10-year facilities plan for Pivers Island.

Program Support.—The Committee recommendation provides $9,000,000 for a Small Waterplane Area Twin Hull vessel to be homeported in New Castle, NH.

OTHER

[In thousands of dollars]

	Committee recommendation
OPERATIONS, RESEARCH, FACILITIES [ORF]:	
Direct Obligations	2,424,301
De-Obligations	(17,000)
Transfers: Coastal Zone Management Fund	3,000
TOTAL, DISCRETIONARY ORF BUDGET AUTHORITY	2,404,301
Transfers: Promote & Develop American Fisheries	(55,000)
Subtotal, ORF Transfers	(55,000)
TOTAL, ORF APPROPRIATION	2,349,301
PROCUREMENT, ACQUISITION, CONSTRUCTION [PAC]:	
Direct Obligations	906,610
De-Obligations	(3,200)
TOTAL, PAC APPROPRIATION	903,410
OTHER DISCRETIONARY APPROPRIATIONS:	
Fisherman's Contingency Fund	954
Foreign Fishing Observer Fund	191
Fisheries Financing Program	(3,000)
Coastal Zone Management Fund	(3,000)
Pacific Coastal Salmon Fund	98,650
TOTAL, OTHER DISCRETIONARY APPROPRIATIONS	93,795
NOAA Grand Total Discretionary Appropriations	3,368,599

PACIFIC COASTAL SALMON RECOVERY FUND

Appropriations, 2002	$157,419,000
Budget estimate, 2003	110,000,000
Committee recommendation	98,650,000

The Committee recommends $98,650,000 for Pacific Coastal Salmon conservation. Of this amount, $78,650,000 is for the Pacific Coastal Salmon Recovery Fund. Within the funding for the Pacific Coastal Salmon Recovery Fund, the Committee recommends $23,750,000 for the State of Washington, $20,650,000 for the State of Alaska, $11,000,000 for the State of Oregon, $11,000,000 for the State of California, $8,950,000 for the Pacific Coastal Tribes, and $3,300,000 for the Columbia River Tribes. Of the funds provided for the State of Alaska, $5,000,000 is for the Arctic Yukon-Kushokwim Sustainable Salmon initiative, $1,000,000 is for construction of salmon mitigation passes, $1,000,000 is for the Cook Inlet Fishing Community Assistance Program, $500,000 is for the Yukon River Drainage Association, $500,000 is for Fort Richardson fisheries, $500,000 is for Elmendorf AFB hatcheries, $500,000 is for Fort Wainwright fisheries, $450,000 is for universal quality standards, $450,000 is for competitive analysis of global salmon, $250,000 is to restore the king salmon runs in Coffman Cove, $250,000 is to enable the State of Alaska to participate in discussions regarding the Columbia River hydrosystem management, and $100,000 is for United Fishermen of Alaska's subsistence program. Of the amounts provided for the State of Washington, $5,000,000 is for the Washington State Department of Natural Resources and other State and Federal agencies for purposes of implementing the State of Washington's Forest and Fish Report. The funding shall be spent in accordance with the terms and conditions of the Forest and Fish Report and consistent with the requirements of the Endangered Species Act and Clean Water Act. Of the amount provided to the State of Oregon, $1,100,000 is for conservation mass marking at the Columbia River Hatcheries.

FISHERMEN'S CONTINGENCY FUND

Appropriations, 2002	$952,000
Budget estimate, 2003	954,000
Committee recommendation	954,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $954,000 for the fishermen's contingency fund.

The fishermen's contingency fund provides compensation to U.S. fishermen for damage or loss of fishing gear and any resulting loss because of natural or man-made obstructions related to oil and gas exploration, development, and production on the Outer Continental Shelf. The Secretary of Commerce is authorized to establish an area account within the fund for any area within the Outer Continental Shelf. A holder of a lease, permit, easement, or right-of-way in such area is required to pay a fee into the appropriate area account in the fund. Each area account, if depleted, will be replenished by assessment. The authorization stipulates that amounts available in each area account can be disbursed only to the extent provided by appropriations acts. Since receipts collected may not be sufficient for this appropriation, the Committee has included language which provides that the sums necessary to eliminate the insufficiency may be derived from the general fund of the Treasury.

FOREIGN FISHING OBSERVER FUND

Appropriations, 2002	$191,000
Budget estimate, 2003	191,000
Committee recommendation	191,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $191,000 for the foreign fishing observer fund.

Fees paid into the fund are collected from owners and operators of certain foreign fishing vessels that fish within the U.S. fishery conservation zone. The fund supports salaries of U.S. observers and program support personnel, other administrative costs, and the cost of data management and analysis.

FISHERIES FINANCE PROGRAM ACCOUNT

Appropriations, 2002	$287,000
Budget estimate, 2003	
Committee recommendation	

The Committee notes that an appropriation is not necessary for the fisheries finance program account. Of the loan authority provided through bill language, $5,000,000 is for entry level and small vessel individual fishery quota [IFQ] obligation guarantees in the halibut and sablefish fisheries off Alaska pursuant to section 1104A(a)(7) of the Merchant Marine Act of 1936. These funds are provided for IFQ loans in accordance with section 303(d)(4) of the Magnuson-Stevens Act and section 108(g) of the Sustainable Fisheries Act.

DEPARTMENT MANAGEMENT

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2002	$37,652,000
Budget estimate, 2003	48,254,000
Committee recommendation	41,494,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $41,494,000 for Departmental Management. The recommendation is $6,760,000 below the budget request. The Committee recommendation includes a 4.1 percent pay adjustment for Federal employees.

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL

Appropriations, 2002	$20,176,000
Budget estimate, 2003	22,670,000
Committee recommendation	20,635,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $20,635,000 for the Commerce Department's Office of the Inspector General. The recommendation is $2,035,000 below the budget request. The Committee recommendation includes a 4.1 percent pay adjustment for Federal employees.

GENERAL PROVISIONS—DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Section 201 makes Commerce Department funds available for advanced payments only upon certification of officials designated by the Secretary that such payments are considered to be in the public interest.

Section 202 makes appropriations for salaries and expenses available for the hire of passenger motor vehicles, and for services,

uniforms, and allowances as authorized by law.

Section 203 prohibits any funds from being used to support hurricane reconnaissance aircraft and activities that are under the control of the U.S. Air Force or the U.S. Air Force Reserve.

Section 204 provides the authority to transfer funds between Department of Commerce accounts. The language provides that no account may be decreased by more than 5 percent or increased by more than 10 percent. The language also makes the transfers subject to the Committee's standard reprogramming procedures.

Section 205 allows the Secretary to award contracts for certain mapping and charting activities in accordance with the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act.

Section 206 permits the Department of Commerce franchise fund to retain a percentage of earnings from services provided for capital investments.

Section 207 provides funding for 4 grants and a cooperative agreement.

Section 208 clarifies allowable applications of a grant program.

Section 209 further clarifies allowable applications of a grant program.

Section 210 promotes foreign tourism to the United States.

Section 211 salvages an inter-island shipping capability.

TITLE III—THE JUDICIARY

The funds provided in title III of the accompanying bill are for the operation and maintenance of the U.S. courts and include the salaries of judges, magistrates, supporting personnel, and other expenses of the Federal judiciary.

The Committee recommends a total appropriation of $4,951,051,000 for the judiciary. The recommendation is $290,559,000 below the budget request. The Committee is aware that a total of $331,462,000 in fees, reimbursables, and carryover is available in various accounts across this title to supplement direct appropriations.

Steady growth in costs associated with Defender Services, court security, GSA rental payments, and pay and benefits at a time of declining resources continues to put serious pressure on the judiciary budget. The Committee urges the judiciary to make every effort to contain ''mandatory'' costs.

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2002	$39,988,000
Budget estimate, 2003	46,324,000
Committee recommendation	44,399,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $44,399,000 for the Justices, their supporting personnel, and the costs of operating the Supreme Court, excluding the care of the building and grounds. The recommendation is $1,925,000 below the budget request. The Committee recommendation includes a 4.1 percent pay adjustment and certain mandatory increases for judicial officers.

Adjustments to Base.—The Supreme Court included as adjustments to base an elevated pay increase, as compared to the 2.6 percent pay increase proposed in the budget for all other Federal employees, as well as police pay parity and overtime. The Committee does not agree with the Court's practice of displaying significant program increases as adjustments to base. Accordingly, in developing future budget requests, the Committee directs the Court to include any non-mandatory increases, including cost of living increases above that proposed in the budget for Federal employees, as program increases.

CARE OF THE BUILDING AND GROUNDS

Appropriations, 2002	$67,530,000
Budget estimate, 2003	53,626,000
Committee recommendation	53,304,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $53,304,000 for personnel and other services relating to the Supreme Court building and grounds, which is supervised by the Architect of the Capitol. The recommendation is $322,000 below the budget request. The Committee recommendation includes a 4.1 percent pay adjustment for Federal employees.

Adjustments to Base.—The Court included a number of non-mandatory increases as adjustments to base, including: an elevated pay increase, as compared to the 2.6 percent pay increase proposed in the budget for all other Federal employees; increases in the cost of training; and exterior painting and caulking. As previously stated, the Committee does not agree with the Court's practice of displaying significant program increases as adjustments to base and directs the Court to include any non-mandatory increases as program increases in all future budget requests.

Security.—The Committee believes insufficient attention is being paid to the security of the Supreme Court. The Architect of the Capitol's Office [AOC] is being overwhelmed by the construction of the Capitol Visitors Center, a mammoth undertaking. The AOC does not have the resources to manage well both the Visitors Center and the Court's renovation. The Committee believes that the Justices would be better served if management of the Court's upgrade were turned over to the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts [AO]. The AOC is directed to transfer all project management responsibilities and functions associated with the Court's rehabilitation to the AO not later than March 15, 2003. The Committee expects the AO to continue to utilize AOC expertise as necessary and appropriate in a cooperative, mutually beneficial manner. The Committee directs the AO to deliver to the Committees on Appropriations a meaningful schedule and cost estimate for the renovation project based upon updated design plans not later than June 6, 2003.

U.S. COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE FEDERAL CIRCUIT

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2002	$19,287,000
Budget estimate, 2003	21,893,000
Committee recommendation	20,136,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $20,136,000. The recommendation is $1,757,000 below the budget request. The Committee recommendation includes a 4.1 percent pay adjustment and certain mandatory increases for judicial officers.

U.S. COURT OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2002	$13,064,000
Budget estimate, 2003	13,777,000
Committee recommendation	13,529,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $13,529,000. The recommendation is $248,000 below the budget request. The Committee recommendation includes a 4.1 percent pay adjustment and certain mandatory increases for judicial officers.

COURTS OF APPEALS, DISTRICT COURTS, AND OTHER JUDICIAL SERVICES

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2002	$3,599,259,000
Budget estimate, 2003	4,014,107,000
Committee recommendation	

The Committee does not recommend any funding for this account. Instead, the recommendation establishes a more sophisticated budget structure for Federal court operations, described below, to better identify and highlight court priorities.

COURT OF APPEALS, DISTRICT, MAGISTRATE, AND BANKRUPTCY COURT JUDGES AND STAFF

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2002	
Budget estimate, 2003	
Committee recommendation	$718,736,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $718,736,000.

This new account funds the salaries of judges and judges' immediate staff.

COURT SUPPORT

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2002	
Budget estimate, 2003	
Committee recommendation	$1,051,661,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $1,051,661,000.

This new account funds the salaries of court staff, including circuit executives, clerks' office personnel, attorneys, court reporters and interpreters, librarians, Administrative Office of the United States Courts personnel, and other specialized staff, as well as other expenses associated with core court operations. This account also funds administrative costs associated with implementation of the National Childhood Vaccine Injury Act.

Pay.—A little noticed provision in the Homeland Security bill puts the pay of the Director of the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts and Circuit Executives on par with that of the Vice President and the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. This legislation was enacted while judges were pleading for a modest cost of living adjustment [COLA]. At $192,600 per year, these functionaries will make more than Supreme Court Justices ($184,400), Circuit judges ($159,100), and District judges ($150,000). The cost implications of this unexpected pay increase are not yet known, and the Committee is concerned that it may have been placed in the position of having to choose between providing judges COLAs and senior staff pay raises.

COURT SERVICES

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2002	
Budget estimate, 2003	
Committee recommendation	$1,394,039,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $1,394,039,000.

This new account funds court services, including supplies, equipment, and the rental payment to the General Services Administration.

PROBATION AND PRETRIAL SERVICES

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2002	
Budget estimate, 2003	
Committee recommendation	$717,214,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $717,214,000.

This new account funds probation and pretrial services, including mental health and drug dependency programs.

DEFENDER SERVICES

Appropriations, 2002	$500,671,000
Budget estimate, 2003	588,741,000
Committee recommendation	531,792,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $531,792,000. The recommendation is $56,949,000 below the budget request.

The Committee recommendation includes a 4.1 percent pay adjustment and other enhancements, including increases in the number of representations by the Federal Defender Organization and Criminal Justice Act [CJA] Panel Attorneys. The Committee continues to support the $90 hourly rate for CJA panel attorneys.

This account funds the operations of the Federal public defender and community defender organizations and the compensation, reimbursement, and expenses of attorneys appointed to represent persons under the CJA, as amended.

Criminal Justice Act Panel Attorney Rates.—In fiscal year 2002, the Committee provided a significant increase in CJA panel attorney hourly rates from $75 to $90 in-court and from $55 to $90 out-of-court. This large increase was funded and approved by Congress because the hourly rates authorized in 1986 had not kept pace with inflation and many Federal judges were reporting difficulty in finding qualified counsel willing to accept CJA appointments at rates that were one-third to one-half the rates charged in private practice.

This year, the request included an additional increase in the CJA hourly rate to $113, a 25 percent increase over the recently approved increased rate of $90 for fiscal year 2002. The Committee believes this request is premature since the current hourly rate of $90 was only implemented in May, 2002, and it is too soon to determine whether the new $90 rate will address the problem of obtaining adequate counsel.

The Committee does not agree with the judiciary practice of displaying significant increases in CJA panel attorney hourly rates as an adjustment to base. Accordingly, in developing future budget requests, the Committee directs the judiciary to include any increase in CJA panel attorney hourly rates, above the cost of living increase proposed in the budget for Federal employees, as a program increase.

FEES OF JURORS AND COMMISSIONERS

Appropriations, 2002	$48,131,000
Budget estimate, 2003	57,826,000
Committee recommendation	54,636,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $54,636,000. The recommendation reflects the judiciary's reestimate of fiscal year 2003 requirements.

This account provides for the fees and allowances of grand and petit jurors and for the compensation of land commissioners and jury commissioners.

COURT SECURITY

Appropriations, 2002	$220,677,000
Budget estimate, 2003	298,235,000
Committee recommendation	276,342,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $276,342,000. The recommendation is $21,893,000 below the budget request. The Committee recommendation includes a 4.1 percent pay adjustment and various requested program increases. The decrease from the request is largely due to a redistribution of security responsibilities discussed below. The amount provided includes the funds necessary for personnel from Judicial Security Division/Judicial Security Systems to conduct a courthouse security survey.

Security accountability.—The Committee believes that the current model for courthouse security has failed. The awkward arrangement of providing court security funds to the Judiciary but insisting that those funds be transferred to, and managed by, the U.S. Marshals Service [USMS] has done little to improve performance or accountability, but has promoted a poisonous atmosphere of mutual hostility and distrust between the Administrative Office of U.S. Courts [AO], the USMS, and the Federal Protective Service [FPS]. The Committee believes that a few simple actions can clarify lines of command and improve resource utilization. First, the Committee recommendation makes the AO solely responsible for directing activities funded under this account. In effect, control of Court Security Officers [CSOs], their equipment, and their space will revert to the AO. Beyond coordination at the operational (courthouse) level, the USMS shall have no input into the number, training, deployment, or equipping of CSOs. Conversely, the 106 reimbursable Deputy U.S. Marshals [DUSMs] designated as security managers shall be funded by the Marshals and redistributed as follows: (1) not less than two and not more than five roving security teams, including physical security specialists, shall regularly survey courthouses and make recommendations regarding security, (2) such number of DUSMs as are necessary shall be distributed to the Southwest border to address the acute manpower shortage being experienced by those courts, and (3) remaining DUSMs will be distributed on a priority basis to the most undermanned courthouses. Finally, the AO, USMS, and FPS shall report to the Committees on Appropriations on the strengths and weaknesses of the proposal to place FPS officers under the operational control of Marshals under certain circumstances. The report shall be delivered not later than March 1, 2003.

Growth in the Court Security Program.—The Committee notes the substantial growth in funding experienced in the Court Security Program. In the past 5 years, the program has nearly doubled—increasing from $167,000,000 in fiscal year 1998 to a total appropriation of almost $300,000,000 in fiscal year 2002. In light of this growth, the Committee wants to ensure that these resources are being efficiently managed and spent for the purposes for which they have been appropriated. Therefore, the Committee requires the submission of a court security program spending plan, in accordance with Section 605 of this Act, prior to the obligation of no more than 25 percent of the funds appropriated herein.

Court Security Officers Revised Medical Standards.—In January 2001, the USMS began implementing new CSO medical examination procedures and revised medical standards based on the results of a requirements study of CSO duties conducted by the Public Health Service's Office of Federal Law Enforcement Medical Programs. To ensure that CSOs are as physically fit as necessary to perform their security functions and respond in emergency situations, the Committee fully supports the implementation of these new medical procedures and standards.

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE U.S. COURTS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2002	$64,543,000
Budget estimate, 2003	66,912,000
Committee recommendation	.....

The Committee does not recommend any funding for this account. As part of the restructuring of the budget of the Federal judiciary, described above, this account has been folded into the new ''Court Support'' account.

FEDERAL JUDICIAL CENTER

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2002	$19,735,000
Budget estimate, 2003	21,885,000
Committee recommendation	20,156,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $20,156,000. The recommendation is $1,729,000 below the budget request. The Committee recommendation includes a 4.1 percent pay adjustment.

The Federal Judicial Center improves the management of Federal judicial dockets and court administration through education for judges and staff and research, evaluation, and planning assistance for the courts and the judicial conference.

JUDICIAL RETIREMENT FUNDS

PAYMENT TO JUDICIARY TRUST FUNDS

Appropriations, 2002	$37,000,000
Budget estimate, 2003	35,300,000
Committee recommendation	35,300,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $35,300,000 for payments to the Judicial Officers' Retirement Fund and the Claims Court Judges Retirement Fund. The recommendation is identical to the budget request.

These funds cover the estimated annuity payments to be made to retired bankruptcy judges and magistrate judges, claims court judges, and spouses and dependent children of deceased judicial officers.

U.S. SENTENCING COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2002	$11,575,000
Budget estimate, 2003	13,200,000
Committee recommendation	11,835,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $11,835,000. The recommendation is $1,365,000 below the budget request. The Committee recommendation includes a 4.1 percent pay adjustment.

The purpose of the Commission is to establish, review, and revise sentencing guidelines, policies, and practices for the Federal criminal justice system. The Commission is also required to monitor the operation of the guidelines and to identify and report necessary changes to the Congress.

GENERAL PROVISIONS—THE JUDICIARY

The Committee recommends the following general provisions for the judiciary, all of which were included in previous appropriations acts.

Section 301 allows the Judiciary to expend funds for employment of experts and consultant services.

Section 302 allows the Judiciary, subject to the Committee's reprogramming procedures, to transfer up to 5 percent between appropriations, but limits to 10 percent the amount that can be transferred into any one appropriation.

Section 303 limits official reception and representation expenses incurred by the Judicial Conference of the United States to no more than $45,000.

Section 304 provides a pay raise for Justices and judges.

TITLE IV—DEPARTMENT OF STATE AND RELATED AGENCY

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $7,210,936,000. The recommendation is $420,939,000 below the budget request. Security, technology, and infrastructure accounts have received the maximum funding deemed prudent.

ADMINISTRATION OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR PROGRAMS

Appropriations, 2002	$3,630,012,000
Budget estimate, 2003	3,937,179,000
Committee recommendation	3,621,182,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $3,621,182,000. The recommendation is $315,997,000 below the budget request. The Committee recommendation includes a 4.1

percent pay adjustment for Federal employees.

This appropriation account provides for the formulation and execution of U.S. foreign policy, including the conduct of diplomatic and consular relations with foreign countries, diplomatic relations with international organizations, and related activities. This account primarily funds the overseas programs and operations of the Department of State.

Within the amount provided, the Committee recommendation includes $175,000 to support the United States' membership in the Arctic Council and $40,000 for the Bering Straits Commission. The former includes funds for representation expenses and travel for U.S. delegates.

The Committee recommendations, by bureau or operation, are displayed in the following table:

DIPLOMATIC & CONSULAR PROGRAMS

[Dollars in thousands]]

	Positions	Committee recommendation
Overseas Bureaus:		
African Affairs	1,241	$214,372
Near Eastern Affairs	950	141,398
South Asian Affairs	745	62,952
East Asian & Pacific Affairs	1,517	226,301
European Affairs	2,713	496,656
Western Hemispheric Affairs	2,197	235,936
International Organization Affairs	355	46,805
International Conferences		4,813
FSN Separation Liability Trust Fund		7,677
Subtotal		1,436,910
Functional Bureaus:		
Consular Affairs	249	46,146
Economic & Business Affairs	202	23,353
Intelligence & Research	305	39,711
International Information Programs	283	33,065
Oceans/Int'l Environmental/Scientific Affs	157	20,822
Political-Military Affairs	182	25,808
Non-Proliferation	177	23,612
Arms Control	106	22,258
Verification & Compliance	76	13,629
Diplomatic Security	893	224,911
Information Resource Management	529	161,489
Democracy, Human Rights, & Labor	97	11,165
Population, Refugees, & Migration		477
Legislative Affairs	69	7,151
Legal Advisor	233	35,201
Bureau of Public Affairs	209	26,773
Counterterrorism Research & Development		1,800
Office of International Criminal Justice	10	1,039
Trafficking in Persons	14	3,515
Subtotal		721,925
Management and Administration:		
Management Programs	1,840	421,799
Continuing Overseas Language Training		[10,000]
Administrative Programs	1,398	421,260
Diplomatic Telecommunications Service		[47,657]
Federal Employee Pay Adjustment		40,202
Subtotal		883,261
Worldwide Security Upgrades:		
Guards—Worldwide Protection		142,046
Physical Security Equipment		18,912
Domestic Equipment		[3,500]
Physical Security Technical Support		68,932
Armored Vehicles		10,536
Personnel/Training		119,780
Radio Replacements		7,413
Information/Systems Security		51,825
Chemical/Biological Program		9,857
Perimeter Security Enhancements		74,000
Center for Antiterrorism Training		52,000
Frontline Security Readiness		22,197
Federal Employee Pay Adjustment		1,588
Subtotal		579,086
Total		3,621,182

Some of the Committee recommendations displayed in the table are described in more detail in the following paragraphs.

New post openings.—The Committee is aware that regional bureaus have discovered a clever way to influence the process by which Congress must consider and approve any request by the Department of State to open a new post. The Committee is aware of an instance in which a post, with the support of its parent bureau, arranged for temporary and long term office space and housing, hired local nationals onto the staff, and began conducting relations with the local and national government before the request was even transmitted to Congress. By establishing this foothold presence, the embassy and the bureau make it all but impossible for State and the Committee to deny the request, even if it makes good policy sense to do so. While posts should have input into decisions about expanding the U.S. presence, they should not drive the process. Decisions about post openings must be based on both overall foreign policy objectives and resource limitations of the Department. All future requests to establish new U.S. posts must hereafter be accompanied by a full accounting of an embassy's expenditures in the region in question, including costs associated with local hires, operational expenses, Temporary Duty Assignment [TDY] personnel, and travel. Additionally, each regional bureau must, on an annual basis, submit to the Committee a comprehensive accounting of the cost of any Department activities that take place outside of a geographic radius of 200 miles of an existing post. These reports should be compiled and delivered to the Committee at the time of the Department's yearly budget submission.

Diplomatic Security.—Explosive growth in personnel at the Bureau of Diplomatic Security [DS] has created an imbalance between seasoned and unseasoned agents that can only be solved with time. The total number of DS agents now stands at 1,150, with just under half of these agents having been hired in fiscal years 2001 and 2002. The best training available does not compare to experience. The Committee therefore directs that DS utilize at least one-quarter of the funding provided to it under Frontline Security Readiness for the training of new agents.

Additionally, the Committee remains concerned about the Department's decisions relating to the placement of DS agents. This is a time of heightened threat to our overseas posts, as demonstrated by recent attacks against U.S. diplomatic and military installations around the world. Given this security environment, the Committee is alarmed by DS' continued stubbornness on the issue of placement of DS agents overseas. There are currently 530 DS agents stationed in the United States, not including agents in training. There are 490 DS agents posted abroad. DS is responsible for the protection of only 100 domestic locations, whereas it is responsible for 260 locations overseas. It is therefore illogical to station 52 percent of trained DS agents in the United States versus overseas. The Committee directs that, by January 1, 2004, no fewer than 844 out of a projected 1,284 DS agents be stationed overseas at the Department's most critical posts. Of the funds provided under Frontline Security Readiness, $16,697,000 is for the hiring of 100 new DS agents and $5,500,000 is for training.

Diplomatic Readiness Initiative.—The Committee supports the Department's Diplomatic Readiness Initiative [DRI], under which the Department plans to hire 399 new foreign service officers [FSOs] in fiscal year 2003. This will bring the total number of FSOs hired to 799 out of a projected 1,158 total new positions. The initiative will allow the Department to meet its full diplomatic human resources requirements and to reform its recruitment and hiring processes. The Department is directed to utilize funding available under Diplomatic and Consular Programs for DRI, with the expectation that the balance shall be provided in a forthcoming supplemental.

Worldwide security upgrades.—The Committee recommendation includes $579,086,000 for worldwide security upgrades, of which $504,889,000 is for ongoing security activities and $52,000,000 is for the Center for Anti-Terrorism Security Training. Full funding is provided for procedural and technical security enhancements as well as for training, operational support, and infrastructure. Of the funding provided for guards-worldwide protection, $5,000,000 is for uniformed protection officers to provide additional perimeter patrol, and continuous delivery vehicle inspections for an additional 19 high-risk posts. None of the funds provided for security may be obligated until a complete and thorough accounting of prior year security funds has been submitted to the Committee.

Security enhancements.—At this time of heightened threat to American posts abroad, the benefits of the security enhancement funds the Committee has provided to the Department since the Dar and Nairobi bombings in 1998 are being realized. The most recent indicator of improved physical security at U.S. posts overseas came on June 14, 2002, when a suicide bomber detonated a 500-pound fertilizer bomb outside the U.S. Consulate General in Karachi. The physical damage to the building was minimized due to recent security upgrades to the embassy compound. The Consulate's perimeter wall had recently been reinforced, and barriers installed between the wall and the street prevented the vehicle from reaching the building. Shatter resistant window film also significantly mitigated damage from the blast. An earlier reconfiguration of interior office space, undertaken to provide additional blast separation, also proved helpful. Continual security upgrades to existing properties are as important as the Department's Capital Security Construction program. Accordingly, the Committee recommendation includes $26,086,000 above the request, a 19 percent increase over the fiscal year 2002 funding level, for worldwide security upgrades.

Host country relations.—The Committee recommendation includes $2,000,000 out of available funds to continue the Ambassador's Fund for Cultural Preservation. U.S. Ambassadors serving in less developed countries may submit competitive proposals for awards for one-time or recurring projects. Awards will be based on the importance of the site, the country's need, and the potential of the award to make a meaningful contribution to the preservation of the site, object, or form of expression. The Department is directed to submit an annual report to the Committees on Appropriations on winning projects.

Public diplomacy.—Within the funds made available for Diplomatic and Consular Programs, $200,000,000 is recommended for public diplomacy activities. In fiscal year 2002, $310,359,000 was provided for public diplomacy initiatives, $30,100,000 above the requested level. The Committee has still not received the Department's plan for how its public diplomacy programs will support the war on terror. The Committee acknowledges the critical role that public diplomacy plays both in addressing the root causes of terrorism and in U.S. foreign relations generally. However, the Committee cannot make informed decisions about funding levels for public diplomacy without this plan. The Committee would consider a request for additional public diplomacy funding in a fiscal year 2003 supplemental, contingent upon the submission and approval of the Public Diplomacy Plan.

International Center for Muslim-Western Dialogue.—The Committee recommendation includes $5,000,000 out of available funds for the restoration of the original U.S. consular facility in Istanbul, Turkey. The Committee

directs that the facility be used as an International Center for Muslim-Western Dialogue, henceforward referred to as ''the Center'', the mission of which is to promote Democracy. The Committee directs the Secretary to collaborate with existing non-profit organizations that focus on Western-Muslim relations such as the Asia Foundation, the National Endowment for Democracy [NED], and other U.S.-based centers for Islamic studies in developing a plan for the creation and administration of the Center. The Committee encourages the non-profit organizations involved in the planning of the Center to play a continuing role both in the administration of the Center and in the execution of its programs. The Department is directed to submit this plan to the Committees on Appropriations no later than May 15, 2003.

Bureau of Consular Affairs.—The Bureau of Consular Affairs is tasked with providing support to U.S. citizens abroad, facilitating travel to and from and immigration to the United States, and serving as the first firewall of our national border security framework. Because of these responsibilities, the Bureau of Consular Affairs has more daily interaction with the public, both United States and foreign, than any other branch of the State Department. The Committee is aware that the overwhelming majority of Consular Affairs personnel respond to inquiries, requests, and crises in a professional and courteous manner. However, the Committee also is aware of number of complaints by Americans and foreign nationals about discourteous treatment at certain U.S. posts overseas. The Committee recommendation includes $500,000, to be transferred to the Office of the Inspector General of the Department of State, with which it shall undertake a thorough review of the quality of service Consular Affairs provides to both the U.S. and non-U.S. public it is intended to serve. This review should consider the nature and quantity of the complaints received, to the extent that such information is available. It should also include an analysis of those policies and procedures currently in place within the Bureau of Consular Affairs that may cause the Bureau's service to be less than optimal, and recommendations for how consular services can be improved. The Inspector General's report should be submitted to the Committees on Appropriations no later than September 31, 2003.

The Committee is committed to building a first-rate consular service. However, no agency or program can achieve excellence unless its deficiencies are identified through regular, independent assessments. It is hoped, therefore, that Consular Affairs will view this Inspector General report as an opportunity to identify and address its weaknesses in the area of customer service, and not as an attempt to derogate the work performed by dedicated consular officers worldwide.

Consular workspace improvement initiative.—The Department's consular mission is critical to our national security. Consular workspace must be adequately sized and outfitted in order to ensure that the processing of visas and visa applicants takes place in an organized and efficient manner. To ensure this, and to improve the overall working environment for Consular Affairs Officers, the Committee directs the Office of Overseas Buildings Operations [OBO] to undertake a 3-year Consular Workspace Improvement Initiative. The Committee is aware that, traditionally, OBO considers posts' facilities requirements in a holistic manner, and does not single out specific bureaus for workspace improvements. However, the Committee is also aware of the direct link between the quality of consular workspace and the efficiency and accuracy of consular work. There is a pressing need for additional consular windows and interview space, enlarged reception and waiting areas, office space, and document storage space. The Initiative should identify posts for consular workspace rehabilitation where errors in visa issuance present the greatest threat to our national security, as determined by OBO in consultation with the Bureau of Consular Affairs. The Committee expects construction to begin on priority projects no later than 60 days after the enactment of this Act. The Committee directs that $10,000,000 within the funds made available under Diplomatic and Consular Programs be used for this initiative.

Language training.—Several reports have identified a serious shortage within the Federal Government of personnel who possess the language skills required for their positions. This challenge appears particularly acute at the Department of State where language skills are, in so many instances, directly linked to the execution of the Core Missions. Reliable aggregate data on the language capabilities of Foreign Service Officers [FSOs] is, however, not generally available or, when available, is seriously flawed. The Department has indicated that the primary factor contributing to its inability to meet its language staffing and proficiency goals is an overall staffing shortfall of more than 1,100 people, as identified in the Department's Diplomatic Hiring Report. This report precipitated the Diplomatic Readiness Initiative, a program under which 1,158 new Foreign Service Officers will be hired over a 3-year period. However, the Diplomatic Readiness Initiative does little to address the specific problem of language proficiency at the Department. Funds available for salaries should be leveraged to provide pay incentives to FSOs who gain expertise in hard-to-learn languages, to provide an attractive career path for linguists, to enhance the retention of FSOs with desired language skills, and to provide ample training opportunities to FSOs willing to learn a difficult language mid-career. Funds provided for workforce retention should also be utilized to recruit native speakers of difficult and hard to fill languages, drawing upon the vast human resources afforded by a demographically diverse United States. Language proficiency must be a criterion in the selection of FSOs. If our diplomats truly are our ''first line of defense'' against foreign threats, then their ability to converse fluently in the languages of the countries to which they are posted is critical to national security. The Committee therefore directs that not less than 20 percent of the FSOs hired during fiscal year 2003 possess language skills of at least level 3 (General Professional) or greater on the foreign language proficiency scale. Further, the Committee directs that not less than 2 percent of the foreign service officers hired during fiscal year 2003 possess a proficiency level of 2 (Limited Working) or greater in one or more of the following difficult languages: Mandarin Chinese, Arabic, Japanese, Korean, and Cantonese Chinese. Finally, the Committee directs the Department to develop a proposal, to be submitted to the Committees on Appropriations by September 31, 2003 for approval, for a pay incentive package exclusively for current and future Foreign Service Officers who have achieved level 4 (Advanced Professional) proficiency or greater in at least one of the aforementioned difficult languages.

Continuing language education.—Language skills ensure that dependents of Department of State personnel are not overwhelmed by isolation and alienation, resulting in lowered post morale. Within available funds, the Committee recommendation directs that $10,000,000 shall be available only for continuing language education programs for both employees and dependents at posts worldwide. Language classes should also be open to non-State Department (Federal) employees on a space-available, reimbursable basis.

Office of Foreign Missions.—The Committee directs that the Office of Foreign Missions [OFM] be moved out of Bureau of Diplomatic Security [DS] and placed under the Deputy Secretary of State for Management and Resources [M]. The Committee is aware that OFM has linkage to law enforcement issues, however, the Office is more appropriately situated under M. OFM and DS should continue to coordinate closely after the transfer.

International conservation of sea turtles.—The Committee remains concerned with the increasing threat to sea turtles, particularly those listed under the Convention on International Trade on Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora [CITES], from incidental capture by foreign fishing fleets, particularly in the longline fishery. The Department has ignored the Committee's direction for the past 2 years. Specifically, the Department ignored direction stating that the Secretary should, on an expedited basis, negotiate strong, enforceable management, reporting, and data collection measures (including economic measures) focused on reducing incidental capture of sea turtles in commercial fisheries under regional management agreements for living marine resources. These agreements include the Inter-American Sea Turtle Conservation Treaty, the Inter-American Tropical Tuna Convention, the International Convention for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas, and the Convention on the Conservation and Management of Highly Migratory Fish Stocks in the Western and Central Pacific Ocean (the Multilateral High Level Conference). The Committee is concerned that no international agreements specifically addressing turtle by-catch from longline fishing have been negotiated, and the Department has negotiated only voluntary initiatives rather than binding agreements to this end.

Therefore, the Committee directs the Secretary, in cooperation with the Secretary of Commerce, to use all appropriate means available to broaden the participation of other nations in the Convention on the Conservation and Management of Highly Migratory Species in the Western and Central Pacific Ocean. Of the funding provided for the Bureau of Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs, $4,000,000 shall be available only for negotiating, in consultation with the Department of Commerce, a binding agreement providing for annual reductions in sea turtle mortality in the longline fisheries of the Western and Central Pacific, that shall, by 2008, result in at least a 30 percent reduction in takes, and thereafter result in such fisheries meeting sea turtle take levels comparable to those achieved by the U.S. longline fleet.

Rule of law.—The Committee recognizes that there is a need for a continuing global dialogue about the rule of law and its importance for the stability and viability of all nations. Within the amounts provided under Diplomatic and Consular Programs, $1,800,000 is for the Rule of Law Forum for foreign government and non-government officials to be hosted by the Dedman School of Law.

Globalization.—Globalization is a process through which different cultures have an increasing impact on each other as a result of trade, immigration, and the exchange of ideas and information. Advances in communications and economic interdependence have accelerated the rate of globalization dramatically in recent decades. Because of

globalization's demonstrated impact on the cultures of the world, and because of the impact globalization is certain to have in the future, there is a great need to study this phenomenon. Within available funding, $2,500,000 is therefore recommended for the continuation of the Globalization Research Network [GRN]. This is a research consortium comprised of George Washington University, the University of South Florida, the University of California at Los Angeles, and the University of Hawaii [UH]. One of the GRN's core missions is to enhance the public's understanding of globalization. The consortium conducts interdisciplinary, international studies of pressing problems faced by humanity. The consortium also investigates causes, arguments, and alternatives to present trends relating to globalization.

International trade.—Every year, the State Department attempts to pursue international trade activities that fall under the jurisdiction of the Commerce Department's International Trade Administration, and in particular under the jurisdiction of the United States and Foreign Commercial Service. The State Department's efforts to expand its jurisdiction in this area counters the intent of the Committee, which notes the expansive and intractable foreign policy issues already confronting the Department. No funding is recommended for this initiative.

Secure Card Technology.—The Committee is aware that the U.S. Embassy in Mexico City began issuing secure laser visa border crossing cards to Mexican visitors in May, 2002. The Committee directs the Department, in consultation with the Immigration and Naturalization service, to report no later than May 5, 2003 on the success of this secure visa issuance program in Mexico City. The report should provide recommendations to the Committee regarding the expansion of this visa issuance process to all visa types and the potential for application of the secure card technology at U.S. foreign missions.

Fingerprint services.—The Committee directs U.S. embassies and consulates with fingerprinting capabilities to fingerprint aliens seeking first-time flight training in aircraft weighing 12,500 pounds or more and transmit those fingerprints to the Department of Justice and other relevant agencies for the purposes of checking fingerprints against appropriate terrorist watch-lists.

International Child Abductions.—The Committee remains concerned about the adequacy of the Department's efforts to counter the serious problem of international child abductions. Within 90 days of enactment of this Act, the Department is directed to submit a report to the Committees on Appropriations which includes the following information: the country and location and number of all known U.S. citizens under the age of 18 who have been abducted by a parent or relative as the result of a custody dispute and who are being held abroad in contravention of U.S. laws or judicial orders; a summary of actions taken by the Department of State to secure the repatriation of abducted American children; and a list of diplomatic measures, including treaties and agreements, that can be used to facilitate the repatriation of abducted American children.

The Committee directs the Department to complete and release the State Department's report on compliance with the Hague Convention on the International Aspects of Child Abduction (''the Hague''). The Hague Convention, which the United States and many of our Allies have signed, is in place to facilitate the return of internationally abducted children to their countries of ''habitual residence'' for custody determination. The Committee recognizes the importance of compliance with the Hague and requests this report be sent to the Committee on Appropriations no later than February 1, 2003.

CAPITAL INVESTMENT FUND

Appropriations, 2002	$203,000,000
Budget estimate, 2003	177,000,000
Committee recommendation	210,000,000

The Committee recommends $210,000,000. The recommendation is $33,000,000 above the budget request. The account provides resources for investments in new information and communications systems. The Committee recommendations, by initiative, are displayed in the following table:

Capital investment fund

[In thousands of dollars]

Technology Infrastructure:	
Modernization of world-wide IT infrastructure	164,790
OpenNet Plus	[36,500]
Classified Connectivity Program	[94,235]
Secure Voice Program	[3,960]
Post High Frequency Communications	[5,057]
Public Key Infrastructure	[7,345]
Other IT Infrastructure	[17,693]
Integrated Messaging	9,802
Centrally Managed Infrastructure	35,408
Total, Capital Investment Fund	210,000

The following table displays further information technology initiatives funded through Expedited Passport Fees within the Information Resource Management (IRM) Central Fund:

Other Information Technology Initiatives

[In thousands of dollars]

Applications and Software Development:	
Ready Access to International Affairs and Information	7,835
Leveraging IT	48,278
Integrated Logistics Management System [ILMS]	[18,878]
Regional Financial Management System [RFMS]	[6,597]
Integrated Personnel Management System [IPMS]	[11,166]
Other Applications and Software Development	[11,637]
Subtotal, Applications and Software Development	56,113
Foreign Affairs Systems Integration [FASI]	22,102
Project Management and Training	7,785
Total, Other Information Technology Initiatives	86,000
Total, IRM Central Fund	296,000

Some of the Committee recommendations displayed in the table above are described in more detail in the following paragraphs.

Information Technology.—The Committee commends the Department for its commitment to overhauling its Information Technology [IT] infrastructure. Having received ample funding in fiscal year 2002 for its IT priorities, the Department is meeting the Committee's requirement to execute certain priority programs more quickly than originally planned. Two major initiatives, the deployment of OpenNet Plus and the overhaul of the Department's classified network, are on-schedule and on-budget, with OpenNet Plus scheduled for completion in April, 2003, and the Classified Connectivity Program scheduled for completion in early fiscal year 2004. Providing the Department with state-of-the-art communications, data, and knowledge management systems is, once again, one of the Committee's top priorities for the Department. Full funding is therefore provided for the IRM Central Fund, per the above chart. The Committee expects the Department's next major IT initiative, replacement of the cable system with a modern, integrated messaging system, to proceed as expeditiously as have its other global-scale projects.

Enterprise architecture.—The Committee has invested hundreds of millions of dollars to overhaul the State Department's IT infrastructure, which had been allowed to grow outmoded and obsolete, with a state-of-the-art IT infrastructure. The Committee remains concerned, however, that the next time the Department faces slowed budget growth or even budget cutbacks, it will choose to hire more analysts and open more posts at the expense of the necessary annual investments in infrastructure. The Committee therefore directs that the Chief Information Officer of the Department develop an annex to the existing IT Strategic Plan which outlines in detail the Department's 5-year strategy for maintaining and upgrading its existing IT infrastructure. This strategy will help ensure that the significant investments the Committee has made in the last 2 years are not lost, and that the Department's current IT infrastructure is leveraged both to capitalize on these prior investments and to meet the needs of the Department. The Department is directed to submit this annex to the Committees on Appropriations no later than July 1, 2003.

IT human capital.—The success of OpenNet Plus and the Classified Connectivity Program is due to the Department's establishment of a permanent, professional IT planning staff within the Bureau of Information Resource Management. This staff has been tasked with developing an enterprise architecture to address all of the Department's current and future technology needs. It is crucial that the Department's IT personnel be drawn from among the best in their fields. The Committee therefore directs the Bureau of Human resources, in consultation with the Chief Information Officer of the Department, to report to the Committees on Appropriations on how the Department plans to meet its short and long-term human capital needs in the area of information technology. The report should address such issues as pay incentives, specialized recruitment strategies, and preventing attrition to the private sector.

Centralized management.—The Committee supports the trend at the Department towards the central management of information. The Committee is aware that, at a time of increased threat to our overseas posts, the ability to store and manage information, particularly classified information, domestically can greatly enhance the security of that information. The cost of centrally managing information is higher due to the cost of acquiring bandwidth. However, the benefits of a more robust security construct far outweigh the additional cost. One technology that appears particularly promising is the high-assurance virtual wide area network [WAN]. This technology would allow the Department to minimize the information stored at post and permit computer terminals to be ''sanitized'' of sensitive information when not in use. Of the funds made available under the IRM Central Fund for Centrally Managed Infrastructure, $10,000,000 shall be for a pilot project to develop a high-

assurance virtual WAN architecture and prototype in support of Department of State activities. The Committee expects the Bureau of Information Resource Management to collaborate closely with the Bureau of Diplomatic Security and with other relevant agencies on this pilot project. This will ensure that any technologies employed by the Department to centrally manage its information meet all of the security requirements set forth by DS and by other relevant agencies. The Committee directs the Department to present a preliminary plan for this project within 60 days of enactment of this Act.

IT Common Platform.—The events of September 11, 2001, have caused Federal agencies and departments to reexamine the way they communicate, particularly on matters relating to national security. Inadequate communication and coordination among the foreign affairs agencies, including the Department of State, increases our vulnerability to terrorism. Since September 11, agencies have taken steps to close the loopholes that existed with respect to information-sharing. However, the key to better communication and coordination among these agencies does not necessarily lie in their ability to interface, but rather in the individual department cultures that compel them to do so. Foreign affairs agencies have the capability to share unclassified and classified information, but they are not intrinsically inclined to do so. What is required to change these cultures is a dynamic, user-friendly portal through which these agencies can, on a daily basis, share information and collaborate their efforts. The Committee supports the continued development of the Foreign Affairs System Integration [FASI] project, sometimes referred to as the Collaboration Zone, which is currently in the pilot phase. The Department should henceforth provide a written, bimonthly status report on the progress of this initiative to the Committees on Appropriations.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

Appropriations, 2002	$29,000,000
Budget estimate, 2003	29,264,000
Committee recommendation	30,844,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $30,844,000. The recommendation is $1,580,000 above the budget request. The Committee recommendation includes the 4.1 percent pay adjustment for Federal employees. The Committee does not support the Office of Inspector General's [OIG] efforts to reinstate the requirement that all posts be inspected every 5 years. The Committee notes that, if reinstated, this policy would lead to a decrease in the quantity and quality of reporting on posts of importance to U.S. national interests.

EDUCATIONAL AND CULTURAL EXCHANGE PROGRAMS

Appropriations, 2002	$237,000,000
Budget estimate, 2003	245,306,000
Committee recommendation	237,881,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $237,881,000. The recommendation is $7,425,000 below the budget request. The Committee recommendation includes a 4.1 percent pay adjustment for Federal employees.

The Committee recognizes that international education and exchange programs are critical components of U.S. national security and foreign policy. In light of the tragic events of September 11, 2001 this type of engagement with the world is more important than ever. International educational and exchange programs enable the United States to augment the foreign language and foreign area expertise of each successive generation of rising leaders, prepare U.S. students to function effectively in a global environment through study abroad, and promote international understanding through professional, scholarly, and citizen exchanges. The Committee recommendations for the Educational and Cultural Exchanges Account are displayed, by program, in the following table:

Educational and Cultural Exchanges

[In thousands of dollars]

	Committee recommendation
Academic Programs:	
Fulbright Program:	
Students, Scholars, Teachers	116,495
Hubert H. Humphrey Fellowship Program	6,222
Regional Scholars Program	2,049
Subtotal	124,766
Other Academic Programs:	
Educational Advising & Student Services	3,500
English Language Programs	3,000
Edmund S. Muskie Fellowship Program	559
North-South Center	1,200
South Pacific Exchange	500
Subtotal	8,759
Other Special Academic Programs: American Overseas Research Centers	2,465
Subtotal, Academic Programs	135,990
Professional & Cultural Programs:	
International Visitors Program	50,186
Citizen Exchange Program	16,572
Subtotal	66,758
Other Professional & Cultural Programs:	
Mike Mansfield Fellowships Programs	2,200
Irish Institute	500
Atlantic Corridor USA	500
George Mitchell Fellowship Program	500
Institue for Representative Government	540
National Forensics League for High School Debates	1,000
PSC U.S.-Pakistan Educator Development Program	1,000
Subtotal	6,240
Subtotal, Professional & Cultural	72,998
Exchanges Support:	
Employee Compensation & Benefits	25,071
Program Direction & Administration	3,051
Federal Employee Pay Parity	771
Subtotal	28,893
Total, Educational and Cultural Exchanges	237,881

Some of the Committee recommendations displayed in the table above are described in more detail in the following paragraphs.

Of the funds made available for the Council of American Overseas Research Centers, $33,000 is for a grant for research to develop a diamond fingerprinting technology that will facilitate the monitoring of the international trade in conflict diamonds.

REPRESENTATION ALLOWANCES

Appropriations, 2002	$6,485,000
Budget estimate, 2003	9,000,000
Committee recommendation	6,485,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $6,485,000. The recommendation is $2,515,000 below the budget request.

Representation allowances provide partial reimbursement to Foreign Service officers for expenditures incurred in their official capacities abroad in establishing and maintaining relations with officials of foreign governments and appropriate members of local communities.

PROTECTION OF FOREIGN MISSIONS AND OFFICIALS

Appropriations, 2002	$9,400,000
Budget estimate, 2003	11,000,000
Committee recommendation	9,400,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $9,400,000. The recommendation is $1,600,000 below the budget request.

This account reimburses local governments and communities for the extraordinary costs incurred in providing protection for international organizations, foreign missions and officials, and foreign dignitaries under certain circumstances.

The Committee directs that local jurisdictions that incur such costs submit a certified billing for such costs in accordance with program regulations. The Committee also recommends that in those circumstances where a local jurisdiction will realize a financial benefit from a visit from a foreign dignitary through increased tax revenues, that such circumstances should be taken into account by the Department in assessing the need for reimbursement under this program. The Committee expects the Department to treat such submissions diligently and provide reimbursement to local jurisdictions on a timely basis if claims are fully justified.

EMBASSY SECURITY, CONSTRUCTION, AND MAINTENANCE

Appropriations, 2002	$1,273,960,000
Budget estimate, 2003	1,305,000,000
Committee recommendation	1,255,700,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $1,255,700,000. The recommendation is $49,350,000 below the budget request.

This account allows the Department to manage U.S. Government real property in over 200 countries worth an estimated $12,500,000,000 and to maintain almost 14,000 residential, office, and functional properties, not only for the Department of State, but for all U.S. employees overseas.

The Committee recommendations by project or program are displayed in the following table:

Embassy security, construction, and maintenance

[In thousands of dollars]

	Committee recommendation
Worldwide Security Upgrades:	
Capital Projects	488,450
Astana, Kazakhstan New Office Building [NOB]	[78,400]
Athens, Greece New Office Annex Building	[37,600]
Bamako, Mali NOB	[69,900]
Beijing, China NOB	[178,800]
Bridgetown, Barbados Fitout	[31,900]
Frankfurt, Germany Design and Fitout	[42,900]
Moscow, Russia Annex Design Construction	[4,300]
Panama City, Panama Design	[22,950]
Tirana, Albania Design/Build	[21,700]

	Committee recommendation
Other Site Acquisitions and Planning	93,800
Compound Security	150,450
Subtotal, Worldwide Security Upgrades	732,700
Additional Security Enhancements for U.S.-Affiliated Locales:	
Overseas Schools Attended by American Children	21,000
Post Housing	20,000
Other Security Enhancements	3,000
Subtotal, Enhancements for U.S.-Affiliated Locales	44,000
Operations:	
Planning and Development	6,200
Real Estate and Property Management	6,000
Project Execution	91,000
Operations and Maintenance	336,300
Facility Management	[58,000]
Facilities Rehabilitation and Support System Replacement	[40,000]
Moscow, Russia Spoede Fitout	[2,000]
Jakarta, Indonesia Chancery and GSO Rehabilitation	[1,736]
Fire Protection	[8,500]
Leaseholds	[115,000]
Buyout of Uneconomic Leases	[35,000]
Maintenance and Repair of Buildings	[68,400]
Post Communications	[8,000]
Safety, Health, and Environmental Management	[3,400]
Information Management and Support	20,000
Main State/Domestic Renovations	13,000
Subtotal, Operations	472,500
Headquarters:	
Salaries and Training	6,500
Subtotal, Headquarters	6,500
Embassy Security, Construction, and Maintenance Total	1,255,700

Some of the Committee recommendations displayed in the table above are described in more detail in the following paragraphs.

Vulnerability.—The 1998 embassy bombings in Kenya and Tanzania significantly changed the way we approach the security of our facilities abroad. The June 14, 2002, attack on a church in Islamabad, Pakistan, which U.S. citizens were widely known to attend, brought into focus a new kind of threat against our interests abroad, specifically, threats against so-called ''soft targets''. The Committee directs the State Department to formulate a strategy for addressing, both in the long term and in the short term, threats to locales that are either frequented by Americans or symbolic of the United States. The Committee is particularly concerned about the safety of American schools abroad, as well as international schools attended by American children. The recommendation therefore includes $44,000,000 for the Department to provide both temporary and long term security enhancements for locations that are affiliated with the United States by virtue of the activities and individuals they accommodate. Of this amount, $21,000,000 is for security enhancements at schools attended by American children overseas. The Committee expects to be consulted by the Department prior to the release of these funds. The Committee is aware that providing funds for security enhancements for overseas schools deviates from Department policy. It is the Committee's expectation that this and all other Department policies pertaining to soft targets will be reexamined in the aforementioned strategy.

Buyout of uneconomic leases.—High lease costs deplete Department resources. The Committee supports efforts by the Department to selectively acquire properties in cities with volatile rental markets, thus generating significant out-year savings. The Committee recommendation provides $35,000,000 for opportunity purchases.

Marine Security Guard housing.—Marine Security Guards are essential to the Department's ability to carry out its mission overseas. In fiscal year 2002, the Department completed the final phase of a multi-year effort, undertaken at the insistence of the Committee, to address the long-neglected capital needs of many Marine Security Guard [MSG] housing facilities worldwide. The Committee supports the Department's new policy of incorporating MSG housing costs into the initial cost estimates, and thus the budget requests, for overseas construction or rehabilitation projects. The Committee notes that MSG housing costs for fiscal year 2003 are embedded within the capital projects account and will therefore not constitute a separate line item in the above chart.

The Department is directed, under the terms and conditions that follow, to submit for the Committee's review and approval within 60 days after enactment of this Act only those projects or subaccounts funded under this account, whether from direct appropriations or proceeds of sales, that deviate from the above chart. Any deviation shall include project-level detail and shall be treated as a reprogramming under section 605 of this Act in the case of an addition greater than $500,000, or as a notification in the case of a deletion, a project cost overrun exceeding 25 percent, or a project schedule delay exceeding 6 months. Notification requirements also extend to the ''rebaselining'' of a given project's cost estimate, schedule, or scope of work. By focusing the financial plan only on deviations, the Committee expects the Department to move projects toward contract obligation promptly after funds are appropriated. Immediate access to funds for the projects that are unchanged from the above chart allows the Department to negotiate contracts and obligate funds more efficiently over the entire fiscal year.

EMERGENCIES IN THE DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR SERVICE

Appropriations, 2002	$6,500,000
Budget estimate, 2003	15,000,000
Committee recommendation	6,500,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $6,500,000. The recommendation is $8,500,000 below the budget request.

This account provides resources for the Department of State to meet emergency requirements while conducting foreign affairs. The Committee recommendation provides funds for: (1) travel and subsistence expenses for relocation of Americans, U.S. Government employees, and their families from troubled areas to the United States and/or safe-haven posts; (2) allowances granted to State Department employees and their dependents evacuated to the United States for the convenience of the Government; (3) payment of rewards for information concerning terrorists and war criminals; and (4) representation expenses for senior Administration officials.

REPATRIATION LOANS PROGRAM ACCOUNT

Appropriations, 2002	$1,219,000
Budget estimate, 2003	1,219,000
Committee recommendation	1,219,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $1,219,000. The recommendation is identical to the budget request.

This account provides emergency loans to assist destitute Americans abroad who have no other source of funds to return to the United States.

In the past, less than 20 percent of repatriation loans have ever been repaid. The Committee strongly endorses efforts by consular services to limit assistance only to victims of unforeseen circumstances or travelers whose mental instability presents a risk to themselves or others.

PAYMENT TO THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE IN TAIWAN

Appropriations, 2002	$17,044,000
Budget estimate, 2003	18,817,000
Committee recommendation	17,044,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $17,044,000. The recommendation is $1,773,000 below the budget request.

The Taiwan Relations Act requires that programs concerning Taiwan be carried out by the American Institute in Taiwan [AIT]. The Institute administers programs in the areas of economic and commercial services, cultural affairs, travel services, and logistics. The Department of State contracts with the AIT to carry out these activities.

PAYMENT TO THE FOREIGN SERVICE RETIREMENT AND DISABILITY FUND

Appropriations, 2002	$135,629,000
Budget estimate, 2003	138,200,000
Committee recommendation	138,200,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $138,200,000. The recommendation is identical to the budget request.

This appropriation is authorized by the Foreign Service Act of 1980 which provides for an appropriation to the fund in 30 equal annual installments of the amount required for the unfunded liability created by new benefits, new groups of beneficiaries, or increased salaries on which benefits are computed.

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND CONFERENCES

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Appropriations, 2002	$850,000,000
Budget estimate, 2003	891,378,000
Committee recommendation	866,000,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $866,000,000. The recommendation is $25,378,000 below the budget request.

This account funds payment of the obligations of U.S. membership in international organizations as authorized by treaties or specific acts of Congress.

The Committee recommendations, by organization, are displayed in the following table:

Contributions to international organizations

[In thousands of dollars]

	Committee recommendation
United Nations and affiliated agencies:	
Food and Agriculture Organization	72,741
International Atomic Energy Agency	52,230
International Civil Aviation Organization	12,011
International Labor Organization	50,333

	Committee recommendation
International Maritime Organization	1,209
International Telecommunications Union	5,800
United Nations—Regular	279,327
United Nations—War Crimes Tribunals	7,629
Universal Postal Union	1,295
World Health Organization	93,616
World Intellectual Property Organization	823
World Meteorological Organization	8,332
Subtotal	585,346
Inter-American organizations:	
Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture	16,560
Organization of American States	54,196
Pan American Health Organization	55,340
Pan American Institute of Geography and History	324
Subtotal	126,420
Regional organizations:	
Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation	601
Colombo Plan Council for Technical Cooperation	15
North Atlantic Assembly	563
North Atlantic Treaty Organization	45,310
Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development	41,611
South Pacific Commission	1,080
Subtotal	89,180
Other international organizations:	
Customs Cooperation Council	2,703
Hague Conference on Private International Law	102
International Agency for Research on Cancer	1,649
International Bureau/Permanent Court of Arbitration	18
International Bureau/Publication of Customs Tariffs	84
International Bureau of Weights and Measures	764
International Copper Study Group	54
International Cotton Advisory Committee	226
International Center for the Study of Preservation & Restoration of Cultural Property	748
International Hydrographic Organization	77
International Institute/Unification of Private Law	95
International Lead & Zinc Study Group	54
International Office of Epizootics	90
International Organization of Legal Metrology	89
International Rubber Study Group	120
International Seed Testing Association	7
International Tropical Timber Organization	159
International Union/Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources	247
International Grains Council	429
International Union/Protection of New Varieties of Plants	161
Organization for the Prevention of Chemical Weapons	13,769
World Trade Organization/General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade	12,826
Subtotal	34,471
Potential Exchange Rate Losses	30,583
Total, International Organizations	866,000

The Committee recommendation includes several adjustments to this account based on policy decisions. The Committee also is aware that exchange rate margins are moving in a direction that is disadvantageous to the U.S. dollar. The Committee recommendation includes $14,583,000 to provide for any potential exchange rate losses. Should use of the funds be necessary, the Committee expects to be notified on an agency by agency basis.

Synchronization.—The Committee notes that in the early 1980's, the Office of Management and Budget devised a plan to pay U.S. dues to international organizations in the last quarter of the year in which they were due. This practice allowed the United States to pay its annual dues to the United Nations [U.N.], its affiliate agencies, and other international organizations in each subsequent fiscal year's budget, resulting in significantly reduced outlays for one fiscal year. What was intended as a budget gimmick to realize a one-time savings, however, has become standard practice. The subsequent nonsynchronization of budgets has resulted in U.S. dues frequently being paid more than a year late, which has further aggravated U.S. relations with the international community. The United States has demanded that U.N. adopt sound, fiscally responsible budgetary practices. However, the United States' own late payment of its U.N. dues forces the United Nations to engage in unsound budgeting practices.

The Committee directs the Secretary of State to develop a plan, to be presented to and approved by the Committees on Appropriations, for the graduated synchronization of the United States' and the United Nations' budget cycles. The Committee directs that the Secretary of State's plan take a graduated approach to synchronization to allow the Department to designate budget authority and provide outlays necessary to synchronize the U.S. payment over a maximum of 5 years. The Committee expects this plan to include projected budget requests for the Contributions to International Organizations account for each of the fiscal years in which synchronization shall take place.

U.N. headquarters renovation project.—The Committee is aware that the United Nations' [U.N.] planned renovation of its New York city headquarters complex is projected to cost between $1,688,000,000 and $1,771,000,000. The Committee would not support any move by the U.N. to float a sovereign bond to fund this project. The Committee urges that an alternative plan be devised in lieu of borrowing commercially through a bond issue. Additionally, the Committee is aware that the U.N. is considering a plan under which it would occupy a building constructed by the U.N. Development Corporation [UNDC] during the construction phase of the project on a lease-purchase arrangement. Under this plan, U.N. personnel currently working in commercial office space throughout New York city would be consolidated into the new building once the renovation of the original U.N. building was complete. The U.N. complex would therefore double in size, to include a second building as large in size as the original U.N. building. This plan therefore describes a capital expansion, in addition to the planned renovation, and the Committee directs the Department of State to represent it as such.

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACEKEEPING ACTIVITIES

Appropriations, 2002	$844,139,000
Budget estimate, 2003	725,981,000
Committee recommendation	673,710,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $673,710,000. The recommendation is $52,271,000 below the budget request.

The Committee is aware of the availability of $38,515,000 in fiscal year 2002 funding under this account. This amount, when combined with the fiscal year 2003 Committee recommendation, fully funds the U.S. contribution to international peacekeeping at the adjusted assessment rate.

This account funds U.S. payments for contributions for international peacekeeping activities. The Committee recommendations by mission are displayed in the following table:

Contributions for International Peacekeeping Activities

[In thousands of dollars]

U.N. Disengagement Observer Force [UNDOF]	8,365
U.N. Interim Force in Lebanon [UNIFIL]	33,520
U.N. Iraq/Kuwait Observer Mission [UNIKOM]	4,479
U.N. Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara [MINURSO]	11,792
U.N. Mission in Kosovo [UNMIK]	96,534
U.N. Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus [UNFICYP]	5,219
U.N. Observer Mission in Georgia [UNOMIG]	6,516
War Crimes Tribunal—YUGOSLAVIA	7,000
War Crimes Tribunal—RWANDA	6,000
U.N. Mission in Sierra Leone [UNAMSIL]	145,803
U.N. Transitional Administration in East Timor [UNTAET]	58,177
U.N. Operation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo [MONUC]	273,226
U.N. Mission in Ethiopia and Eritrea [UNMEE]	55,594
Subtotal	712,225

The Committee expects to be consulted prior to any deviation from the above plan for fiscal year 2003.

Democratic Republic of Congo.—The Committee recommendation provides the full authorized amount for the United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo [MONUC]. Prior to the release of these funds, the Department of State must certify to the Committees on Appropriations that the following conditions have been met. First, firm benchmarks for what constitutes a successful mission must be determined, articulated, and followed. Second, the security of The Democratic Republic of the Congo's [DROC] neighbors must be factored in to all of MONUC's strategic and contingency planning, and must be heavily considered in the negotiation of a final political settlement. Third, the United Nations must construct an arrangement for the withdrawal of foreign forces from the DROC that, to the greatest degree possible, does not destabilize DROC's neighbors. Fourth, contingency plans must be developed and implemented for the safe withdrawal of peacekeepers in the event of a resumption of hostilities.

Sierra Leone.—The Committee is encouraged by the May, 2002 national elections in

Sierra Leone, which were conducted in a credible and peaceful manner. The elections underscored that the people of Sierra Leone do not wish the Revolutionary United Front, a rebel group notorious for its use of forced amputations to terrorize local populations, to have a role in the future governance of their country. As previously inaccessible areas of Sierra Leone become accessible due to the completion of disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration [DDR], it is expected that more evidence of atrocities committed during the conflict will come to light. The Committee strongly supports the work of the Special Court for Sierra Leone, the purpose of which is to prosecute those who bear the greatest responsibility for serious violations of international humanitarian law, crimes against humanity, and some Sierra Leonean criminal laws, perpetrated during the course of the conflict in Sierra Leone since 1996. The Committee notes that the Special Court will face the momentous challenge of prosecuting a disproportionately high number of crimes involving sexual violence and crimes against children. The Committee directs the Department of State to consider ways it can support, and encourage international and private organizations to undertake, new efforts to prevent, respond to, and document sexual violence in African countries, including Sierra Leone, Guinea, Liberia, Ivory Coast, and the Democratic Republic of Congo.

Three important goals remain for the U.N. Peacekeeping Mission to Sierra Leone [UNAMSIL]: the extension of state authority, the reintegration of ex-combatants, and full restoration of the government's control over diamond mining. It is imperative that the international community and the U.N. safeguard the progress made in Sierra Leone by remaining engaged until all of the objectives are met. The recommendation therefore provides the full authorized amount for UNAMSIL. The Committee supports the adjustments to the current strength, composition, and deployment of UNAMSIL troops based on recent changes and anticipated further changes in the security situation in Sierra Leone.

East Timor.—Despite progress towards a peaceful, constructive relationship between the two nations, East Timor is not yet ready to stand entirely on its own, as evidenced by recent rioting in the capital city of Dili. The fledgling nation is still in the beginning stages of establishing a criminal justice system, basic social services, and professional police and defense forces. The Committee therefore supports the continued presence of the U.N. Transitional Administration in East Timor [UNTAET] at the levels required by the U.N. Secretary General.

Peacekeeping reports.—The Committee recently received notification that the Department would discontinue the practice of transmitting U.N. Security Council reports on peacekeeping to the Committee. These reports are a crucial source of information on U.N. peacekeeping missions because they are not influenced by State Department opinions. The Department is directed to resume transmission of these reports to the Committees on Appropriations.

INTERNATIONAL COMMISSIONS

INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY AND WATER COMMISSION, UNITED STATES AND MEXICO

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2002	$24,705,000
Budget estimate, 2003	27,404,000
Committee recommendation	25,155,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $25,155,000. The recommendation is $2,249,000 below the budget request. The Committee recommendation includes the fiscal year 2002 funding level, and a 4.1 percent pay adjustment for Federal employees.

The Committee recommendations are displayed in the following table:

International Boundary & Water Commission Salaries and Expenses

[In thousands of dollars]

Administration	5,375
Engineering	2,131
Operations and maintenance	17,199
Federal Employee Pay Adjustment	450

CONSTRUCTION

Appropriations, 2002	$5,450,000
Budget estimate, 2003	9,401,000
Committee recommendation	5,488,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $5,488,000. The recommendation is $3,913,000 below the budget request.

The Committee recommendations, by project, are displayed in the following table:

International Boundary & Water Commission Construction

[In thousands of dollars]

	Committee recommendation
Boundary-wide construction:	
Facilities renovation construction	656
Heavy equipment replacement	500
Land mobile radio systems replacement	594
Hydrological data collection system rehabilitation	500
Subtotal, boundary-wide construction	2,250
Rio Grande construction:	
Rio Grande American Canal extension	250
Rio Grande canalization continuation	800
Rio Grande flood control system rehabilitation	1,150
Safety of dams rehabilitation	1,000
Subtotal, Rio Grande construction	3,200
Federal Employee Pay Adjustment	38
Total	5,488

The Committee expects to be consulted prior to any deviation from the above plan for fiscal year 2003.

AMERICAN SECTIONS, INTERNATIONAL COMMISSIONS

Appropriations, 2002	$9,911,000
Budget estimate, 2003	10,682,000
Committee recommendation	10,023,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $10,023,000. The recommendation is $659,000 below the budget request.

This account funds the U.S. share of expenses of the International Boundary Commission [IBC], the International Joint Commission [IJC], and the Border Environment Cooperation Commission [BECC].

The Committee recommendations, by commission, are displayed in the following table:

American Sections, International Commissions

[In thousands of dollars]

	Committee recommendation
International Boundary Commission:	
Commission operations	514
Maine-Quebec project	118
Washington-British Columbia	234
Montana-Alberta, British Columbia	143
Subtotal, IBC	1,009
International Joint Commission [IJC]:	
United States Section	6,440
U.S. Geological Survey	534
Subtotal, IJC	6,974
Border Environment Cooperation Commission:	
Studies & investigations/solid waste projects	320
All other operations	1,720
Subtotal, BECC	2,040
Total, American sections	10,023

The Committee expects to be consulted prior to any deviation from the above plan for fiscal year 2003.

INTERNATIONAL FISHERIES COMMISSIONS

Appropriations, 2002	$20,480,000
Budget estimate, 2003	19,780,000
Committee recommendation	20,480,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $20,480,000. The recommendation is $700,000 above the budget request.

This account funds the U.S. share of the expenses of international fisheries commissions; participation in the International Council for the Exploration of the Sea; participation in the North Pacific Marine Sciences Organization; travel expenses of the U.S. commissioners and their advisors; and salaries of non-Government employees of the Pacific Salmon Commission for days actually worked as commissioners and panel members and alternates.

The Committee recommendations, by commission, organization, or council, are displayed in the following table:

International Fisheries Commissions

[In thousands of dollars]

	Committee recommendation
Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission	1,950
Great Lakes Fishery Commission	13,248
Pacific Salmon Commission	2,193
International Pacific Halibut Commission	2,100
International Whaling Commission	90
North Pacific Anadromous Fish Commission	99
Int'l Commission/Conservation of Atlantic Tunas	121
Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Organization	146
Commission for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resour- ces	70
North Atlantic Salmon Conservation Organization	27
Int'l Council for the Exploration of the Seas	120
North Pacific Marine Science Organization	66
Inter-American Sea Turtle Convention Commission	150
Expenses of the U.S. Commissioners	100
Total	20,480

The Committee expects to be consulted prior to any deviation from the above plan for fiscal year 2003.

Of the amount provided for the Great Lakes Fishery Commission [GLFC], not less than $300,000 shall be used to treat Lake Champlain with lampricide and lampricide alternative. The GLFC is directed to give priority to States that have provided matching grants when distributing lampricide funds.

OTHER

PAYMENT TO THE ASIA FOUNDATION

Appropriations, 2002	$9,250,000
Budget estimate, 2003	9,444,000
Committee recommendation	10,250,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $10,250,000. The recommendation is $806,000 above the budget request.

The Asia Foundation plays a complementary role in advancing U.S. foreign policy interests in Asia and the Pacific through grants, services, and exchange programs. The Committee supports the Foundation's efforts to reestablish its program and presence in Afghanistan, which was in existence from 1954 until the Soviet invasion in 1979. The Committee encourages the Foundation to use its expertise in developing programs to encourage women's political participation in Central Asia, and specifically Afghanistan.

Within the funds provided, $1,000,000 is to support the Asia Foundation's work in Nepal aimed at strengthening the performance of district courts and building dispute resolution mechanisms in the local communities. A comprehensive research study carried out last year confirmed that there are severe weaknesses in the Nepalese court system. The additional funding will allow the Asia Foundation to expand its current training to include judges, prosecutors, and court personnel throughout Nepal. Also, the additional funding will allow the Asia Foundation to provide the technical support, training, awareness programs, and assistance in building local capacity necessary to have effective dispute resolution mechanisms at the local level.

EISENHOWER EXCHANGE FELLOWSHIP PROGRAM

EISENHOWER EXCHANGE FELLOWSHIP PROGRAM TRUST FUND

Appropriations, 2002	$500,000
Budget estimate, 2003	500,000
Committee recommendation	500,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $500,000 for interest and earnings in the Eisenhower Exchange Fellowship Program Trust Fund, authorized by the Eisenhower Exchange Fellowship Act of 1990 (Public Law 101–454). The recommendation is identical to the budget request.

The Eisenhower Exchange Fellowship Act of 1990 authorized a permanent endowment for the Eisenhower Exchange Fellowship Program. The act established the Eisenhower Exchange Fellowship Program Trust Fund in the U.S. Treasury for these purposes. A total of $7,500,000 has been provided to establish a permanent endowment for the program, from which interest and earnings in the fund are appropriated to Eisenhower Exchange Fellowships, Inc.

ISRAELI-ARAB SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM

Appropriations, 2002	$375,000
Budget estimate, 2003	375,000
Committee recommendation	375,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of interest and earnings for the Israeli-Arab Scholarship Endowment Fund estimated to be $375,000. The recommendation is identical to the budget request.

A permanent endowment of $4,978,500 was established in fiscal year 1992 with funds made available under section 556(b) of the Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 1990, as amended. The income from the endowment is to be used for a program of scholarships for Israeli-Arabs to attend institutions of higher education in the United States.

EAST-WEST CENTER

Appropriations, 2002	$14,000,000
Budget estimate, 2003	14,280,000
Committee recommendation	18,000,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $18,000,000. The recommendation is $3,720,000 above the request.

Of the funding provided, the Committee recommends $2,500,000 for renovation of existing East-West Center facilities which are more than 40 years old. The funding provided will be used to upgrade the facilities to make them compliant with current safety standards and to improve telecommunications services.

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR DEMOCRACY

Appropriations, 2002	$33,500,000
Budget estimate, 2003	36,000,000
Committee recommendation	46,500,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $46,500,000. The recommendation is $10,500,000 above the budget request.

The National Endowment for Democracy [NED] is a private, non-profit organization created in 1983 to strengthen democratic institutions around the world. NED's mission is to support peaceful and stable transitions to more open political and economic systems characterized by effective governance and legal systems, engaged and responsible civil societies, and open markets. Although NED was first created to help the United States win the cold war, its mission of promoting democracy is still relevant today particularly in the new war against terrorism.

This Committee recommendation responds to the immediate threat of terrorism by taking steps to provide for the security of the U.S. homeland. However, the threat of terrorism also requires a long-term response which addresses the root causes of terrorism. This can be accomplished by helping to establish democracies throughout the Middle East, Africa, South and Central Asia, and other regions where terrorism has flourished over the last decade. Building democracies helps sever the link between terror and tyranny which, unfortunately, have become commonplace in these regions.

NED has already established a network of Muslim organizations and professionals in these regions that work to promote democracy from within the Islamic tradition. The Committee believes that NED's existing networks in these regions can be used to further the broader objectives of the war against terror. The recommendation therefore includes funding above the requested level for NED to expand its work with political leaders, legislators, and political parties in Muslim countries, and to capitalize on new opportunities to expand outreach and develop and promote contacts.

The Committee recommendation includes $7,000,000 above current funding levels for programs that support the development of effective ties with modernist Muslim groups, programs that are developing pro-democracy networks, independent journalists, and women's business organizations.

The Muslim world consists of more than 1 billion people and stretches some 10,000 miles from Morocco to Indonesia. Only by establishing democracies in those countries in the Middle East, Africa, South and Central Asia, and other regions that support terrorists can we permanently stop terrorism. It is here that terrorist recruits have been found among the disadvantaged. Muslim countries face four challenges. The first is to end repression, permit freedom of expression, and introduce genuine political parties. The second is to modernize their economies, with the goal of reducing poverty and inequality so that young people can have hope and opportunity. The third is to control corruption and establish the genuine rule of law. And the fourth is to end the political abuse of religion and reconcile Islam with modern concepts of citizenship and individual rights. The Committee therefore recommends increases for NED programs in Muslim-populated countries, as reflected in the following table:

[In thousands of dollars]

	Committee recommendation
Africa	6,341
Asia	7,182
Middle East	8,605
Central Asia/Afghanistan	2,000
Central and Eastern Europe	2,180
Newly Independent States	5,540
Latin American/Caribbean	5,737
Multiregional	3,280
Democratic Activities	1,272
Administration	4,363
Total	46,500

The Committee expects that these funding increases will be distributed throughout NED's four core institutes in the same manner as NED's core budget.

Africa.—The Committee recognizes that funding constraints have limited the success of NED in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Sierra Leone, Sudan, and Nigeria. Therefore, $1,000,000 above current funding levels is provided for NED to increase its support for independent women's cultural and human rights organizations in these countries.

Asia.—Of the funding provided for Asia, the Committee recommendation includes $1,500,000 above the request for enhanced programs in The Peoples Republic of China, including Tibet, Burma, and North Korea.

Middle East.—Of the funding provided for NED programs in the Middle East, the Committee recommendation includes an increase of $1,000,000 above current funding levels to expand a women's rights and democracy training program for Lebanon's Shiite female educators, students, and mothers.

Afghanistan.—The Committee recommends $2,000,000 for NED to establish a program for women's rights in Afghanistan.

None of the funds provided under this heading shall be obligated until a detailed spend plan has been submitted to and approved by the Committees on Appropriations, in keeping with section 605 of this Act.

RELATED AGENCY

BROADCASTING BOARD OF GOVERNORS

INTERNATIONAL BROADCASTING OPERATIONS

Appropriations, 2002	$437,434,000
Budget estimate, 2003	467,898,000
Committee recommendation	431,456,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $431,456,000. The recommendation is $36,442,000 below the request. The recommendation includes a 4.1 percent pay adjustment for Federal employees. This account funds the operating and engineering costs of Voice of America [VOA], Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty [RFE/RL], Radio Free Asia [RFA], Worldnet Television, and the Broadcasting Board of Governors [BBG].

Of the funds made available under this heading, not more than $17,757,000 shall be used for Agency Direction. No funding is recommended for the Office of General Counsel.

Shifting requirements.—The Committee commends Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty [RFE/RL] for developing programming in Avar, Chechen, and Circassian and for expanding broadcasting to the Northern Causasus. The Committee recognizes the continuing importance of reaching the isolated minorities of the Northern Caucasus in their native languages. The Chechen crisis is ongoing and there is still a great need in this region for objective, uncensored information. Within the funding provided for RFE/RL, not less than $2,400,000 shall be for the North Caucasus Unit.

The Committee recommendation includes $1,157,000 for Radio Free Asia to continue daily Uyghur broadcasts. Radio Free Asia's Uyghur broadcasts are proving successful in northwest China in spite of top level officials efforts to erect a steel wall against ''hostile radio stations from abroad''.

Africa Broadcasting.—The problem of AIDS in Africa is ubiquitous. Radio broadcasting is an underutilized tool in the fight against the African AIDS epidemic. Its accessibility to even the most impoverished communities make it an ideal way to transmit information about the disease. Radio broadcasts could be a major component of sustained prevention efforts undertaken by the governments of many African countries, humanitarian organizations, and U.S. assistance programs. The recommendation includes $11,000,000 for Voice of America's Africa Division for broadcasting to Africa. The Committee directs VOA to incorporate AIDS education into its regular programming. VOA is directed to report to the Committee on its progress no later than 90 days after enactment of this Act.

Of the funds made available for Voice of America, $8,579,000 is for the Middle East Radio Network.

Security of RFE/RL headquarters.—The Committee is aware that RFE/RL and the government of the Czech Republic have jointly developed a preliminary plan to relocate RFE/RL headquarters from St. Wenceslas Square in Prague, the Czech Republic, to a new and safer location. The Committee expects to be consulted on all decisions concerning a future capital project, particularly decisions that concern security. RFE/RL is directed to report to the Committee on all aspects of the relocation currently being considered. The report should explain whether it would be desirable, from both a security and from an economic perspective, to move RFE/RL headquarters to a location outside of the Czech Republic. The BBG is directed to consider Turkey as a possible host nation for the new RFE/RL headquarters.

Security of worldwide broadcasting facilities.—In the post-September 11 environment, the broadcasting services no longer have the luxury of ignoring the security of their personnel and facilities. The Broadcasting Board of Governors is therefore directed to develop, in consultation with the Department of State and other relevant U.S. agencies, a 5-year capital worldwide security plan. The plan shall be transmitted to the Committees on Appropriations no later than July 1, 2003.

Within the funding made available for Radio Free Asia, not less than $2,898,000 is for the Korea Service.

BROADCASTING TO CUBA

Appropriations, 2002	$24,872,000
Budget estimate, 2003	25,362,000
Committee recommendation	24,996,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $24,996,000. The recommendation is $366,000 below the budget request. The recommendation includes a 4.1 percent pay raise for Federal employees. This account funds the operating and engineering costs of Radio and Television Marti.

BROADCASTING CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS

Appropriations, 2002	$25,900,000
Budget estimate, 2003	13,740,000
Committee recommendation	13,740,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $13,740,000. The recommendation is identical to the budget request.

This account funds necessary maintenance, improvements, replacements, and repairs of broadcasting sites; satellite and terrestrial program feeds; and engineering support activities, broadcast facility leases, and land rentals.

GENERAL PROVISIONS—DEPARTMENT OF STATE AND RELATED AGENCIES

The Committee recommends the following general provisions:

Section 401 permits funds appropriated in this Act for the Department of State to be available for allowances and differentials, services, and hire of passenger transportation.

Section 402 permits up to 5 percent of any appropriation made available in the bill for the Department of State and the U.S. Information Agency to be transferred between their respective appropriations. The language also provides that no appropriation shall be decreased by more than 5 percent or increased by more than 10 percent by any such transfer. In addition, the language provides that any transfer pursuant to this subsection shall be treated as a reprogramming of funds under section 605 of the accompanying bill and shall not be available for obligation or expenditure except in compliance with the procedures set forth in that section.

Section 403 prohibits the use of Department of State funds to support the Palestinian Broadcasting Corp.

Section 404 requires that a consulate or diplomatic facility in Jerusalem be under the supervision of the U.S. Ambassador to Israel.

Section 405 requires government publications to list Jerusalem as the capital of Israel.

Section 406 allows Israel to be recorded as the place of birth on registrations of birth, certifications of nationality, and passport applications for U.S. citizens born in Jerusalem.

Section 407 requires that property currently being occupied by the Department of State be transferred to the Department of State.

TITLE V—RELATED AGENCIES

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

MARITIME ADMINISTRATION

Appropriations, 2002	$224,732,000
Budget estimate, 2003	207,120,000
Committee recommendation	225,600,000

The Committee recommends a total appropriation of $225,600,000, which is $18,480,000 above the budget request. The Committee recommendation includes a 4.1 percent pay adjustment for Federal employees.

The Maritime Administration [MarAd] in the Department of Transportation is responsible for administering several programs for the maritime industry relating to U.S. foreign and domestic commerce and for national defense purposes.

The Committee's recommendations for specific accounts are described below.

MARITIME SECURITY PROGRAM

Appropriations, 2002	$98,700,000
Budget estimate, 2003	98,700,000
Committee recommendation	98,700,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $98,700,000. The recommendation is identical to the budget request.

The Maritime Security program maintains a U.S.-flag merchant fleet crewed by U.S. citizens who serve both the commercial and national security needs of the United States. The Committee's recommendation fully funds the 47 ships authorized to participate in this program.

OPERATIONS AND TRAINING

Appropriations, 2002	$89,054,000
Budget estimate, 2003	93,133,000
Committee recommendation	89,904,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $89,904,000. The recommendation is $3,229,000 below the budget request.

This account funds operations of MarAd, the U.S. Merchant Marine Academy, and provides grants to State maritime academies.

The recommendation includes $49,890,000 for the U.S. Merchant Marine Academy and $7,563,000 for the State maritime schools. Within the amounts provided for the U.S. Merchant Marine Academy, $13,000,000 is included to reduce the maintenance and repair backlog at the Academy, and to begin to make needed capital improvements. Within the amounts for State maritime schools, $1,200,000 is for student incentive payments, $1,200,000 is for direct scholarship payments, and $5,163,000 is for schoolship maintenance and repair. The Committee notes that MarAd anticipates using $2,000,000 in Ready Reserve funds to support the schoolship maintenance and repair program.

MARITIME GUARANTEED LOAN PROGRAM

Appropriations, 2002	$36,978,000
Budget estimate, 2003	4,126,000
Committee recommendation	36,996,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $36,996,000. The recommendation includes $4,144,000 for administrative expenses. The recommendation is $32,870,000 above the budget request.

The Maritime Guaranteed Loan Program (title XI) provides subsidies for guaranteed loans for purchasers of vessels built in U.S. shipyards and includes the guarantee for facilities or equipment pertaining to marine operations related to any of those vessels.

The Committee is concerned that the Administration did not request a title XI subsidy for fiscal year 2003. Projects currently under consideration, and many future maritime projects would be in jeopardy under this proposal. The recommended subsidy amount, when combined with $10,000,000 in anticipated carryover balances, should provide sufficient funding to cover expected outyear requirements.

SHIP DISPOSAL PROGRAM

Appropriations, 2002	.....
Budget estimate, 2003	$11,161,000
Committee recommendation	.....

The Committee does not recommend an appropriation within this title for the Ship Disposal Program. The recommendation is $11,161,000 below the budget request.

COMMISSION FOR THE PRESERVATION OF AMERICA'S HERITAGE ABROAD

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2002	$489,000
Budget estimate, 2003	499,000
Committee recommendation	659,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $659,000. This amount is $160,000 above the budget request and includes a 4.1 pay adjustment. The recommendation will allow

the Commission to fund its administrative expenses through appropriated funds while relying on privately donated funds for the actual purchase and restoration of property.

The purpose of the Commission is to encourage the preservation of cemeteries, monuments, and historic buildings associated with the foreign heritage of the American people.

Revolutionary War heroes.—The Committee supports the Commission's preliminary survey (phase I) of sites abroad associated with the lives and deeds of foreign-born heroes of the American Revolution. The Commission has identified at least 31 Revolutionary period heroes that are, or should be, commemorated abroad that qualify for site assessment (phase II). Phase II will involve: (1) collection of first hand information at foreign commemorative sites, (2) formulation of recommendations regarding necessary repairs to, or expansion of, existing monuments, rewriting of commemorative inscriptions, and placement of new commemorative markers or monuments, and (3) dissemination of information on commemorative sites to American citizens and foreign governments and organizations. The Committee recommendation includes $160,000 to conduct phase II. The Committee looks forward to receiving a report on the completion of phase II at the earliest convenience of the Commission.

COMMISSION ON CIVIL RIGHTS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2002	$9,096,000
Budget estimate, 2003	9,096,000
Committee recommendation	9,096,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $9,096,000 for the salaries and expenses of the Commission on Civil Rights. The recommendation is identical to the budget request. The Committee recommendation includes a 4.1 percent pay adjustment to the degree resources are available.

COMMISSION ON INTERNATIONAL RELIGIOUS FREEDOM

Appropriations, 2002	$3,000,000
Budget estimate, 2003	3,000,000
Committee recommendation	3,000,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $3,000,000. The recommendation is identical to the budget request. The Committee recommendation includes a 4.1 percent pay adjustment to the degree resources are available.

COMMISSION ON OCEAN POLICY

Appropriations, 2002	$3,000,000
Budget estimate, 2003	.....
Committee recommendation	3,000,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $3,000,000 for the Commission on Ocean Policy. The recommendation is $3,000,000 above the budget request. The Committee recommendation includes a 4.1 percent pay adjustment to the degree resources are available. Legislation directing the President to establish a Commission on Ocean Policy, as the successor to the objective, science-based 1966 Stratton Commission passed during the 106th Congress. To date $7,500,000 has been appropriated for the Commission.

COMMISSION ON SECURITY AND COOPERATION IN EUROPE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2002	$1,499,000
Budget estimate, 2003	1,607,000
Committee recommendation	1,550,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $1,550,000. The recommendation is $57,000 below the budget request. The Committee recommendation includes a 4.1 percent pay adjustment to the degree resources are available.

The Commission was established in 1976 to ensure compliance with the final act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe with particular regard to provisions dealing with humanitarian affairs.

CONGRESSIONAL-EXECUTIVE COMMISSION ON THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2002	$1,000,000
Budget estimate, 2003	1,700,000
Committee recommendation	1,000,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $1,000,000. The recommendation is $700,000 below the budget request. The Committee recommendation includes a 4.1 percent pay adjustment to the degree resources are available.

EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2002	$310,406,000
Budget estimate, 2003	320,436,000
Committee recommendation	320,436,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $320,436,000. The recommendation is identical to the budget request. The Committee recommendation includes a 4.1 percent pay adjustment to the degree resources are available.

The Committee recommendation includes $33,000,000 to fund fair employment practices agencies. This should permit the EEOC to increase the contract rate for cases closed to $500. In order to ensure the EEOC understands the importance the Committee places on the work of State and local fair employment practices agencies, bill language is included to direct the agency to increase funding for the charge rate paid to these agencies.

The Committee expects the agency to use its anticipated fiscal year 2002 carryover funds and the remainder not used for the above purposes to modernize its computer systems.

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2002	$245,071,000
Budget estimate, 2003	268,327,000
Committee recommendation	275,400,000

The Committee recommends a total of $275,400,000 for the salaries and expenses of the Federal Communications Commission [FCC], of which the entire amount is to be derived from collection of existing fees. The recommendation is $7,073,000 above the budget request. The Committee recommendation includes the fiscal year 2002 funding level and a 4.1 percent pay adjustment. The Committee supports an increase for the FCC's Technology requirements and initiatives to improve the agency's program performance. This funding will provide for continued support and critical improvements for existing systems, and will ensure compliance with government-wide standards pertaining to system security, accessibility and financial management. The funding will impact on all five key FCC activities, which includes licensing, competition, enforcement, consumer information, and spectrum management.

The FCC is an independent agency charged with regulating interstate and foreign communications, including radio, television, wire, wireless, cable, and satellite. The FCC's primary mission is to promote competition, innovation, and deregulation in the communications industry.

Broadcast television standards.—The Committee is concerned about the declining standards of broadcast television and the impact this decline is having on America's children. An analysis of all prime-time programming has found that overall sexual content, foul language and violence have tripled over the past decade. In December 1999, the FCC issued a notice of inquiry regarding the public interest obligations of broadcasters during and after the transition to digital transmission. The Committee directs the FCC to continue to report to Congress on the issues associated with resurrecting a broadcast industry code of conduct for content of programming that, if adhered to by the broadcast industry, would protect against the further erosion of broadcasting standards.

FEDERAL MARITIME COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2002	$16,458,000
Budget estimate, 2003	17,440,000
Committee recommendation	16,795,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $16,795,000. The recommendation is $645,000 below the budget request. The Committee recommendation includes a 4.1 percent pay adjustment.

The Federal Maritime Commission is an independent regulatory agency charged with administering several laws relating to the waterborne domestic and foreign offshore commerce of the United States.

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2002	$155,982,000
Budget estimate, 2003	187,599,000
Committee recommendation	175,148,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $175,148,000. The recommendation is $12,451,000 below the budget request. The Committee recommendation includes a 4.1 percent pay adjustment.

The Federal Trade Commission [FTC] administers a variety of Federal antitrust and consumer protection laws. Activities in the antitrust area include detection and elimination of illegal collusion, anticompetitive mergers, unlawful single-firm conduct, and injurious vertical agreements. The FTC regulates advertising practices, service industry practices, marketing practices, and credit practices as it addresses fraud and other consumer concerns.

The Committee recommendation for fiscal year 2003 provides funding for a total of 1,074 full time equivalents. The recommendation provides requested increases to pay non-personnel services, and space costs, and does not provide for increased costs of the Consumer Response Center. The recommended program level will be partially offset by fees assessed on Hart-Scott-Rodino Act premerger notification filings as authorized by section 605 of Public Law 101–162.

Child Protection.—The FTC released a report 2 years ago that was very critical of the entertainment industry and their persistent and calculated marketing of violent games, movies, and music to children. In response to this report the entertainment industry has promised to place tougher regulations on itself and voluntarily comply with the report's recommendations. The Committee believes that the FTC should continue and expand its efforts in this area and directs the Commission to continue to engage in consumer research and workshops, underage shopper-retail compliance surveys, and marketing data collection.

Internet.—The FTC is charged with monitoring compliance with the Children's Online

Privacy Protection Act. The Committee's recommendation ensures the agency is adequately prepared to meet the challenges of increased fraud on the Internet and the agency's recognition that Internet fraud is an international phenomenon since the Internet has no borders.

Do-Not-Call Initiative.—The Committee recommends an additional $16,000,000 for the Federal Trade Commission and authority to collect offsetting fees for the Commission's Do-Not-Call initiative under its Telemarketing Sales Rule. The Do-Not-Call initiative will establish a national database of telephone numbers of consumers who choose not to receive telephone solicitations from telemarketers. The Committee understands that the Commission plans to adopt, prior to enactment of this legislation, the Do-Not-Call initiative as an amendment to its Telemarketing Sales Rule. The Committee further understands that the Commission has developed a spending plan for the Do-Not-Call initiative. The Committee recognizes that these additional funds and fee collection authority are needed to implement the Do-Not-Call initiative, which has received broad support from, and will provide significant benefits to, consumers throughout the United States.

LEGAL SERVICES CORPORATION

PAYMENT TO THE LEGAL SERVICES CORPORATION

Appropriations, 2002	$329,300,000
Budget estimate, 2003	329,300,000
Committee recommendation	329,397,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $329,397,000. The recommendation is $97,000 above the budget request and includes funds for a 4.1 pay adjustment. The Committee recommendation includes $310,097,000 for basic field programs, to be used for competitively awarded grants and contracts, $13,300,000 for management and administration, $3,400,000 is for client self-help and information technology, and $2,600,000 for the Office of the Inspector General.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

The Committee recommendation continues the administrative provisions contained in the fiscal year 1998 appropriations act (Public Law 105–119) regarding operation of this program to provide basic legal services to poor individuals and the restrictions on the use of Legal Services Corporation [LSC] funds.

Grantees must agree not to engage in litigation and related activities with respect to a variety of matters including (1) redistricting; (2) class action suits; (3) representation of illegal aliens; (4) political activities; (5) collection of attorney fees; (6) abortion; (7) prisoner litigation; (8) welfare reform; (9) representation of charged drug dealers during eviction proceedings; and (10) solicitation of clients. The exception to the restrictions in a case where there is imminent threat of physical harm to the client or prospective client remains in place.

The manner in which LSC grantees are audited through contracts with certified public accountants for financial and compliance audits are continued along with the provisions on recompetition and debarment.

MARINE MAMMAL COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2002	$1,957,000
Budget estimate, 2003	1,856,000
Committee recommendation	2,050,000

The recommendation provides $2,050,000 for the Marine Mammal Commission in fiscal year 2003. The recommendation is $194,000 above the budget request and includes a 4.1 percent pay adjustment.

The Committee has long been aware that noise pollution in the world's oceans has a deleterious effect on the health and safety of marine mammals. The Committee recommendation includes $4,000,000 to be transferred from the Small Business Administration to the Marine Mammal Commission to conduct original research or to fund grants designed to determine the actual near-, medium-, and long-term effects of low, medium, and high frequency sounds on the health and safety of marine mammals, focusing on the most endangered species first. The amount provided is also intended to fund an international conference, or series of conferences, to share findings, survey acoustic ''threats'' to marine mammals, and develop means of reducing those threats while maintaining the oceans as the global highway of international commerce.

NATIONAL VETERANS' BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

Appropriations, 2002	$4,000,000
Budget estimate, 2003	2,000,000
Committee recommendation	2,000,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $2,000,000. The recommendation is identical to the budget request. The Committee recommendation includes funds for a 4.1 pay adjustment.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2002	$489,505,000
Budget estimate, 2003	566,900,000
Committee recommendation	656,700,000

The Committee recommendation provides total budget (obligational) authority of $656,700,000. This amount is $89,800,000 above the budget request.

The strength of the American economy is dependent upon investors' confidence in the financial disclosures and statements released by publicly traded companies. The public must receive full and transparent information regarding the financial status of publicly traded companies so that limited dollars are efficiently invested, for the good of the private investor, and the American economy. Recent accounting scandals related to Enron and Worldcom have shaken the public's faith in this country's financial markets. The Securities and Exchange Commission [SEC], an independent agency, was created to administer many of the Nation's laws regulating the areas of securities and finance, and to act on behalf of the public to prevent fraud and misrepresentation in securities transactions.

The recommendation supports the continuation of pay parity for the SEC's staff, adds additional staff, and provides the funds necessary to improve the agency's monitoring systems. The Committee expects the SEC to provide quarterly reports to the Committee on the status of the implementation of these funds and the measures it is taking to restore the public's confidence in the financial markets.

The Commission is required, pursuant to the ''Investor and Capital Markets Fee Relief Act'', to make annual adjustments to the rates for fees paid under Section 6(b) of the Securities Act of 1933 and Sections 13(e), 14(g), and 31 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. Effective October 1, 2002, or 5 days after the date on which the Commission receives its fiscal 2003 regular appropriation, whichever date comes later, the Section 6(b) fee rate applicable to the registration of securities, the Section 13(e) fee rate applicable to the repurchase of securities, and the Section 14(g) fee rates applicable to proxy solicitations and statements in corporate control transactions will be reduced to $80.90 per million from the current rate of $92.00 per million. In addition, effective October 1, 2002, or 30 days after the date on which the Commission receives its fiscal 2003 regular appropriation, whichever date comes later, the Section 31 fee rate applicable to securities transactions on the exchanges and Nasdaq will be reduced to $25.20 per million from the current rate of $30.10 per million. These fees are available to offset all funds recommended by the Committee for the SEC.

The Committee recommendation includes sufficient funding to permit the Commission to continue implementation of the pay parity program authorized in the ''Investor and Capital Markets Fee Relief Act'', which was enacted in January 2002. In March, the Committee approved the reprogramming of $24,800,000 in available balances to permit the Commission to implement this program to bring the salaries for SEC employees in line with those of other Federal financial regulatory agencies. The Committee believes that the Commission's ability to retain and adequately support staff up to its authorized staffing level is critical to the success of its role in restoring confidence in U.S. financial markets.

The Committee recommends that the Commission continue to emphasize the investigation and prosecution of financial fraud and reporting cases. In the first quarter of calendar year 2002 the SEC enforcement staff opened 64 cases investigating financial fraud and reporting, compared to 31 cases opened in the same period last year. The Committee commends the SEC for its heightened enforcement efforts and recent initiatives to protect investors through strengthened corporate disclosure, accounting, and reporting requirements.

The Committee understands the Commission plans on receiving 700 new staff and that the majority of these new staff would be allocated to the Divisions of Enforcement and Corporation Finance and the agency's inspection and examination program. The Committee requires a spending plan be provided and approved before funds for this effort are obligated or expended.

The inability of Commission staff to conduct data-intensive analyses and examinations has hampered the Commission's investigative and enforcement efforts. In particular, the Commission has continued to struggle with the massive inflows of paper documents received in the course of its investigations. For this reason, the Committee recommendation specifically includes a $47,200,000 increase for information technology. This funding increase will allow for the development of a pilot document management system and the deployment of substantially more robust analytical tools for SEC examination staff. This increase also will allow the Commission to undertake a requirements analysis to determine how best to improve its corporate disclosure review activities so that investors are provided with enhanced protections and assurances of the validity of corporate financial disclosures.

The Committee's recommendation includes funds for the one-time advancement of not more than $10,000,000 to the new Professional Company Accounting Oversight Board for start-up costs associated with its first fiscal year. In the event that start-up costs exceed $10,000,000, the Commission shall request a reprogramming from the Committee that fully describes the additional amounts required. The Committee requires a spending plan be provided and approved before these funds are obligated or expended.

The recommendation provides $6,000,000 to cover the costs of additional immediate security measures now required at the Commission's new headquarters building as a result of the September 11 attack and continuing threats to Federal facilities. The Committee recommends bill language, similar to that included in previous appropriations acts, which: (1) allows for the rental of space; (2) makes up to $3,000 available for official reception and representation expenses; (3) makes up to $10,000 available for a permanent secretariat for the International Organization of Securities Commissions; and (4) makes up to $100,000 available for governmental and regulatory officials.

Exercise of options.—The Committee is concerned that corporate insiders are enriching themselves at the expense of the corporations for which they work and the stockholders by exercising stock options immediately prior to companies' financial collapse. In fact, exercising stock options may actually contribute to the bankruptcy of teetering corporations. Therefore, the SEC is directed to provide the Committees on Appropriations with a report listing every corporate officer or director whose exercise of options under section 12 of the Securities and Exchange Act exceeds $100,000 during each 30 day reporting period. The report shall be delivered monthly beginning 30 days after date of enactment of this Act.

SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

Appropriations, 2002	$888,514,000
Budget estimate, 2003	783,048,000
Committee recommendation	788,537,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $788,537,000. The recommendation is $5,489,000 above the budget request. The Committee recommendation includes a 4.1 percent pay increase for Federal employees. The total funding is distributed among the five SBA appropriation accounts as described below.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2002	$308,476,000
Budget estimate, 2003	352,968,000
Committee recommendation	364,357,000

The Committee recommends a direct appropriation of $364,357,000 for the salaries and expenses of the Small Business Administration. The recommendation is $11,389,000 above the budget request. The Committee does not recommend funding for gainsharing, workforce restructuring, program evaluations, and an E-Government initiative.

NON-CREDIT BUSINESS ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $149,775,000 for SBA's non-credit business assistance programs. The Committee recommends the following amounts for these programs:

Small Business Development Centers	$88,000,000
USEAC Program	3,100,000
Drug-free Workplace Grants	3,000,000
Regulatory Fairness Boards	500,000
SCORE	5,000,000
BICs	475,000
Women's Business Centers	12,000,000
Business LINC	2,000,000
Women's Council	750,000
7(j) Technical Assistance	3,600,000
Native American Economic Development Initiative	1,000,000
Advocacy Research/Database	1,100,000
Microloan Technical Assistance	17,500,000
Veteran's Business Development Assistance	750,000
PRO-Net	500,000
SBIR Technical Assistance	500,000
Federal and State Technology Partnership Program	3,000,000
HubZone Progam	2,000,000
PRIME Technical Assistance	5,000,000

The Committee believes the Small Business Development Centers [SBDCs] provide useful services to small businesses nationwide. Federal funding of SBDC's constitutes the seed funding for the program, which is leveraged one or two times by State, local, and private funds.

The Committee recommendation provides funding of $17,500,000 for the Microloan Technical Assistance Program and $5,000,000 for the PRIME technical assistance program. The Committee believes the PRIME program has great promise for providing assistance to the entrepreneurs who have no access to capital and has a training component for assisting these small businesses which is missing in some of the other SBA assistance programs.

The Committee recommends $500,000 for Small Business Innovation Research [SBIR] technical assistance and $3,000,000 for the Federal and State Technology Partnership Program [FAST]. The FAST program encourages organizations in States to assist in the development of small high-technology businesses. The Committee believes that increasing the overall participation in the SBIR program by high-technology small businesses will ultimately lead to an overall increase in the quality of SBIR proposals and completed projects.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

Appropriations, 2002	$11,464,000
Budget estimate, 2003	14,500,000
Committee recommendation	11,600,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $11,600,000 for the Office of Inspector General of the Small Business Administration. The recommendation is $2,900,000 below the budget request. The Committee expects the office to report on its progress in reviewing and auditing the agency's financial management systems. The bill contains language making $500,000 available to the Inspector General's office from funds made available to the disaster loan program for its activities.

BUSINESS LOANS PROGRAM ACCOUNT

Appropriations, 2002	$283,860,000
Budget estimate, 2003	218,086,000
Committee recommendation	218,086,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $218,086,000 for the business loans program account. The recommendation is identical to the budget request. Of the amount provided, $129,000,000 is for administrative expenses related to this account. The administrative expenses may be transferred to and merged with SBA salaries and expenses to cover the common overhead expenses associated with the business loan programs.

The Committee recommendation includes an appropriation of $85,360,000 to support a $4,850,000,000 7(a) loan program. This assumes a subsidy rate of 1.76 percent. The small business community is dependent on the SBA 7(a) program to obtain long-term financing at a competitive interest rate. Each year, 40,000 or more small business concerns, who cannot obtain comparable credit elsewhere, turn to the 7(a) program for critical financing. Furthermore, the Committee believes the SBA should achieve a goal of a zero subsidy rate for the 7(a) loan program. However, the same result can be achieved by a comprehensive review of subsidy cost estimates for the 7(a) program. Previous reports from the GAO indicate that subsidy costs have been inflated. OMB estimates of the subsidy cost of the 7(a) program consistently show execution rates are inflated. This could lead to the overcharging of small business owners. The Committee believes that the 7(a) program is already operating near a zero subsidy rate and that the budget request should contain a one-time accurate accounting change to reflect that reality. The Committee recommends that this one-time accounting change be reflected in future budget requests. The recommendation includes $3,726,000 in subsidy budget authority for the Microloan program, which will support a program level of approximately $26,553,000 in fiscal year 2003, assuming a subsidy rate of 13.05 percent.

DISASTER LOANS PROGRAM ACCOUNT

Appropriations, 2002	$284,714,000
Budget estimate, 2003	197,494,000
Committee recommendation	194,494,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $194,494,000 for the disaster loan program. The recommendation does not include $3,000,000 for gainsharing. The recommendation is $3,000,000 below the budget request. Of the amount provided, $76,140,000 is for direct loan subsidies. This amount, combined with carryover and recoveries of $35,000,000 will provide for a program level of $795,000,000. The remaining $118,354,000 is made available for administrative expenses for the program, and can be merged with the agency's salaries and expenses account.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

The Committee wishes to underscore the reprogramming requirements outlined in section 605. This recommendation includes an administrative provision in the bill language, as in last year's bill, providing the authority to transfer funds between the Small Business Administration's appropriations accounts. The language provides that no account may be decreased by more than 5 percent or increased by more than 10 percent. The language also makes the transfers subject to the Committee's standard reprogramming procedures under section 605. In addition, a reprogramming notification is required in any proposed organization, whether or not funding transfers will be associated with the proposed reorganization.

STATE JUSTICE INSTITUTE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2002	$3,000,000
Budget estimate, 2003	13,550,000
Committee recommendation	3,100,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $3,100,000. The recommendation is $10,450,000 below the budget request. The Committee recommendation includes a 4.1 percent pay adjustment.

The Institute was created in 1984 to further the development and adoption of improved judicial administration in State courts.

UNITED STATES-CANADA ALASKA RAIL COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2002	$2,000,000
Budget estimate, 2003	
Committee recommendation	

The Committee does not recommend funding for the United States-Canada Alaska Rail Commission. The recommendation is identical to the budget request.

TITLE VI—GENERAL PROVISIONS

The Committee recommends the following general provisions for the departments and agencies funded in the accompanying bill.

Section 601 prohibits any appropriation act from being used for publicity or propaganda purposes not authorized by law.

Section 602 prohibits any appropriation contained in the act from remaining available for obligation beyond the current year unless expressly so provided.

Section 603 provides that the expenditure for any appropriation contained in the act for any consulting service through procurement contracts shall be limited to those contracts where such expenditures are a matter of public record and available for public inspection except where otherwise provided under existing law or under existing Executive order issued pursuant to existing law.

Section 604 limits the availability of funds for a memorandum of agreement.

Section 605 stipulates Committee policy concerning the reprogramming of funds. Section 605(a) prohibits the reprogramming of funds which: (1) create new programs; (2) eliminates a program, project, or activity; (3) increases funds or personnel by any means for any project or activity for which funds have been denied or restricted; (4) relocates offices or employees; (5) reorganizes offices, programs, or activities; (6) contracts out or privatizes any function or activity presently performed by Federal employees—unless the Appropriations Committees of the House and Senate are notified 15 days in advance.

Section 605(b) prohibits a reprogramming of funds in excess of $500,000 or 10 percent, whichever is less, that (1) augments existing programs, projects, or activities; (2) reduces by 10 percent funding for any existing program, project, or activity, or numbers of personnel by 10 percent as approved by Congress; or (3) results from any general savings due to a reduction in personnel which would result in a change in existing programs, activities, or projects as approved by Congress unless the Appropriations Committees of the House and Senate are notified 15 days in advance.

Section 606 prohibits construction, repair, overhaul, conversion, or modernization of NOAA ships outside of the United States.

Section 607 ties grant eligibility to retired law enforcement disability benefits.

Section 608 limits the availability of funds for tobacco promotion.

Section 609 prohibits funds from being used to issue a visa to any alien involved in extrajudicial and political killings in Haiti and establishes working conditions for plaintiffs in a recently settled Federal lawsuit.

Section 610 prohibits a user fee from being charged for background checks conducted pursuant to the Brady Handgun Control Act of 1993 and prohibits implementation of a background check system that does not require and result in the immediate destruction of certain information.

Section 611 delays obligation of some receipts deposited into the Crime Victim Fund.

Section 612 ties visa issuance to cooperation on so-called ''non-returnables''.

Section 613 limits the placement of maximum or high security prisoners to appropriately secure facilities.

Section 614 restricts Federal prisoner access to certain amenities.

Section 615 makes appropriations for the Small Business Administration.

Section 616 clarifies section 626 of Public Law 107–77 that allows a cause of action for the Iranian hostages.

TITLE VII—RESCISSIONS

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

WORKING CAPITAL FUND

(RESCISSION)

The Committee recommends a rescission of $36,230,000 from the unobligated balances available in the ''Working Capital Fund''.

LEGAL ACTIVITIES

ASSET FORFEITURE FUND

(RESCISSION)

The Committee recommends a rescission of $50,874,000 from the unobligated balances available in the ''Asset Forfeiture Fund''.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND RELATED AGENCIES

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

(RESCISSION)

The Committee recommends a rescission of $120,000,000 from the unobligated balances available in the ''United States Patent and Trademark Office, Salaries and Expenses'' account.

COMPLIANCE WITH PARAGRAPH 7, RULE XVI OF THE STANDING RULES OF THE SENATE

Rule XVI, paragraph 7 requires that every report on a general appropriation bill filed by the Committee must identify items of appropriation not made to carry out the provisions of an existing law, a treaty stipulation, or an act or resolution previously passed by the Senate during that session.

The following appropriations have not been authorized either in whole or in part and fall under this rule:

Title II—Department of Commerce and related agencies: Office of the U.S. Trade Representative, salaries and expenses; International Trade Commission, salaries and expenses; Export Administration, operations and administration; International Trade Administration, operations and administration; economic development assistance programs; Patent and Trademark Office; National Institute of Standards and Technology, scientific and technical research and services; NIST industrial technology services; NIST construction of research facilities; National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration operations, research, and facilities; NOAA construction; and Minority Business Development Agency.

Title V—Related agencies: Department of Transportation; Maritime Administration, operations and training; Commission on Civil Rights; Federal Communications Commission (except offsetting fee collections); Legal Services Corporation; and Securities and Exchange Commission.

COMPLIANCE WITH PARAGRAPH 12, RULE XXVI OF THE STANDING RULES OF THE SENATE

Paragraph 12 of the rule XXVI requires that Committee reports on a bill or joint resolution repealing or amending any statute or part of any statute include ''(a) the text of the statute or part thereof which is proposed to be repealed; and (b) a comparative print of that part of the bill or joint resolution making the amendment and of the statute or part thereof proposed to be amended, showing by stricken-through type and italics, parallel columns, or other appropriate typographical devices the omissions and insertions which would be made by the bill or joint resolution if enacted in the form recommended by the committee.''

In compliance with this rule, the following changes in existing law proposed to be made by this bill are shown as follows: existing law to be omitted is enclosed in black brackets; new matter is printed in italic; and existing law in which no change is proposed is shown in roman.

With respect to this bill, it is the opinion of the Committee that it is necessary to dispense with these requirements in order to expedite the business of the Senate.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2003 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 2004

[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2003 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or −)	
				2003 appropriation	Budget estimate
TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE					
General Administration					
Salaries and expenses	91,668	114,579	99,696	+8,028	−14,883
Emergency appropriations (Public Law 107–206)	5,750			−5,750	
Identification systems integration		24,478			−24,478
USA Patriot Act activities (emergency)	5,000			−5,000	
Anti-terrorism task forces			63,700	+63,700	+63,700
Joint terrorism task forces			158,547	+158,547	+158,547
Foreign terrorist tracking task force			62,000	+62,000	+62,000
Joint automated booking system	1,000		15,973	+14,973	+15,973
Automated Biometric Identification System-Integrated Identification system integration			9,000	+9,000	+9,000
Chimera			83,400	+83,400	+83,400
Legal activities office automation	15,765	15,942	77,127	+61,362	+61,185
Narrowband communications	94,615	149,254	149,254	+54,639	
Deputy Attorney General for Combating Terrorism	1,000			−1,000	
Counterterrorism fund	4,989			−4,989	
Administrative review and appeals:					
Direct appropriation	173,647	193,535	180,466	+6,819	−13,069
Emergency appropriations (Public Law 107–117)	3,500			−3,500	
Subtotal	177,147	193,535	180,466	+3,319	−13,069
Detention trustee	1,000	1,388,566	1,385,966	+1,384,966	−2,600
Office of Inspector General	50,735	63,937	54,825	+4,090	−9,112

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2003 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 2004—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2003 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or −)	
				2003 appropriation	Budget estimate
Total, General administration	448,669	1,950,291	2,339,954	+1,891,285	+389,663
United States Parole Commission					
Salaries and expenses	9,876	10,862	10,114	+238	−748
Legal Activities					
General legal activities:					
Direct appropriation	549,176	645,299	537,502	−11,674	−107,797
Emergency appropriations (Public Law 107–117)	12,500			−12,500	
Subtotal	561,676	645,299	537,502	−24,174	−107,797
Vaccine injury compensation trust fund (permanent)	4,028	4,028	4,028		
Antitrust Division	130,791	137,799	133,133	+2,342	−4,666
Offsetting fee collections—current year	−130,791	−137,799	−133,133	−2,342	+4,666
Direct appropriation					
United States Attorneys:					
Direct appropriation	1,353,968	1,506,373	1,320,160	−33,808	−186,213
Emergency appropriations (Public Law 107–117)	56,370			−56,370	
Rescission (Public Law 107–206)	−7,000			+7,000	
Subtotal	1,403,338	1,506,373	1,320,160	−83,178	−186,213
United States Trustee System Fund	147,000	167,510	150,381	+3,381	−17,129
Offsetting fee collections	−140,000	−161,510	−144,381	−4,381	+17,129
Interest on U.S. securities	−7,000	−6,000	−6,000	+1,000	
Direct appropriation					
Foreign Claims Settlement Commission	1,136	1,136	1,136		
United States Marshals Service:					
Salaries and expenses (non-CSE)	619,429	691,343	661,085	+41,656	−30,258
Emergency appropriations (Public Law 107–117)	10,200			−10,200	
Courthouse security equipment	14,267		12,061	−2,206	+12,061
Construction	15,000	15,126	17,378	+2,378	+2,252
Emergency appropriations (Public Law 107–117)	9,125			−9,125	
Justice Prisoner and Alien Transportation system			77,694	+77,694	+77,694
Total, United States Marshals Service	668,021	706,469	768,218	+100,197	+61,749
Federal prisoner detention	706,182			−706,182	
Rescission (Public Law 107–206)	−30,000			+30,000	
Fees and expenses of witnesses	156,145	156,145	156,145		
Community Relations Service	9,269	9,364	9,474	+205	+110
Assets forfeiture fund	22,949	22,949	22,949		
Rescission (Public Law 107–206)	−5,000			+5,000	
Total, Legal activities	3,497,744	3,051,763	2,819,612	−678,132	−232,151
Radiation Exposure Compensation					
Administrative expenses	1,996	1,996		−1,996	−1,996
Interagency Law Enforcement					
Interagency crime and drug enforcement	338,577	362,131	400,102	+61,525	+37,971
Federal Bureau of Investigation					
Salaries and expenses	3,031,830	3,729,838	3,452,287	+420,457	−277,551
Emergency appropriations (Public Law 107–117)	745,000			−745,000	
Emergency appropriations (Public Law 107–206)	10,000			−10,000	
Counterintelligence and national security	459,243	521,749	475,300	+16,057	−46,449
Direct appropriation	4,246,073	4,251,587	3,927,587	−318,486	−324,000
Construction	33,791	1,250	1,250	−32,541	
Total, Federal Bureau of Investigation	4,279,864	4,252,837	3,928,837	−351,027	−324,000
Drug Enforcement Administration					
Salaries and expenses	1,567,804	1,659,564	1,566,491	−1,313	−93,073
Diversion control fund	−86,021	−113,645	−89,021	−3,000	+24,624
Total, Drug Enforcement Administration	1,481,783	1,545,919	1,477,470	−4,313	−68,449
Immigration and Naturalization Service					
Salaries and expenses	3,371,440	3,241,787	3,076,509	−294,931	−165,278
Emergency appropriations (Public Law 107–117)	449,800			−449,800	
Emergency appropriations (Public Law 107–206)	35,000			−35,000	
Enforcement and border affairs	(2,739,695)	(3,153,183)		(−2,739,695)	(−3,153,183)
Citizenship and benefits, immigration support and program direction	(631,745)	(88,604)		(−631,745)	(−88,604)
Fee accounts:					
Immigration user fee	(591,866)	(658,295)	(658,295)	(+66,429)	
Land border inspection fund	(4,490)	(2,700)	(2,700)	(−1,790)	
Immigration examinations fund	(1,376,871)	(1,462,803)	(1,462,803)	(+85,932)	
Breached bond fund	(120,763)	(171,275)	(171,275)	(+50,512)	
Immigration enforcement fines	(22,664)	(6,000)	(6,000)	(−16,664)	
H–1b Visa fees	(26,272)	(10,000)	(10,000)	(−16,272)	
Subtotal, Fee accounts	2,142,926	2,311,073	2,311,073	+168,147	
Construction	128,454		267,138	+138,684	+267,138
Emergency appropriations (Public Law 107–117)	99,600			−99,600	
Support and administration		785,598			−785,598
Total, Immigration and Naturalization Service	(6,227,220)	(6,338,458)	(5,654,720)	(−572,500)	(−683,738)
Appropriations	(3,499,894)	(4,027,385)	(3,343,647)	(−156,247)	(−683,738)
Emergency appropriations	(584,400)			(−584,400)	
(Fee accounts)	(2,142,926)	(2,311,073)	(2,311,073)	(+168,147)	

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2003 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 2004—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2003 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or −)	
				2003 appropriation	Budget estimate
Federal Prison System					
Salaries and expenses	3,808,600	4,081,765	4,068,237	+259,637	−13,528
Prior year carryover					
Direct appropriation	3,808,600	4,081,765	4,068,237	+259,637	−13,528
Buildings and facilities	813,552	395,243	470,221	−343,331	+74,978
Rescission (Public Law 107–206)	−5,000			+5,000	
Federal Prison Industries, Incorporated (limitation on administrative expenses)	3,429	3,429	3,429		
Total, Federal Prison System	4,620,581	4,480,437	4,541,887	−78,694	+61,450
Office of Justice Programs					
Justice assistance	437,008	214,024	2,232,057	+1,795,049	+2,018,033
(By transfer)	(6,632)	(6,632)	(6,632)		
Emergency appropriations (Public Law 107–117)	400,000			−400,000	
Rescission (Public Law 107–206)	−600			+600	
Total, Office of Justice Programs	836,408	214,024	2,232,057	+1,395,649	+2,018,033
State and local law enforcement assistance:					
Local law enforcement block grant	400,000		400,000		+400,000
Boys and Girls clubs (earmark)	(70,000)		(90,000)	(+20,000)	(+90,000)
Grants, contracts, and other assistance (earmark)	(19,956)		(20,000)	(+44)	(+20,000)
Indian assistance	48,162	12,971	48,000	−162	+35,029
Tribal prison construction	(35,191)		(35,000)	(−191)	(+35,000)
Indian tribal courts program	(7,982)	(7,982)	(8,000)	(+18)	(+18)
Indian grants	(4,989)	(4,989)	(5,000)	(+11)	(+11)
State criminal alien assistance program	565,000			−565,000	
Cooperative agreement program	20,000		20,000		+20,000
Byrne grants (formula)	500,000			−500,000	
Byrne grants (discretionary)	94,489		134,700	+40,211	+134,700
Juvenile crime block grant	249,450	215,000	249,450		+34,450
Drug courts	50,000	52,000	50,000		−2,000
Violence Against Women grants	390,565	390,165	390,565		+400
State prison drug treatment	70,000	77,000	70,000		−7,000
Other crime control programs	5,688	4,742	5,700	+12	+958
Assistance for victims of trafficking	10,000			−10,000	
Emergency appropriations (Public Law 107–117)	251,100			−251,100	
Total, State and local law enforcement	2,654,454	751,878	1,368,415	−1,286,039	+616,537
Weed and seed program fund	58,925	58,925	58,925		
Community oriented policing services:					
Public safety and community policing grants	496,014	126,106	492,000	−4,014	+365,894
Hiring	(330,000)			(−330,000)	
Methamphetamine	(70,473)	(20,000)	(50,000)	(−20,473)	(+30,000)
Management administration	32,812	25,685	35,000	+2,188	+9,315
Crime fighting technologies	351,632	282,500	426,215	+74,583	+143,715
Safe schools initiative	(17,000)	(17,000)	(17,000)		
Upgrade criminal history records	(35,000)	(60,000)	(35,000)		(−25,000)
DNA identification/crime lab	(75,000)	(75,000)	(80,000)	(+5,000)	(+5,000)
COPS technology	(154,345)	(50,000)	(158,815)	(+4,470)	(+108,815)
COPS Interoperability			(100,000)	(+100,000)	(+100,000)
Community prosecutors	99,780	99,780	100,000	+220	+220
Crime prevention	70,202	46,963	67,013	−3,189	+20,050
Justice assistance grants program		800,000			−800,000
Total, Community oriented policing services	1,050,440	1,381,034	1,120,228	+69,788	−260,806
Juvenile justice programs	305,860	257,801	315,425	+9,565	+57,624
(Transfer out)	(−6,632)	(−6,632)	(−6,632)		
Election reform grants		400,000	50,000	+50,000	−350,000
Public safety officers benefits program:					
Death benefits	33,224	49,054	49,054	+15,830	
Disability benefits	4,500	4,000	4,000	−500	
Total, Public safety officers benefits program	37,724	53,054	53,054	+15,330	
Total, Office of Justice Programs	4,943,811	3,116,716	5,198,104	+254,293	+2,081,388
Total, title I, Department of Justice	23,707,195	22,800,337	24,059,727	+352,532	+1,259,390
(Transfer out)	(−6,632)	(−6,632)	(−6,632)		
(By transfer)	(6,632)	(6,632)	(6,632)		
TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND RELATED AGENCIES					
TRADE AND INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT					
Office of the United States Trade Representative					
Salaries and expenses	30,097	32,299	33,000	+2,903	+701
International Trade Commission					
Salaries and expenses	51,440	54,000	54,600	+3,160	+600
Total, Related agencies	81,537	86,299	87,600	+6,063	+1,301
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE					
International Trade Administration					
Operations and administration	347,547	376,678	353,242	+5,695	−23,436
Emergency appropriations (Public Law 107–117)	1,000			−1,000	
Offsetting fee collections	−3,000	−13,000	−3,000		+10,000
Direct appropriation	345,547	363,678	350,242	+4,695	−13,436
Bureau of Industry and Security					
Operations and administration	61,643	100,198	100,198	+38,555	
Emergency appropriations (Public Law 107–117)	1,756			−1,756	

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2003 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 2004—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2003 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or −)	
				2003 appropriation	Budget estimate
CWC enforcement	7,250			−7,250	
Total, Export Administration	70,649	100,198	100,198	+29,549	
Economic Development Administration					
Economic development assistance programs	335,000	317,235	257,886	−77,114	−59,349
Salaries and expenses	30,557	30,765	30,765	+208	
Total, Economic Development Administration	365,557	348,000	288,651	−76,906	−59,349
Minority Business Development Agency					
Minority business development	28,381	28,906	28,906	+525	
Total, Trade and Infrastructure Development	891,671	927,081	855,597	−36,074	−71,484
ECONOMIC AND INFORMATION INFRASTRUCTURE					
Economic and Statistical Analysis					
Salaries and expenses	62,515	73,220	72,158	+9,643	−1,062
Bureau of the Census					
Salaries and expenses	169,424	204,996	173,223	+3,799	−31,773
Periodic censuses and programs	321,376	500,320	385,696	+64,320	−114,624
Rescission (Public Law 107–206)	−11,300			+11,300	
Total, Bureau of the Census	479,500	705,316	558,919	+79,419	−146,397
National Telecommunications and Information Administration					
Salaries and expenses	14,054	16,581	14,352	+298	−2,229
Public telecommunications facilities: planning and construction	43,466	43,556	43,616	+150	+60
Emergency appropriations (Public Law 107–206)	8,250			−8,250	
Information infrastructure grants	15,503	212	15,560	+57	+15,348
Total, National Telecommunications and Information Administration	81,273	60,349	73,528	−7,745	+13,179
United States Patent and Trademark Office					
Current year fee funding	843,701	1,204,357	1,038,800	+195,099	−165,557
Emergency appropriations (Public Law 107–117)	1,500			−1,500	
Prior year carryover	282,300	100,000	166,771	−115,529	+66,771
Total, Patent and Trademark Office	1,127,501	1,304,357	1,205,571	+78,070	−98,786
Offsetting fee collections	−843,701	−1,204,357	−1,038,800	−195,099	+165,557
Total, Economic and Information Infrastructure	907,088	938,885	871,376	−35,712	−67,509
SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY					
Technology Administration					
Under Secretary for Technology/ Office of Technology Policy					
Salaries and expenses	8,238	7,886	7,886	−352	
National Institute of Standards and Technology					
Scientific and technical research and services	321,111	384,809	363,433	+42,322	−21,376
Emergency appropriations (Public Law 107–117)	5,000			−5,000	
Emergency appropriations (Public Law 107–206)	4,000			−4,000	
Industrial technology services	291,022	119,607	291,976	+954	+172,369
Construction of research facilities	62,393	54,212	65,460	+3,067	+11,248
Emergency appropriations (Public Law 107–117)	1,225			−1,225	
Working capital fund		4,482	281	+281	−4,201
Total, National Institute of Standards and Technology	684,751	563,110	721,150	+36,399	+158,040
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration					
Operations, research, and facilities	2,027,424	1,991,722	2,349,301	+321,877	+357,579
Emergency appropriations (Public Law 107–117)	2,750			−2,750	
Regular appropriations (Public Law 107–206)	2,000			−2,000	
Rescission (Public Law 107–206)	−8,100			+8,100	
Conservation	223,273	219,360		−223,273	−219,360
(By transfer from Promote and Develop Fund)	(68,000)	(75,000)	(55,000)	(−13,000)	(−20,000)
(By transfer from Coastal zone management)	3,000	3,000	3,000		
Total, Operations, research, and facilities	2,250,347	2,214,082	2,352,301	+101,954	+138,219
Procurement, acquisition and construction	778,065	791,375	903,410	+125,345	+112,035
Conservation	58,487	20,012		−58,487	−20,012
Total, Procurement, acquisition and construction	836,552	811,387	903,410	+66,858	+92,023
Pacific coastal salmon recovery			98,650	+98,650	+98,650
Conservation	157,419	110,000		−157,419	−110,000
Coastal zone management fund	−3,000	−3,000	−3,000		
Fishermen's contingency fund	952	954	954	+2	
Foreign fishing observer fund	191	191	191		
Fisheries finance program account	287	−3,000	−3,000	−3,287	
Negative subsidy (Public Law 107–206)	−3,000			+3,000	
Environmental improvement and restoration fund	10,000			−10,000	
Total, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration	3,249,748	3,130,614	3,349,506	+99,758	+218,892
Total, Science and Technology	3,942,737	3,701,610	4,078,542	+135,805	+376,932
Appropriations	(3,498,683)	(3,352,238)	(4,078,542)	(+579,859)	(+726,304)
Conservation	(439,179)	(349,372)		(−439,179)	(−349,372)
Emergency appropriations	(12,975)			(−12,975)	
Departmental Management					
Salaries and expenses	37,652	48,254	41,494	+3,842	−6,760
Emergency appropriations (Public Law 107–117)	4,776			−4,776	

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2003 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 2004—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2003 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or −)	
				2003 appropriation	Budget estimate
Emergency appropriations (Public Law 107–206)	400			−400	
Office of Inspector General	20,176	22,670	20,635	+459	−2,035
Total, Departmental management	63,004	70,924	62,129	−875	−8,795
Sec. 210 Tourism promotion			50,000	+50,000	+50,000
Total, Department of Commerce	5,722,963	5,552,201	5,830,044	+107,081	+277,843
Total, title II, Department of Commerce and related agencies	5,804,500	5,638,500	5,917,644	+113,144	+279,144
Appropriations	(5,354,064)	(5,289,128)	(5,917,644)	(+563,580)	(+628,516)
Conservation	(439,179)	(349,372)		(−439,179)	(−349,372)
Emergency appropriations	(30,657)			(−30,657)	
(By transfer)	(68,000)	(75,000)	(55,000)	(−13,000)	(−20,000)
TITLE III—THE JUDICIARY					
Supreme Court of the United States					
Salaries and expenses:					
Salaries of justices	1,808	1,872	1,872	+64	
Other salaries and expenses	38,180	44,452	42,527	+4,347	−1,925
Total, Salaries and expenses	39,988	46,324	44,399	+4,411	−1,925
Care of the building and grounds	37,530	53,626	53,304	+15,774	−322
Emergency appropriations (Public Law 107–117)	30,000			−30,000	
Emergency appropriations (Public Law 107–206)	10,000			−10,000	
Total, Supreme Court of the United States	117,518	99,950	97,703	−19,815	−2,247
United States Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit					
Salaries and expenses:					
Salaries of judges	2,079	2,225	2,225	+146	
Other salaries and expenses	17,208	19,668	17,911	+703	−1,757
Total, Salaries and expenses	19,287	21,893	20,136	+849	−1,757
United States Court of International Trade					
Salaries and expenses:					
Salaries of judges	1,633	1,678	1,678	+45	
Other salaries and expenses	11,431	12,099	11,851	+420	−248
Total, Salaries and expenses	13,064	13,777	13,529	+465	−248
Courts of Appeals, District Courts, and Other Judicial Services					
Salaries and expenses:					
Salaries of judges and bankruptcy judges	250,434	263,854		−250,434	−263,854
Other salaries and expenses	3,340,682	3,750,253		−3,340,682	−3,750,253
Emergency appropriations (Public Law 107–117)	5,000			−5,000	
Emergency appropriations (Public Law 107–206)	3,143			−3,143	
Direct appropriation	3,599,259	4,014,107		−3,599,259	−4,014,107
Courts of Appeals, District, Magistrate, and Bankruptcy Court Judges and Staff					
Salaries and expenses:					
Salaries of judges and bankruptcy judges			263,854	+263,854	+263,854
Other salaries and expenses			454,882	+454,882	+454,882
Total, Salaries and expenses			718,736	+718,736	+718,736
Court Support					
Salaries and expenses			1,048,877	+1,048,877	+1,048,877
Vaccine Injury Compensation Trust Fund	2,692	2,784	2,784	+92	
Total, Court Support	2,692	2,784	1,051,661	+1,048,969	+1,048,877
Court Services					
Salaries and expenses			1,394,039	+1,394,039	+1,394,039
Probation and Pretrial Services					
Salaries and expenses			717,214	+717,214	+717,214
Defender services	500,671	588,741	531,792	+31,121	−56,949
Fees of jurors and commissioners	48,131	57,826	54,636	+6,505	−3,190
Court security	220,677	298,235	276,342	+55,665	−21,893
Emergency appropriations (Public Law 107–117)	57,521			−57,521	
Total, Courts of Appeals, District Courts, and Other Judicial Services	4,428,951	4,961,693	4,744,420	+315,469	−217,273
Administrative Office of the United States Courts					
Salaries and expenses	61,664	66,912		−61,664	−66,912
Emergency appropriations (Public Law 107–117)	2,879			−2,879	
Federal Judicial Center					
Salaries and expenses	19,735	21,885	20,156	+421	−1,729
Judicial Retirement Funds					
Payment to Judiciary Trust Funds	37,000	35,300	35,300	−1,700	
United States Sentencing Commission					
Salaries and expenses	11,575	13,200	11,835	+260	−1,365
General Provisions					
Judges pay raise (sec. 304)	8,625	7,000	7,972	−653	+972
Total, title III, the Judiciary	4,720,298	5,241,610	4,951,051	+230,753	−290,559

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2003 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 2004—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2003 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or −)	
				2003 appropriation	Budget estimate
TITLE IV—DEPARTMENT OF STATE					
Administration of Foreign Affairs					
Diplomatic and consular programs	3,142,277	3,384,179	3,042,096	−100,181	−342,083
Emergency appropriations (Public Law 107–206)	47,450			−47,450	
(Transfer out)	(−4,000)	(−4,000)	(−4,000)		
Worldwide security upgrade	487,735	553,000	579,086	+91,351	+26,086
Total, Diplomatic and consular programs	3,677,462	3,937,179	3,621,182	−56,280	−315,997
Capital investment fund	203,000	177,000	210,000	+7,000	+33,000
Office of Inspector General	29,000	29,264	30,844	+1,844	+1,580
Educational and cultural exchange programs	237,000	245,306	237,881	+881	−7,425
Emergency appropriations (Public Law 107–206)	10,000			−10,000	
Representation allowances	6,485	9,000	6,485		−2,515
Protection of foreign missions and officials	9,400	11,000	9,400		−1,600
Embassy security, construction and maintenance	458,000	550,000	523,000	+65,000	−27,000
Worldwide security upgrade	815,960	755,000	732,700	−83,260	−22,300
Emergency appropriations (Public Law 107–206)	200,516			−200,516	
Emergencies in the diplomatic and consular service	6,500	15,000	6,500		−8,500
(By transfer)	(4,000)	(4,000)	(4,000)		
(Transfer out)	(−1,000)	(−1,000)	(−1,000)		
Repatriation Loans Program Account:					
Direct loans subsidy	612	612	612		
Administrative expenses	607	607	607		
(By transfer)	(1,000)	(1,000)	(1,000)		
Total, Repatriation loans program account	1,219	1,219	1,219		
Payment to the American Institute in Taiwan	17,044	18,817	17,044		−1,773
Payment to the Foreign Service Retirement and Disability Fund	135,629	138,200	138,200	+2,571	
Total, Administration of Foreign Affairs	5,807,215	5,886,985	5,534,455	−272,760	−352,530
International Organizations and Conferences					
Contributions to international organizations, current year assessment	850,000	891,378	866,000	+16,000	−25,378
Emergency appropriations (Public Law 107–206)	7,000			−7,000	
Contributions for international peacekeeping activities, current year	844,139	725,981	673,710	−170,429	−52,271
Emergency appropriations (Public Law 107–206)	23,034			−23,034	
Total, International Organizations and Conferences	1,724,173	1,617,359	1,539,710	−184,463	−77,649
International Commissions					
International Boundary and Water Commission, United States and Mexico:					
Salaries and expenses	24,705	27,404	25,155	+450	−2,249
Construction	5,450	9,401	5,488	+38	−3,913
American sections, international commissions	9,911	10,682	10,023	+112	−659
International fisheries commissions	20,480	19,780	20,480		+700
Total, International commissions	60,546	67,267	61,146	+600	−6,121
Other					
Payment to the Asia Foundation	9,250	9,444	10,250	+1,000	+806
Eisenhower Exchange Fellowship program trust fund	500	500	500		
Israeli Arab scholarship program	375	375	375		
East-West Center	14,000	14,280	18,000	+4,000	+3,720
National Endowment for Democracy	33,500	36,000	46,500	+13,000	+10,500
Total, Department of State	7,649,559	7,632,210	7,210,936	−438,623	−421,274
RELATED AGENCY					
Broadcasting Board of Governors					
International Broadcasting Operations	428,234	467,898	431,456	+3,222	−36,442
Emergency appropriations (Public Law 107–117)	9,200			−9,200	
Emergency appropriations (Public Law 107–206)	7,400			−7,400	
Broadcasting to Cuba	24,872	25,362	24,996	+124	−366
Broadcasting capital improvements	25,900	13,740	13,740	−12,160	
Emergency appropriations (Public Law 107–117)	10,000			−10,000	
Emergency appropriations (Public Law 107–206)	7,700			−7,700	
Total, Broadcasting Board of Governors	513,306	507,000	470,192	−43,114	−36,808
Total, title IV, Department of State	8,162,865	8,139,210	7,681,128	−481,737	−458,082
(Transfer out)	(−5,000)	(−5,000)	(−5,000)		
(By transfer)	(5,000)	(5,000)	(5,000)		
TITLE V—RELATED AGENCIES and MISCELLANEOUS ACCOUNT					
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION					
Maritime Administration					
Maritime security program	98,700	98,700	98,700		
Operations and training	89,054	93,133	89,904	+850	−3,229
Ship disposal		11,161			−11,161
Maritime Guaranteed Loan (Title XI) Program Account:					
Guaranteed loans subsidy	33,000		32,852	−148	+32,852
Administrative expenses	3,978	4,126	4,144	+166	+18
Total, Maritime guaranteed loan program account	36,978	4,126	36,996	+18	+32,870
Total, Maritime Administration	224,732	207,120	225,600	+868	+18,480
Commission for the Preservation of America's Heritage Abroad					
Salaries and expenses	489	499	659	+170	+160
Commission on Civil Rights					
Salaries and expenses	9,096	9,096	9,096		
Commission on International Religious Freedom					
Salaries and expenses	3,000	3,000	3,000		

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2003 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 2004—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2003 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or −)	
				2003 appropriation	Budget estimate
Commission on Ocean Policy					
Salaries and expenses	3,000		3,000		+3,000
Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe					
Salaries and expenses	1,499	1,607	1,550	+51	−57
Congressional-Executive Commission on the People's Republic of China					
Salaries and expenses	1,000	1,700	1,000		−700
Equal Employment Opportunity Commission					
Salaries and expenses	310,406	320,436	320,436	+10,030	
Emergency appropriations (Public Law 107–117)	1,301			−1,301	
Federal Communications Commission					
Salaries and expenses	245,071	268,327	275,400	+30,329	+7,073
Offsetting fee collections—current year	−218,757	−248,194	−275,400	−56,643	−27,206
Direct appropriation	26,314	20,133		−26,314	−20,133
Federal Maritime Commission					
Salaries and expenses	16,458	17,440	16,795	+337	−645
Federal Trade Commission					
Salaries and expenses	155,982	187,599	175,148	+19,166	−12,451
Offsetting fee collections—current year	−155,982	−150,000	−166,000	−10,018	−16,000
Offsetting fee collections, telephone database		−3,000			+3,000
Direct appropriation		34,599	9,148	+9,148	−25,451
Legal Services Corporation					
Payment to the Legal Services Corporation	329,300	329,300	329,397	+97	+97
Marine Mammal Commission					
Salaries and expenses	1,957	1,856	2,050	+93	+194
National Veterans Business Development Corporation					
Salaries and expenses	4,000	2,000	2,000	−2,000	
Pacific Charter Commission					
Salaries and expenses	1,500			−1,500	
Securities and Exchange Commission					
Current year fees	109,500	279,900	656,700	+547,200	+376,800
Emergency appropriations (Public Law 107–117)	20,705			−20,705	
Regular appropriations (Public Law 107–206)	30,900			−30,900	
2000 fees	328,400	287,000		−328,400	−287,000
Direct appropriation	489,505	566,900	656,700	+167,195	+89,800
Small Business Administration					
Salaries and expenses	308,476	352,968	364,357	+55,881	+11,389
Office of Inspector General	11,464	14,500	11,600	+136	−2,900
Business Loans Program Account:					
Direct loans subsidy	1,860	3,726	3,726	+1,866	
Guaranteed loans subsidy	78,000	85,360	85,360	+7,360	
Administrative expenses	129,000	129,000	129,000		
Emergency appropriations (Public Law 107–117)	75,000			−75,000	
Total, Business loans program account	283,860	218,086	218,086	−65,774	
Disaster Loans Program Account:					
Direct loans subsidy	87,360	76,140	76,140	−11,220	
Administrative expenses	122,354	118,354	118,354	−4,000	
Gainsharing		3,000			−3,000
Emergency appropriations (Public Law 107–117)	75,000			−75,000	
Total, Disaster loans program account	284,714	197,494	194,494	−90,220	−3,000
Total, Small Business Administration	888,514	783,048	788,537	−99,977	+5,489
State Justice Institute					
Salaries and expenses [1]	3,000	13,550	3,100	+100	−10,450
United States—Canada Alaska Rail Commission					
Salaries and expenses	2,000			−2,000	
Total, title V, Related agencies	2,317,071	2,312,284	2,372,068	+54,997	+59,784
TITLE VII—RESCISSIONS					
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE					
General Administration					
Working Capital fund (rescission)			−36,230	−36,230	−36,230
Legal Activities					
Assets forfeiture fund (rescission)	−40,000		−50,874	−10,874	−50,874
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE					
United States Patent and Trademark Office					
Salaries and expenses (rescission)			−120,000	−120,000	−120,000
Departmental Management					
Emergency oil and gas guaranteed loan program account (rescission)	−5,200	−920		+5,200	+920
Emergency steel guaranteed loan program account' (rescission)		−96,000			+96,000

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2003 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 2004—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2003 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or −)	
				2003 appropriation	Budget estimate
RELATED AGENCIES					
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION					
Maritime Administration					
Rescission (Public Law 107–206)	−5,000			+5,000	
Ship construction (rescission)	−4,400			+4,400	
Securities and Exchange Commission					
Salaries and expenses (rescission)	−50,000			+50,000	
Small Business Administration					
Business Loans Program Account:					
Guaranteed loans subsidy (rescission)	−5,500			+5,500	
Total, title VII, Rescissions	−110,100	−96,920	−207,104	−97,004	−110,184
Grand total:.					
New budget (obligational) authority	44,601,829	44,035,021	44,774,514	+172,685	+739,493
Appropriations	(41,613,299)	(43,782,569)	(44,981,618)	(+3,368,319)	(+1,199,049)
Conservation	(439,179)	(349,372)		(−439,179)	(−349,372)
Emergency appropriations	(2,726,451)			(−2,726,451)	
Rescissions	(−177,100)	(−96,920)	(−207,104)	(−30,004)	(−110,184)
(Transfer out)	(−11,632)	(−11,632)	(−11,632)		
(By transfer)	(79,632)	(86,632)	(66,632)	(−13,000)	(−20,000)

[1] The President's budget proposed nothing for State Justice Institute.

[COMMITTEE PRINT]

[NOTICE: This is a draft for use of the Committee and its staff only, in preparation for markup.]

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 2003

JANUARY ____, 2003.—Ordered to be printed

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

REPORT

[To accompany S. 0000]

The Committee on Appropriations reports the bill (S. 0000) making appropriations for the government of the District of Columbia and other activities chargeable in whole or in part against the revenues of said District for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2003, and for other purposes, reports favorably thereon and recommends that the bill do pass.

SUMMARY OF BILL

The following discussion of the bill includes general information on initiatives and concerns of the Committee and an analysis of the total resources estimated to be available to the District of Columbia in the coming fiscal year. The Committee considered requests from the President for Federal funds totaling $378,752,000 in budget authority for the District of Columbia appropriation. This amount was contained in the Budget of the U.S. Government—2003, transmitted to the Congress on February 4, 2002. The President requested: $154,707,000 for the D.C. Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency; $159,045,000 for the D.C. Courts operations and capital improvements; $32,000,000 for Defender Services in the District of Columbia Courts; $17,000,000 for payment for D.C. resident tuition support; $15,000,000 for security costs related to the presence of the Federal Government; and $1,000,000 for transportation systems management. In addition, the Committee received requests from the District of Columbia and related agencies for $319,695,000 in Federal funds in excess of the President's request. The Committee recommendation totals $512,000,000 in Federal funds appropriated as follows: (1) $17,000,000 for a program of District of Columbia resident tuition support; (2) $10,000,000 for hospital bioterrorism preparedness; (3) $166,193,000 for the District of Columbia Courts; (4) $34,000,000 for Defender Services in the District of Columbia Courts; (5) $154,707,000 for the Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency for the District of Columbia; (6) $15,000,000 for security costs related to the presence of the Federal Government in the District of Columbia; (7) $1,000,000 for transportation systems management; (8) $15,000,000 for security, economic development, education and health projects; (9) $55,000,000 for support of the Anacostia Waterfront Initiative; (10) $20,000,000 for expansion of charter schools; (11) $4,000,000 for expansion of a family literacy program; (12) $7,000,000 for payments to the Children's National Medical Center and St. Colleta's of Greater Washington expansion; and (13) $13,100,000 for capital infrastructure development. The Senate bill includes a recommendation of $7,419,886,780 for the local budget. The Committee recommends an appropriation of $512,000,000 in Federal funds for the operations itemized below.

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF BILL

	Fiscal year 2002 enacted [1]	Fiscal year 2003 request	Committee recommendation	Committee recommendation compared with (+ or −)	
				Fiscal year 2002 enacted	Fiscal year 2003 request
FEDERAL FUNDS					
Federal payment for resident tuition support	17,000,000	17,000,000	17,000,000		
Federal Payment for Emergency Planning and Security Costs in the District of Columbia	16,058,000	15,000,000	15,000,000	(1,058,000)	
Federal payment for hospital bioterrorism preparedness			10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000
Federal payment to the Chief Financial Officer of the District of Columbia	8,300,000		15,000,000	6,700,000	15,000,000
Federal payment to the District of Columbia Courts	112,180,000	159,045,000	166,193,000	54,013,000	7,148,000
Court of Appeals	8,003,000	8,352,000	8,551,000	548,000	199,000
Superior Court	66,091,000	80,140,000	81,265,000	15,174,000	1,125,000
Guardian ad Litem Program			1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000
Court System	31,594,000	38,902,000	39,676,000	8,082,000	774,000
Capital Improvements	6,492,000	31,651,000	35,201,000	28,709,000	3,550,000
Defender Services in the District of Columbia Courts	34,311,000	32,000,000	34,000,000	(311,000)	2,000,000
Federal payment to the Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency for the District of Columbia	147,300,000	154,707,000	154,707,000	7,407,000	
Community Supervision	94,112,000	95,682,000	95,682,000	1,570,000	
Public Defender Service	20,829,000	23,070,000	23,070,000	2,241,000	
Pretrial Services Agency	32,359,000	35,955,000	35,955,000	3,596,000	
Federal payment for Family Court Act	24,016,000			(24,016,000)	
Federal Payment for the Children's National Medical Center	5,500,000		5,000,000	(500,000)	5,000,000
Federal Payment to St. Coletta of Greater Washington Expansion Project	2,000,000		2,000,000		2,000,000
Federal Payment to the Department of Transportation		1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	
Federal Payment for Anacostia Waterfront Initiative			55,000,000	55,000,000	55,000,000
Federal Payment to D.C. for Capital Infrastructure Develmt			13,100,000	13,100,000	13,100,000
Federal Payment to D.C. for Family Literacy			4,000,000	4,000,000	4,000,000
Federal Payment for D.C. Charter School Facilities			20,000,000	20,000,000	20,000,000
Federal payment to the District of Columbia:					
Corrections Trustee Operations	30,200,000			(30,200,000)	
Federal Payment to the Court Appointed Special Advocates of D.C	250,000			(250,000)	

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF BILL—Continued

	Fiscal year 2002 enacted [1]	Fiscal year 2003 request	Committee recommendation	Committee recommendation compared with (+ or −)	
				Fiscal year 2002 enacted	Fiscal year 2003 request
Federal payment to the Thurgood Marshall Academy Charter School	1,000,000			(1,000,000)	
Federal payment to the District of Columbia Public Schools	2,500,000			(2,500,000)	
Federal Payment to The George Washington University Center for Excellence in Municipal Management	250,000			(250,000)	
Federal payment for District of Columbia and Federal Law Enforcement Mobile Wireless Interoperability Proj- ect	1,400,000			(1,400,000)	
Federal Payment to Faith and Politics Institute	50,000			(50,000)	
Federal contribution for enforcement of law banning possession of tobacco products by minors, Sec. 151	100,000			(100,000)	
Federal Payment to the Capitol City Career Development and Job Training Partnership	500,000			(500,000)	
Federal Payment to Capitol Education Fund	500,000			(500,000)	
Federal Payment to Metropolitan Kappa Youth Development Foundation, Inc	450,000			(450,000)	
Federal payment to the Fire and Emergency Medical Services Department	500,000			(500,000)	
Federal Payment to the Chief Medical Examiner	585,000			(585,000)	
Federal Payment to the Youth Life Foundation	250,000			(250,000)	
Federal Payment to Food and Friends	2,000,000			(2,000,000)	
Federal Payment to the City Administrator	300,000			(300,000)	
Federal Payment to Southeastern University	500,000			(500,000)	
Federal Emergency Supplemental (P.L. 107–117)	200,000,000				
Total, Federal Funds	608,000,000	378,752,000	512,000,000	(96,000,000)	133,248,000
Federal Employee Retirement Costs		7,218,000			
Total, Federal Funds including Retirements Costs		385,970,000			
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA FUNDS					
Operating Expenses—General Fund:					
District of Columbia Financial Responsibility and Management Assistance Authority				(3,140,000)	
Governmental Direction and Support	322,714,000	280,136,000	295,136,000	94,215,000	15,000,000
Economic Development and Regulation	231,895,000	258,539,000	258,539,000	51,216,000	
Public Safety and Justice	637,993,000	639,892,000	639,892,000	(131,525,000)	
Public Education System	1,152,014,000	1,200,201,000	1,220,201,000	208,283,000	20,000,000
Human Support Services	1,816,470,000	2,496,297,000	2,500,297,000	936,643,000	4,000,000
Public Works	314,093,000	324,828,000	324,828,000	46,455,000	
Workforce Investments	42,896,000	54,186,000	54,186,000	13,686,000	
Reserve	120,000,000	70,000,000	70,000,000	(80,000,000)	
Repayment of Loans and Interest	247,902,000	267,451,000	267,451,000	24,213,000	
Repayment of General Fund Recovery Debt	39,300,000	39,300,000	39,300,000		
Payment of Interest on Short-Term Borrowing	500,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	(140,000)	
Wilson Building	8,859,000	4,194,000	4,194,000	(11,315,000)	
Non-Departmental Agency	5,799,000	5,799,000	5,799,000	5,799,000	
Certificates of Participation		7,950,000	7,950,000		
Settlements and Judgements		22,822,000	22,822,000	22,822,000	
Tobacco Settlement Trust Fund Transfer Payment	33,254,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	(51,406,000)	
Emergency Planning and Security Costs	16,058,000	15,000,000	15,000,000	15,000,000	
Pay-As-You-Go Capital		16,750,000	16,750,000	16,750,000	
Capital Infrastructure Development			13,100,000	13,100,000	15,100,000
Receivership Programs	416,460,000			(389,528,000)	
Reserve Relief	30,000,000				
Presidential Inauguration				(5,961,000)	
Total, operating expenses, general fund	5,436,207,000	5,714,345,000	5,768,445,000	5,766,445,000	52,100,000
Enterprise Fund:					
Water and Sewer Authority	244,978,000	253,743,000	253,743,000	8,765,000	
Washington Aqueduct	46,510,000	57,847,000	57,847,000	11,337,000	
Stormwater Permit Compliance Enterprise Fund	3,100,000	3,100,000	3,100,000		
Lottery and Charitable Games Enterprise Fund	229,688,000	232,881,000	232,881,000	3,193,000	
Sport and Entertainment Commission	9,627,000	15,510,000	20,510,000	10,883,000	5,000,000
D.C. Retirement Board	13,388,000	13,388,000	13,388,000		
Washington Convention Center	57,278,000	78,700,000	78,700,000	21,422,000	
National Capital Revitalization Corporation	2,673,000	6,745,000	6,745,000	4,072,000	
Public Benefit Corporation (D.C. General)					
Correctional Industries Fund					
Housing Finance Agency	4,711,000			(4,711,000)	
Total, enterprise funds	611,953,000	661,914,000	666,914,000	54,961,000	5,000,000
Total, operating expenses	5,923,997,000	6,376,259,000	6,433,359,000	509,362,000	57,100,000
Capital Outlay:					
General funds	1,074,604,000	639,069,780	666,368,000	(408,237,000)	27,298,000
Water and sewer funds	152,114,000	292,458,000	342,458,000	190,344,000	50,000,000
Total, capital outlay	1,226,718,000	931,527,780	981,527,780	(245,190,220)	50,000,000
Total, District of Columbia	7,306,616,000	7,307,787,780	7,447,185,000	135,569,000	134,398,000

[1] Includes amounts in Public Law 107–20, dated July 24, 2001.
[2] Includes $400,000 in Public Law 106–554, 114 Stat. 2763A–187 and $18,000,000 from Sec. 403, 114 Stat. 2763A–188.
[3] $250,000 transferred to Chief Financial Officer in Public Law 107–20.

ACCRUAL FUNDING OF RETIREMENT COSTS AND POST-RETIREMENT HEALTH BENEFITS

The President's Budget included a legislative proposal under the jurisdiction of the Senate Committee on Governmental Affairs 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.

The authorizing committee has not acted on this legislation, therefore the Senate Appropriations Committee has reduced the dollar amounts of the President's request shown in the ''Comparative Statement of New Budget Authority Request and Amounts Recommended in the Bill'', as well as in other tables in this report, to exclude the accrual funding proposal.

GENERAL STATEMENT

The Committee highly values the priorities of the Mayor and the Council of the District of Columbia, and this bill reflects those priorities. In testimony before the Subcommittee, the Mayor conveyed his priorities for the city; the first among them is investing in high quality education. The city's budget increases funding for District Public Schools and Charter Schools to renovate school buildings, and creates initiatives to recruit and train highly talented principals and teachers. A second major priority of the Mayor is to enhance clean and safe neighborhoods through environmental remediation and economic development. The Committee supports the city's investments in public safety, cleanup of the Anacostia River, and health care to the city's most vulnerable citizens. Thirdly, the Committee commends the Mayor and Council for continuing to make a priority the financial responsibility and strength of the city. The Committee shares the city's priorities in education, the environment, and fiscal strength and joins with the District of Columbia in a partnership for progress. The Committee encourages the District to build upon the dramatic reform created under the Control Board.

The Committee has a three-part responsibility to the Government and the citizens of the District of Columbia and all United States citizens.

The first is to carry out the responsibilities transferred to Federal authority

through the 1997 District of Columbia Revitalization Act. Public safety and social services are critical functions of government in any city. In the capital city, the Federal Government shares in the responsibility to the citizens of the District, the employees of the Government seated here in the capital, and a more broad responsibility to all people who visit the capital, to provide services that ensure a safe city for all. These agencies play a key role in promoting public safety and justice in the District. That responsibility entails oversight of three quasi-Federal agencies that provide services to the District: the Superior Court and the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia, the Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency, and the Defender Services Agency.

The second main responsibility the Congress has to the District is to act as partner with the city in maintaining the financial stability and strong management of the city created by the federally-conceived Control Board, enacted in the 1995 Financial Responsibility and Management Assistance Act. In 2001, the District fulfilled the benchmarks set forth in the Financial Responsibility and Management Assistance Act to end a control period and return to home rule: all obligations arising from the Authority's issuance of bonds, notes, or other obligations have been discharged; all borrowing by the District from the United States Treasury has been repaid; the District government has adequate access to short and long-term credit markets at reasonable rates to meet its borrowing needs; and the District has achieved balanced or surplus budgets for four consecutive fiscal years.

The Congress has a responsibility to engage with the city in transitioning back to local control the financial and budgetary oversight and management responsibility functions that the Control board provided. Part of that transition was addressed in Public Law 106–522, the fiscal year 2001 District of Columbia Appropriations Act. The responsibility for financial management duties, established by the Control Board Act of 1995 and vested in the Control Board, were transferred to the Office of the Chief Financial Officer. These duties include administering all debt and cash management of the District government, preparing financial reports and the District's annual budget. The Committee is determined to ensure that the requirements set forth in the Control Board Act continue to be adhered to in non-Control years. Additionally, the Committee is specifically concerned that the entity identified to ensure fiscal responsibility in the District, the Chief Financial Officer, also has the appropriate and sufficient tools to carry out that responsibility. To that and, the Committee supported language in the fiscal year 2002 Emergency Supplemental to clarify that the Office of the Chief Financial Officer maintains independence.

The third responsibility that the Congress has to the District of Columbia is to carry out the Constitutional mandate to approve the local budget of the District.

In addition to approving the local budget and Federal funds for the three quasi-Federal public safety and justice agencies, the Committee supports a partnership with the District of Columbia to support infrastructure development in select initiatives. The Committee recommendation supports three specific goals in the District: a cleaner environment, more school choice, and better public safety.

To address the first goal, the Committee is including $55,000,000 for the Anacostia Waterfront Initiative, which will prevent further deterioration of the river, begin the process of restoring the river to health, rebuild water and sewer infrastructure, and invest in waterfront development. To address the second goal, the Committee is including $20,000,000 for school choice to support Charter School facility loans and enhance the ability of charter schools to provide improved educational opportunities in the District. To address the third goal, the Committee is including $39,100,000 for public safety, to invest in the infrastructure necessary to support modern emergency response capacity. Most notably, the Committee has included $10,000,000 to begin to prepare the District's hospitals for a possible attack that may include the use of biological, chemical, radiological, and nuclear weapons, as well as high yield explosives. In such a circumstance, decontamination and quarantine become critical components of any response plan. Patients must be decontaminated before they can be treated, otherwise their contamination could potentially shut down entire facilities. Of the funds provided, the Committee recommendation includes $5,000,000 for Children's National Medical Center, and $5,000,000 for Washington Hospital Center.

The Committee has also included funding for education, public safety, the environment and economic development in the District.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA FINANCIAL CONDITION

In the past year, the District of Columbia has enjoyed some notable successes, including the fifth consecutive ''unqualified'' (or clean) opinion from the city's independent auditors, with the fiscal year 2001 Comprehensive Annual Financial Report (CAFR) completed ahead of time and with a balanced budget. Overall, the city ended fiscal year 2001 with a surplus of $77,600,000 and a positive fund balance of $562,200,000. In fiscal year 1996, there was a negative fund balance of $518,000,000, reflecting a turnaround of over a billion dollars. This result is another milestone for the financial turnaround that began in fiscal year 1997. It is a fitting beginning for the District's return to Home Rule on October 1, 2001, with the end of the Financial Responsibility and Management Assistance Authority (or Control Board). The Committee recognizes that the Control Board initiated critical reforms that provided a framework for the District's current financial stability. However, the Committee notes several areas where the national economic slowdown and reduced revenues have impacted the District's financial stability, particularly in agencies still struggling to improve financial management and accountability.

Use of Reserve Funds

The Committee notes that the District has expended all but $3,000,000 of the budgeted reserve fund in fiscal year 2002. The Committee commends the District for fully funding the emergency and contingency reserves, ahead of the congressionally mandated schedule, totaling $275,000,000 in local funds to ensure their availability for potential rainy day requirements. The District was not immune to the overall economic slow-down in fiscal year 2002, and the Committee is pleased that the District was able to utilize reserves to address spending pressures. However, the Committee is concerned that spending from the reserve funds should not replace accurate revenue estimating and budgeting for each agency. District agencies should not depend on the reserves to address spending pressures. Reductions in spending must occur to maintain long-term economic security.

PUBLIC EDUCATION

As with every city and state in America, the stability of the economic future of the District depends, in great part, on its ability to provide a quality education to its children. Congress recently enacted one of the most sweeping education reform since 1965. The Committee urges the Superintendent of the District Public Schools to begin to implement programs that are consistent with the goals espoused by the reform: accountability for results, increased investments that get to the classrooms, smaller classes, increased local control, increasing numbers of qualified teachers, improved early childhood education, and research-based literacy programs. Several of these concepts are reflected in both the Mayor's budget and the Superintendent's Plan for Reform. The Committee recommendation includes significant investments in charter school development to support this important model in the District. The Committee intends that the projects funded under this bill will supplement, not supplant, the efforts of the District to improve performance in their schools. In addition, the Committee joins in the District's concern about the increasing need for highly qualified teachers and commends the Superintendent for continuing efforts in this regard.

Special Education

On October 2, 2001, the President appointed a Special Commission to recommend reforms to improve America's special education system and move it from a culture of compliance to a culture of accountability for results. After almost a year of study and public hearings, the Commission reported that while IDEA has gone a long way toward bringing children with disabilities out of the shadows and into our classrooms, there is room for improvement. Specifically, the Commission found that 80 percent of those identified with ''specific learning disabilities'' are labeled this way simply because they were never properly taught to read. What's more, they found that minority—particularly low-income—children are over represented in special education categories.

The findings of the President's Special Commission provide a solid foundation on which to build real reform. Armed with the information gained from the public hearings, Members of Congress can use the upcoming reauthorization to make America's education system—special education or otherwise—into a system that aspires to excellence. District of Columbia public schools (DCPS) certainly stand to benefit from the reforms suggested by the findings of this report. The Committee hopes that DCPS will take advantage of the information gained, as well as the upcoming reauthorization process to ensure that the special education system in the District is first on the list of model programs.

In 1999, a District Court assigned a special master to monitor the District's performance in providing for its special education students. Soon after Federal intervention, the District of Columbia's Special Council Committee on Special Education conducted a study of the District's delivery of special education services. Among the recommendations contained in an unreleased draft report by the Special Council were the following: that DCPS strengthen the commitment to provide adequate and qualified staff in the delivery of special education services; that DCPS improve the management of transportation costs and the dependability of transportation services; and that DCPS improve the process to assess and place students with special needs.

The Committee continues to be concerned that a consensus strategy to address the problems in the delivery of special education services, particularly assessment and transportation services, has not been developed.

The District of Columbia operating budget for fiscal year 2003 includes a new initiative to reallocate $27,000,000 of debt service savings during fiscal year 2003 and fiscal year

2004 to the Special Education and Medicaid Reform Fund. The Committee is encouraged that these funds are available to the District of Columbia Public Schools once the Superintendent submits a savings plan to the Mayor equaling $27,000,000 over the next 5 years. The Committee supports this approach and is pleased to see that the savings plan must be approved by the Special Education Taskforce and certified by the Chief Financial Officer to ensure that true savings will be achieved. The Committee supports the effort of the Mayor and Council to reform public education through achievement and savings. The Committee encourages the Mayor and the Special Education Taskforce to solicit outside reviews of the savings plan from best practices experts in other jurisdictions.

The Committee applauds the Mayor and Council for their commitment to reform by requiring a multi-year financial plan and performance goals for Special Education for fiscal years 2003 through 2006. The Committee encourages the Mayor and Council to tie funding for Special Education reform to the performance goals agreed upon by the locally elected leaders.

Infrastructure Development

The Mayor of the District of Columbia requested $237,650,000 in Federal funding to invest in critical infrastructure and supplement a few select city services. The requested funding would support nineteen different projects, of which ten projects are ongoing and supported by local funds in the District of Columbia operating budget. The other nine projects are new initiatives in which the Mayor sees a Federal role (i.e., a traditional Federal relationship or a so-called ''state-level'' cost).

The Committee recommends $92,100,000 above the President's request for investments in infrastructure in the District of Columbia, including charter school facility loans, creation of an interoperable communications system, and revitalization of the Anacostia Waterfront. The Committee recommendation is $112,550,000 less than the Mayor of the District of Columbia request.

FEDERAL FUNDS

A total of $2,531,331,000 in Federal funds are estimated to be available to the District government, the D.C. Courts, the D.C. Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency, and other District of Columbia entities. A total of $512,000,000 of Federal funds is included in this bill. A total of $2,019,331,000 in Federal funds will be received by the District government from the various Federal grant programs. In addition, Federal reimbursements are received from such programs as Medicaid and Medicare.

The following table summarizes the various Federal funds estimated to be available to the District government during fiscal year 2003:

Federal Funds

Item	
Federal payment for resident tuition support	$17,000,000
Federal Payment for Emergency Planning and Security Costs in the District of Columbia	15,000,000
Federal payment for hospital bioterrorism preparedness in the District of Columbia	10,000,000
Federal Payment to the Chief Financial Officer of the District of Columbia	15,000,000
Federal payment to the District of Columbia Courts	166,193,000
Defender Services in the District of Columbia Courts	34,000,000

Federal Funds—Continued

Item	
Federal payment to the Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency for the District of Columbia	154,707,000
Federal Payment to Children's National Medical Center	5,000,000
Federal Payment to St. Coletta School	2,000,000
Federal Payment to the Department of Public Works Divison of Transportation	1,000,000
Federal Payment for Anacostia Waterfront Initiative	55,000,000
Federal Payment to D.C. for Capital Infrastructure Development	13,100,000
Federal Payment to D.C. for Family Literacy	4,000,000
Federal Payment to D.C. Charter School Facilities	20,000,000
Total, Federal funds in bill	512,000,000
Federal Grants	2,019,331,000
Total, Federal funds	2,531,331,000

FEDERAL PAYMENT FOR DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA RESIDENT TUITION SUPPORT

The Committee recommends $17,000,000 in Federal funds for the District of Columbia Tuition Assistance Program. Initial funding of $17,000,000 for this program was included in the Fiscal Year 2000 Appropriations Act. On November 12, 1999, Public Law 106–98, the District of Columbia College Access Act of 1999, was signed into law. The Act established the Tuition Assistance Program, a scholarship fund under the direction of the Mayor of the District of Columbia, in consultation with the Secretary of Education.

Under the Act, scholarships are awarded to District residents for undergraduate education within 3 years of graduation or getting a graduate equivalent degree [GED]. The applicant must be a District resident for 12 consecutive months before the academic year of the award. Scholarships pay the difference between in-State and out-of-State tuition, with a cap of $10,000 per student per school year, at public universities. Scholarships may also be used for tuition at private colleges in the metropolitan area and at private Historically Black Colleges and Universities anywhere in Maryland or Virginia, with a cap of $2,500 per student per year. In addition, the District of Columbia College Access Improvement Act of 2001 (Public Law 107–157) expanded the Tuition Assistance Program to individuals who enroll in an institution of higher education more than 3 years after graduating from a secondary school and to individuals who attend private, historically black colleges and universities nationwide.

In addition to expanding the number of students served by the D.C. Tuition Assistance grant program, the Committee urges the Mayor and the City Council to look for ways to further develop public/private partnerships, such as the existing one with the D.C. College Access Program, as such partnerships can dramatically increase access to college.

FEDERAL PAYMENT TO THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA COURTS

The Revitalization Act requires that, commencing in fiscal year 1998, the Federal Government finance the D.C. courts, including the operations of the D.C. Court of Appeals, Superior Court, and the court system. Beginning with the fiscal year 1999 appropriations act, the Federal Government also provided funds for capital improvements. By law, the annual budget includes estimates of the expenditures for the operations of the courts prepared by the Joint Committee on Judicial Administration and the President's recommendation for funding the courts' operations.

The President's recommended level for fiscal year 2003 is $159,045,000, which includes $127,394,000 for the courts operations; $31,651,000, to remain available until September 30, 2004, for capital improvements for District courthouse facilities.

D.C. Courts Budget Request

The D.C. Court system submitted a budget request totaling $181,416,000 in Federal funds for fiscal year 2003. The operations request of $131,064,000 exceeds the President's proposed operations budget by $3,670,000 and would be used for superior court staffing, equipment and program requests. The capital request of $50,352,000 exceeds the President's proposed capital budget by $18,701,000, of which $12,100,000 would be used for the restoration and renovation of the Old Courthouse as the new D.C. Court of Appeals, $16,068,000 for creation of Family Court space within the existing courthouse facilities and the balance for ongoing capital projects.

Committee Recommendation for Operations

The President's budget proposal recommends $127,394,000 for the court's operations. The Courts requested $131,064,000 for operations, which includes $13,596,000 for the Family Court of the Superior Court. The Committee recommends $130,992,000 for the courts' operations, of which $15,096,000 is to support reform of the Family Court through the hiring of additional judges, magistrates, clerks and the necessary support staff. The Committee has also included a new Guardian ad litem program to improve the processing of child abuse and neglect cases in the District of Columbia Superior Court.

Committee Recommendation for Capital Budget

The President's budget proposal recommends $31,651,000, to remain available until September 30, 2004, for capital improvements for District courthouse facilities. The Courts requested $50,352,000 for infrastructure. The Committee recommends $35,201,000 for capital improvements to District courthouse facilities.

Family Court

The President's request supports the entire Family Court budget for fiscal year 2003 and is included in the normal operations and capital accounts for the Courts. The Court's budget includes $13,596,000 for operating costs of the Family Court, reflecting a $6,782,000 increase over fiscal year 2002 to implement the necessary increases in staffing. The President's request supports $16,068,000 for Capital improvements to be used for continued creation of a family-friendly court (including the continued installation and operation of the Family Court module of the Integrated Justice Information System). This amount is approximately the same as was dedicated to Family Court capital improvements in fiscal year 2002 ($16,673,000). The Committee notes that the funding provided to the Family Court in fiscal year 2002 was not available to the Courts until June 24, 2002, as required by specific language in the fiscal year 2002 District of Columbia Appropriations Act (Public Law 107–96 115; Stat. 929). The Committee supports the President's recommendation for the Family Court and adds $1,500,000 for a Guardian ad litem Program, described below. The total Committee recommendation for the Family Court is $31,164,000 in fiscal year 2003.

Guardian ad Litem Program

The Committee recommends an increase of $1,500,000 above the President's request to establish the Guardian ad Litem Program, to be administered by the District of Columbia Superior Court, to provide guardians ad litem to abused and neglected children. The Program will develop the capacity to improve the quality, training and recruitment of guardians ad litem to abused and neglected children. In establishing the program, the Courts shall enter into a contract with a non-profit organization to improve the quality of guardian ad litem representation to abused and neglected children. The Courts shall use the funds provided to establish the infrastructure to support a permanent guardian ad litem program operating in close coordination with the D.C. Courts. The Courts may use these funds in support of the necessary recruitment and training programs, supervision, technology and facilities to support the establishment of the program. In addition, the Committee encourages the Courts and the non-profit organization to examine the program's ability to represent foster parents and relative caregivers in child welfare cases.

The Committee is concerned that the Family Court of the Superior Court of the District of Columbia is facing a shortage of lawyers qualified to represent children in abuse and neglect cases. The Committee also believes that the court needs to improve the quality of representation and ensure that a capable and qualified group of lawyers continue to embark on careers representing children in abuse and neglect cases.

The current procedure involves paying individual practitioners on an hourly basis to represent children. This system has several shortcomings, including a lack of supervision and accountability, lack of prestige, and lack of professional support and training for attorneys.

As the Superior Court implements the new Family Court, works to improve compliance with the Adoptions and Safe Families Act, and sets attorney practice standards in compliance with the Family Court Act of 2001, it is imperative that these problems be addressed quickly.

The Committee understands that the Superior Court is interested in implementing a mixed system of representation—one in which an organization provides representation to a significant percentage of children and individual practitioners represent the remaining children. An organization that can provide supervision and training to its own staff attorneys and that can provide training and technical assistance to individual practitioners will raise the standard of practice in the Family Court.

The Committee understands that the cost of providing the organizational support to a mixed system of representation involves more than simply hiring lawyers to represent children. In order for the court to achieve the necessary accountability, high quality of representation and assistance in supporting and recruiting sole practitioners, the court needs to invest in the infrastructure that will allow for long-lasting change. Therefore, the Committee has included additional appropriations to ensure that the organization builds the capacity to represent children in future years.

Administration of Justice in Courtroom Operations

The Court has requested $3,670,000 above the President's request to enhance courtwide support staff, training and support. The Committee recommends an increase of $2,098,000 and 28 FTE above the President's request to improve the efficiency of the operations of the Court. The D.C. Courts staffing level per courtroom is considerably lower than best practice standards, which affects the fair and expeditious adjudication of cases. The Committee has received testimony that the lack of support staff slows case processing and the accessibility of information to District residents. Investments made in the fiscal year 2001 District of Columbia Appropriations Act to provide pay parity among the D.C. Courts' non-judicial employees and the Federal non-judicial employees has resulted in a significant reduction in turnover, from 10.92 percent to 5.52 percent annually.

The Committee recommendation builds upon this investment. In addition, the Court has undertaken several new responsibilities without additional resources. In particular, the Committee recommendation supports the efforts of the Domestic Violence Unit to improve services; the expansion of the juvenile probation monitoring program; effective maintenance of facilities; and improved financial management. The Committee recommends the following allocation of the increase of $2,098,000 above the President's budget:

The Committee recommends an increase of $840,000 and 12 FTE for courtroom operations and support of the Domestic Violence Unit, Criminal Division, and Appeals Court. In particular, the increases for the Domestic Violence Unit will operate the Multi-Door Dispute Resolution Program and coordinate the calendars for judges, attorneys, and social workers to maintain the One Judge-One Family model.

The Committee recommends an increase of $321,000 and 6 FTE above the President's request to improve financial management in the Court System and to oversee the management of timely voucher payments to Defender Services court-appointed attorneys. This function, previously managed by the Public Defender Service, was taken over by the Courts in 2002 to centralize the payment of court-appointed attorneys.

The Committee recommends an increase of $382,000 and 6 FTE above the President's request for the Court System to improve the management of courthouse facilities. This increase supports a project director for the Old Courthouse restoration, a general project manager for all facilities improvements, and four engineer/mechanics to improve maintenance of the Courts.

The Committee recommends an increase of $154,000 and 2 FTE above the President's request to expand court wide technology and ensure adequate support staff for information technology.

The Committee recommends an increase of $401,000 and 2 FTE above the President's request for the Social Services Division of the Superior Court to continue a successful grant-started Probation Monitoring program to monitor high-risk juveniles on probation. In addition, this increase will provide for two initiatives to improve the operation and standing of the court: accreditation with the American Psychological Association; and technical assistance for evaluation of Juvenile Probation Program.

Committee Recommendation for Capital Improvements

The Committee recommends an increase of $3,550,000 above the President's budget to enhance capital improvements.

Old Courthouse Rehabilitation

Restoration of the Old Courthouse at 451 Indiana Avenue is an 8-year, approximately $60,000,000 project that began in 1998. The project will enable the Courts to readapt this historic structure to house the District of Columbia Court of Appeals, thereby alleviating the critical space shortage for the Superior Court in the Moultrie Courthouse, while protecting the integrity of this historic structure. The Old Courthouse, which was constructed from 1820 to 1849, is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. It has also been designated an Official Project of Save America's Treasures, a partnership between the White House Millennium Council and the National Trust for Historic Preservation dedicated to celebration and preservation of the nation's threatened cultural treasures.

In addition, the National Law Enforcement Memorial has been granted legislative authority to construct a museum on a portion of the site. The Courts are working with the Memorial to coordinate construction plans.

The Committee provided funds in fiscal year 2002 to help prevent further deterioration of the structure; permit removal of asbestos and other hazardous materials; finance historical significance and other studies; and fund the first stage of detailed design work and project management costs.

The Committee has included funds to continue to support the restoration and readaptive use of the Old Courthouse. The restoration of the Old Courthouse is integral to the expansion of the Family Court, as services will move from the Moultrie Building to the Old Courthouse as space becomes available.

This investment will improve efficiencies by co-locating the offices that support the Court of Appeals and by providing some 37,000 sq. ft. of critically needed space for Superior Court functions in the existing Moultrie Courthouse. Built in 1978 for 44 trial judges. The courthouse now houses 59 trial judges and 15 hearing commissioners in the Superior Court, 9 judges in the D.C. Court of Appeals, additional Senior Judges in both Courts, and additional administrative support staff. Clearly, the main courthouse is filled beyond capacity. In addition, the Committee recommends a net increase of 18 new staff to strengthen the Family Court and improve case processing. It is necessary for the Courts to begin the process this year of creating a dedicated Family Court space in or near the District court facilities, as required in the Family Court Reform Act of 2001. The Committee directs the Courts to report to the Congress on the expenditure of this year's appropriation for Family Court reforms and capital investments by June 1, 2003. In this report, the Committee seeks an analysis of the expenditure of funding to meet the requirements of the D.C. Family Court Reform Act of 2001.

Integrated Justice Information System

The Committee recommends $4,220,000 for the Courts to continue implementation of the Integrated Justice Information System, which is $1,500,000 above the President's request. The Committee is encouraged by the progress the Courts have made in developing a detailed plan for integrating the 18 different computer systems necessary to track offender information and swiftly adjudicate cases. The Committee directs the Courts to coordinate information systems with entities in the District of Columbia, especially the D.C. Child and Family Services Agency and the Metropolitan Police Department. The Committee is encouraged that the General Accounting Office's evaluation of the IJIS Plan determined IJIS would be effective in increasing the quality and efficiency of court operations, once implemented. The Committee intends to continue closely monitoring the implementation of IJIS, as it is critical to efficient case processing, and ensuring fair, swift, and accessible justice.

Transfer Authority

The Committee authorizes the Courts to transfer up to $1,000,000 between entities within the Federal Payment to the District

of Columbia Courts account. This flexibility will be especially important in implementing Family Court reforms.

Reporting requirements

The courts are directed to submit monthly reports, through the General Services Administration, to the Senate and House Committees on Appropriations, within 15 calendar days after the end of each month, on the status of obligations by object class and a monthly personnel summary by position, full-time equivalent positions (FTE's), and program/function. The obligation report should show, at a minimum, the original operating plan, current operating plan, obligations year to date, percent obligated, planned obligations year to date, percentage deviation from plan year to date, projected total obligations end of year, and projected surplus/deficit.

In addition, the obligation report shall: (1) under the Court System Spending Plan, include a breakdown of expenditures for the Counsel for Child Abuse and Neglect Program and the program of representation of indigents in criminal cases under the Criminal Justice Act; (2) include a monthly breakdown of expenditures for the District of Columbia courts' capital improvements; and (3) where year-to-date obligations exceed or fall below the plan estimates by 1 percent or more, include an explanation of why a category is over- or under-budgeted.

D.C. courts capital expenditures

The Committee requests OMB to report to the Committee during fiscal year 2003 on any capital improvements to the District's courthouse facilities. The report shall: (1) identify the facility undergoing improvement; (2) include a complete description of the project to be undertaken; (3) itemize each improvement, renovation, or service and its cost; (4) include the contracting date, contracting party, and a timeline for the completion of each contracted improvement, renovation, or service; and (5) identify any design studies for which funding is sought.

DEFENDER SERVICES IN DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA COURTS

The Committee recommends $34,000,000 for attorney programs for indigent defendants, child abuse and guardianship cases administered by the District of Columbia Courts. The President's request of $32,000,000 maintains the current rates for attorneys and investigators.

The D.C. Court request of $45,014,000 consists of: (1) $31,355,000 for the Criminal Justice Act [CJA] program; (2) $12,661,000 for the Counsel for Child Abuse and Neglect [CCAN] program; and (3) $988,000 for the Guardianship program.

The Office of Defender Services request includes an additional $13,014,000 in Federal funds, not requested by the President, for an increase in the hourly rate paid to attorneys and investigators in the CJA and CCAN Programs from $65 per hour to $90 per hour. The Committee requests that the District of Columbia courts provide quarterly reports to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives on obligations from and remaining unobligated balances of the Defender Services account.

Defender Services Rate Increase

The Committee recommends an increase of $2,000,000 above the President's request to increase the hourly rate of Defender Services attorneys from $65 per hour to $75 per hour. Court-appointed attorneys provide constitutionally mandated assistance of legal counsel to the District's indigent defendants. Promoting equity in the quality of legal services provided to District of Columbia residents, regardless of economic status, is vitally important to the fair administration of justice. It is particularly challenging to the D.C. Courts in light of the considerably higher hourly rates paid in the nearby Federal court ($90 per hour). The Federal hourly rate is currently 39 percent higher for attorneys. Therefore, the Committee recommends an increase to $75 per hour in fiscal year 2003. The recommended increase would allow the D.C. Courts to provide a more attractive rate for both attorneys and investigators, especially needed considering local economic conditions.

Court-appointed attorneys in the Counsel for Child Abuse and Neglect [CCAN] serve in family proceedings in which child abuse or neglect is alleged, or where the termination of the parent-child relationship is under consideration and the parent, guardian, or custodian of the child is indigent. The assistance of these attorneys is essential to the Courts' effort to ensure that vulnerable children are well represented in Court and that they are placed in stable, permanent homes expeditiously. The proposed rated increase would help attract qualified attorneys to the program and support reform of the Family Court.

D.C. Courts Administrative Provisions

The Committee recommends an Administrative Provision to increase the hourly rate paid to court-appointed attorneys representing indigent defendants in the District of Columbia from $65 per hour to $75 per hour. In addition, the Committee recommends an increase from $75 per hour to $90 per hour on October 1, 2003, to match the rate currently paid to Federal attorneys.

The Committee recommends a provision to allow employees of the District of Columbia Courts to enroll in the Federal long-term care insurance program, consistent with other Federal benefits provided to D.C. Courts employees. Long term care insurance is available to other quasi-Federal agencies and to other District agencies under Federal oversight pursuant to the National Capital Revitalization and Self-Government Improvement Act of 1997, the Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency.

The Committee recommends a modification to the administration of outreach activities under the District's Crime Victims Compensation Fund. The Committee recommends that funds designated for outreach activities shall be deposited into the Crime Victims Assistance Fund, rather than be paid to the Mayor. This provision will allow the District of Columbia to immediately begin implementing programs designated for victims outreach.

The Committee recommends that fines collected by the Superior Court of the District of Columbia in Driving Under the Influence (''DUI'') and Driving While Impaired (''DWI'') cases be transferred to the District of Columbia Office of the Corporation Counsel to enhance the prosecution of these cases. The Superior Court of the District of Columbia will continue to collect fines in criminal cases under the District's traffic alcohol laws and be deposited into the Crime Victims Compensation Fund. The Committee does not recommend making this provision retroactive, as requested by the District, but does support increasing the District's capacity to prosecute ''DUI'' and ''DWI'' cases effectively.

Drunken driving offenses accounted for over 30 percent of the approximately 12,000 criminal cases the General Crimes Section papered in fiscal year 2001. This represents a staggering caseload for each of the eight attorneys who prosecute. Additionally, with the implementation of the Community Court Project, the attorneys in the General Crimes Section have been given more work than ever before. Meeting these additional demands, while maintaining prosecutorial intensity in drunken driving cases, necessitates the transfer of funds.

FEDERAL PAYMENT TO THE COURT SERVICES AND OFFENDER SUPERVISION AGENCY FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

The Revitalization Act established the Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency [CSOSA] for the District of Columbia to assume the functions of the District's pretrial services, adult probation, parole, and adult offender supervision functions. CSOSA was certified as an independent Executive Branch agency on August 4, 2000, ending a 3-year period of trusteeship.

The Revitalization Act relieved the District of Columbia of ''state-level'' financial responsibilities and restructured a number of criminal justice functions, including pretrial services, parole, and adult probation. Following passage of the Revitalization Act, under the direction of a Trustee appointed by the U.S. Attorney General, three separate and disparately functioning entities of the District of Columbia government were reorganized into one Federal agency. CSOSA assumed its probation function from the D.C. Superior Court and its parole function from the D.C. Board of Parole. The Revitalization Act transferred the parole supervision functions to CSOSA and the parole decision-making functions to the U.S. Parole Commission (USPC). On August 5, 1998, the parole determination function was transferred to the USPC, and on August 4, 2000, the USPC assumed responsibility for parole revocation and modification with respect to felons. The CSOSA appropriation is comprised of three components: The Community Supervision Program (CSP), the District of Columbia Pretrial Services Agency (PSA), and the Public Defender Service (PDS) for the District of Columbia. PDS is a federally funded independent D.C. agency responsible for the defense of indigent individuals and receives funding by transfer from the CSOSA appropriation. The CSP is responsible for supervision of offenders (either on probation or parole), and the PSA is responsible for supervising pretrial defendants.

The Committee recommends $154,707,000 for fiscal year 2003 for CSOSA. The Committee does not recommend the amount associated with Federal employee retirement costs, $7,218,000.

The funding provided will enable CSOSA to enhance its community-based and sanctions-based supervision strategy and support the fair administration of justice by providing the courts and the U.S. Parole Commission with timely, accurate and complete information required in their decision-making process. The Committee recommendation also includes transfers to the D.C. Pretrial Services Agency for the D.C. Public Defender Service.

The mission of CSOSA for the District of Columbia is to increase public safety, prevent crime, reduce recidivism, and support the fair administration of justice in close collaboration with the community.

The Community Supervision Program's operations focus on using proven best practices to improve offender supervision and reduce recidivism. Caseloads have been reduced and officers relocated to community field offices to facilitate close supervision. Every offender is assessed to determine both risk to public safety and need for treatment and other interventions. Conditions of release are enforced through drug testing, home and work monitoring visits, and other means. A system of graduated sanctions is being put in place to meet every violation with a swift and appropriate response. There is some evidence that these initiatives are beginning to work. For example, parolee re-arrests sustained a 67 percent drop from May 1998 through the end of 2000.

The Committee notes with concern that the 1997 District of Columbia Revitalization Act shifted the responsibility for D.C. parolees to the United States Parole Commission (USPC). Subsequently, the 1998 Phase-Out Act terminates the USPC by November of 2002. Additionally, the Committee notes that the government of the District of Columbia has proposed several modifications to the current structure of criminal justice functions performed by Federal agencies as a result of the 1997 District of Columbia Revitalization Act. The Committee requests that the District of Columbia, the Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency, and the United States Parole Commission submit a plan, to the President and Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives no later than March 1, 2003, for the continuation of the parole determination, parole revocation, and parole modification functions with respect to District of Columbia resident adult sentenced felons, currently performed by the United States Parole Commission, by the appropriate, authorized, Federal entity. The intent of the Revitalization Act was to relieve the District of the responsibility of parole decision-making functions and vested parole supervision functions in the Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency. The continuation of these responsibilities is imperative to effective criminal justice in the District of Columbia. The USPC currently faces a backlog to process cases efficiently with only 15 case examiners to supervise 9,000 D.C. inmates and over 4,000 Federal inmates. The USPC and CSOSA estimate that the current population of 3,300 active D.C. parolees will grow to 3,800 next year, and continue to expand, with no corresponding expansion of Agency supervision or halfway house bed space.

The fiscal year 2002 appropriation provided $147,300,000, including $34,773,000 in program increases, for CSOSA. Resources were provided to build agency infrastructure, establish and improve mission critical programs, enhance drug testing and sanctions-based treatment, improve supervision of pre-trial defendants and post conviction offenders, expand intermediate sanctions and offender re-entry programs, to continue planning and design proposals for a residential sanctions center, and to make improvements in information technology.

Based on the results the Agency has achieved to date and the anticipated outcomes expected in the future, the Committee is recommending an increase of $7,407,000 over the fiscal year 2002 appropriation for the purpose of funding non-policy adjustments to base, improving supervision, drug testing, intervention and treatment, including funds for defender services program enhancements. The Committee recommends the following program changes:

Supervision.—$7,070,000 and 102 positions to establish a new field office east of the Anacostia River, to continue to reduce general supervision case loads from 64 to 50, and to establish new diagnostic teams.

Drug Testing.—$2,238,000 and 22 positions to enhance drug lab capacity and to establish drug testing collection capabilities at the community supervision program's new field offices.

Treatment and Support Services.—$848,000 and 16 positions to provide additional sanction-based substance abuse treatment.

Learning Lab and Support.—$464,000 and 8 positions for learning labs to provide literacy training and job placement assistance and for relocation of staff from Building B of the D.C. Courts.

Sanctions.—$13,015,000 for a re-entry and sanctions center so that swift and appropriate sanctions can be imposed on individuals under supervision at the first sign of relapse, and to improve offender re-entry programs;

D.C. Pretrial Services Agency.—$1,733,000 and 6 positions to reduce supervision caseload ratios for high-risk felony defendants, to complete enhancement of automated case management systems, and to provide sanctions-based substance abuse treatment for an additional 400 defendants; and

Public Defender Service.—$874,000 and 6 positions to provide effective legal and rehabilitative transition services through the community re-entry program.

The Committee strongly encourages the Director of the Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency to immediately begin renovation of the Re-entry and Sanctions Center (RSC). The Center provides residential drug treatment and re-entry counseling to the highest risk offenders returning to the District. The Committee provided $13,015,000 in fiscal year 2002 for renovation of the RSC.

The Committee understands that planning efforts with the government of the District of Columbia have been underway since 2001. However, the treatment and successful transition of offenders and defendants is a principal concern. It is estimated that 1,900 offenders and defendants require residential treatment services annually and do not receive those services because of limited resources. A fully operational RSC will greatly prevent rearrest of offenders and improve the safety of the greater community. The Director of the CSOSA shall provide a status report to the Committee on Appropriations on the renovation of the Center and improvement of services no later than September 1, 2003.

FEDERAL PAYMENT TO THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA FOR SECURITY COSTS RELATED TO THE PRESENCE OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

The Committee is aware that the District police, fire, and emergency personnel have had to provide security for a number of events due to the fact that the District of Columbia is the seat of the Federal Government and headquarters of many international organizations. Recently, the need for D.C. to provide security has increased, thereby increasing over-time costs for personnel and pulling police from neighborhood patrols. The President has supported reimbursing the District for these costs. The Committee recommends $15,000,000 to support this fund, while ensuring accountability from the city on how the funds are expended.

The Committee is pleased that the District and the Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority (WMATA) have agreed upon a plan for ensuring interoperable communications in and around Metro Rail tunnels. The Committee encourages the District and WMATA to sign the Memorandum of Agreement and implement the radio interface system expeditiously.

The Committee is concerned that security measures taken by Federal law enforcement agencies in the District of Columbia since September 11, 2001 are unattractive and contribute to a sense that the Nation's Capital is an armed fortress. Certainly, security is a matter of the highest importance as Washington, D.C. remains a prime target for future attacks. Security does not have to be unsightly. The National Capital Planning Commission (NCPC) Interagency Task Force issued a report in October, 2001 entitled ''Designing for Security in the Nation's Capital'' which sets forth recommendations for developing coordinated urban security design that will maintain the city's safety without detracting from its historic beauty. The Committee directs the Office of Management and Budget, in consultation with the United States Park Police, the National Park Service, the Secret Service, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the United States Protective Service, the Department of State, and the General Services Administration to review the NCPC study and submit a report to the Committees on Appropriations in the Senate and the House, no later than February 5, 2003, on their plans to improve the appearance of security in accordance with the recommendations of the NCPC report.

FEDERAL PAYMENT FOR HOSPITAL BIOTERRORISM PREPAREDNESS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

The Committee has included $10,000,000 to begin to prepare the District's hospitals for a possible attack that may include the use of biological, chemical, radiological, and nuclear weapons, as well as high yield explosives. In such a circumstance, decontamination and quarantine become critical components of any response plan. Patients must be decontaminated before they can be treated, otherwise their contamination could potentially shut down entire facilities.

Of the funds provided, the Committee recommendation includes $5,000,000 for Children's National Medical Center and $5,000,000 for Washington Hospital Center. The Committee recognizes that, as the only children's hospital in this region, Children's National Medical Center would likely be the place that children would be treated in the event of a terrorist attack. Similarly, the Committee understands that Washington Hospital Center is the largest hospital by a factor of three in the District of Columbia and that it played a central role in responding to the effects of the September 11 attack on the Pentagon. Having the city's largest trauma center and its only burn center, Washington Hospital Center would undoubtedly play a critical role in treating the city's residents and tourists in the event of an attack.

If the District of Columbia were attacked by weapons of mass destruction or a biological agent, decontamination of patients would occur prior to transport to the emergency department at Children's Hospital and Washington Hospital Center to avoid endangering other patients and medical personnel. To accomplish this, both Children's Hospital and Washington Hospital Center plan to construct buildings adjacent to their emergency departments which would have separate air handling and filtration systems.

In addition to containment facilities, the Committee is providing funds for quarantine units which will need to function independently of the hospitals. To enter the unit, patients and staff would need to be decontaminated and fitted with protective equipment. Space would be designed to allow for this essential process. In a self-contained unit, air filter and negative pressure systems are utilized to limit the possibility of contagen, while supporting patients. These units could be sealed off, protecting other patients from infection, and would require sufficient supplies for potentially prolonged periods, which is characteristic of these diseases.

FEDERAL PAYMENT TO THE CHILDREN'S NATIONAL MEDICAL CENTER

The Committee recommends a Federal payment of $5,000,000 to the Children's National Medical Center for capital improvements.

FEDERAL PAYMENT TO ST. COLLETA OF GREATER WASHINGTON

The Committee recommends a Federal payment of $2,000,000 for St. Colleta of Greater Washington for costs associated with establishing a school for mentally retarded and multiple-handicapped adolescents and adults in the District of Columbia.

FEDERAL PAYMENT TO THE DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

The Committee recommends $1,000,000 included in the President's budget, to be used to implement Transportation Systems Management initiatives recommended by the National Capital Planning Commission (NCPC). The District of Columbia and NCPC requested $16,000,000 to implement transportation solutions, to alleviate pressure caused by the closure of Pennsylvania Avenue.

FEDERAL PAYMENT TO THE CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

For a Federal payment to the Chief Financial Officer of the District of Columbia, $15,000,000 for education, security, economic development, and health initiatives in the District of Columbia.

FEDERAL PAYMENT TO THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA FOR CHARTER SCHOOL FACILITIES

The Committee recommends an increase of $20,000,000 for the Charter School Credit Enhancement Fund to facilitate the purchase, construction and/or renovation of facilities for public charter schools in the District of Columbia. These funds would add to Federal seed money ($5,000,000) provided in 1996. The Mayor requested $5,000,000, however the Committee is committed to providing a significant investment in school choice in the District. D.C. public schools are consistently not providing adequate services to students, particularly in Special Education. The Mayor requested $9,000,000 to construct Special Education facilities in the District to alleviate some of the need for children with special needs to go to schools outside of the city. The Committee is supportive of providing alternative educational opportunities for to children with special needs. The Committee recommends that at least three of the loans provided to charter schools contribute to schools that educate children with special needs.

The District of Columbia has over 40 charter schools, the most of any public school system in the country. The Committee commends the work that these schools are doing in providing real choice to District school children and their families. Many charter schools, however, are beginning to outgrow their current facilities and need more space. Some new charter schools have not been able to open because of their inability to identify and acquire suitable and affordable facilities. This situation is made more difficult by the high cost of real estate in the District of Columbia. Charter schools face an additional challenge in that many have not been operating long enough to establish a sufficient credit history to qualify for commercial bank loans. To address this problem, the Committee recommends enhancing three charter school initiatives in the District of Columbia. The cornerstone of the commitment of school choice in the District is the Committee's recommendation of $20,000,000 for critical investments in the development of charter schools.The Committee recommendation includes $5,000,000 for the Credit Enhancement Fund for Public Charter Schools to assist schools in securing financing for facilities improvements and $10,000,000 to establish a Direct Loan Program for Public Charter Schools. In addition, the Committee recommendation includes $4,000,000 to supplement the Public Charter School per pupil facility allocation in fiscal year 2003. These funds will be used to set a floor of $1,500 per pupil for facilities. Finally, the Committee recommendation provides $1,000,000 for the District to establish an Office of Charter School Financing to administer the programs described above.

In addition to investments in financing and loans to charter schools for the purchase or renovation of facilities, as well as the cost of equipment, the Committee recommends two initiatives to greatly increase the administration and effectiveness of local funds provided to public charter schools.

The Committee recommendation of $4,000,000 to supplement the funding available to Public Charter Schools in the District of Columbia in fiscal year 2003, is to be used to establish a floor of no less than $1,500 per pupil for Charter Schools. The Committee is greatly concerned by the continued decline in the rate of per pupil allotments given to charter schools to assist them with facility maintenance and repair. The Committee recognizes that charter schools' ability to secure the private financing necessary to sustain their daily operations are extremely dependent on their ability to demonstrate a stable income and dependable sources of ongoing revenue. The Committee encourages the Mayor and Council of the District of Columbia to establish a permanent minimum rate of allotment to charter schools of $1,500.

The Committee recommendation of $1,000,000 to be used by the District to establish an Office of Charter School Financing will increase the efficiency of the administration of charter school funds. Currently, the District of Columbia does not designate one office to meet the specific needs of charter schools seeking financing. The Committee recommends that a new Office of Charter School Financing should provide expert evaluation of charter school's applications for financing, as well as technical assistance to applicants.

Charter schools may repay the loans with the facilities allotment they receive as part of their per-pupil allocation. To ensure that these funds are invested in successful charter schools, the Committee directs that a charter school submit an application demonstrating concrete achievements of the school's educational mission and goals.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

Report to Congress

The Committee recommends various administrative provisions to improve the administration of charter schools; oversight of funding provided to promote adoption; and require more strict accountability of special education expenditures.

The Committee requires that the Comptroller General submit a study no later than April 1, 2003 detailing the national efforts to establish adequate charter school facilities and include recommendations for establishing a charter school incubator in the District of Columbia. A charter school incubator would house a small number of charter schools for up to 4 years of the school's first years in operation. The incubator would provide the schools with stable facilities for their students while giving school leaders the opportunity to identify and acquire permanent facilities. During their tenure in the incubator, charter school leaders would receive technical assistance on real estate development, equity development, fundraising, and guidance on effective school management.

The Committee recommends that GAO consult with the General Services Administration and other experts with relevant knowledge of the District of Columbia in the following areas: real estate development, charter school management, equity development and management, banking, municipal finance, and education. These experts shall include the Mayor, members of the Council, the Chief Financial Officer, the Superintendent of the District of Columbia Public Schools, the President of the District of Columbia Board of Education, the District of Columbia Public Charter School Board, and the District of Columbia Charter School Consortium. The report should identify and examine any issues relating to charter school incubators including, but not limited to: the availability of surplus District, Federal, or private buildings that may be suitable for incubators; options for private development through existing tax incentives, special bonding authority, and other programs to encourage private development of public education facilities; financing strategies for ongoing incubator operations; incubator administration; facility design; legal issues; technical assistance needs of charter school officials in real estate development and fundraising; selection process for charter schools to participate in the incubator; and any other issues the GAO identifies. Once the GAO has completed its study and issued its report, the Mayor of the District of Columbia and the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia shall develop, in consultation with the Chief Financial Officer of the District of Columbia, the Superintendent of the District of Columbia Public Schools, the President of the District of Columbia Board of Education, the District of Columbia Public Charter School Board, and the District of Columbia Charter School Consortium, as well as representatives of parents, advocacy groups and the private sector, a plan for establishing an incubator for charter schools in the District of Columbia. The Committee requests that this plan be submitted to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives no later than 6 months from the time the GAO report is received by the Government of the District of Columbia.

Surplus Buildings

The Committee recommends that the Mayor of the District of Columbia and the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, in consultation with the General Services Administration, shall conduct an assessment of all buildings currently held in surplus and those that might be made available within 1 year of the date of enactment of this Act. The Committee requires that, within 180 days of enactment, the Mayor submit a report to Congress on the findings of the assessment along with a plan for occupying at least 50 percent of the space available at the time such report is submitted. The Committee encourages the District of Columbia to provide surplus space to charter schools, consistent with the preferences as outlined in the D.C. School Reform Act.

Closure of Low Performing Schools

The Committee is concerned that several poor performing charter schools have not been closed by the District government. The Committee strongly supports charter schools, especially because of the strict accountability required of them. It is imperative that the District government close charter schools that are not meeting the education needs of students, either through mismanagement or a lack of resources. The Committee understands the need for charter school closures and encourages such action when necessary and appropriate. However, the Mayor shall ensure that the closure process allows for detained notice of failures and opportunity to contest or remedy such failures. Therefore, the Committee requires that the Mayor of the District of Columbia and the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia report to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives no later than August 26, 2002 on the status of charter school closure. The Committee is seeking a detailed report on the actions taken by the District of Columbia Board of Education, the District of Columbia Public Charter School Board and the

District government to close poor performing charter schools in the District of Columbia. The Committee is particularly concerned by the delays in closure if the local government and oversight boards have determined certain charter schools must be closed.

Incentives to Promote the Adoption of Children

The Committee is concerned that funds provided in 1999 to the District of Columbia government to promote the adoption of children have yet to be expended. The Committee supported the extension of the availability of funds in 2000 and the expansion of the purpose for which the funds may be used in 2001. However, the funds have still not met their original intent, to increase adoption of children in the foster care system in the District of Columbia.

Therefore, the Committee recommends that the Mayor implement and fulfill the following performance measures to ensure that the intended services have begun with the ultimate goal of markedly improving the lives of the over 9,800 children served by the Child and Family Services Agency. Within 9 months of the date of enactment of this Act the Mayor must have established the following measures: (1) the Chief Financial Officer of the District of Columbia shall certify that not less than 50 percent of the funds provided for attorney fees and home studies have been expended; (2) the Mayor shall establish an outreach program to inform adoptive families and children without parents about the scholarship fund established with these funds; (3) the Mayor shall establish the location, necessary personnel and mission of the adoptive family resource center in the District of Columbia; (4) the Mayor shall identify not less than 25 percent of the eligible children in the District of Columbia foster care system with special needs and obligate not less than 25 percent of the funds provided in Public Law 106–113 (113 Stat. 1501) for adoption incentives and support for children with special needs; (5) the Mayor and District of Columbia Child and Family Services Agency shall increase the number of waiting children listed in their adoption photo-listing by 75 percent. In addition, the Committee requires that quarterly reports on the expenditure of these funds and reporting on the performance of the District in implementing the required measures is submitted to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives.

Special Education Accountability

The Committee is concerned that a lack of oversight and regulation in the District of Columbia has resulted in a corruption of the process by which children are assessed for special education needs, referred for services to meet those educational needs, and represented in legal cases brought against the District of Columbia Public Schools under the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA). The Committee is concerned that individuals providing representation to children and their parents are referring clients to an affiliated diagnostic testing service and affiliated special education school, further degrading the special education services provide to children in the District of Columbia.

The Committee recommends that the Chief Financial Officer of the District of Columbia require disclosure by attorneys in IDEA cases of any financial, corporate, legal, board memberships, or other relationships with special education diagnostic services, schools, or other special education service providers before paying any attorneys fees. The Chief Financial Officer may also require attorneys in special education cases to certify that all services billed in special education were rendered. The Committee further recommends that the Chief Financial Officer will prepare and submit quarterly reports to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives on the certifications and the amount paid by the government of the District of Columbia, including the District of Columbia Public Schools, to attorneys in cases brought under IDEA. The Committee's intent is that these reports would encompass all services for which attorneys receive awards, including those received under a settlement agreement or as part of an administrative proceeding, under the IDEA from the District of Columbia. The Committee recommends that the Inspector General of the District of Columbia conduct audits of the certification to ensure attorney compliance. The Committee highly recommends that the Council of the District of Columbia, in cooperation with the Mayor of the District of Columbia and the District of Columbia School Board, develop legislation to address conflicts of interest in special education cases.

FEDERAL PAYMENT FOR THE ANACOSTIA WATERFRONT INITIATIVE IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

The Committee recommends $55,000,000 to implement the Anacostia Waterfront Initiative. Of this amount, the Committee recommends $5,000,000 to be used for development of parks and recreation facilities at Kenilworth Park on the Anacostia River. The President requested no funds for this activity. The Committee is dedicated to partnering with the District to develop local and Federal lands for sports and recreation in all areas of the city. The Committee intends that funds provided under this heading will establish a long-term commitment to the creation of clean, safe parks in every neighborhood. The Committee encourages the District to promote public/private investments that will contribute to parks of this kind.

In addition, the Committee recommends $50,000,000, to be matched 100 percent with local funds, for the Water and Sewer Authority to implement the Combined Sewer Overflow Program. The Authority will begin system upgrades and design work on a new system to address combined sewer overflows (CSOs). The combined sewer system, serving 33 percent of the District, was constructed in 1890 by the Federal Government. The District has developed a Long Term Control Plan (LTCP) to deal with overflows of sanitary waste and storm-water into the surrounding rivers that occur during heavy rains. The overflows occur approximately 60–75 times per year.

The Committee believes that funds provided in fiscal year 2003 for the Combined Sewer Overflow Program represent a long-term commitment by the Federal Government to rebuild this infrastructure. The Committee expects that D.C. rate payers will bear half of the cost of this project. Twenty-four percent of the total cost can be attributed to EPA requirements of the District; however, EPA will only contribute approximately 13 percent of the cost to address these requirements. The Federal Government represents 17 percent of the usage. The plan totals $1,200,000,000 over 15–20 years.

The Committee recommend this significant investment because of the Federal Government's role in building the original system and its responsibility to maintain the infrastructure that the government uses. This partnership with the District is the cornerstone of the Anacostia Waterfront Initiative. The Congress has made similar commitments to other areas, such as Boston, San Diego, and the United States-Mexico border. The scale and cost of this project exemplifies how critical infrastructure, starved over the years, is now nearly non-functional.

FEDERAL PAYMENT FOR CAPITAL INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT

The Committee recommends $13,100,000 to invest in capital infrastructure development. Of this amount, $10,000,000 is for the creation of an interoperable Unified Communications Center to serve as the central communications and command center for all D.C. first responders. The President requested no funds. The fiscal year 2002 Department of Defense and Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act (Public Law 107–117; 115 Stat. 2303) provided $9,000,000 to the District for a portion of the technology to support this center. This project is already up and running and any additional funds will be implemented quickly and effectively to expand technology, train staff, and renovate facilities.

In addition, the Committee recommends $100,000 for restoration of Eastern Market. The District requested $150,000 for restoration of Eastern Market. The District is undertaking a major renovation and restoration of the historic Eastern Market near the Capitol Hill neighborhood. This renovation would contribute to the economic development of the Pennsylvania Avenue SE corridor and restore an historic building.

The Committee recommends $3,000,000 in fiscal year 2003 for the design and construction of a state-of-the art forensic laboratory in the District of Columbia. The President requested no funds for this purpose. The Committee understands that this laboratory will consolidate functions that are critical to the investigation of crimes in the city, while reducing the District's reliance on Federal entities. Currently, local law enforcement personnel often rely on the facilities of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), Drug Enforcement Agency (DEA), and the Bureau of Alcohol Tobacco, and Firearms (ATF) when investigating crimes. Aside from diverting space and resources from Federal investigators, this reliance on Federal facilities results in an increased risk of contamination, poor communications, and possible degradation of evidence.

The Committee also understands that the District's own forensics facilities are antiquated and do not meet national standards. Ultimately, poor space and equipment impairs the quality of evidence gathered by investigators and has been one factor in the District's inability to prosecute many violent crimes. The Committee expects that the city will bolster this Federal contribution with additional local funds so that this project will be on a pace for completion by fiscal year 2005.

FEDERAL PAYMENT TO THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA FOR FAMILY LITERACY

The Committee recommends $4,000,000 to expand the Family Literacy Program in public schools in the District of Columbia. The Family Literacy program will address the needs of literacy-challenged parents while endowing their children with an appreciation for literacy and strengthening familial ties. The program will be targeted at the District's so-called T–9 public schools, identified in the District's initiative to transform low-perfroming schools.

FEDERAL GRANTS

The District of Columbia participates as a State, county, and city in the various Federal grant programs. At the time the fiscal year 2002 budget was submitted, the District estimated that it would receive a total of $2,019,330,000 in Federal grants during the coming fiscal year.

The following table shows the amount of Federal grants the District expects to receive and the office or agency that expects to receive them:

Summary of Federal grants assistance to the District of Columbia

Agency	*2003 estimate*
Governmental Direction and Support:	
Office of the Mayor	$849,000
Office of the City Administrator	18,142,000
Office of the Corporation Counsel	15,366,000
Office of the Inspector General	1,265,000
Office of the Chief Financial Officer	932,000
Total, Governmental Direction and Support	36,554,000
Economic Development and Regulation:	
Office of Planning	556,000
Department of Housing and Community Development	42,168,000
Department of Employment Services	54,947,000
Public Service Commission	125,000
Total, Economic Development and Regulation	97,796,000
Public Safety and Justice:	
Metropolitan Police Department	9,605,000
National Guard	506,000
Emergency Management Agency	1,218,000
Total, Public Safety and Justice	11,329,000
Public Education System:	
Public Schools	147,800,000

Summary of Federal grants assistance to the District of Columbia—Continued

Agency	*2003 estimate*
State Education Office	26,917,000
University of the District of Columbia	12,668,000
Public Library	610,000
Commission on the Arts and Humanities	475,000
Total, Public Education System	188,470,000
Human Support Services:	
Department of Human Services	231,567,000
Child and Family Services	81,804,000
Department of Mental Health	67,100,000
Department of Health	982,542,000
Office on Aging	5,760,000
Office of Human Rights	106,000
D. C. Energy Office	4,801,000
Total, Human Support Services	1,373,680,000
Public Works: Department of Transportation	4,669,000
Total, Federal grants, operating expenses	1,712,498,000
Capital Outlay, grants	306,833,000
Grand Total, federal grants	2,019,331,000

SUMMARY OF ESTIMATES AND RECOMMENDATIONS FOR DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA FUNDS

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA FUNDS

A total of $7,307,787,000 was requested in the budget from the District of Columbia for fiscal year 2003 which was received by the Congress on July 12, 2002 and printed as House Document No. 107–242.

Based on recommendations in the bill, a total of $7,442,185,000 will be available to the District government during the next fiscal year. Included in this figure are appropriations from local funds, Federal grants, and private and other funds. In addition, $156,121,000 from intra-District funds are available. The financing of the appropriations from District funds is from Federal payments and revenues from various local taxes, fees, charges and other collections received by the District government.

BALANCED BUDGET RECOMMENDED

The Committee is recommending a balanced budget in accordance with the District government's request. It is estimated that sufficient resources will be available from current revenue authority to finance operating expenses.

PERSONNEL

The Committee recommends a total of 32,799 continuing full-time equivalent positions to be financed from District of Columbia funds, Federal grants, private and other, and intra-District funds during fiscal year 2003 consisting of 32,685 positions under the general operating expenses and 114 from the enterprise funds.

A summary of the total resources by appropriation title follows:

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA FUNDS

OPERATING EXPENSES

GOVERNMENTAL DIRECTION AND SUPPORT

The Committee recommends a total of $295,136,000 and 2,655 full-time equivalent positions for the various department, agencies and activities funded through this appropriation. A comparative summary by agency follows:

GOVERNMENTAL DIRECTION AND SUPPORT

Agency/activity	Fiscal year 2002 approved	Fiscal year 2003 request	Intra-District	Fiscal year 2003 request less intra-District	Committee recommendation	Intra-District	Committee recommendation less intra-District	Bill compared with— Fiscal year 2002 approved	Bill compared with— Fiscal year 2003 request
Council of the District of Columbia	$13,232,000	$13,604,000		$13,604,000	$13,604,000		$13,604,000	$372,000	
District of Columbia Auditor	1,299,000	1,596,000		1,596,000	1,596,000		1,596,000	297,000	
Advisory Neighborhood Commissions	808,000	894,000		894,000	894,000		894,000	86,000	
Office of the Mayor	8,294,000	8,350,000	($506,000)	7,844,000	8,350,000	($506,000)	7,844,000	56,000	
Office of the Secretary	2,516,000	2,609,000		2,609,000	2,609,000		2,609,000	93,000	
City-Wide Call Center	1,898,000	2,238,000		2,238,000	2,238,000		2,238,000	340,000	
Office of the City Administrator	28,275,000	30,147,000	(421,000)	29,726,000	30,147,000	(421,000)	29,726,000	1,872,000	
Office of Personnel	17,138,000	13,143,000	(1,681,000)	11,462,000	13,143,000	(1,681,000)	11,462,000	(3,995,000)	
Human Resources Development Fund	3,766,000	3,553,000		3,553,000	3,553,000		3,553,000	(213,000)	
Office of Finance and Resource Development	2,373,000	2,285,000	(380,000)	1,905,000	2,285,000	(380,000)	1,905,000	(88,000)	
Office of Contracting and Procurement	13,066,000	13,748,000	(245,000)	13,503,000	13,748,000	(245,000)	13,503,000	682,000	
Office of the Chief Technology Officer	15,441,000	17,622,000	(2,539,000)	15,083,000	17,622,000	(2,539,000)	15,083,000	2,181,000	
Office of Property Management	33,821,000	49,119,000	(36,496,000)	12,623,000	49,119,000	(36,496,000)	12,623,000	15,298,000	
Contract Appeals Board	746,000	746,000		746,000	746,000		746,000		
Board of Elections and Ethics	3,503,000	3,585,000		3,585,000	3,585,000		3,585,000	82,000	
Office of Campaign Finance	1,388,000	1,360,000		1,360,000	1,360,000		1,360,000	(28,000)	
Public Employee Relations Board	686,000	649,000		649,000	649,000		649,000	(37,000)	
Office of Employee Appeals	1,540,000	1,625,000		1,625,000	1,625,000		1,625,000	85,000	
Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments	367,000	397,000		397,000	397,000		397,000	30,000	
Office of the Corporation Counsel	52,505,000	54,462,000	(2,065,000)	52,397,000	54,462,000	(2,065,000)	52,397,000	1,957,000	
Settlements and Judgments	23,450,000							(23,450,000)	
Office of the Inspector General	12,476,000	12,089,000		12,089,000	12,089,000		12,089,000	(387,000)	
Office of the Chief Financial Officer	84,126,000	95,726,000	(5,078,000)	90,648,000	110,726,000	(5,078,000)	105,648,000	26,600,000	$15,000,000
Total, Governmental Direction and Support	322,714,000	329,547,000	(49,411,000)	280,136,000	344,547,000	(49,411,000)	295,136,000	21,833,000	15,000,000

COUNCIL OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

The Committee recommends $13,604,000 and 163 full-time equivalent positions from local funds for the elected legislative branch of the District government.

The Council of the District of Columbia is the elected legislative branch of the District government. Its mission is to enact laws, approve the operating budget and financial plan, establish and oversee the programs and operations of government agencies, and set policy for the government.

OFFICE OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA AUDITOR

The Committee recommends $1,596,000 and 17 full-time equivalent positions from local funds for the operation of the Office of the District of Columbia Auditor.

The Office of the District of Columbia Auditor conducts thorough audits of the accounts and operations of the District government, with the goal of promoting economy, efficiency, and accountability.

ADVISORY NEIGHBORHOOD COMMISSIONS

A total of $894,000 and 2 full-time equivalent position from local funds are included for the Advisory Neighborhood Commissions.

The mission of the Advisory Neighborhood Commissions is to serve as a liaison between the District government and the community.

OFFICE OF THE MAYOR

The Committee recommends $7,844,000 and 77 full-time equivalent positions (including $6,995,000 and 73 full-time equivalent positions from local funds and $849,000 and 4 full-time equivalent positions from Federal funds) for the Office of the Mayor for fiscal year 2003.

The Office of the Mayor serves the needs of the public setting priorities, providing management direction and support to agencies, and restoring one government, good government, and self-government to the District of Columbia.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

A total of $2,609,000 and 27 full-time equivalent positions (including $2,516,000 and 25 full-time equivalent positions from local funds and $93,000 and 2 full-time equivalent positions from other funds) are included in the bill for the operation of the Office of the Secretary.

The mission of the Office of the Secretary of the District of Columbia is to serve as the sole custodian of the Seal of the District of Columbia and to authenticate its proper use in accordance with the law.

CITY-WIDE CALL CENTER

The Committee recommends $2,238,000 and 38 full-time equivalent positions from local funds for the City-Wide Call Center.

The City-Wide Call Center serves as the District government's primary point of entry for citizens and customers attempting to access non-emergency services and information. The Call Center connects callers to agencies and individuals, and enters and tracks service requests.

OFFICE OF THE CITY ADMINISTRATOR

The bill includes, $29,726,000 and 114 full-time equivalent positions (including $11,584,000 and 98 full-time equivalent positions from local funds and $18,142,000 and 16 full-time equivalent positions from Federal funds) for the Office of the City Administrator for fiscal year 2003.

The Office of the City Administrator provides District agencies with direction and support to improve government operations and enhance service delivery.

OFFICE OF PERSONNEL

The Committee recommends $11,462,000 and 124 full-time equivalent positions (including $10,652,000 and 113 full-time equivalent positions from local funds and $812,000 and 11 full-time equivalent positions from other funds) for the Office of Personnel for fiscal year 2003.

The Office of Personnel provides comprehensive human resource management services that strengthen individual and organizational performance and enables the government to attract, develop and retain a highly qualified, diverse workforce.

HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT FUND

A total of $3,553,000 and 10 full-time equivalent positions from local funds are recommended for the Human Resources Development fund for fiscal year 2003.

The mission of the Human Resources Development Fund is to improve the performance of the employees of the District of Columbia by creating learning and development programs that enhance productivity and improve the quality and delivery of services for our citizens.

OFFICE OF FINANCE AND RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

The bill includes $1,905,000 and 25 full-time equivalent positions from local funds for the Office of Finance and Resource Management for fiscal year 2003.

The Office of Finance and Resource Management provides financial services and management for client agencies, collect intra-District funds from District agencies to provide a central payments system District-Wide for all fixed costs, and provides all financial management services to agencies receiving capital funding.

OFFICE OF CONTRACTING AND PROCUREMENT

The Committee recommends $13,503,000 and 166 full-time equivalent positions from local funds for the Office of Contracting and Procurement for fiscal year 2003.

The Office of Contracting and Procurement provides every city agency with procurement service to effectively perform the functions of government in a customer-focused, timely, and cost-effective manner.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF TECHNOLOGY OFFICER

A total of $15,083,000 and 90 full-time equivalent positions (including $15,069,000, 90 full-time equivalent positions from local funds, $14,000 from other funds and $0 from Federal funds) is recommend for the Office of the Chief Technology Officer for fiscal year 2003.

The mission of the Office of the Chief Technology Officer is to articulate the manner in which the government leverages its investments in information technology to attain the government's goal of being an efficient and effective service provider.

OFFICE OF PROPERTY MANAGEMENT

The Committee recommends $12,623,000 and 62 full-time equivalent positions (including $10,929,000 and 57 full-time equivalent positions from local funds and $1,694,000 and 5 full-time equivalent positions from other funds) for the Office of Property Management for fiscal year 2003.

The mission of the Office of Property Management is to meet the needs of our clients by providing a building and work environment of the highest quality and services that meet industry best standards of excellence.

CONTRACT APPEALS BOARD

The total budget request of $746,000 and 6 full-time equivalent positions from local funds is included in the bill for the Contract Appeals Board for fiscal year 2003.

The Contract Appeals Board provides an impartial expeditious, inexpensive, and knowledgeable forum for redressing and resolving contractual disputes between the District and the contracting communities.

BOARD OF ELECTIONS AND ETHICS

The Committee recommends $3,585,000 and 50 full-time equivalent positions from local funds for the Board of Elections and Ethics for fiscal year 2003.

The mission of the Board of Elections and Ethics is to administer and enforce the election law of the District of Columbia by providing voter registration, qualifying candidates and measures for ballot access, and conducting elections in the District of Columbia.

OFFICE OF CAMPAIGN FINANCE

The total budget request of $1,260,000 and 15 full-time equivalent positions from local funds is included in the bill for the Office of Campaign Finance for fiscal year 2003.

The Office of Campaign Finance ensures public trust in the integrity of the election process and government services by regulating the financial disclosure process and conduct of political campaigns and candidates, lobbyists, public officials, and political committees, pursuant to the D.C. Campaign Finance Reform and Conflict of Interest Act, the D.C. Merit Personnel, and the Federal Ethics Reform Act.

PUBLIC EMPLOYEE RELATIONS BOARD

The Committee recommends $649,000 and 4 full-time equivalent positions from local funds for the Public Employee Relations Board for fiscal year 2003.

The Public Employee Relations Board provides for the impartial resolution of labor-management disputes in the District government pursuant to the District of Columbia Comprehensive Merit Personnel Act of 1978.

OFFICE OF EMPLOYEE APPEALS

The bill includes $1,625,000 and 16 full-time equivalent positions from local funds for the Office of Employee Appeals for fiscal year 2003.

The Office of Employee Appeals renders legally sufficient, impartial, timely decisions on appeals in which District government employees have challenged decisions regarding adverse actions, reductions in force, performance evaluations, and classifications of positions.

METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENTS

The budget request of $397,000 from local funds is included in the bill as the District's share of the Council of Government's budget for fiscal year 2003.

The mission of the Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments is to enhance quality of life in the Washington metropolitan region and to strengthen the region's competitive advantage in the global economy by providing a forum for consensus building and policy making; implementing intergovernmental policies, plans, and programs; and supporting the region as an expert information resource.

OFFICE OF THE CORPORATION COUNSEL

The Committee recommends $52,397,000 and 531 full-time equivalent positions (including $31,189,000 and 394 full-time equivalent positions from local funds, $15,366,000 and 121 full-time equivalent positions from Federal funds and $5,842,000 and 16 full-time equivalent positions from other funds) for the Office of the Corporation Counsel for fiscal year 2003.

The Office of the Corporation Counsel achieves the best outcome for its clients by (1) prosecuting crimes fairly and aggressively, (2) defending or initiating actions, (3) providing expert advice and counsel, and (4) executing commercial-style transactions on behalf of the government of the District of Columbia.

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL

The Committee recommends $12,089,000 and 108 full-time equivalent positions (including $10,824,000 and 92 full-time equivalent positions from local funds and $1,265,000 and 16 full-time equivalent positions from Federal funds) for the Office of the Inspector General for fiscal year 2003.

The mission of the Office of the Inspector General is to independently conduct and supervise audits, investigations, and inspections relating to the programs and operations of District government departments and agencies.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER

The Committee recommends $90,648,000 and 968 full-time equivalent positions (including $79,823,000 and 919 full-time equivalent positions from local funds, $932,000 and 3 full-time equivalent positions from Federal funds, and $9,893,000 and 46 full-time equivalent positions from other funds) for the Office of the Chief Financial Officer for fiscal year 2003. The Committee recommends $15,000,000 for the Office of the Chief Financial Officer to make payments for various economic development, health, security and education projects in the District.

The Office of the Chief Financial Officer administers the financial management operations of the District of Columbia to assure fiscal stability and integrity, supports public services, and provides financial information to policy makers necessary for making informed decisions while minimizing the cost to the government.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND REGULATION

The Committee recommends a total of $258,539,000 and 1,517 full-time equivalent positions for fiscal year 2003 for the department and agencies funded through this appropriation.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND REGULATION

Agency/activity	Fiscal year 2002 approved	Fiscal year 2003 request	Intra-District	Fiscal year 2003 request less intra-District	Committee recommendation	Intra-District	Committee recommendation less intra-District	Bill compared with— Fiscal year 2002 approved	Bill compared with— Fiscal year 2003 request
Business Services and Economic Development	$32,840,000	$31,065,000		$31,065,000	$31,065,000		$31,065,000	($1,775,000)	
Office of Planning		7,966,000		7,966,000	7,966,000		7,966,000		
Office of Local Business Development		1,093,000		1,093,000	1,093,000		1,093,000		
Office of Motion Pictures and Television		574,000		574,000	574,000		574,000		
Office of Zoning	2,378,000	2,527,000		2,527,000	2,527,000		2,527,000	149,000	
Department of Housing and Community Development	57,890,000	65,032,000		65,032,000	65,032,000		65,032,000	7,142,000	
Department of Employment Services	80,477,000	97,584,000	($7,809,000)	89,775,000	97,584,000	($7,809,000)	89,775,000	17,107,000	
Board of Appeals and Review	242,000	277,000		277,000	277,000		277,000	35,000	
Board of Real Property Assessment and Ap- peals	298,000	347,000		347,000	347,000		347,000	49,000	
Department of Consumer and Regulatory Af- fairs	29,105,000	31,017,000	(500,000)	30,517,000	31,017,000	(500,000)	30,517,000	1,912,000	
Alcoholic Beverage Regulation Administration	2,607,000	3,016,000		3,016,000	3,016,000		3,016,000	409,000	
Office of Banking and Financial Institutions	2,694,000	2,637,000		2,637,000	2,637,000		2,637,000	(57,000)	
Public Service Commission	6,402,000	6,796,000		6,796,000	6,796,000		6,796,000	394,000	
Office of People's Counsel	3,884,000	3,978,000		3,978,000	3,978,000	3,978,000	94,000		
Department of Insurance and Securities Regulation	9,377,000	9,766,000		9,766,000	9,766,000		9,766,000	389,000	
Office of Cable Television and Telecommunications	3,701,000	3,701,000	(528,000)	3,173,000	3,701,000	(528,000)	3,173,000		
Total, Economic Development and Regulation	231,895,000	267,376,000	(8,837,000)	258,539,000	267,376,000	(8,837,000)	258,539,000	25,848,000	

OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY MAYOR OF PLANNING

The Committee recommends $31,065,000 and 23 full-time equivalent positions (including $5,149,000 and 16 full-time equivalent positions from local funds, and $25,916,000 and 7 full-time equivalent positions from other funds) for the Office of the Deputy Mayor of Planning for fiscal year 2003.

OFFICE OF PLANNING

The Committee recommends $7,966,000 and 69 full-time equivalent positions (including $7,410,000 and 66 full-time equivalent positions from local funds, and $556,000 and 3 full-time equivalent positions from Federal funds) for the Office of Planning for fiscal year 2003.

OFFICE OF LOCAL BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT

The Committee recommends $1,093,000 and 10 full-time equivalent positions from local funds for the Office of Local Business Development for fiscal year 2003.

OFFICE OF MOTION PICTURES AND TELEVISION

The Committee recommends $574,000 and 5 full-time equivalent positions from local funds for the Office of Motion Pictures and Television for fiscal year 2003.

OFFICE OF ZONING

The Committee recommends $2,527,000 and 17 full-time equivalent positions from local funds for the Office of Zoning for fiscal year 2003.

The Office of Zoning provides administrative, professional, and technical assistance to the Zoning Commission and the Board of Zoning Adjustment in the maintenance and regulation of zoning in the District of Columbia.

DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

The bill includes $65,032,000 and 137 full-time equivalent positions (including $7,002,000 and 12 full-time equivalent positions from local funds, $42,168,000 and 125 full-time equivalent positions from Federal funds, and $15,862,000 from other funds) for the Department of Housing and Community Development for fiscal year 2003.

The Department of Housing and Community Development facilitates the production and preservation of housing, and community and economic development opportunities in partnership with for-profit and nonprofit organizations by leveraging Department dollars with other financing resources in order to create and maintain stable neighborhoods and retain and expand the District's tax base.

DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SERVICES

The Committee recommends $89,775,000 and 564 full-time equivalent positions (including $12,913,000 and 42 full-time equivalent positions from local funds, $54,947,000 and 365 full-time equivalent positions from Federal funds, and $21,915,000 and 157 full-time equivalent positions from other funds) for the Department of Employment Services for fiscal year 2003.

The Department of Employment Services serves as the primary vehicle for the District of Columbia to develop a world-class work force and work environment that supports a sound, stable economic foundation for families, individuals, and the general community.

BOARD OF APPEALS AND REVIEW

The Committee recommends $277,000 and 3 full-time equivalent positions from local funds for the Board of Appeals and Review for fiscal year 2003.

The Board of Appeals and Review hears citizen complaints about adverse decisions on license revocations and civil infractions from the Department of Consumer and Regulatory Affairs; litter control violations from the Department of Public Works; certificates of need, program reimbursements, and providers agreements from the Department of Public Health; and denials of security guard and private detective agency licenses from the Metropolitan Police Department.

BOARD OF REAL PROPERTY ASSESSMENTS AND APPEALS

The Committee recommends $347,000 and 3 full-time equivalent positions from local funds for the Board of Real Property Assessments and Appeals for fiscal year 2003.

The Board of Real Property Assessments and Appeals ensures that properties in the District of Columbia are assessed at 100 percent of their estimated market value and equal to properties similar in size and utility that share the same tax burden.

DEPARTMENT OF CONSUMER AND REGULATORY AFFAIRS

The Committee recommends $30,517,000 and 397 full-time equivalent positions (including $27,061,000 and 364 full-time equivalent positions from local funds and $3,456,000 and 33 full-time equivalent positions from other funds) for the Department of Consumer and Regulatory Affairs for fiscal year 2003.

The Department of Consumer and Regulatory Affairs protects the health, safety, and welfare of District residents through the regulatory and compliance process of business activities, occupational and professional services, land and building use, and rental housing condominium conversion.

ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE REGULATION ADMINISTRATION

The bill includes $3,016,000 and 36 full-time equivalent positions for the Alcoholic Beverage Regulation Administration from other funds for fiscal year 2003.

The Alcoholic Beverage Regulation Administration issues beverage alcohol licenses to qualified applicants; educates beverage alcohol establishments to prevent the sale of beverage alcohol to minors; and investigates license violations, adjudicates contested cases, and enforces compliance with the District's beverage alcohol laws.

OFFICE OF BANKING AND FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

The Committee recommends $2,637,000 and 27 full-time equivalent positions (including $200,000 from local funds and $2,437,000 and 27 full-time equivalent positions from other funds) for the Office of Banking and Financial Institutions for fiscal year 2003.

The Office of Banking and Financial Institutions promotes a climate in which financial institutions will organize to do business in the District of Columbia and contribute to the economic development of the District through the increased availability of capital and credit, and expands advantageous financial services to the public in a nondiscriminatory manner.

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

The Committee recommends $6,796,000 and 70 full-time equivalent positions (including $0 and 0 full-time equivalent position from Federal funds and $125,000 and 2 full-time equivalent positions from other funds) for the Public Service Commission for fiscal year 2003.

The Public Service Commission serves the public and the District's interest by ensuring that natural gas, electricity, and telecommunications services are safe, reliable, and affordable for residential, business, and government customers of the District of Columbia.

OFFICE OF PEOPLE'S COUNSEL

The Committee recommends $3,978,000 and 33 full-time equivalent positions from other funds for the Office of People's Counsel for fiscal year 2003.

The Office of the People's Counsel seeks to advocate for utility consumers of natural gas, electricity, and telephone services in the District of Columbia before District and Federal decision-making bodies.

DEPARTMENT OF INSURANCE AND SECURITIES REGULATION

The bill includes $9,766,000 and 103 full-time equivalent positions from other funds for the Department of Insurance and Securities Regulation for fiscal year 2003.

The Department of Insurance and Securities Regulation provides regulatory supervision of the insurance and securities businesses for the protection of the people of the District of Columbia.

OFFICE OF CABLE TELEVISION AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS

The Committee recommends $3,173,000 and 20 full-time equivalent positions from other funds for the Office of Cable Television and Telecommunications for fiscal year 2003.

The Office of Cable Television and Telecommunications regulates cable television services to District citizens, provides citizen access to government hearings and programming that addresses community issues, and coordinates the city's telecommunications policy.

PUBLIC SAFETY AND JUSTICE

The Committee recommends a total of $639,892,000 and 7,634 full-time equivalent positions for fiscal year 2003 for the public safety activities funded through this appropriation.

PUBLIC SAFETY AND JUSTICE

Agency/activity	Fiscal year 2002 approved	Fiscal year 2003 request	Intra-District	Fiscal year 2003 request less intra-District	Committee recommendation	Intra-District	Committee recommendation less intra-District	Bill compared with—	
								Fiscal year 2002 approved	Fiscal year 2003 request
Metropolitan Police Department	$316,108,000	$322,995,000	($3,973,000)	$319,022,000	$322,995,000	($3,973,000)	$319,022,000	$6,887,000	
Fire and Emergency Medical Services	119,830,000	129,751,000		129,751,000	129,751,000		129,751,000	9,921,000	
Police and Fire Retirement System	74,600,000	68,900,000		68,900,000	68,900,000		68,900,000	(5,700,000)	
Office of the Corporation Counsel									
Settlements and Judgments									
Department of Corrections	111,532,000	105,914,000	(576,000)	105,338,000	105,914,000	(576,000)	105,338,000	(5,618,000)	
National Guard	2,823,000	2,896,000		2,896,000	2,896,000		2,896,000	73,000	
Emergency Management Agency	3,964,000	4,318,000		4,318,000	4,318,000		4,318,000	354,000	
Commission on Judicial Disabilities and Tenure	172,000	190,000		190,000	190,000		190,000	18,000	
Judicial Nomination Commission	91,000	110,000		110,000	110,000		110,000	19,000	
Office of Citizen Complaint Review	1,424,000	1,481,000		1,481,000	1,481,000		1,481,000	57,000	
Advisory Commission on Sentencing	637,000	633,000		633,000	633,000		633,000	(4,000)	
Office of the Chief Medical Examiner	6,812,000	6,544,000		6,544,000	6,544,000		6,544,000	(268,000)	
Office of Administrative Hearings		300,000		300,000	300,000		300,000	300,000	
Corrections Information Council		240,000		240,000	240,000		240,000	240,000	
Criminal Justice Coordinating Council		169,000		169,000	169,000		169,000	169,000	
Total, Public Safety and Justice	637,993,000	644,441,000	(4,549,000)	639,892,000	644,441,000	(4,549,000)	639,892,000	6,448,000	

METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPARTMENT

The Committee recommends $319,022,000 and 4,594 full-time equivalent positions (including $301,964,000 and 4,367 full-time equivalent positions from local funds, $9,605 and 202 full-time equivalent positions from Federal funds, and $7,453,000 and 25 full-time equivalent positions from other funds) for the Metropolitan Police Department for fiscal year 2003.

The Metropolitan Police Department seeks to prevent crime and the fear of crime, and to work with others to build safe and healthy neighborhoods throughout the District of Columbia.

FIRE AND EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES

The Committee recommends $29,751,000 and 2,006 full-time equivalent positions from local funds for the Fire and Emergency Medical Services for fiscal year 2003.

The mission of the Fire and Emergency Medical Services Department is to improve the quality of life for those who live, work, visit, and conduct business in the District of Columbia by preventing and extinguishing fires and providing emergency medical, ambulance, and technical rescue.

POLICE AND FIRE RETIREMENT SYSTEM

The bill includes $68,900,000 from local funds for the Police and Fire Retirement System for fiscal year 2003.

The Police and Fire Retirement System provides annuity payments and other retirement and disability benefits for the District Metropolitan Police and Fire Department retirees and survivors.

DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

The Committee recommends $105,338,000 and 842 full-time equivalent positions (including $104,388,000 and 842 full-time equivalent positions from local funds and $950,000 and 0 full-time equivalent positions from other funds) for the Department of Corrections for fiscal year 2003.

The mission of the Department of Corrections is to ensure public safety and uphold the public's trust by providing for the safe and secure confinement of pretrial detainees and sentenced inmates. The agency is completing the transition from a State/county prison system to primarily a city/county jail system in accordance with the National Capital Revitalization Act.

NATIONAL GUARD

The Committee recommends $2,896,000 and 43 full-time equivalent positions (including $2,390,000 and 30 full-time equivalent positions from local funds and $506,000 and 13 full-time equivalent positions from Federal funds) for the National Guard for fiscal year 2003.

The mission of the District of Columbia National Guard is to protect life, property, and the interests of the District of Columbia during civil emergencies and to serve as an integral component of the Nation's military forces, when activated.

EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT SERVICES

The Committee recommends $4,318,000 and 39 full-time equivalent positions (including $3,100,000 and 26 full-time equivalent positions from local funds and $1,218,000 and 13 full-time equivalent positions from Federal funds for the Emergency Management Services for fiscal year 2003.

The mission of the District of Columbia Emergency Management Services Agency is to reduce the loss of life and property and protect citizens and institutions from all hazards by administering a comprehensive community-based emergency management program.

COMMISSION ON JUDICIAL DISABILITIES AND TENURE

The Committee recommends $190,000 and 2 full-time equivalent positions from local funds for the Commission on Judicial Disabilities and Tenure for fiscal year 2003.

The Commission on Judicial Disabilities and Tenure provides for the preservation of an independent and fair judiciary by making determinations concerning the discipline, involuntary retirement, and reappointment of judges for the District of Columbia Superior Court and the District of Columbia Court of Appeals.

JUDICIAL NOMINATION COMMISSION

The Committee recommends $110,000 and 1 full-time equivalent position from local funds for the Judicial Nomination Commission for fiscal year 2003.

The Judicial Nomination Commission screens, selects, and recommends nominees to the President of the United States to fill judicial vacancies in the District of Columbia Superior Court and the Court of Appeals.

OFFICE OF CIVILIAN COMPLAINT REVIEW

The Committee recommends $1,481,000 and 19 full-time equivalent positions from local funds for the Office of Citizens Complaint Review for fiscal year 2003.

The Office of Citizens Complaint Review provides the public with an independent and impartial forum for the review and resolution of complaints against officers of the Metropolitan Police Department and Special Police officers employed by the District of Columbia government.

ADVISORY COMMISSION ON SENTENCING

The Committee recommends $633,000 and 6 full-time equivalent positions from local funds for the Advisory Commission on Sentencing for fiscal year 2003.

The Advisory Commission on Sentencing advises the District of Columbia Council on issues relating to sentences imposed for felonies committed within the District.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF MEDICAL EXAMINER

The Committee recommends $6,544,000 and 76 full-time equivalent positions (including $6,432,000 and 74 full-time equivalent positions from local funds and $112,000 and 2 full-time equivalent positions from other funds) for the Office of the Chief Medical Examiner for fiscal year 2003.

The mission of the Office of the Chief Medical Examiner is to investigate and certify all deaths in the District of Columbia that occur by any means of violence (injury), and those that occur unexpectedly, without medical attention, in custody, or which pose a threat to the public health.

OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATIVE HEARINGS

The Committee recommends $300,000 and 2 full-time equivalent positions from local funds for the Office of Administrative Hearings for fiscal year 2003.

CORRECTIONS INFORMATION COUNCIL

The Committee recommends $240,000 and 2 full-time equivalent positions from local funds for the Corrections Information Council for fiscal year 2003.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE COORDINATING COUNCIL

The Committee recommends $169,000 and 2 full-time equivalent positions from local funds for the Criminal Justice Coordinating Council for fiscal year 2003.

PUBLIC EDUCATION SYSTEM

A total of $1,220,201,000 and 11,900 full-time equivalent positions is recommended for the operation of the activities included within this appropriation title.

PUBLIC EDUCATION SYSTEM

Agency/activity	Fiscal year 2002 approved	Fiscal year 2003 request	Intra-District	Fiscal year 2003 request less intra-District	Committee recommendation	Intra-District	Committee recommendation less intra-District	Bill compared with— Fiscal year 2002 approved	Bill compared with— Fiscal year 2003 request
Public Schools	$847,074,000	$938,422,000	($35,265,000)	$903,157,000	$938,422,000	($35,265,000)	$903,157,000	$91,348,000	
Teachers' Retirement System									
State Education Office	47,850,000	50,171,000	(484,000)	49,687,000	50,171,000	(484,000)	49,687,000	2,321,000	
D.C. Resident Tuition System									
District of Columbia Charter Schools	142,257,000	132,865,000		132,865,000	132,865,000		132,865,000	(9,392,000)	
University of the District of Columbia	85,341,000	93,296,000	(9,306,000)	83,990,000	93,296,000	(9,306,000)	83,990,000	7,955,000	
Public Library	27,256,000	28,430,000	(280,000)	28,150,000	28,430,000	(280,000)	28,150,000	1,174,000	
Commission on the Arts and Humanities	2,236,000	2,390,000	(38,000)	2,352,000	2,390,000	(38,000)	2,352,000	154,000	
Public Charter School Revolving Loan Fund					20,000,000		20,000,000	20,000,000	$20,000,000
Total, Public Education System	1,152,014,000	1,245,574,000	(45,373,000)	1,200,201,000	1,265,574,000	(45,373,000)	1,220,201,000	113,560,000	20,000,000

PUBLIC SCHOOLS

The Committee recommends $903,157,000 and 10,466 full-time equivalent positions (including $743,715,000 and 9,821 full-time equivalent positions from local funds, $147,800,000 and 506 full-time equivalent positions from Federal funds and $11,642,000 and 119 full-time equivalent positions from other funds) for the public school system for fiscal year 2003

The District of Columbia Public Schools seeks to make dramatic improvements in the achievement of all students today in preparation for their world tomorrow.

STATE EDUCATION OFFICE

The Committee recommends $49,687,000 and 43 full-time equivalent positions (including $22,594,000 and 33 full-time equivalent positions from local funds, $26,917,000 and 10 full-time equivalent positions from Federal funds and $176,000 and 0 full-time equivalent positions from other funds) for the State Education Office for fiscal year 2003.

The District of Columbia State Education Office seeks to enhance the administrative efficiency of State-level education functions and ensure the equitable distribution of educational resources.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA CHARTER SCHOOLS

The bill includes $132,865,000 from local funds for the District of Columbia Charter Schools for fiscal year 2003.

The District of Columbia Charter Schools provide an alternative free education for students who reside in the District of Columbia.

UNIVERSITY OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

The Committee recommends $83,990,000 and 972 full-time equivalent positions (including $52,272,000 and 541 full-time equivalent positions from local funds, $12,688,000 and 171 full-time equivalent positions from Federal funds, and $19,050,000 and 260 full-time equivalent positions from other funds) for the University of the District of Columbia for fiscal year 2003.

The University of the District of Columbia is an urban land grant institution of higher education with an open admissions policy.

PUBLIC LIBRARY

The Committee recommends $28,150,000 and 430 full-time equivalent positions (including $27,003,000 and 421 full-time equivalent positions from local funds, $610,000 and 9 full-time equivalent positions from Federal funds, and $537,000 and 0 full-time equivalent positions from other funds) for the Public Library for fiscal year 2003.

The District of Columbia Public Library provides environments that invite reading, learning, and community discussion; trained staff and technology to help in finding, evaluating, and using information; and opportunities for children, teenagers, adults, and senior citizens to learn to read and use information resources for personal growth and development.

COMMISSION ON THE ARTS AND HUMANITIES

The bill includes $2,352,000 and 9 full-time equivalent positions (including $1,757,000 and 2 full-time equivalent positions from local funds, $475,000 and 7 full-time equivalent positions from Federal funds and $120,000 from other funds) for the Commission on the Arts and Humanities for fiscal year 2003.

The Commission on the Arts and Humanities was created to enrich the quality of life for the residents of the District of Columbia through the arts and humanities.

CHARTER SCHOOL FACILITIES

The Committee recommends a Federal Payment of $20,000,000 to the District of Columbia for expansion of charter school facilities in the District of Columbia and the reorganization of the ''New Charter School Fund''.

HUMAN SUPPORT SERVICES

A total of $2,500,297,000 and 7,378 full-time equivalent positions is recommended for the departments and agencies funded through this appropriation title.

HUMAN SUPPORT SERVICES

Agency/activity	Fiscal year 2002 approved	Fiscal year 2003 request	Intra-District	Fiscal year 2003 request less intra-District	Committee recommendation	Intra-District	Committee recommendation less intra-District	Bill compared with— Fiscal year 2002 approved	Bill compared with— Fiscal year 2003 request
Department of Human Services	$419,314,000	$448,015,000	($6,608,000)	$441,407,000	$448,015,000	($6,608,000)	$441,407,000	$28,701,000	
Child and Family Services Agency		211,912,000	(9,778,000)	202,134,000	211,912,000	(9,778,000)	202,134,000	211,912,000	
Department of Mental Health		227,663,000		227,663,000	227,663,000		227,663,000	227,663,000	
Department of Health	1,295,196,000	1,474,909,000	(6,774,000)	1,468,135,000	1,474,909,000	(6,774,000)	1,468,135,000	179,713,000	
Department of Parks and Recreation	35,615,000	42,770,000	(7,157,000)	35,613,000	42,770,000	(7,157,000)	35,613,000	7,155,000	
Office on Aging	19,915,000	20,787,000	(280,000)	20,507,000	20,787,000	(280,000)	20,507,000	872,000	
Public Benefit Corporation Subsidy									
PBC Transition									
Unemployment Compensation Fund	8,200,000	6,199,000		6,199,000	6,199,000		6,199,000	(2,001,000)	
Disability Compensation Fund	28,086,000	27,959,000		27,959,000	27,959,000		27,959,000	(127,000)	
Office of Human Rights	1,651,000	2,179,000		2,179,000	2,179,000		2,179,000	528,000	
Office on Latino Affairs	2,879,000	4,069,000	(813,000)	3,256,000	4,069,000	(813,000)	3,256,000	1,190,000	
D.C. Energy Office	5,177,000	6,017,000	(92,000)	5,925,000	6,017,000	(92,000)	5,925,000	840,000	
Children and Youth Investment Fund		5,000,000		5,000,000	5,000,000		5,000,000	5,000,000	
Brownfield Remediation									
Section 103 Payment									
Office on Asian and Pacific Affairs	207,000	213,000		213,000	213,000		213,000	6,000	
Office of Veterans Affairs	230,000	240,000		240,000	240,000		240,000	10,000	
Medicaid Reserve		49,867,000		49,867,000	49,867,000		49,867,000	49,867,000	
Family Literacy Program					4,000,000		4,000,000	4,000,000	$4,000,000
Total, Human Support Services	1,816,470,000	2,527,799,000	(31,502,000)	2,496,297,000	2,531,799,000	(31,502,000)	2,500,297,000	715,329,000	4,000,000

DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES

The Committee recommends $441,407,000 and 2,051 full-time equivalent positions (including $208,054,000 and 969 full-time equivalent positions from local funds, $231,567,000 and 1,082 full-time equivalent positions from Federal funds and $1,786,000 from other funds) for the Department of Human Services for fiscal year 2003.

The Department of Human Services provides comprehensive quality human services and develops social service policies and programs to foster the rehabilitation and self-sufficiency of District residents.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

An appropriation of $1,468,135,000 and 1,396 full-time equivalent positions (including $457,419,000 and 472 full-time equivalent positions from local funds, $982,542,000 and 822 full-time equivalent positions from Federal funds, and $28,174,000 and 102 full-time equivalent positions from other funds) are recommended for the Department of Health for fiscal year 2003.

The mission of the Department of Health is to assure equitable access to comprehensive high quality public health services to all District of Columbia residents and visitors and undertake activities that will support the highest quality of life achievable for District residents and visitors.

CHILD AND FAMILY SERVICES AGENCY

The Committee recommends $202,134,000 and 920 full-time equivalent positions (including $119,680,000 and 610 full-time equivalent positions from local funds, and $81,804,000 and 310 full-time equivalent positions from Federal funds) for the Child and Family Services Agency for fiscal year 2003.

The mission of the Child and Family Services Agency is to protect and promote the health and well-being of the children of the

District of Columbia through public and private partnerships focused on strengthening and preserving families with services that ensure cultural competence, accountability and professional integrity.

DEPARTMENT OF MENTAL HEALTH

The Committee recommends $227,663,000 and 2,161 full-time equivalent positions (including $141,234,000 and 1,501 full-time equivalent positions from local funds, and $67,100,000 and 638 full-time equivalent positions from Federal funds, and $19,329,000 and 22 full-time equivalent positions from other funds) for the Department of Mental Health for fiscal year 2003.

The Department of Mental Health seeks to provide mental health services to children, youth, adults and their families and develop and retain a highly qualified workforce and to facilitate organizational effectiveness.

DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

The Committee recommends $35,613,000 and 741 full-time equivalent positions (including $33,257,000 and 658 full-time equivalent positions from local funds, $0 from Federal funds, and $2,356,000 and 83 full-time equivalent positions from other funds) for the Department of Parks and Recreation for fiscal year 2003.

The Department of Parks and Recreation seeks to enhance the physical, mental, and social well-being of our children, youth, families, and individuals by providing quality, customer-focused leisure and recreation services in environmentally protected parks and safe, attractive facilities.

OFFICE ON AGING

The Committee recommends $20,507,000 and 23 full-time equivalent positions (including $14,747,000 and 14 full-time equivalent positions from local funds, $5,760,000 and 9 full-time equivalent positions from Federal funds) for the Office on Aging for fiscal year 2003.

The Office on Aging advocates, plans, implements, and monitors programs in health, education, employment, and social services to promote longevity, independence, dignity, and choice for the District's senior citizens.

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION FUND

A total of $6,199,000 from local funds is recommended for the Unemployment Compensation Fund for fiscal year 2003.

The Unemployment Compensation Fund seeks to provide unemployment compensation benefits to former District government employees during periods of unemployment that are a result of separation through no fault of their own.

DISABILITY COMPENSATION FUND

A total of $27,959,000 from local funds is recommended for the Disability Compensation Fund for fiscal year 2003.

The Disability Compensation Fund aims to proactively integrate managed care principles with rehabilitation expertise in order to safely return employees to work, as soon as possible, reduce costs, and manage issues created by employees' work related injuries and/or illnesses.

OFFICE OF HUMAN RIGHTS

The Committee recommends $2,179,000 and 35 full-time equivalent positions (including $2,073,000 and 35 full-time equivalent positions from local funds and $106,000 from Federal funds) for the Office of Human Rights for fiscal year 2003.

The mission of the Office of Human Rights is to mediate, investigate, conciliate, prosecute, and address illegal discriminatory practices in employment, housing and commercial space, public accommodations, and educational institutions.

OFFICE ON LATINO AFFAIRS

The Committee recommends $3,256,000 and 12 full-time equivalent positions from local funds for the Office on Latino Affairs for fiscal year 2003.

The Office on Latino Affairs ensures that a full range of health, education, employment, and social services are available to the Latino community in the District of Columbia.

ENERGY OFFICE

The bill includes $5,925,000 and 33 full-time equivalent positions (including $432,000 and 3 full-time equivalent positions from local funds, $4,801,000 and 21 full-time equivalent positions from Federal funds and $692,000 and 9 full-time equivalent positions from other funds) for the Energy Office for fiscal year 2003.

The mission of the Energy Office is to help improve the District's quality of life and economic competitiveness by making the District of Columbia energy efficient. The Energy Office also helps low-income residents by providing energy assistance and conservation services.

OFFICE ON ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER AFFAIRS

The Committee recommends $213,000 and 3 full-time equivalent positions from local funds for the Office on Asian and Pacific Islander Affairs for fiscal year 2002. The Office of Asian and Pacific Islander Affairs seeks to ensure that a full range of health, education, employment and social services are available to the Asian and Pacific Island community in the District of Columbia.

OFFICE OF VETERANS' AFFAIRS

A total of $240,000 and 3 full-time equivalent positions from local funds is recommended for the Office of Veterans' Affairs for fiscal year 2003.

The Office of Veterans' Affairs seeks to advocate for veterans and their dependents in obtaining their rights, privileges and benefits; provides mandatory counsel and assistance to veterans and their dependents in acquiring Veterans Administration benefits and privileges.

CHILDREN YOUTH INVESTMENT FUND

The Committee recommends $5,000,000 and 0 full-time equivalent positions from local funds for the Children Youth Investment Fund for fiscal year 2003.

MEDICAID RESERVE

The Committee recommends $49,867,000 and 0 full-time equivalent positions from local funds for the Children Youth Investment Fund for fiscal year 2003.

FAMILY LITERACY PROGRAM

The Committee recommends $4,000,000 from Federal funds, appropriated earlier in this Act, to the District of Columbia of for the Family Literacy Program to address the needs of literacy-challenged parents while endowing their children with an appreciation for literacy and strengthening familial ties.

PUBLIC WORKS

A total of $324,828,000 and 1,601 full-time equivalent positions is recommended for fiscal year 2002 for activities funded through this appropriation.

PUBLIC WORKS

Agency/activity	Fiscal year 2002 approved	Fiscal year 2003 request	Intra-District	Fiscal year 2003 request less intra-District	Committee recommendation	Intra-District	Committee recommendation less intra-District	Bill compared with—	
								Fiscal year 2002 approved	Fiscal year 2003 request
Department of Public Works		$107,777,000	($16,248,000)	$91,529,000	$107,777,000	($16,248,000)	$91,529,000	$107,777,000	
Department of Transportation	$127,266,000	34,687,000	(201,000)	34,486,000	34,687,000	(201,000)	34,486,000	(92,579,000)	
Department of Motor Vehicles	33,580,000	39,558,000		39,558,000	39,558,000		39,558,000	5,978,000	
D.C. Taxicab Commission	1,442,000	1,534,000		1,534,000	1,534,000		1,534,000	92,000	
Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Commission	83,000	90,000		90,000	90,000		90,000	7,000	
Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority (Metro)	148,622,000	154,531,000		154,531,000	154,531,000		154,531,000	5,909,000	
School Transit Subsidy	3,100,000	3,100,000		3,100,000	3,100,000		3,100,000		
Total, Public Works	314,093,000	341,277,000	(16,449,000)	324,828,000	341,277,000	(16,449,000)	324,828,000	27,184,000	

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

The Committee recommends the appropriation of $91,529,000 and 1,099 full-time equivalent positions (including $89,287,000 and 1,059 full-time equivalent positions from local funds, $0 and 0 full-time equivalent positions from Federal funds, and $2,242,000 and 40 full-time equivalent positions from other funds) for the Department of Public Works for fiscal year 2003.

The Department of Public Works seeks to help improve the quality of life in the District of Columbia and enhance the District's ability to compete for residents, business, tourism and trade.

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

The Committee recommends $34,486,000 and 130 full-time equivalent positions (including $29,157,000 and 123 full-time equivalent positions from local funds, and $4,669,000 and 0 full-time equivalent positions from Federal funds, and $660,000 and 7 full-time equivalent positions from other funds) for the Department of Transportation for fiscal year 2003.

DEPARTMENT OF MOTOR VEHICLES

The bill includes $39,558,000 and 353 full-time equivalent positions (including $32,852 and 256 full-time equivalent positions from local funds and $6,706 and 97 full-time equivalent positions from other funds) for the Department of Motor Vehicles for fiscal year 2003.

The Department of Motor Vehicles develops, administers, and enforces the vehicular laws of the District of Columbia and promotes a safe, environmentally clean, and economically vibrant community.

D.C. TAXICAB COMMISSION

The Committee recommends $1,534,000 and 19 full-time equivalent positions (including $817,000 and 16 full-time equivalent positions from local funds and $717,000 and 3 full-time equivalent positions from other funds) for the D.C. Taxicab Commission for fiscal year 2003. The D.C. Taxicab Commission ensures that the public receives safe and reliable taxicab and other transportation services.

WASHINGTON METROPOLITAN AREA TRANSIT COMMISSION

The Committee recommends $90,000 from local funds for the Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Commission for fiscal year 2003.

The Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Commission helps to assure that the public is provided passenger transportation services by licensing fit and financially responsible, privately owned, for-hire carriers to serve the region.

WASHINGTON METROPOLITAN AREA TRANSIT AUTHORITY

The Committee recommends $154,531,000 from local funds for the Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority for fiscal year 2003.

The Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority ensures safe, convenient, and cost-effective transit service within the District of Columbia and throughout the Washington metropolitan region.

SCHOOL TRANSIT SUBSIDY

The Committee recommends $3,100,000 from local funds for the School Transit Subsidy for fiscal year 2003.

The School Transit Subsidy ensures the safe passage of school children by subsidizing Metrobus and Metrorail ridership for eligible D.C. students.

RECEIVERSHIP PROGRAMS

There are no agencies in receivership in the District of Columbia in fiscal year 2003.

RECEIVERSHIP PROGRAMS

Agency/activity	Fiscal year 2002 approved	Fiscal year 2003 request	Intra-District	Fiscal year 2003 request less intra-District	Committee recommendation	Intra-District	Committee recommendation less intra-District	Bill compared with—	
								Fiscal year 2002 approved	Fiscal year 2003 request
Child and Family Services Agency	$188,891,000							($188,891,000)	
Incentives for Adoption of Children									
Department of Mental Health	227,569,000							(227,569,000)	
Corrections Medical Receiver									
Total, Receivership Programs	416,460,000							(416,460,000)	

FINANCING AND OTHER USES

The Committee recommends a total of $529,552,000 from local funds for the following appropriation titles.

FINANCING AND OTHER USES

Agency/activity	Fiscal year 2002 approved	Fiscal year 2003 request	Intra-District	Fiscal year 2003 request less intra-District	Committee recommendation	Intra-District	Committee recommendation less intra-District	Bill compared with—	
								Fiscal year 2002 approved	Fiscal year 2003 request
Reserve	$120,000,000	$70,000,000		$70,000,000	$70,000,000		$70,000,000	($50,000,000)	
Reserve Relief	30,000,000							(30,000,000)	
DC Financial Authority									
Repayment of Loans and Interest	247,902,000	267,451,000		267,451,000	267,451,000		267,451,000	19,549,000	
Repayment of General Fund Recovery Debt	39,300,000	39,300,000		39,300,000	39,300,000		39,300,000		
Payment of Interest on Short-Term Borrowing	500,000	1,000,000		1,000,000	1,000,000		1,000,000	500,000	
Presidential Inauguration									
Certificates of Participation		7,950,000		7,950,000	7,950,000		7,950,000	7,950,000	
Settlements and Judgements		22,822,000		22,822,000	22,822,000		22,822,000	22,822,000	
Wilson Building	8,859,000	4,194,000		4,194,000	4,194,000		4,194,000	(4,665,000)	
Workforce Investments	42,896,000	54,186,000		54,186,000	54,186,000		54,186,000	11,290,000	
Tobacco Settlement Trust Fund Transfer Payment—Emergency Reserve Fund Transfer	33,254,000	10,000,000		10,000,000	10,000,000		10,000,000	(23,254,000)	
Non-Department Agency	5,799,000	5,799,000		5,799,000	5,799,000		5,799,000		
Emergency Preparedness	16,058,000	15,000,000		15,000,000	15,000,000		15,000,000	(1,058,000)	
Pay-As-You-Go Capital		16750000		16,750,000	16750000		16,750,000	16,750,000	
Capital Infrastructure Development					15,100,000		15,100,000	15,100,000	$15,100,000
Total, Financing and Other Uses	544,568,000	514,452,000		514,452,000	529,552,000		529,552,000	(15,016,000)	15,100,000

WORKFORCE INVESTMENTS

The Committee recommends $54,186,000 from local funds for fiscal year 2003. The workforce investments include the estimated fiscal impact of compensation increases for fiscal year 2001 and fiscal year 2002 for all District employees, union and nonunion.

RESERVE

The Committee recommends $70,000,000 from local funds for replacement of funds expended, if any, during fiscal year 2001 from the Budgeted Reserve established by section 202(j) of the District of Columbia Financial Responsibility and Management Assistance Act of 1995, Public Law 104–8.

REPAYMENT OF LOANS AND INTEREST

The bill includes $267,451,000 from local funds for debt service costs on long-term general obligation bonds, which are associated with the District's borrowings to finance capital project expenditures of general fund agencies.

REPAYMENT OF GENERAL FUND RECOVERY DEBT

The Committee recommends $39,300,000 from local funds for Repayment of General Fund Recovery Debt for fiscal year 2003. The Repayment of General Fund Recovery Debt represents debt service associated with financing the District's $331,589,000 accumulated general fund deficit, as of end of fiscal year 1990.

PAYMENT OF INTEREST ON SHORT-TERM BORROWING

The Committee recommends $1,000,000 from local funds for the payment of interest and costs associated with borrowings to meet short-term seasonal cash needs.

WILSON BUILDING

The bill includes $4,194,000 from local funds for rent and security at the John A. Wilson Building.

CERTIFICATES OF PARTICIPATION

The Committee recommends $7,950,000 from local funds to be used for principal and interest payments on the District's Certificates of Participation, issued to finance the ground lease underlying the building located at One Judiciary Square.

SETTLEMENTS AND JUDGMENTS

The Committee recommends $22,822,000 from local funds to be used for making refunds and for the payment of legal settlements or judgments that have been entered against the District of Columbia government.

TOBACCO SETTLEMENT TRUST FUND TRANSFER PAYMENT

The Committee recommends $50,867,000 for the Tobacco Settlement Trust Fund established pursuant to section 2302 of the Tobacco Settlement Trust Fund Establishment Act of 1999 (D.C. Official Code, sec. 7–1811.01) and the Tobacco Settlement Financing Act of 2000, effective October 19, 2000 (D. C. Law 13–172; D.C. Official Code, sec. 7–1831.03 et seq.). The Committee recommends that no more than $27,000,000 is authorized to be transferred to the Public Education System and that no more than $23,867,000 is authorized to be transferred to Human Support Services.

EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS

The Committee recommends $15,000,000 from Federal funds appropriated earlier in this Act under the heading ''Federal Payment for Emergency Preparedness and Security Costs in the District of Columbia,'' to reimburse the District of Columbia for the costs of public safety expenses related to security events in the District of Columbia. The further Committee recommends that the Chief Financial Officer of the District of Columbia shall provide a report, within 15 days of expenditure, to the President and to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives, detailing any expenditure of these funds for public safety purposes.

PAY-AS-YOU-GO CAPITAL

The Committee recommends $16,750,000 for Pay-As-You-Go Capital funds in lieu of capital financing, to be transferred to the Capital Fund, subject to the ''Criteria for Spending Pay-as-You-Go Funding Amendment Act of 2002, approved by the Council of the District of Columbia on 1st reading, May 7, 2002 (Title 34 of Bill 14–609).

CAPITAL INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT

The Committee recommends $13,100,000 from Federal funds, appropriated earlier in

this Act, to the District of Columbia for improvement of city-wide capital infrastructure. The Committee recommends the following allocation of these funds: $10,000,000 for construction of the Unified Communications Center; $100,000 for capital improvements of Eastern Market; and $3,000,000 for a state-of-the-art forensics laboratory.

EMERGENCY AND CONTINGENCY RESERVE FUNDS

The Committee recommends that the Mayor deposit from local funds the proceeds required pursuant to Section 159(a) of Public Law 106–522 and Section 404(c) of Public Law 106–554 in the Emergency and Contingency Reserve Funds in fiscal year 2003 consistent with the requirements established in Section 450A(b) of the District of Columbia Home Rule Act (Public Law 93–198; D.C. Official Code. sec. 1–204.50a(b)).

NON-DEPARTMENTAL

The Committee recommends $5,799,000 from local funds for the non-departmental agency for fiscal year 2003. The non-departmental agency is a financial entity designed to account for costs that cannot be allocated to specific agencies during the development of the proposed budget.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

The Committee recommends various administrative provisions requested by the District of Columbia, as follows:

The Committee recommends a modification to the administration of the New Charter School Fund in the District of Columbia. The New Charter School fund was established in Public Law 106–100, the fiscal year 1998 District of Columbia Appropriations Act, as a fund for new public charter schools, comprised of unexpended and unobligated amounts appropriated from local funds for public charter schools. The purpose of the New Charter School Fun is to assist existing or new charter schools meet start-up or operating costs. The modifications recommended by the Committee will cap the fund at $10,000,000, transfer $5,000,000 to the Charter School Credit Enhancement Fund, and rename the fund the ''Charter School Fund''. In addition, the purpose for these funds shall be to supplement the operating costs of charter schools whose total audited enrollment exceeds the student enrollment in which the annual appropriation is based in that fiscal year.

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ENTERPRISE FUNDS

The Committee recommends a total of $669,914,000 from other funds for the activities funded through these appropriation titles.

ENTERPRISE FUNDS

Agency/activity	Fiscal year 2002 approved	Fiscal year 2003 request	Intra-District	Fiscal year 2003 request less intra-District	Committee recommendation	Intra-District	Committee recommendation less intra-District	Bill compared with— Fiscal year 2002 approved	Bill compared with— Fiscal year 2003 request
Water and Sewer Authority	$244,978,000	$253,743,000		$253,743,000	$253,743,000		$253,743,000	$8,765,000	
Washington Aqueduct	46,510,000	57,847,000		57,847,000	57,847,000		57,847,000	11,337,000	
Stormwater Permit Compliance	3,100,000	3,100,000		3,100,000	3,100,000		3,100,000		
Lottery and Charitable Games Control Board	229,688,000	232,881,000		232,881,000	232,881,000		232,881,000	3,193,000	
Sports and Entertainment Commission	9,627,000	15,510,000		15,510,000	20,510,000		20,510,000	10,883,000	$5,000,000
Public Benefit Corporation (D.C. General)									
Retirement Board	13,388,000	13,388,000		13,388,000	13,388,000		13,388,000		
Correctional Industries									
Washington Convention Center	57,278,000	78,700,000		78,700,000	78,700,000		78,700,000	21,422,000	
Housing Finance Agency	4,711,000							(4,711,000)	
National Capital Revitalization Corporation	2,673,000	6,745,000		6,745,000	6,745,000		6,745,000	4,072,000	
Total, Enterprise Funds	611,953,000	661,914,000		661,914,000	669,914,000		669,914,000	57,961,000	8,000,000

WATER AND SEWER AUTHORITY

The Committee recommends $253,743,000 from other funds for fiscal year 2003 for the Water and Sewer Authority.

The Water and Sewer Authority delivers reliable potable water and wastewater collection services to the residents of the District of Columbia, and wastewater treatment services that are essential for public health and safety for the District.

FEDERAL PAYMENT FOR ANACOSTIA WATERFRONT INITIATIVE IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

The Committee recommends $50,000,000 from Federal funds, appropriated earlier in this Act as under the heading ''Federal Payment for Anacostia Waterfront Initiative in the District of Columbia'', to be for the District of Columbia Water and Sewer Authority for the Combined Sewer Overflow Long-Term Control Plan, to be used for system design and upgrades. The District of Columbia Water and Sewer Authority will provide a 100 percent match for the fiscal year 2003 Federal contribution.

WASHINGTON AQUEDUCT

The bill includes $57,847,000 from other funds for the Washington Aqueduct for fiscal year 2003.

The Washington Aqueduct collects, purifies, and pumps an adequate supply of potable water to the District of Columbia, Arlington County, and the City of Falls Church, Virginia.

STORMWATER PERMIT COMPLIANCE

The Committee recommends $3,100,000 from other funds for Stormwater Permit Compliance for fiscal year 2003.

The Stormwater Permit Compliance is responsible for ensuring compliance with EPA requirements under the District's storm water permit issued in April 2000.

LOTTERY AND CHARITABLE GAMES BOARD

The Committee recommends $232,881,000 and 100 full-time equivalent positions from other funds for the Lottery and Charitable Games Board for fiscal year 2003.

The Lottery and Charitable Games Board generates revenues for the general fund and regulates charitable games in order to support programs and services for the residents of the District of Columbia.

SPORTS AND ENTERTAINMENT COMMISSION

The Committee recommends $20,510,000 from other funds for the Sports and Entertainment Commission for fiscal year 2003.

The Sports and Entertainment Commission improves the quality of life and enhances economic development in the District by operating RFK Stadium, managing the non-military functions of the D.C. National Guard Armory, promoting the District as venue for sports and entertainment activities, and supporting youth recreational activities. The Committee recommends $5,000,000 from Federal funds, appropriated earlier in this Act as under the heading ''Federal Payment for Anacostia Waterfront Initiative in the District of Columbia'', to be used for environmental and infrastructure costs related to the ongoing development of parks and recreation on the Anacostia River.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA RETIREMENT BOARD

The Committee recommends $13,388,000 and 14 full-time equivalent positions from other funds for the District of Columbia Retirement Board for fiscal year 2003.

The mission of the District of Columbia Retirement Board is to invest, control, and manage the assets of the D.C. Teachers' Retirement System and the D.C. Police Officers' and Fire Fighters' Retirement System.

WASHINGTON CONVENTION CENTER

The Committee recommends $78,700,000 from other funds for the Washington Convention Center for fiscal year 2003.

The Washington Convention Center plans to expand the revenue base of the District by promoting and hosting large national and international conventions and trade shows that bring hundreds of thousands of out-of-town delegates, exhibitors, and businesses to Washington, D.C.; and to provide expanded employment and business opportunities for residents of the District.

NATIONAL CAPITAL REVITALIZATION CORPORATION

The Committee recommends $6,745,000 from other funds for the National Capital Revitalization Corporation for fiscal year 2003.

The mission of the National Capital Revitalization Corporation is to spur economic development throughout the District of Columbia primarily in neighborhoods of need.

CAPITAL OUTLAY

The Committee recommends a net increase of $981,527,780 for fiscal years 2002–2007 of which, $639,069,780 is for general capital projects in the District of Columbia and $342,458,000 is for the Water and Sewer Authority.

	Fiscal year 2002–2007 estimate	Committee recommendation for fiscal year 2002–2007
Office of Property Management:		
D.C. Armory	−$5,000,000	−$5,000,000
Georgia Avenue Revitalization	800,000	800,000
D.C. Warehouse—Electrical Upgrade	960,000	960,000
D.C. Warehouse—Fire Suppression	480,000	480,000
Asbestos Abatement @ Var District Bldgs	−525,000	−525,000
Condition Assessment of District Owned B	−159,080	−159,080
Renov. Old Juvenile Ct Bldg	−3,700,000	−3,700,000
Renovate Old Juvenile Court Building	−300,103	−300,103
Recorder of Deeds—Complete Modernization	160,000	160,000
Renovate Tivoli Theater	600,000	600,000
DMV Facility	−1,100,000	−1,100,000
Government Centers St Elizabeth Hospital	−506,000	−506,000
Improve Property Mgt System (ITS)	−4,897,000	−4,897,000
Park Road Police Substation	−500,000	−500,000
Government Centers—New DOES/DHS facility	11,500,000	11,500,000
Government Centers—Ancostia Gateway (FEMS)	2,500,000	2,500,000
Total, Office of Property Management	312,817	312,817
Office of the Chief Financial Officer:		
Facility Consolidation—Site Acquisition	18,000,000	18,000,000
CAPPS	−7,408,000	−7,408,000
Fin. Con. Sys. Imp.—Budget System Module	6,365,000	6,365,000
DW (ARTI/OAO) Implementation—Infrastructure Improvements	7,350,000	7,350,000
Total, Office of the Chief Financial Officer	24,307,000	24,307,000
Office of Planning: Public Planning Funds—Initial Project Development Funds	3,650,000	3,650,000
Office of Zoning: Former Council Chambers Build-Out	350,000	350,000
Commission on the Arts:		
Public Arts Fund—Downtown Initiatives	165,000	165,000
Public Arts Fund—Mt. Vernon Sq	276,691	276,691
Public Arts Fund—East of the River Projects	151,000	151,000
Public Arts Fund—Avalon Theater	50,000	50,000
Public Arts Fund—Takoma Theater	50,000	50,000
Total, Commission on the Arts	692,691	692,691
Office of Aging:		
Ward 1 Senior Wellness Center	−1,000,000	−1,000,000
Ward 2 Senior Wellness Center	−1,000,000	−1,000,000
Total, Office of Aging	−2,000,000	−2,000,000
District of Columbia Public Library:		
Asbestos Abatement, Various Branch Library	−601,723	−601,723
Rehabilitation of Elevators, Various Branch	−1,500,000	−1,500,000
Martin Luther King Memorial Library	−2,500,000	−2,500,000
Total, District of Columbia Public Library	−4,601,723	−4,601,723
Department of Housing and Community Development:		
Ft Lincoln Utility	−2,500,000	−2,500,000
Affordable Housing	−1,500,000	−1,500,000
Affordable Housing	−7,676,000	−7,676,000
Affordable Housing—Lincoln Theater	100,000	100,000
Neigh. Revitalization—Columbia Heights	−3,000,000	−3,000,000
Total, Department of Housing and Community Development	−14,576,000	−14,576,000
Metropolitan Police Department:		
Information Technology Initiative	−1,762,624	−1,762,624
Gen Imprv Rehab Initiative MPD	−2,398,158	−2,398,158
Property Streamlining—Fleet Facility	−2,980,000	−2,980,000
Property Streamlining—Sod Facility	−4,000,000	−4,000,000
Total, Metropolitan Police Department	−11,140,782	−11,140,782
Fire and Emergency Medical Services:		
Underground Fuel Storage Tank Removal	−57,707	−57,707
Communications Systems Upgrade & Replacement	4,000,000	4,000,000
Engine 25—Complete Renovation/Modernization	1,741,883	1,741,883
Engine 28—Complete Renovation/Modernization	1,518,145	1,518,145
Communications—Electrical Systems	−1,475,000	−1,475,000
Communications—Structural Work	−525,000	−525,000
Total, Fire and Emergency Medical Services	5,202,321	5,202,321
Department of Corrections:		
General Renovation of Cell Doors & Motors	−3,000,000	−3,000,000
General Renovation Upgrade Central Security Comd Ct	−400,000	−400,000
Renovations at CDF—Emergency Power System Upgrades	947,000	947,000
Renovations at CDF—Staff and Visitors Entrance Reconfiguration	1,000,000	1,000,000
Renovations at CDF—Elevator Replacement	1,184,000	1,184,000
Total, Department of Corrections	−269,000	−269,000
District of Columbia Courts:		
Central Recording System	−1,098,763	−1,098,763
Central Recording System	−185,499	−185,499
Central Recording System	−2,333,000	−2,333,000
General Improvements Varios D.C. Court Building	−649,744	−649,744
Rehabilitation of Building 25 DCGH Camp	−2,337,000	−2,337,000
Total, District of Columbia Courts	−6,604,006	−6,604,006
Office of the Chief Medical Examiner	−68,500,000	−68,500,000
District of Columbia Public Schools:		
Bell Lincoln High	7,800,000	7,800,000
McKinley Technical High	6,302,000	6,302,000
Patterson Elementary	9,270,000	9,270,000
Kelly Miller Middle	14,494,000	14,494,000
Maint. Improvements—Emergency Projects	784,000	784,000
Total, District of Columbia Public Schools	38,650,000	38,650,000

	Fiscal year 2002–2007 estimate	Committee recommendation for fiscal year 2002–2007
University of the District of Columbia:		
Vocational Education Skills Training Ctr	800,000	800,000
UDC Van Ness II—U08 Phase D	−223,349	−223,349
Renovate Academic Laboratory	−3,922,233	−3,922,233
Architectural Barrier Removal Various Location UD	−409,226	−409,226
Roof Replacement/Water Damage Repair UDC Garage	−51,418	−51,418
Elevator And Control System Replacement	−1,000,000	−1,000,000
Renovate Water Heating System UDC	−945,092	−945,092
Physical Plant Chiller/Heating Sys UDC	−400,000	−400,000
Total, University of the District of Columbia	−6,151,318	−6,151,318
Department of Parks and Recreation:		
Riggs/Lasalle Recreation Center	4,803,000	4,803,000
Lamond Recreation Center	4,432,000	4,432,000
Roper/Deanwood Recreation Center	5,400,000	5,400,000
Hillcrest Recreation Center	2,558,000	2,558,000
General Improvement Playcourt/Ballfields	−43,003	−43,003
Chevy Chase Recreation Rehabilitation	−69,508	−69,508
Southeast Tennis & Learning Center	−5,057	−5,057
Expansion of Hillcrest Center	−1,000,000	−1,000,000
Ft Stanton	−2,300,000	−2,300,000
Joe Cole Recreation Center	−1,324,150	−1,324,150
Anacostia Recreation Center	−1,297,840	−1,297,840
Districtwide Property Improvements	−1,200,000	−1,200,000
Pool Replacements	−2,000,000	−2,000,000
Infrastructure Improvements	−600,000	−600,000
General Improvements	−120,000	−120,000
Renovation of Ball Fields and Lighting	−2,000,000	−2,000,000
Park Lighting	−5,800,000	−5,800,000
Watkins Recreation Center	−299,340	−299,340
Total, Department of Parks and Recreation	−865,898	−865,898
Department of Health:		
Gayle School—Child Advocacy Center Modernization	7,298,000	7,298,000
Elevator Renovation	−400,000	−400,000
Facility Renovat Step-Down Telemetry UN	−13,000	−13,000
Facility Renovation Telemetry	−300,000	−300,000
Electrical Modernization	−300,000	−300,000
New Facility Construction Anacostia	−1,198,000	−1,198,000
Mechanical Renovations	−312,000	−312,000
Roof Replacement	−750,000	−750,000
Boiler Plant Renovations	−1,500,000	−1,500,000
Tax System	−1,800,000	−1,800,000
Public Health Improvement	−10,000,000	−10,000,000
Renovate DC Morgue	−154,789	−154,789
Renovate Detoxication Clinic at D.C. General	−3,010,741	−3,010,741
JB Johnson Facility—Modernization/Renovations	2,600,000	2,600,000
Information Technology Initiative—HIPAA Consortium	25,000,000	25,000,000
Total, Department of Health	15,159,470	15,159,470
Department of Human Services:		
General Renovate Unit 6, Oak Hill Youth Center	−13,227,451	−13,227,451
Bundy School Upgrade—Ceiling	500,000	500,000
Bundy School Upgrade—Life Safety Code	500,000	500,000
Bundy School Upgrade—ADA Compliance	500,000	500,000
CCNV—Plumbing Fixtures	900,000	900,000
Crummell School	3,300,000	3,300,000
Randall School	2,230,000	2,230,000
Information Technolgy—Replc of Automated Determination Sys (ACEDS)	5,515,000	5,515,000
Information Technology—Client eligibility Determination Sys(ACEDS)	1,062,000	1,062,000
Total, Department of Human Services	1,279,549	1,279,549
Department of Transportation:		
Fiscal year 2002 Streetlight Maintenance and Replacement	−700,000	−700,000
Fiscal year 2002 Public Safety Traffic Signal Improvements	−650,000	−650,000
Fiscal year 2003 Streetlight Series Circuit Conversion	8,000,000	8,000,000
Fiscal year 2003 Citywide Streetlight Upgrade	3,850,000	3,850,000
Fiscal year 2003 Streetlight & Traffic Pole Painting	5,900,000	5,900,000
Fiscal year 2003 Streetlight Replacement Contract	3,310,775	3,310,775
Fiscal year 2003 Streetlight Maintenance	18,200,000	18,200,000
Fiscal year 2002 1st. CW Sidewalk/Curb & Alley Improvements	−500,000	−500,000
Fiscal year 2002 2nd. CW Sidewalk/Curb & Alley Improvements	−500,000	−500,000
Fiscal year 2002 3rd. CW Sidewalk/Curb & Alley Improvements	−500,000	−500,000
Fiscal year 2002 4th. CW Sidewalk/Curb & Alley Improvements	−500,000	−500,000
Fiscal year 2003 New/Repair Curbs, Sidewalks & Alleys	6,000,000	6,000,000
Fiscal year 2003 New/Repair Curbs, Sidewalks & Alleys	6,000,000	6,000,000
Fiscal year 2003 New/Repair Curbs, Sidewalks & Alleys	6,000,000	6,000,000
Fiscal year 2003 New/Repair Curbs, Sidewalks & Alleys	6,000,000	6,000,000
Fiscal year 2003 Rehabilitation Scoping & Development	1,200,000	1,200,000
Fiscal year 2003 2nd. Historic Alley Rehabilitation	5,500,000	5,500,000
Fiscal year 2003 3rd. Historic Alley Rehabilitation	5,500,000	5,500,000
Fiscal year 2002 Pavement Markings & Traffic Calming	−300,000	−300,000
Fiscal year 2002 CW Slurry Seal & Pavement Res. (In-Hse)	−300,000	−300,000
Fiscal year 2002 Street Repair Equipment & Technology	−500,000	−500,000
Pavement Marking & Traffic Calming	6,000,000	6,000,000
Street Maintenance Equipment/Technology	10,000,000	10,000,000
Fiscal year 2003 1st. Tree Trimming	3,750,000	3,750,000
Fiscal year 2003 2nd. Tree Trimming	3,750,000	3,750,000
Fiscal year 2003 3rd. Tree Trimming	3,750,000	3,750,000
Fiscal year 2003 4th. Tree Trimming	3,750,000	3,750,000
Fiscal year 2003 1st. Dead & Hazardous Tree Removal	2,205,330	2,205,330
Fiscal year 2003 2nd. Dead & Hazardous Tree Removal	2,205,330	2,205,330
Fiscal year 2003 Elm Injection with Alamo	275,000	275,000
Fiscal year 2003 1st. Tree Planting	4,000,000	4,000,000
Fiscal year 2003 2nd. Tree Planting	2,520,000	2,520,000
Fiscal year 2003 3rd. Tree Planting	2,520,000	2,520,000
Fiscal year 2002 Advanced Design, Contract Dev. & Closeout	−750,000	−750,000
Advances Design & Project Development	6,000,000	6,000,000
Roadway Reconstruction	−825,954	−825,954
Roadway Reconstruction	−2,240,000	−2,240,000
Fort Lincoln Streetscape	−3,000,000	−3,000,000
Mt Pleasant Retaining Wall	−5,000	−5,000
Economic Development Initiatives	−800,000	−800,000
Roadway Reconstruction	1,546,250	1,546,250
Roadway Improvements Hope VI	7,231,250	7,231,250
M SE Streetscape Improvements	3,047,500	3,047,500
Local Parking Studies	2,110,000	2,110,000

	Fiscal year 2002–2007 estimate	Committee recommendation for fiscal year 2002–2007
Make a Diff. Walk Commemorative Pavers CBD	841,250	841,250
Local Street Traffic Studies	2,910,000	2,910,000
Marshall Heights Streetscape Improvements	3,110,000	3,110,000
Neighborhood Streetscape Improvements	12,733,462	12,733,462
Neighborhood Streetscape Initiatives	−3,021,040	−3,021,040
Neighborhood Streetscape	−3,459,040	−3,459,040
Local Reconstruction, Resurfacing & Upgrading	4,225,457	4,225,457
Local Reconstruction, Resurfacing & Upgrading	1,916,207	1,916,207
Local Reconstruction, Resurfacing & Upgrading	2,833,246	2,833,246
Local Pavement Restoration	3,398,131	3,398,131
Local Reconstruction, Resurfacing & Upgrading	4,326,480	4,326,480
Local Reconstruction, Resurfacing & Upgrading	4,456,900	4,456,900
Local Reconstruction, Resurfacing & Upgrading	3,895,010	3,895,010
Local Pavement Restoration	3,638,934	3,638,934
Local Reconstruction, Resurfacing & Upgrading	1,777,303	1,777,303
Local Reconstruction, Resurfacing & Upgrading	4,351,249	4,351,249
Local Pavement Restoration	6,192,411	6,192,411
Local Reconstruction, Resurfacing & Upgrading	2,208,903	2,208,903
Local Reconstruction, Resurfacing & Upgrading	3,026,475	3,026,475
Local Pavement Restoration	2,576,048	2,576,048
Local Pavement Restoration	5,602,653	5,602,653
Local Pavement Restoration	7,858,724	7,858,724
Fiscal year 2003 Street Light System Upgrade	1,800,000	1,800,000
Fiscal year 2003 Street Light System Upgrade	1,899,000	1,899,000
Fiscal year 2003 Street Light System Upgrade	12,000,000	12,000,000
Fiscal year 2003 Street Light Series Circuit Conversion	1,200,000	1,200,000
Fiscal year 2003 Street Light Series Circuit Conversion	1,266,000	1,266,000
Fiscal year 2003 Street Light Series Circuit Conversion	8,000,000	8,000,000
Public Space Enhancements—Vest Pocket Park Improvements	427,500	427,500
Public Space Enhancements—Vest Pocket Park Improvements	306,000	306,000
Public Space Enhancements—Vest Pocket Park Improvements	1,760,000	1,760,000
Traffic Congestion Mitigation—Citywide	4,110,000	4,110,000
Fiscal year 2003 Professional Capacity Building Strategy	426,250	426,250
Disadvantaged Business Enterprise Program	540,000	540,000
Traffic Safety Studies	14,550,000	14,550,000
Traffic Calming Measures	355,000	355,000
Traffic Calming Measures	155,000	155,000
Traffic Calming Measures	2,530,000	2,530,000
Fire Station Safety Project	755,000	755,000
Fire Station Safety Project	77,500	77,500
Fire Station Safety Project	3,850,000	3,850,000
Continuous Shoulder Rumble Strips Interstate Frwy Sys	155,000	155,000
Continuous Shoulder Rumble Strips Interstate Frwy Sys	155,000	155,000
Continuous Shoulder Rumble Strips Interstate Frwy Sys	660,000	660,000
Roadway Safety Training Certification	1,395,000	1,395,000
Update D.C. Work Zone Control Manual	291,250	291,250
Key Bridge Over Potomac River (Bridge No. 7)	866,250	866,250
Key Bridge Over Potomac River (Bridge No. 7)	930,000	930,000
Key Bridge Over Potomac River (Bridge No. 7)	4,400,000	4,400,000
Repainting of Chain Bridge Over Potomac River (Bridge No.1)	116,250	116,250
Repainting of Chain Bridge Over Potomac River (Bridge No.1)	775,000	775,000
Repainting of Chain Bridge Over Potomac River (Bridge No.1)	3,850,000	3,850,000
Demolition of Abandoned RR Br Ov Kenil Av @ PEPCO Plant	905,000	905,000
Demolition of Abandoned RR Br Ov Kenil Av @ PEPCO Plant	930,000	930,000
Demo. of Abandoned RR Br Ov Kenil Av @ Pepco Plt (Bridge No. 506)	4,400,000	4,400,000
Kenilworth Avenue, N.E., Lane Place to DC/MD Line	1,132,500	1,132,500
Kenilworth Avenue, N.E., Lane Place to DC/MD Line	2,232,000	2,232,000
Kenilworth Avenue, N.E., Lane Place to DC/MD Line	10,560,000	10,560,000
Fiscal year 2003 Corridor Tree Improvement Plan	31,000	31,000
Fiscal year 2003 Corridor Tree Improvement Plan	31,000	31,000
Fiscal year 2003 Corridor Tree Improvement Plan	110,000	110,000
Fiscal year 2003 Corridor Tree Improvement Plan	31,000	31,000
Fiscal year 2003 Corridor Tree Improvement Plan	31,000	31,000
Fiscal year 2003 Corridor Tree Improvement Plan	110,000	110,000
Fiscal year 2003 Corridor Tree Improvement Plan	31,000	31,000
Fiscal year 2003 Corridor Tree Improvement Plan	31,000	31,000
Fiscal year 2003 Corridor Tree Improvement Plan	110,000	110,000
Fiscal year 2003 Corridor Tree Improvement Plan	31,000	31,000
Fiscal year 2003 Corridor Tree Improvement Plan	31,000	31,000
Fiscal year 2003 Corridor Tree Improvement Plan	110,000	110,000
Fiscal year 2003 Hot Thermoplastic Pavement Marking Contr	31,000	31,000
Fiscal year 2003 Hot Thermoplastic Pavement Marking Contr	62,000	62,000
Fiscal year 2003 Hot Thermoplastic Pavement Marking Contr	440,000	440,000
Fiscal year 2003 Corridor Signing	77,500	77,500
Fiscal year 2003 Corridor Signing	300,000	300,000
Integrated Traffic Management System (ITMS) NHS	4,082,500	4,082,500
Integrated Traffic Management System (ITMS) NHS	23,000,000	23,000,000
Integrated Traffic Management System (ITMS) STP	14,200,000	14,200,000
Integrated Traffic Management System (ITMS) STP	80,000,000	80,000,000
Traffic Signal Maintenance Contract (STP)	4,166,131	4,166,131
Traffic Signal Maintenance Contract (STP)	23,471,160	23,471,160
Traffic Signal Maintenance Contract (NHS)	1,041,535	1,041,535
Traffic Signal Maintenance Contract (NHS)	5,867,790	5,867,790
Recon of 4th Street, S.W. bet. Eye & M Sts (Waterside Mall)	1,055,000	1,055,000
Recon of 4th Street, S.W. bet. Eye & M Sts (Waterside Mall)	573,750	573,750
Recon of 4th Street, S.W. bet. Eye & M Sts (Waterside Mall)	3,300,000	3,300,000
Fiscal year 2003 Wheelchair/Bicycle Ramps Wards 1 and 2	31,000	31,000
Fiscal year 2003 Wheelchair/Bicycle Ramps Wards 1 and 2	31,000	31,000
Fiscal year 2003 Wheelchair/Bicycle Ramps Wards 1 and 2	110,000	110,000
Fiscal year 2003 Wheelchair/Bicycle Ramps Wards 3 and 4	31,000	31,000
Fiscal year 2003 Wheelchair/Bicycle Ramps Wards 3 and 4	31,000	31,000
Fiscal year 2003 Wheelchair/Bicycle Ramps Wards 3 and 4	110,000	110,000
Fiscal year 2003 Wheelchair/Bicycle Ramps Wards 5 and 6	31,000	31,000
Fiscal year 2003 Wheelchair/Bicycle Ramps Wards 5 and 6	31,000	31,000
Fiscal year 2003 Wheelchair/Bicycle Ramps Wards 5 and 6	110,000	110,000
Fiscal year 2003 Wheelchair/Bicycle Ramps Wards 7 and 8	31,000	31,000
Fiscal year 2003 Wheelchair/Bicycle Ramps Wards 7 and 8	31,000	31,000
Fiscal year 2003 Wheelchair/Bicycle Ramps Wards 7 and 8	110,000	110,000
Bicycle Racks on Metrobus	700,000	700,000
Fiscal year 2004 Integrated Rideshare	392,997	392,997
Fiscal year 2004 Telecommute Project	310,261	310,261
Fiscal year 2004 Commuter Operations Center	1,145,012	1,145,012
Fiscal year 2004 Employer Outreach	722,126	722,126
Fiscal year 2004 Guaranteed Ride Home	1,239,937	1,239,937
Mass Marketing Campaign	471,000	471,000
Mt. Vernon Triangle Streetscape Improvements	855,000	855,000
Mt. Vernon Triangle Streetscape Improvements	573,750	573,750
Mt. Vernon Triangle Streetscape Improvements	3,300,000	3,300,000
H Street, N.E., Streetscape Improvements	775,000	775,000
H Street, N.E. Streetscape Improvements	765,000	765,000
H Street, N.E. Streetscape Improvements	4,400,000	4,400,000

	Fiscal year 2002–2007 estimate	Committee recommendation for fiscal year 2002–2007
Fiscal year 2003 State Planning and Research Program	15,269,613	15,269,613
Fiscal year 2003 Research Development and Technology	4,750,000	4,750,000
Fiscal year 2004 and Outyears Metropolitan Planning	8,888,067	8,888,067
Fiscal year 2003 FA Reconst/Resurfacing/Upgrading Wd 1	541,432	541,432
Fiscal year 2003 FA Reconst/Resurfacing/Upgrading Wd 1	755,004	755,004
Fiscal year 2003 FA Reconst/Resurfacing/Upgrading Wd 1	4,145,023	4,145,023
Fiscal year 2003 FA Reconst/Resurfacing/Upgrading Wd 2 East	524,276	524,276
Fiscal year 2003 FA Reconst/Resurfacing/Upgrading Wd 2 East	731,080	731,080
Fiscal year 2003 FA Reconst/Resurfacing/Upgrading Wd 2 East	4,013,764	4,013,764
Fiscal year 2003 FA Reconst/Resurfacing/Upgrading Wd 2 West	518,256	518,256
Fiscal year 2003 FA Reconst/Resurfacing/Upgrading Wd 2 West	702,687	702,687
Fiscal year 2003 FA Reconst/Resurfacing/Upgrading Wd 2 West	3,967,691	3,967,691
Fiscal year 2003 FA Reconst/Resurfacing/Upgrading Wds 1&2	258,205	258,205
Fiscal year 2003 FA Reconst/Resurfacing/Upgrading Wds 1&2	360,056	360,056
Fiscal year 2003 FA Reconst/Resurfacing/Upgrading Wds 1&2	1,976,778	1,976,778
Fiscal year 2003 FA Reconst/Resurfacing/Upgrd. Wds 1 &2 NHS	50,596	50,596
Fiscal year 2003 FA Reconst/Resurfacing/Upgrd. Wds 1 &2 NHS	70,557	70,557
Fiscal year 2003 FA Reconst/Resurfacing/Upgrd. Wds 1 &2 NHS	387,363	387,363
Fiscal year 2003 FA Reconst/Resurfacing/Upgrading -Wd 3 East	376,438	376,438
Fiscal year 2003 FA Reconst/Resurfacing/Upgrading -Wd 3 East	524,730	524,730
Fiscal year 2003 FA Reconst/Resurfacing/Upgrading -Wd 3 East	2,881,956	2,881,956
Fiscal year 2003 FA Reconst/Resurfacing/Upgrading -Wd 3 West	273,456	273,456
Fiscal year 2003 FA Reconst/Resurfacing/Upgrading -Wd 3 West	381,323	381,323
Fiscal year 2003 FA Reconst/Resurfacing/Upgrading -Wd 3 West	2,093,538	2,093,538
Fiscal year 2003 FA Reconst/Resurf/Upgrading -Wd 3 West NHS	106,294	106,294
Fiscal year 2003 FA Reconst/Resurf/Upgrading -Wd 3 West NHS	148,223	148,223
Fiscal year 2003 FA Reconst/Resurf/Upgrading -Wd 3 West NHS	813,771	813,771
Fiscal year 2003 FA Reconst/Resurfacing/Upgrd.-Ward 4	298,548	298,548
Fiscal year 2003 FA Reconst/Resurfacing/Upgrd.-Ward 4	416,312	416,312
Fiscal year 2003 FA Reconst/Resurfacing/Upgrd.-Ward 4	2,852,631	2,852,631
Fiscal year 2003 FA Reconst/Resurfacing/Upgrd.-Wd 4 NHS	150,610	150,610
Fiscal year 2003 FA Reconst/Resurfacing/Upgrd.-Wd 4 NHS	210,019	210,019
Fiscal year 2003 FA Reconst/Resurfacing/Upgrd.-Wd 4 NHS	1,153,038	1,153,038
Fiscal year 2003 FA Reconst/Resurfacing/Upgrd.-Wds 3&4	102,924	102,924
Fiscal year 2003 FA Reconst/Resurfacing/Upgrd.-Wds 3&4	343,524	343,524
Fiscal year 2003 FA Reconst/Resurfacing/Upgrd.-Wds 3&4	787,967	787,967
Fiscal year 2003 FA Reconst/Resurfacing/Upgrd.-Wds 3&4 NHS	14,263	14,263
Fiscal year 2003 FA Reconst/Resurfacing/Upgrd.-Wds 3&4 NHS	19,889	19,889
Fiscal year 2003 FA Reconst/Resurfacing/Upgrd.-Wds 3&4 NHS	109,192	109,192
Fiscal year 2003 FA Reconst/Resurfacing/Upgrd.-Wd 5 NHS	135,266	135,266
Fiscal year 2003 FA Reconst/Resurfacing/Upgrd.-Wd 5 NHS	188,686	188,686
Fiscal year 2003 FA Reconst/Resurfacing/Upgrd.-Wd 5 NHS	1,035,574	1,035,574
Fiscal year 2003 FA Reconst/Resurfacing/Upgrd.-Wd 5	663,384	663,384
Fiscal year 2003 FA Reconst/Resurfacing/Upgrd.-Wd 5	925,048	925,048
Fiscal year 2003 FA Reconst/Resurfacing/Upgrd.-Wd 5	5,078,703	5,078,703
Fiscal year 2003 Reconstr/Resurf/Upgd/Boundary Sts NHS Wd 6	290,842	290,842
Fiscal year 2003 Reconstr/Resurf/Upgd/Boundary Sts NHS Wd 6	378,023	378,023
Fiscal year 2003 Reconstr/Resurf/Upgd/Boundary Sts NHS Wd 6	2,226,631	2,226,631
Fiscal year 2003 Reconstr/Resurf/Upgd/Boundary Sts Wd 6	416,304	416,304
Fiscal year 2003 Reconstr/Resurf/Upgd/Boundary Sts Wd 6	580,508	580,508
Fiscal year 2003 Reconstr/Resurf/Upgd/Boundary Sts Wd 6	3,187,107	3,187,107
Fiscal year 2003 Pavement Restoration Wards 5 & 6 NHS	10,044	10,044
Fiscal year 2003 Pavement Restoration Wards 5 & 6 NHS	9,532	9,532
Fiscal year 2003 Pavement Restoration Wards 5 & 6 NHS	52,340	52,340
Fiscal year 2003 FA Pavement Restoration/Boundary Wds 5 and 6	165,654	165,654
Fiscal year 2003 FA Pavement Restoration/Boundary Wds 5 and 6	136,267	136,267
Fiscal year 2003 FA Pavement Restoration/Boundary Wds 5 and 6	748,114	748,114
Fiscal year 2003 FA Pavement Restoration Ward 7 NHS	45,066	45,066
Fiscal year 2003 FA Pavement Restoration Ward 7 NHS	42,775	42,775
Fiscal year 2003 FA Pavement Restoration Ward 7 NHS	234,827	234,827
Fiscal year 2003 FA Reconst/Resurfacing/Upgrading Ward 7	62,667	62,667
Fiscal year 2003 FA Reconst/Resurfacing/Upgrading Ward 7	87,359	87,359
Fiscal year 2003 FA Reconst/Resurfacing/Upgrading Ward 7	479,615	479,615
Fiscal year 2003 FA Reconst/Resurfacing/Upgrading NHS Wd 7	17,808	17,808
Fiscal year 2003 FA Reconst/Resurfacing/Upgrading NHS Wd 7	24,806	24,806
Fiscal year 2003 FA Reconst/Resurfacing/Upgrading NHS Wd 7	136,177	136,177
Fiscal year 2003 FA Reconst/Resurfacing/Upgrading Wd 8	208,088	208,088
Fiscal year 2003 FA Reconst/Resurfacing/Upgrading Wd 8	290,171	290,171
Fiscal year 2003 FA Reconst/Resurfacing/Upgrading Wd 8	1,593,095	1,593,095
Fiscal year 2003 FA Pavem't Restoration Boundary Wards 7 & 8	280,250	280,250
Fiscal year 2003 FA Pavem't Restoration Boundary Wards 7 & 8	265,978	265,978
Fiscal year 2003 FA Pavem't Restoration Boundary Wards 7 & 8	1,460,354	1,460,354
Fiscal year 2003 Scoping and Development STP	310,000	310,000
Fiscal year 2003 Scoping and Development NHS	775,000	775,000
Bike Station Feasibility Study	93,000	93,000
Klingle Road Bicycle Facility	225,341	225,341
Klingle Road Bicycle Facility	248,749	248,749
Klingle Road Bicycle Facility	1,430,715	1,430,715
Total, Department of Transportation	558,413,155	558,413,155
Washington Metropolitan Transit Authority:		
Metrobus—Replacement	16,400,000	16,400,000
Metrobus—System Access/Capacity Program (SAP)	53,100,000	53,100,000
Metrorail Rehabilitation	39,600,000	39,600,000
Total, Washington Metropolitan Transit Authority	109,100,000	109,100,000
Department of Public Works:		
Rehab of Ft Totten Transfer Station	−4,090,000	−4,090,000
Benning Road Solid Waste Transfer	−1,460,036	−1,460,036
SWMA Roof Rehabilitation, 900 NJ Ave SE	−65,282	−65,282
Total, Department of Public Works	−5,615,318	−5,615,318
Department of Motor Vehicles:		
Motor Vehicle Information System, Municipal	−373,962	−373,962
Motor Vehicle Information System—Destiny Implementation	3,150,000	3,150,000
Total, Department of Motor Vehicles	32,776,038	2,776,038
District of Columbia School of Law:.		
DC School of Law—LS2 Phase B	−1,525	−1,525
DC School of Law—LS2 Phase C	−335,305	−335,305
DC School of Law—LS2 Phase D	−187,520	−187,520
Total, District of Columbia School of Law	−524,350	−524,350
Office of Contracts and Procurement:		
Material Management System	−140,000	−140,000

	Fiscal year 2002–2007 estimate	Committee recommendation for fiscal year 2002–2007
Material Management System	−30,561	−30,561
PMIS Enhancement	−95,999	−95,999
IT Initiative	−85,095	−85,095
Total, Office of Contracts and Procurement	−351,655	−351,655
Department of Mental Health Services:		
Roof Replacement	600,000	600,000
New S.E.H. Inpatient Center	−1,650,000	−1,650,000
Total, Department of Mental Health Services	−1,050,000	−1,050,000
Office of the Chief Technology Officer:		
Unified Communication Center	−31,873,211	−31,873,211
Citywide Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP)	33,300,000	33,300,000
Total, Office of the Chief Technology Officer	1,426,789	1,426,789
Total, General Fund	639,069,780	639,069,780
Water and Sewer Enterprise Fund:		
Blue Plains Wastewater Treatment	213,669,000	213,669,000
Sewer Collection System	24,539,000	24,539,000
Combined Sewer System	6,561,000	56,561,000
Stormwater	5,635,000	5,635,000
Water System	34,054,000	34,054,000
Washington Aqueduct		
Capital Equipment	8,000,000	8,000,000
Total, Water and Sewer Enterprise Fund	292,458,000	342,458,000
Grand Total, Capital Outlay	931,528,000	981,528,000

GENERAL PROVISIONS

The Committee has carefully reviewed the 41 general provisions that were included in the fiscal year 2002 District of Columbia Appropriations Act and has reduced the number of provisions included in last year's act to 34. The Committee recommendation deletes 7 general provisions because they made a permanent change to law or were a one-time provision.

The Committee has modified Sec. 125 to allow the District to use locally-generated revenues to support programs that provide individuals with sterile needles and syringes. This is consistent with a provision approved by the Senate and included in the fiscal year 2002 Senate bill. The Committee has included language that maintains a complete prohibition on the use of Federal funds for this purpose.

The Committee has modified Sec. 111 to strike paragraphs (b) through (e), regarding the personnel requirements of the Office of the Chief Technology Officer and the Office of the Chief Financial Officer, because it made a permanent provision of law.

The Committee has deleted Sec. 130 regarding enforcement of tobacco prohibitions, consistent with the President's fiscal year 2003 budget request.

The Committee has deleted Sec. 133 regarding the reserve requirements because it made a permanent provision of law. The District Government requested that the date of deposit of funds into the Emergency and Contingency Reserve Funds be changed from October 1 to February 15. The Committee understands that the District of Columbia Appropriations bill is not often enacted before December each year. This delay prevents the District from taking any action to fulfill the requirements of the reserve fund until February. The Committee does not recommend this modification to the reserve fund requirements.

The Committee would like to clarify that the District of Columbia is not required to make deposits into the budgeted reserve fund, pursuant to Section 202(j) of Public Law 104–8 after the deposits made in fiscal year 2003. Instead, the Committee recommends that the District establish a cumulative cash reserve of $50,000,000 in fiscal years 2004 and 2005, as mandated in the District of Columbia Appropriations Act of 2002, Public Law 107–96 (115 Stat. 956). The District of Columbia must replenish only the amount necessary to maintain the required balance in the following fiscal year. The cumulative cash reserve would be maintained in addition to cash reserve requirements under section 450A of the District of Columbia Home Rule Act, Public Law 93–198, as amended. The District of Columbia may expend funds from the reserves consistent with the conditions associated with such reserve funds.

The Committee has deleted Sec. 134 regarding Integrated Product Teams because it was a one-time provision requested by the District of Columbia government.

The Committee has included a provision (Sec. 135) to limit the amount paid to an attorney who brings a suit against the District of Columbia Public Schools under the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act. The provision caps attorneys' fees at $3,000 per action.

The Committee has deleted Sec. 136 regarding the salary of the Council Chair because it made a permanent provision of law.

The Committee has deleted Sec. 138 regarding the legislative review period of Council legislation regarding the closing of 2nd and N Street, NE because it made a permanent provision of law.

The Committee has deleted Sec. 140 regarding the prior year's attorney's fees because it made a permanent provision of law.

The Committee has deleted Sec. 141 regarding a General Accounting Office report because it made a permanent provision of law.

COMPLIANCE WITH PARAGRAPH 7, RULE XVI, OF THE STANDING RULES OF THE SENATE

Paragraph 7 of rule XVI requires that Committee reports on general appropriations bills identify each Committee amendment to the House bill "which proposes an item of appropriation which is not made to carry out the provisions of an existing law, a treaty stipulation, or an act or resolution previously passed by the Senate during that session."

Items providing funding for fiscal year 2003 which lack authorization are as follows:

Federal Payment for Emergency Planning and Security Costs in the District of Columbia	$15,000,000
Federal Payment for Hospital Bioterrorism Preparedness	10,000,000
Federal Payment to the Department of Transportation	1,000,000
Federal Payment to the Chief Financial Officer of the District of Columbia	15,000,000
Federal Payment to Children's National Medical Center	5,000,000
Federal Payment to St. Coletta School	2,000,000
Federal Payment for Anacostia Waterfront Initiative	55,000,000
Federal Payment to D.C. Charter School Facilities	20,000,000
Federal Payment to D.C. for Capital Infrastructure Development	13,100,000
Federal Payment to D.C. for Family Literacy	4,000,000
Total, Federal funds which lack authorization	140,100,000

COMPLIANCE WITH PARAGRAPH 12, RULE XXVI OF THE STANDING RULES OF THE SENATE

Paragraph 12 of rule XXVI requires that Committee reports on a bill or joint resolution repealing or amending any statute or part of any statute include "(a) the text of the statute or part thereof which is proposed to be repealed; and (b) a comparative print of that part of the bill or joint resolution making the amendment and of the statute or part thereof proposed to be amended, showing by stricken-through type and italics, parallel columns, or other appropriate typographical devices the omissions and insertions which would be made by the bill or joint resolution if enacted in the form recommended by the committee."

With respect to this bill, it is the opinion of the Committee that it is necessary to dispense with these requirements in order to expedite the business of the Senate.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2002 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 2003

[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2002 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or −)	
				2002 appropriation	Budget estimate
TITLE I					
FEDERAL FUNDS					
Federal payment for Resident Tuition Support	17,000	17,000	17,000		
Federal payment for Emergency Planning and Security Costs in the District of Columbia	16,058	15,000	15,000	−1,058	
Federal payment for Hospital Bioterrorism Preparedness in the District of Columbia			10,000	+10,000	+10,000
Federal payment to the District of Columbia Courts	112,180	159,045	166,193	+54,013	+7,148
Defender Services in District of Columbia Courts	34,311	32,000	34,000	−311	+2,000
Federal payment to the Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency for the District of Columbia	147,300	154,707	154,707	+7,407	
Federal payment to the Children's National Medical Center	5,500		5,000	−500	+5,000
St. Coletta of Greater Washington Expansion Project	2,000		2,000		+2,000
Transportation Management System		1,000	1,000	+1,000	
Federal Payment for Anacostia Waterfront Initiative			55,000	+55,000	+55,000
Federal payment to the District of Columbia for Capital Infrastructure Development			13,100	+13,100	+13,100
Federal payment to the District of Columbia for Family Literacy			4,000	+4,000	+4,000
Federal payment to the Chief Financial Officer of the District of Columbia	8,300		15,000	+6,700	+15,000
Federal payment to the District Of Columbia Public Schools	2,500			−2,500	
Federal payment to the Capitol City Career Development and Job Training Partnership	500			−500	
Federal payment to the Capitol Education Fund	500			−500	
Federal payment to the Metropolitan Kappa Youth Development Foundation, Inc	450			−450	
Federal payment to the Fire and Emergency Medical Services Department	500			−500	
Federal payment to the Chief Medical Examiner	585			−585	
Equipment, supplies and vehicles (emergency supplemental)	1,780			−1,780	
Federal payment to the Youth Life Foundation	250			−250	
Pharmaceuticals for responders (emergency supplemental)	2,100			−2,100	
Federal payment to Food and Friends	2,000			−2,000	
Federal payment to the City Administrator	300			−300	
Response and communications capability (emergency supplemental)	14,960			−14,960	
Federal payment to Southeastern University	500			−500	
Search, rescue and other emergency equipment and support (emergency supplemental)	8,850			−8,850	
Hospital containment facilities for the Department of Health (emergency supplemental)	8,000			−8,000	
Emergency traffic management (emergency supplemental)	20,700			−20,700	
Training and planning (emergency supplemental)	9,949			−9,949	
Fed payment to the Office of the Chief Tech Officer Emergency supplemental	45,494			−45,494	
Federal payments for District of Columbia and Federal Law Enforcement Mobile Wireless Interoperability Project	1,400			−1,400	
Increased facility security (emergency supplemental)	25,536			−25,536	
Federal payment to the Washington Metropolitan Transit Authority (emergency supplemental)	39,100			−39,100	
Federal payment to the District of Columbia Corrections Trustee Operations	30,200			−30,200	
Federal payment to the Metropolitan Washington Council Governments (emergency supplemental)	5,000			−5,000	
Federal payment for Family Court Act	24,016			−24,016	
Federal payment to the District of Columbia Water.					
Federal payment to Faith and Politics Institute	50			−50	
Federal payment to the Thurgood Marshall Academy Charter School	1,000			−1,000	
Federal payment to the George Washington University Center for Excellence in Municipal Management	250			−250	
Court Appointed Special Advocates	250			−250	
Protective clothing and breathing apparatus (emergency supplemental)	7,144			−7,144	
Specialized hazardous materials equipment (emergency supplemental)	1,032			−1,032	
Chemical and biological weapons preparedness (emergency supplemental)	10,355			−10,355	
Federal Contribution for Enforcement of Law Banning Possession of Tobacco Products by Minors (sec. 130)	100			−100	
Federal payment for District of Columbia Charter School facilities			20,000	+20,000	+20,000
Total, Federal funds to the District of Columbia	608,000	378,752	512,000	−96,000	+133,248
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA FUNDS					
Operating Expenses					
Governmental direction and support	(286,138)	(280,136)	(295,136)	(+8,998)	(+15,000)
Economic development and regulation	(230,878)	(258,539)	(258,539)	(+27,661)	
Public safety and justice	(633,853)	(639,892)	(639,892)	(+6,039)	
Public education system	(1,108,665)	(1,200,201)	(1,220,201)	(+111,536)	(+20,000)
Human support services	(1,803,923)	(2,496,297)	(2,500,297)	(+696,374)	(+4,000)
Public works	(300,151)	(324,828)	(324,828)	(+24,677)	
Workforce Investments	(42,896)	(54,186)	(54,186)	(+11,290)	
Reserve	(120,000)	(70,000)	(70,000)	(−50,000)	
Repayment of Loans and Interest	(247,902)	(267,451)	(267,451)	(+19,549)	
Repayment of General Fund Recovery Debt	(39,300)	(39,300)	(39,300)		
Payment of Interest on Short-Term Borrowing	(500)	(1,000)	(1,000)	(+500)	
Wilson Building	(8,859)	(4,194)	(4,194)	(−4,665)	
Non-Departmental Agency	(5,799)	(5,799)	(5,799)		
Certificates of Participation		(7,950)	(7,950)	(+7,950)	
Settlements and Judgments		(22,822)	(22,822)	(+22,822)	
Tobacco Settlement Trust Fund Transfer	(33,254)	(10,000)	(10,000)	(−23,254)	
Emergency Planning and Security Costs	(16,058)	(15,000)	(15,000)	(−1,058)	
Pay-As-You-Go Capital		(16,750)	(16,750)	(+16,750)	
Capital Infrastructure development			(13,100)	(+13,100)	(+13,100)
Receivership Programs	(403,868)			(−403,868)	
Reserve Relief	(30,000)			(−30,000)	
Total, operating expenses, general fund	(5,312,044)	(5,714,345)	(5,766,445)	(+454,401)	(+52,100)
Enterprise and Other Funds					
Water and Sewer Authority	(244,978)	(253,743)	(253,743)	(+8,765)	
Washington Aqueduct	(46,510)	(57,847)	(57,847)	(+11,337)	
Stormwater Permit Compliance enterprise fund	(3,100)	(3,100)	(3,100)		
Lottery and Charitable Games enterprise fund	(229,688)	(232,881)	(232,881)	(+3,193)	
Sports and Entertainment Commission	(9,627)	(15,510)	(20,510)	(+10,883)	(+5,000)
District of Columbia Retirement Board	(13,388)	(13,388)	(13,388)		
Washington Convention Center enterprise fund	(57,278)	(78,700)	(78,700)	(+21,422)	
Housing Finance Agency	(4,711)			(−4,711)	
National Capital Revitalization Corporation	(2,673)	(6,745)	(6,745)	(+4,072)	
Total, Enterprise Funds	(611,953)	(661,914)	(666,914)	(+54,961)	(+5,000)
Total, operating expenses	(5,923,997)	(6,376,259)	(6,433,359)	(+509,362)	(+57,100)
Capital Outlay					
General fund [1]	(1,074,605)	(639,070)	(666,368)	(−408,237)	(+27,298)
Water and Sewer Fund	(152,114)	(292,458)	(342,458)	(+190,344)	(+50,000)
Total, Capital Outlay	(1,226,719)	(931,528)	(1,008,826)	(−217,893)	(+77,298)
Emergency supplemental	(155,900)			(−155,900)	
Total, District of Columbia funds	(7,306,616)	(7,307,787)	(7,442,185)	(+135,569)	(+134,398)

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2002 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 2003—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2002 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or −)	
				2002 appropriation	Budget estimate
Grand total:					
Federal Funds to the District of Columbia	608,000	378,752	512,000	−96,000	+133,248
District of Columbia funds	(7,306,616)	(7,307,787)	(7,442,185)	(+135,569)	(+134,398)

[1] Rounded.

[COMMITTEE PRINT]

[NOTICE: This is a draft for use of the Committee and its staff only, in preparation for markup.]

ENERGY AND WATER DEVELOPMENT APPROPRIATION BILL, 2003

JANUARY ____, 2003.—Ordered to be printed

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

REPORT

[To accompany S. 0000]

The Committee on Appropriations reports the bill (S. 0000) making appropriations for energy and water development for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2003, and for other purposes, favorably thereon and recommends that the bill do pass.

Amount in new budget (obligational) authority, fiscal year 2003

Budget estimates considered by Senate	$25,876,981,000
Amount of bill as reported to the Senate	26,163,515,000
The bill as reported to the Senate—	
Above the budget estimate, 2003	286,534,000
Over enacted bill, 2002	858,156,000

PURPOSE

The purpose of this bill is to provide appropriations for the fiscal year 2003 beginning October 1, 2002, and ending September 30, 2003, for energy and water development, and for other related purposes. It supplies funds for water resources development programs and related activities of the Department of the Army, Civil Functions—U.S. Army Corps of Engineers' Civil Works Program in title I; for the Department of the Interior's Bureau of Reclamation in title II; for the Department of Energy's energy research activities (except for fossil fuel programs and certain conservation and regulatory functions), including environmental restoration and waste management, and atomic energy defense activities of the National Nuclear Security Administration in title III; and for related independent agencies and commissions, including the Appalachian Regional Commission, Delta Regional Authority, Denali Commission, and the Nuclear Regulatory Commission in title IV.

SUMMARY OF ESTIMATES AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The fiscal year 2003 budget estimates for the bill total $25,876,981,000 in new budget (obligational) authority. The recommendation of the Committee totals $26,163,515,000. This is $286,534,000 above the budget estimates and $858,156,000 over the enacted appropriation for the current fiscal year.

The bill, as recommended, is in compliance with the subcommittee allocation agreed to by the Committee and entered into the Congressional Record on June 28, 2002.

BILL HIGHLIGHTS

ATOMIC ENERGY DEFENSE ACTIVITIES

The amount recommended in the bill includes $15,739,217,000 for atomic energy defense activities. Major programs and activities include:

Weapons activities	$6,108,959,000
Defense nuclear nonproliferation	1,115,630,000
Naval reactors	706,790,000
Other defense activities	537,664,000
Defense waste management and environmental restoration	5,370,532,000
Defense facilities closure projects	1,125,314,000
Defense environmental privatization	158,399,000

ENERGY SUPPLY

The bill recommended by the Committee provides a total of $815,306,000 for energy research programs including:

Renewable energy resources	$448,062,000
Nuclear energy	323,608,000

NONDEFENSE ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

An appropriation of $176,000,000 is recommended for nondefense environmental management activities of the Department of Energy.

SCIENCE

The Committee recommendation also provides a net appropriation of $3,329,456,000 for general science and research activities in life sciences, high energy physics, and nuclear physics. Major programs are:

High energy physics research	$729,980,000
Nuclear physics	387,370,000
Basic energy sciences	1,044,600,000
Biological and environmental R&D	531,215,000
Fusion energy sciences	259,310,000

REGULATORY AND OTHER INDEPENDENT AGENCIES

Also recommended in the bill is $909,584,000 for various regulatory and independent agencies of the Federal Government. Major programs include:

Appalachian Regional Commission	$74,400,000
Delta Regional Authority	15,000,000
Denali Commission	50,000,000
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission	192,000,000
Nuclear Regulatory Commission	578,184,000

WATER RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT

Corps of Engineers:	
General Investigations	$148,304,000
Construction, General	1,636,602,000
Flood Control, Mississippi River and Tributaries	346,437,000
Operation and Maintenance, General	1,956,182,000
Regulatory Program	144,252,000
Formerly Utilized Sites Remedial Action Program	140,298,000
General Expenses	155,651,000
Central Utah Project Completion Account	36,228,000
Bureau of Reclamation:	
Water and Related resources	919,921,000
Central Valley Project Restoration Fund	48,904,000
Policy and Administration	54,870,000

The Committee has recommended appropriations totaling approximately $5,540,330,000 for Federal water resource development programs. This includes projects and related activities of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers—Civil and the Bureau of Reclamation of the Department of the Interior. The Federal water resource development program provides lasting benefits to the Nation in the area of flood control, municipal and industrial water supply, irrigation of agricultural lands, water conservation, commercial navigation, hydroelectric power, recreation, and fish and wildlife enhancement.

Water is our Nation's most precious and valuable resource. It is evident that water supply in the near future will be as important, if not more so, than energy. There is only so much water available. Water cannot be manufactured. Our Nation cannot survive without water, and economic prosperity cannot occur without a plentiful supply.

While many areas of the country suffer from severe shortages of water, others suffer from the other extreme—an excess of water which threatens both rural and urban areas with floods. Because water is a national asset, and because the availability and control of water affect and benefit all States and jurisdictions, the Federal Government has historically assumed much of the responsibility for financing of water resource development.

The existing national water resource infrastructure in America is an impressive system of dams, locks, harbors, canals, irrigation systems, reservoirs, and recreation sites with a central purpose—to serve the public's needs.

Our waterways and harbors are an essential part of our national transportation system—providing clean, efficient, and economical transportation of fuels for energy generation and agricultural production, and making possible residential and industrial development to provide homes and jobs for the American people.

Reservoir projects provide hydroelectric power production and downstream flood protection, make available recreational opportunities for thousands of urban residents, enhance fish and wildlife habitat, and provide our communities and industries with abundant and clean water supplies which are essential not only to life itself, but also to help maintain a high standard of living for the American people.

SUBCOMMITTEE HEARINGS

The Subcommittee on Energy and Water Development of the Committee on Appropriations held four sessions in connection

with the fiscal year 2003 appropriation bill. Witnesses included officials and representatives of the Federal agencies under the subcommittee's jurisdiction.

Although it is the policy of the subcommittee to receive oral and written testimony from representatives of all of the major Department and Agencies within its jurisdiction, the Army Corps of Engineers provided written testimony only. The administration fired Mike Parker, the Assistant Secretary of the Army for Civil Works, early in the week in which the Army Corps of Engineers hearing was scheduled to take place. Given the confusion and controversy surrounding Mr. Parker's dismissal, the subcommittee elected to accept written testimony in lieu of an oral statement from a lower level appointee in an acting capacity.

In addition, the subcommittee received numerous statements and letters from Members of the U.S. Senate and House of Representatives, Governors, State and local officials and representatives, and hundreds of private citizens of all walks of life throughout the United States. Information, both for and against many items, was presented to the subcommittee. The recommendations for fiscal year 2003 therefore, have been developed after careful consideration of available data.

VOTES IN THE COMMITTEE

By a vote of 00 to 00 the Committee on ————, recommended that the bill, as amended, be reported to the Senate.

ACCRUAL FUNDING OF RETIREMENT COSTS AND POST-RETIREMENT HEALTH BENEFITS

The President's Budget included a legislative proposal under the jurisdiction of the Senate Committee on Governmental Affairs 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.

The authorizing committee has not acted on this legislation, therefore the Senate Appropriations Committee has reduced the dollar amounts of the President's request shown in the ''Comparative Statement of New Budget Authority Request and Amounts Recommended in the Bill'', as well as in other tables in this report, to exclude the accrual funding proposal.

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 subsequently transmitted to the Congress.

The Senate Appropriations Committee joins with the House Appropriations Committee in raising concern 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.

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—CIVIL

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

CORPS OF ENGINEERS—CIVIL

INTRODUCTION

The Committee remains concerned about the level of the budget requests for the water resources programs of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. The budget request for fiscal year 2003 is about $600,000,000 less than the amount appropriated to the Corps in fiscal year 2002. The budget request is extraordinarily unbalanced. Four projects account for 30 percent of the proposed Construction, General budget with the remainder of the projects severely underfunded. The proposed General Investigations budget, which provides funding for studies of water resources needs, is decimated. Only studies in their final year were adequately funded, the remainder were severely underfunded. The proposed Operations and Maintenance budget appears to show an increase, however, when accounting for inflation and a proposed funding transfer that is unlikely to be enacted, the final total is less than the amount appropriated in fiscal year 2002. The budget proposed for the Mississippi River and Tributaries project, is equally inadequate.

If the proposed budget request were enacted, the Corps would be forced to terminate on-going construction contracts costing the government some $200,000,000 in termination fees.

As has been the practice for the last several years, the budget proposal contained no new discretionary study or construction ''starts''. The budget proposal stated that this was done in order to only fund the backlog of on-going work (estimated at $21,000,000,000 in the budget proposal) and that within 10 years, this backlog would be reduced to zero. Followed to conclusion, that would mean that within 10 years the Corps would only be an operation and maintenance agency to oversee past constructed work. Since there are no other nationwide agencies that address water resource problems and needs, one can only assume that all water resource problems will be solved in the next 10 years or that the Federal Government intends to no longer fund water resource development.

The Committee does not share the views in the budget proposal and remains concerned about the huge and increasing backlog of infrastructure development, maintenance, and repair over which the Corps has jurisdiction. The proposed budget causes the backlog of unconstructed projects to increase from $40,000,000,000 to $44,000,000,000 and ignores an accelerating critical maintenance backlog which increases from $702,000,000 to $884,000,000. This maintenance backlog will soon become entirely unmanageable under the weight of an aging and crumbling inventory. Proposing no new study or discretionary construction starts, underfunding on-going projects, and providing minimal O&M funding for completed projects leads the Committee to believe that the budget preparation may have been influenced by very narrow interest groups as opposed to providing for a robust national water resources development program. The situation that the proposed budget poses to the Nation's economy and quality of life leave the Committee no option but to step forward in support of these vital projects.

The Committee recommendation for the Corps of Engineers totals $4,547,953,000. This is $374,999,000 above the budget request for fiscal year 2003, and is $109,143,000 above the appropriation for the current year.

BUILDING AND SITE SECURITY

Given the events of September 11, 2001, there is an evident need for improving the security of the Nation's infrastructure. The Committee is aware of the increased costs all Federal agencies are beginning to realize. Therefore, the Committee encourages the Corps of Engineers to utilize technology that is presently available in both the private and public sector as it evaluates its future infrastructure security needs.

CENTERS OF EXCELLENCE

The Committee is concerned that Corps of Engineers technical and planning capabilities have diminished over the past decade. This diminished capability has been evident in recent controversial studies such as the Upper Mississippi River and Illinois Waterway System Navigation Study and the Delaware River Deepening Study. The Committee urges the Corps of Engineers to review ways in which it can improve its capability, to include concentrating its technical and planning expertise in regional centers. The Corps should report back to this Committee within 1 year on its findings.

BUDGET CONSTRAINTS

The budget allocation for non-Defense discretionary programs contained in the Energy and Water Development bill for fiscal year 2003 are constrained below what is necessary for a robust, balanced national water resources program. Faced with these budget realities, the Committee has had to make tough decisions and choices in the development of the Corps of Engineers' budget request for fiscal year 2003. However, while the budget resources for non-Defense discretionary programs have remained flat or have declined in real terms, the number of requests of the Committee continue to increase. This year the Committee received more than 1,200 requests for funding for water projects within the Corps' Civil Works program. Many supported the funding level in the budget request, but a majority of the requests made of the Committee sought increases over the budgeted amounts or items not contained in the President's budget for fiscal year 2003.

BASIS OF COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

In development of the fiscal year 2003 funding recommendation for the Corps of Engineers, the Committee is not able to include any new construction starts, and has recommended only a limited number of new study starts in an effort to restore balance to the water resource program of the Corps, and to address high priority requests made to the Committee. The limited resources available have been focused on on-going projects where the Corps has contractual commitments. While the Committee has not been able to fund all projects at the optimum level, it has endeavored to provide sufficient funding on each project to mitigate delays and increased costs, to the greatest extent possible, across the entire Corps' Civil Works program. Finally, the Committee received numerous requests to include project authorizations in the energy and water development appropriations bill. In an effort to support and honor congressional authorizing committees jurisdiction, the Committee has not included new project authorizations

GENERAL INVESTIGATIONS

Appropriations, 2002	$154,350,000
Budget estimate, 2003	102,483,000
Committee recommendation	148,304,000

This appropriation funds studies to determine the need, engineering feasibility, economic justification, and the environmental and social suitability of solutions to water and related land resource problems; and for preconstruction engineering and design work, data collection, and interagency coordination and research activities.

The budget request and the recommended Committee allowance are shown on the following table:

CORPS OF ENGINEERS—GENERAL INVESTIGATIONS

[In thousands of dollars]

Project title	Budget estimate		Committee recommendation	
	Investigations	Planning	Investigations	Planning
ALABAMA				
ALABAMA RIVER BELOW CLAIBORNE LOCK AND DAM, AL	300		300	
BALDWIN COUNTY SHORE PROTECTION, AL	100		100	
BALDWIN COUNTY WATERSHEDS, AL	100		100	
BAYOU LA BATRE, AL	50		50	
BREWTON AND EAST BREWTON, AL	150		150	
CAHABA RIVER WATERSHED, AL	50		50	
DOG RIVER, AL	150		150	
TUSCALOOSA COUNTY, AL	50		50	
VILLAGE CREEK, JEFFERSON COUNTY (BIRMINGHAM WATERSHED), AL	250		250	
ALASKA				
AKUTAN HARBOR, AK		200		350
ALASKA REGIONAL PORTS, AK			200	
ANCHOR POINT HARBOR, AK	50		100	
ANCHORAGE HARBOR DEEPENING, AK	50		150	
ANIAK HARBOR, AK	50		100	
BARROW COASTAL STORM DAMAGE REDUCTION, AK	200		500	
CHENA RIVER WATERSHED, AK	50		100	
COFFMAN COVE, AK			100	
DELONG MOUNTAIN HARBOR, AK	150		500	
EKLUTNA WATERSHED, AK			100	
FALSE PASS HARBOR, AK		25		25
FIRE ISLAND CAUSEWAY, AK			100	
HAINES HARBOR, AK		115		400
HOMER HARBOR, AK			200	
KAKTOVIK BEACH EROSION, AK			100	
KENAI RIVER BLUFF EROSION STUDY, AK			185	
KETCHIKAN HARBOR, AK	50		50	
KNIK BRIDGE CROSSING, AK			100	
KOTZEBUE SMALL BOAT HARBOR, AK	50		200	
LITTLE DIOMEDE HARBOR, AK	115		200	
MATANUSKA EROSION STUDY, AK			100	
MCGRATH BANK STABLIZATION, AK			100	
MEKORYUK HARBOR, AK	50		100	
PORT LIONS HARBOR, AK	50		100	
QUINHAGAK HARBOR, AK			200	
SAINT GEORGE NAVIGATION IMPROVEMENTS, AK	75		500	
SAND POINT HARBOR, AK		50		50
SHIP CREEK WATERSHED, AK	50		50	
SITKA HARBOR, AK	50		100	
SKAGWAY HARBOR MODIFICATION, AK	45		45	
SKAGWAY RIVER FLOOD CONTROL, AK	50		50	
UNALAKLEET HARBOR, AK	50		50	
UNALASKA HARBOR, AK	144		400	
VALDEZ HARBOR EXPANSION, AK		150		250
WHITTIER BREAKWATER, AK	50		100	
AMERICA SOMOA				
TUTUILA HARBOR, AS	100		100	
ARIZONA				
AGUA FRIA RIVER, AZ	100		100	
NAVAJO NATION, AZ, NM AND UT	100		500	
PIMA COUNTY, AZ	200		500	
RILLITO RIVER, PIMA COUNTY, AZ	150		150	
RIO DE FLAG, FLAGSTAFF, AZ		150		880
RIO SALADO OESTE, SALT RIVER, AZ	150		150	
SANTA CRUZ RIVER, GRANT RD TO FT LOWELL RD, AZ	50		50	
SANTA CRUZ RIVER, PASEO DE LAS IGLESIAS, AZ	200		575	
TRES RIOS, AZ		350		1,500
TUCSON DRAINAGE AREA, AZ		100		200
VA SHLY-AY AKIMEL SALT RIVER RESTORATION PROJECT, AZ	200		400	
ARKANSAS				
ARKANSAS RIVER LEVEES, AR		50		150
ARKANSAS RIVER NAVIGATION STUDY, AR AND OK	910		1,500	
HOT SPRINGS CREEK STUDY, AR			100	
MAY BRANCH, FORT SMITH, AR		100		100
NORTH LITTLE ROCK, DARK HOLLOW, AR		200		200
PINE MOUNTAIN LAKE, AR		150		350
RED RIVER NAVIGATION, SW ARKANSAS, AR AND LA			583	
SOUTHWEST ARK, LITTLE RIVER BASIN, AR			200	
WHITE RIVER BASIN COMPREHENSIVE, AR AND MO	400		800	
WHITE RIVER MINIMUM FLOWS, AR	150		300	
CALIFORNIA				
ALISO CREEK MAINSTEM, CA	250		250	
AMERICAN RIVER WATERSHED, CA		1,275		2,600
ARANA GULCH WATERSHED, CA	50		50	
ARROYO SECO WATERSHED RESTORATION, CA	100		100	
BALLONA CREEK ECOSYSTEM RESTORATION, CA	100		150	
BOLINAS LAGOON ECOSYSTEM RESTORATION, CA		200		400
CALIFORNIA COSTAL SEDIMONT MASTER PLAN, CA			100	
CITY OF SANTA CLARITA, CA	100		100	
COAST OF CALIFORNIA, SOUTH COAST REGION, LA COUNTY, CA			400	
COYOTE DAM, CA	50		150	
FOLSOM DAM, CA			100	
GRAYSON AND MURDERER'S CREEKS, CA	200		200	
HUNTINGTON HARBOR DREDGING, CA			100	
LAGUNA DE SANTA ROSA, CA	200		200	
LAKE ELSINORE ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION, CA	100		100	
LLAGAS CREEK, CA		225		225
LOS ANGELES COUNTY, CA	150		300	
LOWER CACHE CREEK, YOLO COUNTY, WOODLAND AND VICIN- ITY, CA		200		200
LOWER MISSION CREEK, CA		200		600
MALIBU CREEK WATERSHED, CA	200		200	
MARIN COUNTY SHORELINE, SAN CLEMENTE CREEK, CA	25		25	

CORPS OF ENGINEERS—GENERAL INVESTIGATIONS—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Project title	Budget estimate		Committee recommendation	
	Investigations	Planning	Investigations	Planning
MARINA DEL REY AND BALLONA CREEK, CA	170		250	
MATILIJA DAM, CA	150		150	
MIDDLE CREEK, CA		50		50
MORRO BAY ESTUARY, CA	200		200	
MUGU LAGOON, CA	100		100	
N CA STREAMS, DRY CREEK, MIDDLETOWN, CA	200		200	
N CA STREAMS, LOWER SACRAMENTO RVR RIPARIAN REVEGETATION, CA	100		100	
NAPA RIVER, SALT MARSH RESTORATION, CA	100		1,000	
NAPA VALLEY WATERSHED MANAGEMENT, CA	150		150	
NEWPORT BAY (LA–3 SITE DESIGNATION), CA			350	
NEWPORT BAY HARBOR, CA		100		100
NEWPORT BAY/SAN DIEGO CREEK WATERSHED, CA	200		200	
OCEAN BEACH, CA	50		50	
ORANGE COUNTY, SANTA ANA RIVER BASIN, CA	200		200	
ORANGE COUNTY SAMP, CA			200	
PAJARO RIVER AT WATSONVILLE, CA		275		400
PAJARO RIVER BASIN STUDY, CA	100		100	
PINE FLAT DAM, FISH AND WILDLIFE HABITAT RESTORATION, CA		200		200
PORT OF STOCKTON, CA	100			
POSO CREEK, CA	100		100	
PRADO BASIN ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION, CA	50		50	
RIVERSIDE COUNTY SAMP, CA			1,000	
ROCK CREEK AND KEEFER SLOUGH, CA		25		25
RUSSIAN RIVER ECOSYSTEM RESTORATION, CA	200		200	
SACRAMENTO—SAN JOAQUIN DELTA, CA	100		100	
SACRAMENTO AND SAN JOAQUIN COMPREHENSIVE BASIN STUDY, CA	2,973		3,173	
SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CA	50		50	
SAN CLEMENTE SHORELINE, CA	100		398	
SAN DIEGO COUNTY SAMP, CA			500	
SAN DIEGO COUNTY SHORELINE, CA			500	
SAN FRANCISCO BAY, CA	225		225	
SAN JACINTO RIVER, CA	100		100	
SAN JOAQUIN RB, W STANISLAUS, DEL PUERTO AND SALADO CREEK, CA	100		200	
SAN JOAQUIN RB, WEST STANISLAUS COUNTY, ORESTIMBA CREEK, CA		100		100
SAN JOAQUIN RIVER BASIN, ARROYO PASAJERO, CA	100		100	
SAN JOAQUIN RIVER BASIN, CONSUMNES AND MOKELUMNE RIVERS, CA	100		100	
SAN JOAQUIN RIVER BASIN, FRAZIER CREEK, CA	100		100	
SAN JOAQUIN RIVER BASIN, STOCKTON METROPOLITAN AREA, CA	100		100	
SAN JOAQUIN RIVER BASIN, TUOLUMNE RIVER, CA	100		100	
SAN JUAN CREEK, SOUTH ORANGE COUNTY, CA	100		100	
SAN PABLO BAY WATERSHED, CA	240		240	
SANTA ANA RIVER AND TRIBUTARIES, BIG BEAR LAKE, CA	100		100	
SANTA CLARA RIVER, CITY OF SANTA CLARITA, CA	100		100	
SANTA CRUZ PORT, CA	50		50	
SANTA ROSA CREEK WATERSHED, CA	260		260	
SANTA YNEZ RIVER, CA	50		50	
SOLANA BEACH, CA			500	
SONOMA CREEK AND TRIBUTARIES, CA	150		150	
STRONG AND CHICKEN RANCH SLOUGHS, CA	100		100	
SUTTER COUNTY, CA	677		677	
TAHOE BASIN, CA AND NV	690		1,500	
TIJUANA RIVER VALLEY, CA	200		200	
UPPER PENITENCIA CREEK, CA	559		559	
UPPER SANTA ANA RIVER WATERSHED, CA	150		150	
VENTURA AND SANTA BARBARA COUNTY SHORELINE, CA	100		100	
VENTURA HARBOR SAND BYPASS, CA	150		150	
WESTMINSTER, COYOTE AND CARBON CANYON CREEK WATERSHEDS, CA	50		50	
WESTMINSTER, EAST GARDEN GROVE, CA	200		200	
WHITE RIVER AND DEER CREEK, CA	100		100	
WILDCAT AND SAN PABLO CREEKS, CA	50		50	
YUBA RIVER BASIN, CA		250		250
COLORADO				
ADAMS COUNTY, CO			100	
ARAPAHOE COUNTY, CO			100	
CACHE-LA POUDRE, CO			100	
CHATFIELD, CHERRY CREEK AND BEAR CREEK RESERVOIRS, CO	200		200	
FOUNTAIN CREEK AND TRIBUTARIES, CO	330		330	
ZUNI AND SUN VALLEY REACHES, SOUTH PLATTE RIVER, CO		200		
COMMONWEALTH OF THE NORTHERN MARIANA ISLANDS				
ROTA HARBOR MODIFICATIONS, CNMI	25		25	
TINIAN HARBOR MODIFICATIONS, CNMI	50		50	
DELAWARE				
DELAWARE COAST, CAPE HENLOPEN TO FENWICK ISLAND, DE		100		314
FLORIDA				
HILLSBOROUGH RIVER, FL	280		280	
LAKE WORTH INLET, PALM BEACH COUNTY, FL	126		126	
PORT EVERGLADES HARBOR, FL		100		100
ST JOHNS COUNTY BEACHES, FL			100	
ST PETERSBURG HARBOR, FL		100		100
WITHLACOOCHEE RIVER, FL	271		271	
GEORGIA				
ALLATOONA LAKE, GA	186		186	
ARABIA MOUNTAIN, GA	50		100	
AUGUSTA, GA	230		230	
DEEP AND CAMP CREEKS WATERSHED STUDY, GA			100	
INDIAN, SUGAR, ENTRENCHMENT AND FEDERAL PRISON CREEKS, GA	100		100	
LONG ISLAND, MARSH AND JOHNS CREEKS, GA	150		150	
METRO ATLANTA WATERSHED, GA	50		50	
NEW SAVANNAH BLUFF LOCK AND DAM, GA AND SC		50		176
SAVANNAH HARBOR ESTUARY RESTORATION STUDY, GA AND SC	100		100	
SAVANNAH HARBOR EXPANSION, GAAND SC		428		428
SAVANNAH HARBOR SEDIMENT CONTROL WORKS, GA AND SC	50		50	
SAVANNAH RIVER BASIN COMPREHENSIVE, GA AND SC	120		120	
UTOY, SANDY AND PROCTOR CREEKS, GA	150		150	
HAWAII				
ALA WAI CANAL, OAHU, HI	135		135	
BARBERS POINT HARBOR MODIFICATION, OAHU, HI		50		50
KAHUKU, HI	100		100	

CORPS OF ENGINEERS—GENERAL INVESTIGATIONS—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Project title	Budget estimate		Committee recommendation	
	Investigations	Planning	Investigations	Planning
KAWAIHAE DEEP DRAFT HARBOR MODIFICATIONS, HAWAII, HI	142		142	
KIHEI AREA EROSION, HI	50		100	
NAWILIWILI HARBOR MODIFICATION, KAUAI, HI	50		300	
WAIKIKI EROSION CONTROL, HI		48		250
WAILUPE STREAM FLOOD CONTROL STUDY, OAHU, HI		50		50
IDAHO				
BOISE RIVER, BOISE, ID	50		50	
LITTLE WOOD RIVER, GOODING, ID	145			145
ILLINOIS				
ALEXANDER AND PULASKI COUNTIES, IL	147		147	
DES PLAINES RIVER, IL (PHASE II)	335		500	
ILLINOIS RIVER BASIN RESTORATION, IL	1,051		1,500	
ILLINOIS RIVER ECOSYSTEM RESTORATION, IL	365		600	
PEORIA RIVERFRONT DEVELOPMENT, IL		237		237
ROCK RIVER, IL AND WI	182		182	
UPPER MISS AND ILLINOIS NAV STUDY, IL, IA, MN, MO AND WI	1,000		3,685	
UPPER MISS RVR COMPREHENSIVE PLAN, IL, IA, MO, MN AND WI	1,814		1,814	
UPPER MISS RVR SYS FLOW FREQUENCY STUDY, IL, IA, MN, M	463		463	
WAUKEGAN HARBOR, IL		200		200
WOOD RIVER LEVEE, IL		130		130
INDIANA				
COLUMBUS WATERFRONT DEVELOPMENT PROJECT, IN			100	
INDIANA HARBOR, IN	248		500	
JOHN T MYERS LOCKS AND DAM, IN AND KY		1,346		2,100
VINCENNES WATERFRONT DEVELOPMENT PROJECT, IN			100	
IOWA				
DAVENPORT, IA		61		125
DES MOINES AND RACCOON RIVERS, IA	51		400	
FORT DODGE, IA	87		100	
LOWER DES MOINES, IA AND MO	89		150	
KANSAS				
GRAND (NEOSHO) RIVER BASIN STUDY, KS AND OK			100	
MANHATTAN, KS			100	
TOPEKA, KS	125		125	
TURKEY CREEK BASIN, KS AND MO		250		434
UPPER TURKEY CREEK, KS	125		125	
WALNUT AND WHITEWATER RIVER WATERSHEDS, KS	110		110	
KENTUCKY				
COVINGTON WATERFRONT DEVELOPMENT PROJECT, KY			200	
GREENUP LOCKS AND DAM, OHIO RIVER, KY AND OH		1,302		2,100
METROPOLITAN LOUISVILLE, JEFFERSON COUNTY, KY	225		225	
METROPOLITAN LOUISVILLE, MILL CREEK BASIN, KY	187		187	
METROPOLITAN LOUISVILLE, SOUTHWEST, KY	140		250	
OHIO RIVER MAIN STEM SYSTEMS STUDY, KY, IL, IN, PA, WV	3,000		3,000	
LOUISIANA				
AMITE RIVER AND TRIBUTARIES ECOSYSTEM RESTORATION, LA	150		300	
AMITE RIVER AND TRIBUTARIES, BAYOU MANCHAC, LA	100		100	
ATCHAFALAYA RIVER AND BAYOUS CHENE, BOEUF AND BLACK, LA	100		240	
BARATARIA BASIN BARRIER SHORELINE RESTORATION, LA		100		100
BARATARIA BASIN MARSH CREATION AND RESTORATION, LA		100		100
BAYOU SORREL LOCK, LA		110		200
CALCASIEU LOCK, LA	150		200	
CALCASIEU RIVER BASIN, LA	150		200	
CALCASIEU RIVER PASS SHIP CHANNEL ENLARGEMENT, LA			100	
GIWW ECOSYSTEM RESTORATION, LA	100		100	
HURRICANE PROTECTION, LA	125		125	
JEFFERSON PARISH, LA		25		25
LAFAYETTE PARISH, LA		125		125
LOUISIANA COASTAL AREA ECOSYSTEM RESTORATION, LA	585		585	
ORLEANS PARISH, LA		25		25
OUACHITA AND BLACK RIVERS, LA AND AR	37		37	
PLAQUEMINES PARISH URBAN FLOOD CONTROL, LA	100		200	
PORT OF IBERIA, LA	185		185	
ST BERNARD PARISH URBAN FLOOD CONTROL, LA	150		150	
ST CHARLES PARISH URBAN FLOOD CONTROL, LA	100		200	
ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST PARISH, LA	100		200	
WEST SHORE, LAKE PONTCHARTRAIN, LA		100	200	
MARYLAND				
ANACOSTIA RIVER, PG COUNTY LEVEE, MD AND DC	248		248	
BALTIMORE METRO, GWYNNS FALLS, MD		50		250
CHESAPEAKE BAY SHORELINE EROSION, MD, VA AND DE	350		350	
EASTERN SHORE, MD	350		1,070	
LOWER POTOMAC ESTUARY WATERSHED, ST MARY'S, MD	100		100	
MIDDLE POTOMAC RIVER BASIN, MD	350		350	
SMITH ISLAND ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION, MD		249		249
MASSACHUSETTS				
BLACKSTONE RIVER WATERSHED RESTORATION, MA AND RI	140		140	
BOSTON HARBOR (45-FOOT CHANNEL), MA	362		362	
COASTAL MASSACHUSETTS ECOSYSTEM RESTORATION, MA	80		80	
MUDDY RIVER, BROOKLINE AND BOSTON, MA		322		322
SOMERSET AND SEARSBURG DAMS, DEERFIELD RIVER, MA AND VT.	62		62	
MICHIGAN				
DETROIT RIVER ENVIRONMENTAL DREDGING, MI			100	
DETROIT RIVER MASTER PLAN, MI			100	
DETROIT RIVER SEAWALLS, MI			100	
GREAT LAKES FISHERY AND ECOSYSTEM RESTORATION, MI			174	
GREAT LAKES NAV SYST STUDY, MI, IL, IN, MN, NY, OH, PA	375		750	
JOHN GLENN GREAT LAKES STRATEGIC PLAN, MI			100	
LANSING, MI			100	
ROUGE RIVER ENVIRONMENTAL DREDGING, MI			100	
MUSKEGON LAKE ENVIRONMENTAL DREDGING, MI			100	
ST CLAIR RIVER AND LAKE ST CLAIR, MI			124	

CORPS OF ENGINEERS—GENERAL INVESTIGATIONS—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Project title	Budget estimate		Committee recommendation	
	Investigations	Planning	Investigations	Planning
WHITE LAKE ENVIRONMENTAL DREDGING, MI			100	
MINNESOTA				
MINNESOTA DAM SAFETY, MN	222		222	
RED RIVER OF THE NORTH BASIN, MN, ND, SD AND MANITOBA, CANADA	1,078		2,078	
UPPER MISS RIVER WATERSHED MGMT, LAKE ITASCA TO L/D 2	400		400	
MISSISSIPPI				
PEARL RIVER WATERSHED, MS	363		500	
MISSOURI				
CHESTERFIELD, MO		385		715
KANSAS CITYS, MO AND KS	400		750	
MISSOURI RIVER LEVEE SYSTEM, UNITS L455 AND R460–471, MO AND KS	100		331	
RIVER DES PERES, MO		130		185
SPRINGFIELD, MO	140		440	
ST. LOUIS AREA MISSISSIPPI RIVERFRONT, MO AND IL	185		185	
ST. LOUIS HARBOR, MO AND IL		73		73
ST. LOUIS FLOOD PROTECTION, MO		150		150
SWOPE PARK INDUSTRIAL AREA, KANSAS CITY, MO		100		350
WEARS CREEK, JEFFERSON CITY, MO	57		57	
MONTANA				
YELLOWSTONE RIVER CORRIDOR, MT	300		300	
NEBRASKA				
LOWER PLATTE RIVER AND TRIBUTARIES, NE	139		139	
SAND CREEK WATERSHED, WAHOO, NE		130		130
WESTERN SARPY AND CLEAR CREEK, NE		180		180
NEVADA				
LAS VEGAS WASH, NORTH LAS VEGAS, NV	100		500	
LOWER LAS VEGAS WASH WETLANDS, NV	100		400	
TRUCKEE MEADOWS, NV		650		1,000
WALKER RIVER BASIN, NV	25		25	
NEW HAMPSHIRE				
CONNECTICUT RIVER ECOSYSTEM RESTORATION, NH AND VT	25		25	
MERRIMACK RIVER BASIN, NH	350		500	
PORTSMOUTH HARBOR AND PISCATAQUA RIVER, UPPER TURNING BASIN, NH AND ME			100	
NEW JERSEY				
BARNEGAT BAY, NJ				100
DELAWARE RIVER BASIN COMPREHENSIVE, NJ, NY, DE AND PA	100		325	
GREAT EGG INLET TO TOWNSEND INLET, NJ		300		300
HUDSON—RARITAN ESTUARY, HACKENSACK MEADOWLANDS ECOSYSTEM RESTORATION, NJ			100	
HUDSON—RARITAN ESTUARY, LOWER PASSAIC RIVER, NJ	206		206	
LOWER PASSAIC RIVER, NJ	30		30	
MANASQUAN INLET TO BARNEGAT INLET, NJ		200		200
NEW JERSEY SHORE PROTECTION, HEREFORD TO CAPE MAY INLET, NJ	100		100	
NEW JERSEY SHORELINE ALTERNATIVE LONG-TERM NOURISHMENT, NJ	100		100	
PASSAIC RIVER, HARRISON, NJ		270		270
PECKMAN RIVER AND TRIBUTARIES, NJ	50		50	
RAHWAY RIVER BASIN, NJ	100		100	
RARITAN BAY AND SANDY HOOK BAY, HIGHLANDS, NJ	100		100	
RARITAN BAY AND SANDY HOOK BAY, KEYPORT, NJ	100		100	
RARITAN BAY AND SANDY HOOK BAY, LEONARDO, NJ	200		200	
RARITAN BAY AND SANDY HOOK BAY, PORT MONMOUTH, NJ		100		100
RARITAN BAY AND SANDY HOOK BAY, UNION BEACH, NJ		100		100
SHREWSBURY RIVER AND TRIBUTARIES, NJ	100		100	
SOUTH RIVER, RARITAN RIVER BASIN, NJ		100		100
STONY BROOK, MILLSTONE RIVER BASIN, NJ	100		100	
UPPER PASSAIC RIVER AND TRIBUTARIES, NJ		30		30
UPPER ROCKAWAY RIVER, NJ	300		300	
WOODBRIDGE RIVER BASIN, NJ	100		100	
NEW MEXICO				
EAST MESA, LAS CRUCES, NM			100	
ESPANOLA VALLEY, RIO GRANDE AND TRIBUTARIES, NM	50		50	
MIDDLE RIO GRANDE BOSQUE, NM	100		400	
RIO GRANDE BASIN, NM, CO AND TX	300		300	
SANTA FE, NM	205		205	
SW VALLEY FLOOD DAMAGE REDUCTION STUDY, ALBUQUERQUE, NM		250		450
NEW YORK				
AUSABLE RIVER BASIN, ESSEX AND CLINTON COUNTIES, NY	50		50	
BOQUET RIVER AND TRIBUTARIES, ESSEX COUNTY, NY	50		50	
BRONX RIVER BASIN, NY	30		30	
BUFFALO RIVER ENVIRONMENTAL DREDGING, NY			100	
FLUSHING BAY AND CREEK, NY	258		258	
FREEPORT CREEK, VILLAGE OF FREEPORT, NY	100		100	
HUDSON—RARITAN ESTUARY, GOWANUS CANAL, NY AND NJ	360		360	
HUDSON—RARITAN ESTUARY, NY AND NJ	676		676	
HUDSON RIVER HABITAT RESTORATION, NY		50		50
JAMAICA BAY, MARINE PARK AND PLUMB BEACH, ARVERNE, NY	50		50	
JAMAICA BAY, MARINE PARK AND PLUMB BEACH, NY	200		200	
LAKE MONTAUK HARBOR, NY	30		30	
LINDENHURST, NY	50		50	
NEW YORK HARBOR ANCHORAGE AREAS, NY	364		364	
NORTH SHORE OF LONG ISLAND, ASHAROKEN, NY	200		200	
NORTH SHORE OF LONG ISLAND, BAYVILLE, NY	250		250	
ONONDAGA LAKE COUNTY WATERSHED MANAGEMENT STUDY, NY			100	
ONONDAGA LAKE, NY	300		300	
SAW MILL RIVER AND TRIBUTARIES, NY	50		50	
SOUTH SHORE OF LONG ISLAND, NY	50		50	
SOUTH SHORE OF STATEN ISLAND, NY	200		200	
UPPER DELAWARE RIVER WATERSHED, NY	146		146	
UPPER SUSQUEHANNA RIVER BASIN ENVIRON RESTORATION, NY	161		161	
NORTH CAROLINA				
BOGUE BANKS, NC	300		450	
CURRITUCK SOUND, NC	200		300	

CORPS OF ENGINEERS—GENERAL INVESTIGATIONS—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Project title	Budget estimate		Committee recommendation	
	Investigations	Planning	Investigations	Planning
DARE COUNTY BEACHES, HATTERAS AND ORACOKE ISLANDS, NC	150		300	
NEUSE RIVER BASIN, NC	100		100	
SURF CITY AND NORTH TOPSAIL BEACH, NC	173		200	
OHIO				
ASHTABULA RIVER ENVIRONMENTAL DREDGING, OH		160		600
BELPRE, OH				400
BUTLER COUNTY, OH	243		243	
DUCK CREEK WATERSHED, OH			100	
OHIO RIVERFRONT STUDY, CINCINNATI, OH			400	
COLUMBUS METROPOLITAN AREA, OH	100		100	
HOCKING RIVER BASIN ENV RESTORATION, MONDAY CREEK, OH	205		205	
HOCKING RIVER BASIN ENV RESTORATION, SUNDAY CREEK, OH	225		225	
MAHONING RIVER ENVIRONMENTAL DREDGING, OH AND PA	40		1,000	
MUSKINGUM BASIN SYSTEM STUDY, OH	225		225	
POLK RUN CREEK, OH			100	
OKLAHOMA				
MIAMI AND VICINITY, OK	380		380	
MOUNTAIN FORK WATERSHEAD STUDY, OK			100	
OOLOGAH LAKE WATERSHED, OK AND KS	310		450	
RED RIVER WATERWAY, OK, TX AND AR	50		50	
SOUTHEAST OKLAHOMA WATER RESOURCE STUDY, OK	100		100	
SPAVINAW CREEK, OK			100	
WASHITA RIVER BASIN, OK			100	
WISTER LAKE WATERSHED, OK	50		200	
OREGON				
AMAZON CREEK, OR	100		100	
LOWER COLUMBIA RIVER ECOSYSTEM RESTORATION, OR AND WA	300		300	
TILLAMOOK BAY AND ESTUARY ECOSYSTEM RESTORATION, OR	266		266	
WALLA WALLA RIVER WATERSHED, OR AND WA	390		800	
WILLAMETTE RIVER BASIN REVIEW, OR	100		100	
WILLAMETTE RIVER ENVIRONMENTAL DREDGING, OR	249		249	
WILLAMETTE RIVER FLOODPLAIN RESTORATION, OR	150		150	
PENNSYLVANIA				
BLOOMSBURG, PA	204		204	
CHRISTINA RIVER WATERSHED, PA, DE AND MD	100		300	
SCHUYLKILL RIVER, WISSAHICKON, PA	100		500	
SCHUYLKILL RIVER BASIN ESTAURINE, PA			250	
UPPER OHIO RIVER NAVIGATION SYSTEM STUDY, PA			1,200	
PUERTO RICO				
RIO NIGUA AT SALINAS, PR		147		147
RHODE ISLAND				
QUONSET DAVISVILLE PORT, RI	25			
RHODE ISLAND ECOSYSTEM RESTORATION, RI	25		25	
SOUTH CAROLINA				
ATLANTIC INTRACOASTAL WATERWAY, SC	475		625	
BROAD RIVER BASIN, SC	103		250	
CHARLESTON HARBOR, SC	135		135	
PAWLEYS ISLAND, SC		100		100
REEDY RIVER, SC	50		50	
SANTEE DELTA ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION, SC	50		50	
WACCAMAW RIVER, SC	25		25	
SOUTH DAKOTA				
JAMES RIVER, SD			1,000	
NIOBRARA RIVER AND MISSOURI RIVER, SD	100		100	
WATERTOWN, SD			750	
TENNESSEE				
CHICKAMAUGA LOCK, TENNESSEE RIVER,TN		252		4,000
DAVIDSON COUNTY, TN	240		240	
FRENCH BROAD WATERSHED, TN	205		264	
LICK BRANCH WATERSHED, TN			100	
WASHINGTON DEE CEE BASIN, TN			100	
TEXAS				
BOIS D'ARC CREEK, BONHAM, TX	100		100	
BUFFALO BAYOU AND TRIBUTARIES, WHITE OAK BAYOU, TX	160		160	
CEDAR BAYOU, TX		310		510
COLONIAS-LWR RIO GRANDE BASIN ALONG TX AND MEXICO BORDER, TX		100		300
CORPUS CHRISTI SHIP CHANNEL, TX	410		410	
FREEPORT HARBOR, TX	200		500	
FREEPORT HURRICANE PROTECTION LEVEE, TX	100		300	
GIWW MODIFICATIONS, TX	225		225	
GIWW, BRAZOS RIVER TO PORT O'CONNOR, TX	225		225	
GIWW, HIGH ISLAND TO BRAZOS RIVER, TX		275		275
GIWW, MATAGORDA BAY, TX		480		480
GIWW, PORT O'CONNOR TO CORPUS CHRISTI BAY, TX	228		228	
GREENS BAYOU, HOUSTON, TX		150		150
GUADALUPE AND SAN ANTONIO RIVER BASINS, TX	300		1,050	
HARRIS GULLY, HOUSTON, TX			100	
LOWER COLORADO RIVER BASIN, TX	600		2,200	
MATAGORDA SHIP CHANNEL (PORT LAVACA), TX			650	
MIDDLE BRAZOS RIVER, TX	50		50	
MUSTANG BAYOU, BRAZORIA COUNTY, TX	137		137	
NORTH BOSQUE RIVER, TX		50		50
NORTHWEST EL PASO, TX	228		228	
NUECES RIVER AND TRIBUTARIES, TX	87		87	
RAYMONDVILLE DRAIN, TX		250		250
RESACAS AT BROWNSVILLE, TX	200		200	
SABINE-NECHES WATERWAY, TX	400		400	
SABINE PASS TO GALVESTON BAY, TX	250		250	
SOUTH MAIN CHANNEL, TX		200		200
SPARKS ARROYO COLONIA, EL PASO COUNTY, TX	137		137	
SULPHUR RIVER ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION, TX	50		50	
TEXAS CITY CHANNEL (50-FOOT PROJECT), TX		200		1,000

CORPS OF ENGINEERS—GENERAL INVESTIGATIONS—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Project title	Budget estimate		Committee recommendation	
	Investigations	Planning	Investigations	Planning
UPPER TRINITY RIVER BASIN, TX	433		1,800	
UTAH				
PARK CITY WATER SUPPLY PROJECT, UT			500	
PROVO AND VICINITY, UT	25		25	
VIRGINIA				
AIWW, BRIDGES AT DEEP CREEK, VA		275		275
CLINCH RIVER WATER PROJECT, VA			100	
ELIZABETH RIVER, HAMPTON ROADS, VA		471		471
FOURMILE RUN, VA	37		37	
JAMES RIVER CHANNEL, VA		109		109
JOHN H KERR DAM AND RESERVOIR, VA AND NC (SECTION 216)	300		400	
LOWER RAPPAHANNOCK RIVER BASIN, VA	157		157	
LYNNHAVEN RIVER BASIN, VA	37		237	
NORFOLK HARBOR AND CHANNELS, CRANEY ISLAND, VA	350		350	
POWELL RIVER WATERSHED, VA	100		100	
WASHINGTON				
BELLINGHAM BAY, WA	50		50	
CENTRALIA, WA		500		1,000
CHEHALIS RIVER BASIN, WA	250		250	
COMMENCEMENT BAY AND HYLEBOS WATERWAY, PIERCE COUNTY, WA	200		500	
DUWAMISH AND GREEN RIVER BASIN, WA		265		265
ELLIOT BAY SEAWALL, WA			100	
LAKE WASHINGTON SHIP CANAL, WA	450		450	
PUGET SOUND CONFINED DISPOSAL SITES, WA	50		50	
PUGET SOUND NEARSHORE MARINE HABITAT RESTORATION, WA	250		900	
SKAGIT RIVER, WA	450		900	
STILLAGUAMISH RIVER BASIN, WA		100		100
WHITE RIVER FLOOD CONTROL AND ECOSYSTEM RESTORATION, W	200		200	
WEST VIRGINIA				
ISLAND CREEK AT LOGAN, WV		697		697
LITTLE KANAWHA RIVER, WV			100	
NEW RIVER BASIN, WV, NC AND VA	235		235	
WISCONSIN				
BARABOO RIVER, WI	350		350	
FOX RIVER, WI	40		40	
FOX RIVER ENVIRONMENTAL DREDGING, WI			200	
WYOMING				
JACKSON HOLE RESTORATION, WY		108		108
MISCELLANEOUS				
COASTAL FIELD DATA COLLECTION	2,500		4,500	
ENVIRONMENTAL DATA STUDIES	100		100	
FLOOD DAMAGE DATA	300		300	
FLOOD PLAIN MANAGEMENT SERVICES	7,500		9,000	
GREAT LAKES REMEDIAL ACTION PROGRAM (SECTION 401)			2,000	
HYDROLOGIC STUDIES	400		400	
INTERNATIONAL WATER STUDIES	400		400	
NATIONAL SHORELINE	500		500	
OTHER COORDINATION PROGRAMS	4,850		5,250	
PLANNING ASSISTANCE TO STATES	6,000		6,500	
PRECIPITATION STUDIES (NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE)	300		300	
REMOTE SENSING/GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION SYSTEM SUP- PORT	200		200	
RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT	22,000		25,000	
SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL INFORMATION CENTERS	100		100	
STREAM GAGING (U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY)	500		500	
TRANSPORTATION SYSTEMS	500		500	
TRI-SERVICE CADD/GIS TECHNOLOGY CENTER	450		450	
REDUCTION FOR ANTICIPATED SAVINGS AND SLIPPAGE	−21,430		−41,263	
ADJUSTMENT FOR ACTUAL RETIREMENT ACCRUALS	−517			
TOTAL, GENERAL INVESTIGATIONS	83,488	18,995	114,394	33,910

Knik Bridge Crossing, AK.—The Committee has included $100,000 to initiate feasibility.

Hot Springs, AR.—The Committee has provided $100,000 for a reconnaissance study to identify and evaluate alternatives for flood damage prevention.

Red River Navigation, Southwest Arkansas, AR and LA.—The Committee recommendation includes $583,000 to complete the cost-shared navigation study. The Committee understands that navigation in the Shreveport, LA, to Index, AR reach is an extension of the existing J. Bennett Johnston Waterway, and as such, urges the Corps to perform an additional analysis using the same discount rate and local cost-sharing requirements as required for the existing waterway. This analysis should be displayed as a part of all study and project documents.

Southwest Arkansas Study, Little River Basin, AR.—The Committee has provided $200,000 to initiate and complete an expanded reconnaissance study to address flooding, environmental restoration, water quality and other water resource needs in the Red River and Little Red River basins.

Rio de Flag, Flagstaff, AZ.—The Committee recommendation includes $880,000 for preconstruction engineering and design phase for Rio de Flag, Flagstaff, AZ.

American River Watershed, CA.—The Committee has provided $2,600,000 for continuing analyses on the American River Watershed Long-Term Study, which recommends authorization of the so-called Folsom Dam Mini-Raise. In the Water Resources Development Act of 1999, Congress directed the Corps of Engineers to study a potential increase in flood storage at the Folsom reservoir. The Corps has completed its review and has concluded that raising the existing dam by 7 feet would provide substantially increased flood control benefits, and is technically feasible, economically justified and environmentally preferable, to other flood control options for the Sacramento region. The Congress has methodically authorized and funded improvements in the Sacramento region to reduce flooding and these efforts should continue without further delay. The Mini-Raise is widely supported by virtually all of the congressional delegation as well as State and local officials and the environmental community. However, the project continues to have narrow but persistent opposition. The Committee believes it is time to provide Sacramento with much needed and deserved flood protection. It is the Committee's understanding that the Chief's report for this project is currently under review. The longer the review drags on, the longer tens of thousands of citizens in the Sacramento, California, region will remain in jeopardy from catastrophic flooding. The Committee directs that this review be expedited such that the project will be eligible for authorization in 2002. The Committee also strongly urges the congressional authorizing committees to authorize the Folsom Mini-Raise in the next Water Resources Development Act.

Coast of California, South Coast Region, Los Angeles County, CA.—The Committee has provided $400,000 to continue data collection and surveys.

Huntington Harbor Dredging, CA.—The Committee recommendation includes $100,000 for a reconnaissance study for ecosystem restoration of Huntington Harbor, CA.

Napa River Salt Marsh Restoration, CA.—The Committee recommendation includes $1,000,000 to complete the feasibility study and to initiate preconstruction engineering and design activities for Napa River Salt Marsh Restoration, CA.

Sacramento and San Joaquin Comprehensive Basin Study, CA.—The Committee recommendation includes $3,173,000 to complete the feasibility study and to initiate preconstruction engineering and design.

Tahoe Basin, CA & NV.—The Committee has included $1,500,000 to continue the comprehensive watershed study of the Lake Tahoe Basin Watershed.

Adams County, CO.—The Committee recommendation includes $100,000 for a reconnaissance study for ecosystem restoration study for Adams County, CO.

New Savannah Bluff Lock and Dam, GA & SC.—The Committee has provided $176,000 to continue the preconstruction engineering and design phase of the New Savannah Bluff Lock and Dam, GA & SC.

Savannah Harbor Estuary Restoration Study, GA.—The Committee recommendation includes $100,000 for a reconnaissance study for ecosystem restoration study for the Savannah Harbor Estuary Restoration Study, GA.

Waikiki Erosion Control, HI.—The Committee has provided $250,000 to continue preconstruction engineering and design for the Waikiki Erosion Control, HI, project.

Upper Mississippi & Illinois Navigation Study, IL, IA, MN, MO, & WI.—The Committee recommendation includes $3,685,000 to continue the system feasibility phase of this study to ensure timely completion in fiscal year 2004. The Committee understands that the Corps has submitted an Interim Report in compliance with direction in the fiscal year 2003 Senate Energy and Water Development bill.

Columbus Waterfront Development Project, Columbus, IN.—The Committee has provided $100,000 to initiate and complete a reconnaissance study of the Columbus, IN waterfront area.

Vincennes Waterfront Development Project, Vincennes, IN.—The Committee has provided $100,000 to initiate and complete a reconnaissance study of the Vincennes, IN waterfront area.

Covington Waterfront Development Project, Covington, KY.—The Committee has provided $200,000 to initiate and complete a reconnaissance study of the Covington, KY waterfront area.

Muddy River, Brookline and Boston, MA.—The Committee recommendation includes $322,000 to complete the preconstruction engineering and design phase of the flood damage reduction and ecosystem restoration for the Muddy River in Boston and Brookline, MA.

Detroit River Environmental Dredging, MI.—The Committee has provided $100,000 to initiate the feasibility study of dredging and disposal requirements of contaminated sediments in the Detroit River.

Detroit River Master Plan, Detroit, MI.—The Committee has provided $100,000 to continue the Detroit River Master Plan study.

Detroit River Seawalls, Detroit, MI.—The Committee recommendation includes $100,000 for continued studies of the Detroit River Seawalls.

Rouge River Environmental Dredging, MI.—The Committee has provided $100,000 for a reconnaissance study on remediation of contaminated sediments in the Rouge River.

Red River of the North Basin, MN, ND, SD, & Manitoba, Canada.—The Committee recommendation includes $2,078,000 to continue feasibility studies and incorporate the Fargo Southside, ND, project formerly being studied under the Continuing Authorities Program.

The Committee is aware that several stakeholder groups in the Red River Basin are coordinating water resource management efforts across State and international borders by forming the Red River Basin Commission (RRBC). The Committee recognizes this Commission, which includes local, provincial, State, and Federal interests, as a non-profit entity registered in the States of Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, and the Canadian Province of Manitoba.

Missouri River Levee System, Units L455 & R 460–471, MO & KS.—The Committee has provided $331,000 to complete the feasibility study.

Portsmouth Harbor & Piscataqua River, Upper Turning Basin, NH & ME.—The Committee recommendation includes $100,000 for a reconnaissance study of navigation improvements at Portsmouth Harbor.

Hudson-Raritan Estuary — Hackensack Meadowlands Ecosystem Restoration, NJ.—The Committee has provided $100,000 to initiate the feasibility study.

Onondaga Lake County Watershed Management Study, NY.—The Committee recommendation includes $100,000 to initiate comprehensive watershed studies for the Onondaga County Watershed.

Duck Creek Watershed, OH.—The Committee recommendation includes $100,000 to initiate and complete a reconnaissance study and negotiate a feasibility cost sharing agreement.

Ohio Riverfront Study, Cincinnati, OH.—The Committee has provided $400,000 to initiate a feasibility study.

James River, SD.—The Committee recommendation provides $1,000,000 to complete reconnaissance studies and to initiate feasibility studies for flood damage reduction in the James River basin.

Watertown, SD.—The Committee recommendation provides $750,000 for initiation of a general reevaluation report for a flood protection project at Watertown, SD.

Guadalupe and San Antonio River Basins, TX.—The Committee has provided $1,050,000 to continue basinwide environmental restoration studies and for basin hydrologic studies to update flood plain mapping in Goliad, Karnes, and Wilson Counties.

Harris Gully, Houston, TX.—The Committee has provided $100,000 for studies to determine the feasibility of alternative measures relating to flood damage reduction, ecosystem restoration, and other allied purposes for Harris Gully, Houston, TX.

Matagorda Ship Channel (Port Lavaca), TX.—The Committee has provided $650,000 for studies of navigation improvements of the Matagorda Ship Channel.

Duwamish and Green River Basin, WA.—The Committee recommendation includes $265,000 to complete the preconstruction engineering and design phase for ecosystem restoration of the Duwamish and Green River Basin.

Coastal Field Data Collection.—Within the funds provided, the Committee has provided $1,000,000 for the Southern California Beach Processes Study and $1,000,000 for Hurricane Evaluation Studies in the State of Hawaii and U.S. Territories.

Flood Plain Management Services.—Within the amount provided for the Flood Plain Management Services Program, the Committee urges the Corps to develop information and decision-support tools for hurricane preparedness in the State of Hawaii and U.S. Territories and to conduct a flood plain management study for Dexter, MO, and a flood plain management study for Cumberland County, TN.

Other Coordination Programs.—Within the funds provided, the Committee recommendation includes $500,000 for activities related to the Environmental Improvement Program for the Lake Tahoe Basin, CA & NV, $200,000 for the American Heritage Rivers Program, $500,000 for international waters studies, and $600,000 for the Tri-Service CADD/GIS Technology Center.

Planning Assistance to States.—The Committee has provided $6,500,000 for the Planning Assistance to States Program. Within the funds provided, the Committee urges the Corps of Engineers to assist in the development of a watershed management assessment plan for Lamar County, AL, initiate studies for Cross Lake, LA, and a drought watershed management plan for Big Hole, MT.

Research and Development.—Within the funds provided for the Corps of Engineers R&D Program, $2,000,000 is provided for innovative technology demonstrations for urban flooding and channel restoration. These demonstrations shall be conducted in close coordination and cooperation with the Urban Water Research Program of the Desert Research Institute of Nevada. $500,000 is provided to conduct investigations, assessment, and demonstrations on large-scale submerged aquatic vegetation restoration techniques and technologies. Appropriate demonstration activities should be considered within the Chesapeake Bay, MD.

The Committee is aware that WRDA 1999, Sec. 503 authorized the test and demonstration of innovative technologies for environmentally sound management of contaminated sediments. The Committee encourages the Corps of Engineers to continue its work in this matter in cooperation with the University of New Hampshire.

CONSTRUCTION, GENERAL

Appropriations, 2002	$1,715,951,000
Budget estimate, 2003	1,415,612,000
Committee recommendation	1,636,602,000

This appropriation includes funds for construction, major rehabilitation and related activities for water resources development projects having navigation, flood control, water supply, hydroelectric, environmental restoration, and other attendant benefits to the Nation. The construction and major rehabilitation projects for inland and costal waterways will derive one-half of the funding from the Inland Waterway Trust Fund. Funds to be derived from the Harbor Maintenance Trust Fund will be applied to cover the Federal share of the Dredged Material Disposal Facilities Program.

The appropriation provides funds for the Continuing Authorities Program (projects which do not require specific authorizing legislation), which includes projects for flood control (Section 205), emergency streambank and shoreline protection (Section 14), beach erosion control (Section 103), mitigation of shore damages (Section 111), navigation projects (Section 107), snagging and clearing (Section 208), aquatic ecosystem restoration (Section 206), beneficial uses of dredged material (Section 204), and project modifications for improvement of the environment (Section 1135).

The budget request and the approved Committee allowance are shown on the following table:

CORPS OF ENGINEERS—CONSTRUCTION, GENERAL

[In thousands of dollars]

Project title	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation
ALABAMA		
MOBILE HARBOR, AL	200	1,000
WALTER F GEORGE POWERHOUSE AND DAM, AL AND GA (MAJOR REH	16,473	16,473
WALTER F GEORGE POWERPLANT, AL AND GA (MAJOR REHAB)	2,852	2,852
ALASKA		
BETHEL EMERGENCY BANK STABILIZATION, AK		3,000
BUCKLAND ENVIRONMENTAL INFRASTRUCTURE, AK		2,000
CHIGNIK HARBOR, AK	3,120	3,120
DILLINGHAM BANK STABILIZATION, AK		4,000
GALENA, AK		3,000
KAKE, AK		2,000
NOME HARBOR IMPROVEMENTS, AK	4,500	4,500
ST PAUL HARBOR, AK	5,880	5,880
SEWARD HARBOR, AK		3,500
WRANGELL HARBOR, AK	5,000	5,000
ARIZONA		
RIO SALADO, PHOENIX AND TEMPE REACHES, AZ	14,300	17,000
ARKANSAS		
FOURCHE BAYOU BASIN, AR		500
MCCLELLAN-KERR ARKANSAS RIVER NAVIGATION SYSTEM, AR	3,360	3,360
MONTGOMERY POINT LOCK AND DAM, AR	20,000	24,000
RED RIVER BELOW DENISON DAM, AR, LA, TX, AND OK		2,500
RED RIVER EMERGENCY BANK PROTECTION, AR, LA, TX, AND OK		4,000
CALIFORNIA		
AMERICAN RIVER WATERSHED (FOLSOM DAM MODIFICATIONS), CA	4,900	4,900
AMERICAN RIVER WATERSHED, CA	22,280	22,280
CORTE MADERA CREEK, CA	100	100
GUADALUPE RIVER, CA	5,000	9,000
HAMILTON AIRFIELD WETLANDS RESTORATION, CA	3,900	5,000
HARBOR/SOUTH BAY WATER RECYCLING, CA		7,000
IMPERIAL BEACH, SILVER STRAND SHORELINE, CA	200	600
KAWEAH RIVER, CA	10,151	11,000
LOS ANGELES HARBOR, MAIN CHANNEL DEEPENING, CA		10,300
LOWER SACRAMENTO AREA LEVEE RECONSTRUCTION, CA	1,680	1,680
MARYSVILLE/YUBA CITY LEVEE RECONSTRUCTION, CA	5,900	5,900
MERCED COUNTY STREAMS, CA	500	500
MID-VALLEY AREA LEVEE RECONSTRUCTION, CA	5,172	5,172
NAPA RIVER, CA	5,000	8,000
OAKLAND HARBOR (50 FOOT PROJECT), CA	5,000	5,000
PETALUMA RIVER, CA	4,000	2,200
SACRAMENTO RIVER BANK PROTECTION PROJECT, CA	2,600	2,600
SACRAMENTO RIVER DEEPWATER SHIP CHANNEL, CA	250	400
SACRAMENTO RIVER, GLENN-COLUSA IRRIGATION DISTRICT, CA	806	806
SAN FRANCISCO BAY TO STOCKTON, CA		1,150
SAN LORENZO RIVER, CA	2,751	2,751
SAN RAMON VALLEY RECYCLED WATER PROJECT, CA		500
SANTA ANA RIVER MAINSTEM, CA	29,700	32,000
SANTA BARBARA HARBOR, CA	100	100
SOUTH SACRAMENTO COUNTY STREAMS, CA	2,000	7,000
STOCKTON METROPOLITIAN FLOOD CONTROL REIMBURSEMENT, CA	1,000	
SUCCESS DAM, TULE RIVER, CA (DAM SAFETY)	1,000	1,000
SURFSIDE-SUNSET-NEWPORT BEACH, CA	4,300	4,300
TULE RIVER, CA		1,500
UPPER SACRAMENTO AREA LEVEE RECONSTRUCTION, CA	3,510	3,510
DELAWARE		
DELAWARE BAY COASTLINE, ROOSEVELT INLET TO LEWES BEACH, DE	500	1,200
DELAWARE COAST PROTECTION, DE	294	294
DELAWARE COAST, REHOBOTH BEACH TO DEWEY BEACH, DE	1,000	2,000
FLORIDA		
BREVARD COUNTY, FL		1,500
CANAVERAL HARBOR, FL	3,600	3,600
CENTRAL AND SOUTHERN FLORIDA, FL	108,202	90,000
DADE COUNTY, FL		2,000
EVERGLADES AND SOUTH FLORIDA ECOSYSTEM RESTORATION, FL	19,526	19,526
JACKSONVILLE HARBOR, FL	4,028	3,528
JIM WOODRUFF LOCK AND DAM POWERHOUSE, FL AND GA (MAJOR R	1,742	1,742
KISSIMMEE RIVER, FL	23,727	23,727
MIAMI HARBOR CHANNEL, FL	13,100	4,000
PALM BEACH COUNTY (REIMBURSEMENT), FL		1,500
PANAMA CITY HARBOR, FL	1,645	1,645
ST JOHNS COUNTY, FL		300
GEORGIA		
BRUNSWICK HARBOR, GA	11,116	6,000
BUFORD POWERHOUSE, GA (MAJOR REHAB)	3,374	3,374
HARTWELL LAKE POWERHOUSE, GA AND SC (MAJOR REHAB)	2,493	2,493
LOWER SAVANNAH RIVER BASIN, GA AND SC	250	250
OATES CREEK, RICHMOND COUNTY, GA (DEF CORR)	850	850
RICHARD B RUSSELL DAM AND LAKE, GA AND SC	1,000	1,000
THURMOND LAKE POWERHOUSE, GA AND SC (MAJOR REHAB)	3,500	3,500
HAWAII		
HAWAII WATER MANAGEMENT, HI		2,000
IAO STREAM FLOOD CONTROL, MAUI, HI (DEF CORR)	419	419
KAUMALAPAU HARBOR, HI		2,000
KIKIAOLA SMALL BOAT HARBOR, KAUAI, HI	4,303	4,303
MAALAEA HARBOR, MAUI, HI	2,262	2,262
ILLINOIS		
CHAIN OF ROCKS CANAL, MISSISSIPPI RIVER, IL (DEF CORR)	2,037	2,037
CHICAGO SHORELINE, IL	19,000	21,000
COOK COUNTY, IL		400
DES PLAINES RIVER, IL		2,500
EAST ST LOUIS, IL	800	800
LOCK AND DAM 24, MISSISSIPPI RIVER, IL AND MO (MAJOR REH	10,000	10,000
LOVES PARK, IL	2,973	2,973
MCCOOK AND THORNTON RESERVOIRS, IL	10,000	12,000
MELVIN PRICE LOCK AND DAM, IL AND MO	1,200	1,200
NUTWOOD LEVEE, IL		200
OLMSTED LOCKS AND DAM, OHIO RIVER, IL AND KY	77,000	65,000

CORPS OF ENGINEERS—CONSTRUCTION, GENERAL—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Project title	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation
UPPER MISS RVR SYSTEM ENV MGMT PROGRAM, IL, IA, MN, MO	12,200	15,000
INDIANA		
CITY OF INDIANAPOLIS, IN (ENVIRONMENTAL INFRASTRUCTURE)		500
INDIANA HARBOR (CONFINED DISPOSAL FACILITY), IN	6,800	6,800
INDIANAPOLIS, WHITE RIVER (NORTH), IN	2,000	2,000
LITTLE CALUMET RIVER, IN	3,562	3,562
MISSISSINEWA LAKE, IN (MAJOR REHAB)	7,094	7,094
OHIO RIVER GREENWAY PUBLIC ACCESS, IN	732	732
IOWA		
DES MOINES RECREATIONAL RIVER AND GREENBELT, IA		1,400
LOCK AND DAM 11, MISSISSIPPI RIVER, IA (MAJOR REHAB)	1,366	2,250
LOCK AND DAM 12, MISSISSIPPI RIVER, IA (MAJOR REHAB)	5,404	5,404
MISSOURI RIVER FISH AND WILDLIFE MITIGATION, IA, NE, K	17,500	18,600
MISSOURI RIVER LEVEE SYSTEM, IA, NE, KS AND MO	6,978	10,000
PERRY CREEK, IA	4,000	4,500
KANSAS		
ARKANSAS CITY, KS	3,000	3,000
KENTUCKY		
DEWEY LAKE, KY (DAM SAFETY)	600	600
KENTUCKY LOCK AND DAM, TENNESSEE RIVER, KY	27,400	31,000
MCALPINE LOCKS AND DAM, OHIO RIVER, KY AND IN	6,192	16,000
METROPOLITAN LOUISVILLE, BEARGRASS CREEK, KY	3,838	3,838
METROPOLITAN LOUISVILLE, POND CREEK, KY	2,000	2,000
LOUISIANA		
ASCENSION PARISH (ENVIRONMENTAL INFRASTRUCTURE), LA		300
COMITE RIVER, LA	3,000	3,000
EAST BATON ROUGE PARISH, LA (ENVIRONMENTAL INFRASTRUCTURE)		300
GRAND ISLE AND VICINITY, LA		213
INNER HARBOR NAVIGATION CANAL LOCK, LA	9,000	15,000
J BENNETT JOHNSTON WATERWAY, LA	11,016	17,000
LAKE PONTCHARTRAIN AND VICINITY, LA (HURRICANE PROTECT	4,900	7,000
LAROSE TO GOLDEN MEADOW, LA (HURRICANE PROTECTION)	410	410
LIVINGSTON PARISH (ENVIRONMENTAL INFRASTRUCTURE), LA		300
MISSISSIPPI RIVER GULF OUTLET, LA		500
MISSISSIPPI RIVER SHIP CHANNEL, GULF TO BATON ROUGE, LA	200	200
NEW ORLEANS TO VENICE, LA (HURRICANE PROTECTION)	900	1,500
OUACHITA RIVER LEVEES, LA		1,500
SOUTHEAST LOUISIANA, LA	20,083	40,000
WEST BANK AND VICINITY, NEW ORLEANS, LA	5,000	10,000
MARYLAND		
ASSATEAGUE ISLAND, MD	6,900	6,900
ATLANTIC COAST OF MARYLAND, MD	200	200
BALTIMORE HARBOR ANCHORAGES AND CHANNELS, MD AND VA	10,590	10,590
CHESAPEAKE BAY ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION AND PROTECTION, MD, PA, AND VA		2,000
CHESAPEAKE BAY OYSTER RECOVERY, MD AND VA	2,000	3,000
CUMBERLAND, MD		5,000
POPLAR ISLAND, MD	10,600	10,600
MASSACHUSETTS		
CAPE COD CANAL RAILROAD BRIDGE, MA (MAJOR REHAB)	8,500	8,500
WEST HILL DAM, MA (MAJOR REHAB)	2,800	2,800
MICHIGAN		
GENESEE COUNTY (ENVIRONMENTAL INFRASTRUCTURE), MI		200
NEGAUNEE, MI		575
SAULT STE MARIE REPLACEMENT LOCK, MI		2,000
TWELVE TOWNS DRAIN RETENTION FACILITY, MI		300
MINNESOTA		
BRECKENRIDGE, MN		2,000
CROOKSTON, MN	3,202	3,202
LOCK AND DAM 3, MISSISSIPPI RIVER, MN (MAJOR REHAB)	3,000	3,000
MILLE LACS REGIONAL WASTEWATER, MN		1,000
MISSISSIPPI		
DESOTO COUNTY, MS		4,000
GULFPORT HARBOR, MS		800
MISSISSIPPI ENVIRONMENTAL INFRASTRUCTURE (SECTION 592), MS		12,000
PASCAGOULA HARBOR, MS	2,476	5,834
MISSOURI		
BLUE RIVER BASIN, KANSAS CITY, MO	200	200
BLUE RIVER CHANNEL, KANSAS CITY, MO	6,676	13,000
BOIS BRULE DRAINAGE AND LEVEE DISTRICT, MO		200
MERAMEC RIVER BASIN, VALLEY PARK LEVEE, MO	600	4,000
MISS RIVER BTWN THE OHIO AND MO RIVERS (REG WORKS), MO	1,700	3,500
STE GENEVIEVE, MO	300	300
TABLE ROCK LAKE, MO AND AR (DAM SAFETY)	10,000	12,000
MONTANA		
FORT PECK FISH HATCHERY, MT		8,000
RURAL MONTANA, MT		3,500
NEBRASKA		
ANTELOPE CREEK, NE		2,000
MISSOURI NATIONAL RECREATIONAL RIVER, NE AND SD	750	750
WOOD RIVER, GRAND ISLAND, NE	3,536	3,536
NEVADA		
RURAL NEVADA, NV		13,000
TROPICANA AND FLAMINGO WASHES, NV	33,900	45,000
NEW JERSEY		
BRIGANTINE INLET TO GREAT EGG INLET (ABSECON ISLAND), NJ	500	500
CAPE MAY INLET TO LOWER TOWNSHIP, NJ	82	82
DELAWARE RIVER MAIN CHANNEL, NJ, PA AND DE	12,000	2,000
GREAT EGG HARBOR INLET AND PECK BEACH, NJ	460	460
LOWER CAPE MAY MEADOWS, CAPE MAY POINT, NJ	2,000	500

CORPS OF ENGINEERS—CONSTRUCTION, GENERAL—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Project title	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation
PASSAIC RIVER PRESERVATION OF NATURAL STORAGE AREAS, NJ	3,000	3,000
PASSAIC RIVER STREAMBANK RESTORATION, NJ		1,000
RAMAPO AND MAHWAH RIVERS, MAHWAH, NJ AND SUFFERN, NY	500	500
RAMAPO RIVER AT OAKLAND, NJ	5,241	5,241
RARITAN BAY AND SANDY HOOK BAY, NJ	1,000	500
RARITAN RIVER BASIN, GREEN BROOK SUB-BASIN, NJ	5,000	5,000
SANDY HOOK TO BARNEGAT INLET, NJ	4,434	4,434
TOWNSENDS INLET TO CAPE MAY INLET, NJ	7,000	7,000
NEW MEXICO		
ACEQUIAS IRRIGATION SYSTEM, NM	1,500	5,200
ALAMOGORDO, NM	5,400	5,400
CENTRAL NEW MEXICO, NM		8,000
MIDDLE RIO GRANDE FLOOD PROTECTION, BERNALILLO TO BELEN, NM	800	800
RIO GRANDE FLOODWAY, SAN ACACIA TO BOSQUE DEL APACHE, NM	800	800
NEW YORK		
ATLANTIC COAST OF NYC, ROCKAWAY INLET TO NORTON POINT, NY	450	450
EAST ROCKAWAY INLET TO ROCKAWAY INLET AND JAMAICA BAY, NY	1,000	1,000
FIRE ISLAND INLET TO JONES INLET, NY	500	500
FIRE ISLAND INLET TO MONTAUK POINT, NY	2,750	2,750
NEW YORK AND NEW JERSEY HARBOR, NY AND NJ	120,000	100,000
NORTH CAROLINA		
BRUNSWICK COUNTY BEACHES, NC	700	700
STANLY COUNTY WASTEWATER, NC		1,000
WEST ONSLOW BEACH AND NEW RIVER INLET, NC	1,200	1,200
WILMINGTON HARBOR, NC	24,650	38,000
NORTH DAKOTA		
BUFORD-TRENTON IRRIGATION DISTRICT LAND ACQUISITION, ND	1,000	2,500
DEVILS LAKE, ND		5,000
GARRISON DAM AND POWER PLANT, ND (MAJOR REHAB)	6,500	6,500
GRAFTON, PARK RIVER, ND		1,000
GRAND FORKS, ND—EAST GRAND FORKS, MN	30,000	40,000
HOMME LAKE, ND (DAM SAFETY)	2,272	2,272
SHEYENNE RIVER, ND	2,417	2,417
OHIO		
HOLES CREEK, WEST CARROLLTON, OH		3,900
METROPOLITAN REGION OF CINCINNATI, DUCK CREEK, OH	3,270	5,000
MILL CREEK, OH	1,100	6,500
WEST COLUMBUS, OH	2,000	3,000
OKLAHOMA		
SKIATOOK LAKE, OK (DAM SAFETY)	3,000	3,000
TENKILLER FERRY LAKE, OK (DAM SAFETY)	4,600	4,600
OREGON		
BONNEVILLE POWERHOUSE PHASE II, OR AND WA (MAJOR REHAB)	8,913	8,913
COLUMBIA RIVER CHANNEL IMPROVEMENTS, OR AND WA		5,000
COLUMBIA RIVER TREATY FISHING ACCESS SITES, OR AND WA	5,800	5,800
ELK CREEK LAKE, OR	1,000	1,000
LOWER COLUMBIA RIVER BASIN BANK PROTECTION, OR AND WA	100	100
LOWER COLUMBIA RIVER ECOSYSTEM RESTORATION, OR AND WA	2,000	
WILLAMETTE RIVER TEMPERATURE CONTROL, OR	6,000	8,000
PENNSYLVANIA		
LACKAWANNA RIVER, OLYPHANT, PA	1,161	1,161
LOCKS AND DAMS 2, 3 AND 4, MONONGAHELA RIVER, PA	36,017	43,000
PRESQUE ISLE PENINSULA, PA (PERMANENT)	580	1,080
SAW MILL RUN, PITTSBURGH, PA	4,103	4,103
SCHUYLKILL RIVER PARK, PA		1,000
WYOMING VALLEY, PA (LEVEE RAISING)	9,439	9,439
PUERTO RICO		
ARECIBO RIVER, PR	5,000	5,000
PORTUGUES AND BUCANA RIVERS, PR	5,500	5,500
RIO DE LA PLATA, PR	500	500
RIO GRANDE DE MANATI, PR	4,981	4,981
RIO PUERTO NUEVO, PR	8,778	8,778
SAN JUAN HARBOR, PR	1,457	1,457
SOUTH CAROLINA		
CHARLESTON HARBOR (DEEPENING AND WIDENING), SC	4,539	6,500
HARTWELL LK,CLEMSON UPPER AND LOWER DIVERSION, SC (DAM S	5,791	5,791
MYRTLE BEACH STORM DAMAGE REDUCTION, SC		400
SOUTH DAKOTA		
BIG SIOUX RIVER, SIOUX FALLS, SD	3,964	3,964
CHEYENNE RIVER SIOUX TRIBE, LOWER BRULE SIOUX, SD	1,700	9,500
MISSOURI RIVER RESTORATION, SD	750	750
PIERRE, SD	1,426	6,000
TENNESSEE		
BLACK FOX, OAKLANDS AND MURFREE SPRINGS WETLANDS, TN		3,591
TEXAS		
BOSQUE AND LEON RIVERS, TX		1,000
BRAYS BAYOU, HOUSTON, TX	3,798	3,798
CLEAR CREEK, TX	1,200	3,591
DALLAS FLOODWAY EXTENSION, TX		9,744
EL PASO, TX	1,000	1,000
HOUSTON-GALVESTON NAVIGATION CHANNELS, TX	19,487	40,000
JOHNSON CREEK, UPPER TRINITY BASIN, ARLINGTON, TX	3,636	3,636
NECHES RIVER AND TRIBUTARIES SALTWATER BARRIER, TX	7,000	7,000
NORTH PADRE ISLAND, PACKERY CHANNEL, TX		5,000
RED RIVER BASIN CHLORIDE CONTROL, TX		2,000
SAN ANTONIO CHANNEL IMPROVEMENT, TX	3,219	3,219
SIMS BAYOU, HOUSTON, TX	9,000	9,000
UTAH		
UPPER JORDAN RIVER, UT	500	500
VERMONT		
VERMONT DAMS REMEDIATION, VT		500

CORPS OF ENGINEERS—CONSTRUCTION, GENERAL—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Project title	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation
VIRGINIA		
AIWW BRIDGE AT GREAT BRIDGE, VA	3,401	3,401
EMBREY DAM, VA		2,500
JOHN H KERR DAM AND RESERVOIR, VA AND NC (MAJOR REHAB)	6,600	6,600
LYNCHBURG (COMBINED SEWER OVERFLOW), VA		500
NORFOLK HARBOR AND CHANNELS (DEEPENING), VA	477	477
RICHMOND (COMBINED SEWER OVERFLOW), VA		500
ROANOKE RIVER UPPER BASIN, HEADWATERS AREA, VA	850	850
SANDBRIDGE BEACH, VA		1,400
VIRGINIA BEACH, VA (HURRICANE PROTECTION)	120	120
WASHINGTON		
COLUMBIA RIVER FISH MITIGATION, WA, OR AND ID	98,000	85,500
GRAYS HARBOR, WA	50	100
HOWARD HANSON DAM ECOSYSTEM RESTORATION, WA	5,776	7,500
LOWER SNAKE RIVER FISH AND WILDLIFE COMPENSATION, WA, OR	4,600	4,600
MT ST HELENS SEDIMENT CONTROL, WA	281	281
MUD MOUNTAIN DAM, WA (DAM SAFETY)	1,200	2,500
SHOALWATER BAY SHORELINE EROSION, WA		1,000
THE DALLES POWERHOUSE (UNITS 1–14), WA AND OR (MAJOR REH	3,000	3,000
WEST VIRGINIA		
BLUESTONE LAKE, WV (DAM SAFETY)	8,500	13,100
LEVISA AND TUG FORKS OF THE BIG SANDY RIVER AND UPPER CUMBERLAND RIVER, WV AND V	10,400	16,900
LONDON LOCKS AND DAM, KANAWHA RIVER, WV (MAJOR REHAB)	11,934	11,934
LOWER MUD RIVER, WV		750
MARMET LOCK, KANAWHA RIVER, WV	10,978	58,500
ROBERT C BYRD LOCKS AND DAM, OHIO RIVER, WV AND OH	1,500	1,500
WINFIELD LOCKS AND DAM, KANAWHA RIVER, WV	200	200
WISCONSIN		
LAFARGE LAKE, WI	4,361	4,361
FOX RIVER LOCKS, WI		5,000
MISCELLANEOUS		
AQUATIC ECOSYSTEM RESTORATION (SECTION 206)	10,000	20,000
AQUATIC PLANT CONTROL PROGRAM	3,000	5,000
BENEFICIAL USES OF DREDGED MATERIAL (SECTION 204)	1,500	1,500
DAM SAFETY AND SEEPAGE/STABILITY CORRECTION PROGRAM	5,000	10,000
DREDGED MATERIAL DISPOSAL FACILITIES PROGRAM	9,000	9,000
EMERGENCY STREAMBANK AND SHORELINE PROTECTION (SEC 14)	7,000	9,000
EMPLOYEES' COMPENSATION	20,000	20,000
FLOOD CONTROL PROJECTS (SECTION 205)	30,000	45,000
INLAND WATERWAYS USERS BOARD—BOARD EXPENSE	45	45
INLAND WATERWAYS USERS BOARD—CORPS EXPENSE	185	185
NAVIGATION MITIGATION PROJECT (SECTION 111)	500	2,000
NAVIGATION PROJECTS (SECTION 107)	7,000	9,100
PROJECT MODIFICATIONS FOR IMPROVEMENT OF THE ENVIRONME	16,000	23,000
SHORELINE EROSION CONTROL DEVELOPMENT AND DEMONSTRATIO	8,000	8,000
SHORELINE PROTECTION PROJECTS (SECTION 103)	5,000	5,000
SNAGGING AND CLEARING PROJECT (SECTION 208)	1,000	1,000
TRIBAL PARTNERSHIP PROGRAM		2,000
REDUCTION FOR ANTICIPATED SAVINGS AND SLIPPAGE	−103,454	−281,351
ADJUSTMENT FOR ACTUAL RETIREMENT ACCRUALS	−2,388	
TOTAL, CONSTRUCTION GENERAL	1,415,612	1,636,602

Bethel Emergency Bank Stabilization, Bethel, AK.—The Committee is aware that extenuating circumstances and the dire situation with regard to the Bethel Emergency Bank Stabilization project. Therefore, the Committee urges the Corps of Engineers to take all steps necessary to address the rapidly deteriorating seawall in order to prevent its imminent collapse.

Kake, AK.—The Committee has provided an additional $2,000,000 to previously appropriated amounts for the Kake, AK, project.

Montgomery Point Lock and Dam, AR.—The Committee recommendation includes $24,000,000. The Committee understands that this is far less than the Corps capability for this important navigation project that contributes to the Nation's economic security, but in a constrained budget environment, is an increase over the budget amount.

Red River Below Denison Dam, AR, LA, OK & TX.—The Committee recommendation includes $2,500,000 to continue the levee rehabilitation and bank stabilization project in Arkansas.

Red River Emergency Bank Protection, AR, LA, OK & TX.—The Committee recommendation includes $4,000,000 to continue the project.

Harbor/South Bay Water Recycling, CA.—The Committee recommendation includes $7,000,000 to continue construction of the project.

Los Angeles Harbor Main Channel Deepening, CA.—The Committee has provided $10,300,000 to continue construction of the channel deepening project.

Petaluma River, CA.—The Committee recommendation includes $2,200,000 for this project.

San Francisco Bay to Stockton, CA.—The Committee recommendation includes $1,150,000 for continuation of the General Reevaluation Reports on the Avon Turning Basin and for the minimal deepening of the San Francisco Bay to the Port of Stockton.

South Sacramento County Streams, CA.—The Committee recommendation includes $7,000,000.

Central and Southern Florida, FL.—The Committee recommendation includes $90,000,000 to continue Everglades Restoration projects. This is a $18,202,000 reduction from the budget request. This should in no way be considered any diminution of interest or support for these vitally important ecosystem restoration projects by the Committee. Rather, this cut is due to recent questions raised concerning implementation of the restoration project. The Committee is concerned that the project may be too heavily weighted in favor of commercial development of water supplies rather than the restoration of historic water flow characteristics and water quality needed to save the Everglades. The Committee believes that the Corps should respond to these concerns and provide written notification to the Committee that addresses these concerns.

Hawaii Water Management, HI.—The Committee recommendation includes $2,000,000 for continued construction of the Hawaii Water Management Project.

Kaumalapau Harbor, HI.—The Committee has provided $2,000,000 for continued construction of the harbor project.

Missouri River Fish and Wildlife Mitigation, IA, NE, KS, and MO.—The Committee recommendation includes $1,100,000 above the budget amount for habitat acquisition. Additional funding should be focused on acquisition of lands at the confluence of the Missouri and Mississippi Rivers near St. Louis, MO.

Des Plaines River, IL (Phase I).—The Committee recommendation includes $2,500,000 to continue construction of the project.

Olmsted Locks and Dam, Ohio River, IL & KY.—The Committee recommendation includes $65,000,000 to continue construction of the replacement navigation structure. This is a $12,000,000 reduction from the budget request, but should in no way be considered any diminution of interest in this critically important portion of the Nation's inland waterway system by the Committee. Rather it reflects the extraordinarily unbalanced nature of the budget request and the Committee's attempt to restore some balance to this account. None of the funds provided for the Olmsted Locks and Dam Project are to be used to reimburse the Claims and Judgement Fund.

McAlpine Lock and Dam, IN & KY.—The Committee recommendation includes $16,000,000. The Committee understands that this is considerably less than the Corps capability for this important navigation project that contributes to the Nation's economic

security, but in a constrained budget environment, it is an increase over the budget request.

Kentucky Lock and Dam, Tennessee River, KY.—The Committee recommendation includes $31,000,000. The Committee understands that this is considerably less than the Corps capability for this important navigation project that contributes to the Nation's economic security, but in a constrained budget environment, it is an increase over the budget request.

Inner Harbor Navigation Canal Lock, LA.—The Committee recommendation includes $15,000,000. The Committee understands that this is considerably less than the Corps capability for this important navigation project, but in a constrained budget environment, it is an increase over the budget request.

J. Bennett Johnston Waterway, LA.—The Committee recommendation includes $17,000,000 to continue construction of necessary navigation channel refinements, land purchases and development for mitigation of project impacts, and construction of project recreation and appurtenant features.

Ouachita River Levees, LA.—The Committee recommendation includes $1,500,000 to continue construction of the project.

Southeast Louisiana, LA.—The Committee recommendation includes $40,000,000. While this is a significant increase over the budget request, it is still far below the amount needed to fund the project at an optimum level.

Chesapeake Bay Environmental Restoration and Protection, MD, PA, and VA.—The Committee recommendation includes $2,000,000 for continuation of the Taylor's Island Marsh Creation Project, and the Baltimore Harbor Middle Branch Wetland Creation Project.

Cumberland, MD.—The Committee has provided $5,000,000 to continue this flood control project.

Sault Ste. Marie (Replacement Lock), MI.—The Committee recommendation includes $2,000,000 to continue construction of the replacement lock.

Breckenridge, MN.—$2,000,000 is included to continue construction of this vital flood control project.

Mississippi Environmental Infrastructure (Section 592), MS.—The Committee recommendation includes $12,000,000. Within the funds provided the Corps should continue ongoing work at Pearlington, Hancock County, MS; Jefferson County, MS; Picayune, Pearl River County, MS; Gulfport, Harrison County, MS and is directed to give priority for initiation of assistance to Helena, Jackson County, MS; City of Macon, MS; and City of Tupelo, MS.

Fort Peck Fish Hatchery, MT.—The Committee recommendation includes $8,000,000 for continuation of construction.

Rural Montana, MT.—The Committee recommendation includes $3,500,000 to continue the Rural Montana Project. Within the funds provided, the Corps should give consideration to Grant Creek, Missoula County, and the cities of Belgrade, Helena, and Conrad.

Stanly County Wastewater, NC.—The Committee has provided $1,000,000 for continued construction of this project.

Wilmington Harbor, NC.—The Committee recommendation includes $38,000,000. The Committee understands that this is considerably less than the Corps capability for this important harbor project that contributes to the Nation's economic security, but in a constrained budget environment, it is an increase over the budget request.

Devils Lake, ND.—The Committee recommendation includes $5,000,000 for construction of the Devils Lake outlet subject to certain conditions. The Committee also recognizes that the Corps has authority to use up to an additional $10,000,000 of previously appropriated funds for construction if the conditions mandated by Congress are met.

Grafton, Park River, ND.—The Committee recommendation has included $1,000,000 to continue construction of this flood control project.

Grand Forks, ND.—East Grand Forks, MN.—The Committee recommendation includes $40,000,000. While this is an increase over the budget request, it is still far below the amount needed to fund the project at an optimum level.

Antelope Creek, NE.—The Committee recommendation includes $2,000,000 to continue construction of the project.

Delaware Main Channel, NJ, PA, & DE.—The Committee recommendation includes $2,000,000 for construction of this project. However, the Committee has serious concerns about the project due to concerns raised in the General Accounting Office's review of the project's economic analysis. It is the Committee's understanding that the Corps is currently conducting an entirely new economic analysis to address the concerns that were raised in the GAO report and that this analysis will be subject to two independent peer reviews. The Committee believes this is a prudent action, however, until the project is shown to be technically sound, environmentally sustainable, and economically viable, the Committee directs that none of the funds provided should be used to award construction contracts. Further, the Secretary is required to provide written notification to the Committee that these requirements have been met before funds can be used for this purpose.

Rural Nevada, NV.—The Committee recommendation includes $13,000,000 to continue the Rural Nevada project. Within the funds provided, the Corps is directed to give consideration to projects at Boulder City, Lyon County (Carson River Regional Water System), Gerlach, Incline Village, Round Hill, Mesquite, Moapa, Spanish Springs, Battle Mountain, Virgin Valley, Lawton-Verdi, and Esmeralda County.

Tropicana and Flamingo Washes, NV.—The Committee has provided $45,000,000 to continue construction of the project. The Committee recommendation includes $5,000,000 for reimbursement of work performed by the project non-Federal sponsor in accordance with Section 211 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1996.

Holes Creek, West Carrollton, OH.—The Committee recommendation has included $3,900,000 to continue construction of the project.

Columbia River Channel Improvements, OR & WA.—The Committee recommendation includes $5,000,000 for continuation of the project.

Lower Columbia River Ecosystem Restoration, OR & WA.—In keeping with the Committee's decision to not initiate any construction ''new starts'' in the fiscal year 2003 Committee recommendation, no funding has been provided.

Locks and Dams 2, 3 and 4, Monongahela River, PA.—The Committee recommendation includes $43,000,000. The Committee understands that this is considerably less than the Corps capability for this important navigation project that contributes to the Nation's economic security, but in a constrained budget environment, it is an increase over the budget request.

Presque Isle Peninsula, PA.—The Committee has provided $1,080,000 for the beach nourishment project at Presque Isle for both annual periodic nourishment and for construction of modifications to the North Pier to facilitate the stockpiling of sand.

Charleston Harbor (Deepening/Widening), SC.—The Committee recommendation includes $6,500,000 for continued construction of the project.

Myrtle Beach, SC.—The Committee has provided $400,000 for dune restoration work at Surfside Beach/Garden City authorized as a part of the Myrtle Beach Project but not constructed at the time of sand placement due to funding constraints.

Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe, Lower Brule Sioux, SD.—The Committee notes that Title VI of the Water Resources Development Act of 1999, as amended, authorizes funding to pay administrative expenses, implementation of terrestrial wildlife plans, activities associated with land transferred or to be transferred, and annual expenses for operating recreational areas. Within the funds provided, the Committee directs that not more than $1,000,000 shall be provided for administrative expenses, and that the Corps is to distribute remaining funds as directed by Title VI to the State of South Dakota, the Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe and Lower Brule Sioux Tribe.

Dallas Floodway Extension, TX.—The Committee has provided $9,744,000 to continue the overall project, including the Cadillac Heights feature, generally in accordance with the Chief of Engineers Report dated December 7, 1999.

North Padre Island, Packery Channel, TX.—The Committee is aware that design and environmental studies have been completed and construction initiated to ensure the project meets provisions of Section 556 of WRDA 99. To that end, the Committee has provided $5,000,000 to continue construction of the project.

Red River Basin Chloride Control, TX.—The Committee has provided $2,000,000 to complete the reevaluation effort, initiate plans and specifications, and continue monitoring for the Wichita River Basin portion of the project. Further, the Committee urges budgeting for this critical project that improves Red River water quality.

Sandbridge Beach, VA.—The Committee recommendation includes $1,400,000 to continue the project.

Columbia River Fish Mitigation, WA, OR, and ID.—The Committee recommendation includes $85,500,000 to continue efforts associated with Columbia River Fish Mitigation. This is an $12,500,000 reduction from the budget request, but should in no way be considered any diminution of interest or support for these vitally important mitigation projects by the Committee. Rather it reflects the fiscal constraints with which the Committee is faced with.

Within the funds provided, the Committee recommendation includes $300,000 for a reconnaissance level investigation of Columbia River flood control operations to determine what changes, if any, would benefit endangered species, particularly salmon. Evaluation beyond the reconnaissance phase is subject to agency review and congressional notification.

Mud Mountain Dam, WA.—The Committee has provided $2,500,000 to continue work on dam safety measures and the fish passage facility.

Levisa and Tug Forks of the Big Sandy River and Upper Cumberland River, WV, KY, & VA.—The Committee has provided $16,900,000 for continuation of the project. Within the funds provided, the Committee recommendation includes $500,000 for Buchanan County, VA; $500,000 for Dickenson County, VA; and $10,400,000 for Grundy, VA. Further, the Committee recommendation includes $800,000 for Kermit, Lower Mingo County, WV; $3,800,000 for McDowell County, WV; $700,000 for Upper Mingo County, WV; and $200,000 for Wayne County, WV.

Aquatic Plant Control Program.—The Committee has provided $5,000,000 for the Aquatic

Plant Control Program, the Nation's only Federally authorized research program for technology that focuses on the management of non-indigenous aquatic species. The Committee is aware of the growing problem of invasive plant infestation around the country and supports the Corps' and industries efforts to develop new management and control technologies. The Committee believes that success in management of these invasive species is dependent upon the research and development activities of this program. In an effort to maximize limited funding for eradication and harvesting, the Committee strongly recommends that these efforts be undertaken only where a local sponsor agrees to provide 50 percent of the cost of the work. Within the funds provided, $300,000 is for a cost shared effort with the State of South Carolina and $400,000 is for a cost shared effort with the State of Vermont.

Dam Safety and Seepage/Stability Correction Program.—The Committee recommendation includes $10,000,000 for the program. Within the funds provided, $5,000,000 is provided for the Corps to continue work on Waterbury Dam in Vermont.

Idaho Dam Safety, ID.—The Committee encourages the Corps to provide assistance, within the authorities available to it, to the State of Idaho as it evaluates the need for maintenance of these deteriorating structures as well as the need for increased security.

Ability to pay.—Section 103(m) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986, as amended, requires that all project cooperation agreements for flood damage reduction projects, to which non-Federal cost sharing applies, will be subject to the ability of non-Federal sponsors to pay their shares. Congress included this section in the landmark 1986 Act to ensure that as many communities as possible would qualify for Federal flood damage reduction projects, based more on needs and less on financial capabilities. The Secretary published eligibility criteria in 33 CFR 241, which requires a non-Federal sponsor to meet an ability-to-pay test. However, the Committee believes that the Secretary's test is too restrictive and operates to exclude most communities from qualifying for relief under the ability-to-pay provision. For example, 33 CFR 241.4(f) specifies that the test should be structured so that reductions in the level of cost-sharing will be granted in ''only a limited number of cases of severe economic hardship,'' and should depend not only on the economic circumstances within a project area, but also on the conditions of the state in which the project area is located. While within the letter of the law, the Secretary's policies do not appear to be keeping the spirit of the law. The Secretary is directed to report to the Appropriations Committees within 90 days of enactment of this Act on a proposal intended to be published in the Federal Register to revise 33 CFR 241 eligibility criteria to allow a more reasonable and balanced application of the ability-to pay provision.

CONTINUING AUTHORITIES PROGRAM

The continuing project authorities listed below, allow the Corps great flexibility to respond to various, limited-scope, water resource problems facing communities throughout the Nation. This program has proven to be remarkably successful in providing a quick response to serious local problems. These problems range from flood control and navigation to bank stabilization and environmental restoration. The Committee has provided funds in excess of the budget request for virtually all of these accounts. As a general rule, once a project has received funds for the initial phases of any of these authorities, the project will continue to be funded as long as it proves to be environmentally sound, technically feasible, and economically justified, as applicable. With this in mind, the Committee has chosen to limit explicit direction of these project authorities.

The Committee is aware that there are funding requirements for ongoing, continuing authorities projects that may not be accommodated within the funds provided for each program. It is not the Committee's intent that ongoing projects be terminated. If additional funds are needed to keep ongoing work in any program on schedule, the Committee urges the Corps to reprogram the necessary funds.

Aquatic Ecosystem Restoration (Section 206).—The Committee has provided $20,000,000 for the Section 206 Program. Within the amount provided, the recommendation includes:

$250,000 for the Arroyo Mocho, Ecosystem Restoration, CA, for the preliminary restoration plan; $185,000 for the Sweetwater Ecosystem Restoration, CA, for the preliminary restoration plan; $100,000 for a preliminary restoration plan and planning and design analysis for the St. Joseph River, South Bend, IN; $400,000 for the Chariton River/Rathbun Lake Watershed, IA, to continue feasibility study and initiate plans and specifications; $114,000 for the Duck Creek-Fairmont Park Wetland Restoration, IA for planning and design analysis; $250,000 for developing the plans and specifications for the Squaw Creek, IL, Ecosystem Restoration project; $285,000 to complete feasibility studies for the Lake Killarney, LA, restoration; $150,000 to complete the feasibility study for the Mill Creek, Littleton Pond, MA, restoration; $161,000 for plans and specifications and construction of the Belle Isle Piers, MI restoration; $100,000 for feasibility studies for controlling Eurasian watermilfoil in Clearwater Lake, MI; $250,000 to conduct a feasibility study of alternatives to control Eurasian watermilfoil in Houghton Lake, MI; $40,000 for the Little Sugar Creek, NC, restoration; $200,000 to prepare a preliminary restoration plan for the West Cary Stream Restoration, NC; $100,000 for the preliminary restoration plan and planning and design analysis for the Mason's Point Dike, NJ; $380,000 for Bottomless Lakes, NM; $233,000 for Jemez River, NM; $1,600,000 to initiate planning, design, and implementation of various restoration projects for Tillamook Bay, OR; $50,000 for the preliminary restoration plan for Roaring Branch, VT; $240,000 to complete plans and specifications and to initiate construction for the Lake Poygan, WI restoration; $140,000 to complete feasibility studies and initiate plans and specifications for the Menomonee River Watershed, WI; and $100,000 to initiate the planning and design analysis for the Trinity Creek, Mequon, WI, restoration.

Navigation Projects (Section 107).—The Committee has provided $9,100,000 for the Section 107 Program. Within the amount provided, the recommendation includes:

$40,000 to complete the detailed project report for the Oyster Point Marina, CA, project; $300,000 to complete the feasibility study for the Short Cut Canal project in Terrebonne Parish, LA; $125,000 to complete feasibility studies for the Rouge River, MI, navigation project; $100,000 to complete the feasibility study for the Tri State Commerce Park navigation Project in Iuka, MS; and $100,000 to initiate studies for the navigation project at Charlestown Breachway and Ninigret Pond, RI.

Tatilik Harbor, AK.—Given concerns over the safety and security of port and maritime harbors in the wake of terrorist attacks on the United States, the Committee recognizes the importance of ensuring there is an adequate response in the case of a major oil spill near the Valdez terminal facility in Valdez, Alaska. The Committee also recognizes that nearly 20 percent of the domestic oil supply of the United States flows via tanker from Valdez terminal to the Lower 48 States, and that a terrorist attack on the facility, or a natural or man-made disaster around the terminal could temporarily suspend the flow of Alaska oil to the Lower 48 market. Further the Committee acknowledges that Tatitlik, Alaska is strategically located and designated as the primary alternate response site to stage an oil spill clean up effort if the port of Valdez is inaccessible. To this end, the Committee authorizes and directs the Corps of Engineers to take whatever steps necessary with existing funds authorized and appropriated under section 107 to begin and finalize construction of a small boat harbor at Tatitlik, Alaska.

Navigation Mitigation Projects (Section 111).—The Committee has provided $2,000,000 for the Section 111 Program. Within the amount provided, the recommendation includes:

$1,220,000 to initiate construction of the Saco River and Camp Ellis Beach, ME project to mitigate shoreline damages caused by the Federal navigation project.

Project Modifications for Improvement of the Environment (Section 1135).—The Committee has provided $23,000,000 for the Section 1135 Program. Within the amount provided, the recommendation includes:

$130,000 for feasibility studies for restoration of Ditch 28, Mississippi County, AR; $25,000 for feasibility studies for modifications to Big Creek Spilllway, IA; $90,000 to complete the planning design analysis for the Honey Creek Wetlands project in IA; $25,000 for the Trail Creek, IN, for the planning and design analysis for a sea lamprey barrier; $30,000 for the Black Mallard Creek, MI, for the planning and design analysis for a sea lamprey barrier; $100,000 to complete the feasibility studies for the project at Hennepin Marsh, MI; $70,000 for the planning and design analysis for a sea lamprey barrier at Rapid River, Delta County, MI; $451,000 to complete the analysis and for construction of the Lemay Wetlands Restoration, MO; $740,000 to complete feasibility studies and plans and specifications for the Pine Mountain Creek, (Cohansey River), NJ; project; $150,000 to complete feasibility studies of the Middle Harbor Restoration at East Harbor State Park, Marblehead, OH; $150,000 to continue a feasibility study for the Sheldon's Marsh, OH project; $450,000 for construction of the Boyd's Marsh restoration project in Portsmouth, RI; and $1,351,000 for construction of Phase I of Drakes Creek, Hendersonville, TN project and initiation of Phase II.

Emergency Streambank & Shoreline Protection Projects (Section 14).—The Committee has provided $9,000,000 for the Section 14 Program. Within the amount provided, the recommendation includes:

$185,000 for construction of the Baker Canal, East Baton Rouge, LA project; $100,000 for the planning and design analysis for the Bell Isle South Shore, Detroit, MI project; $800,000 for completion of design and construction of the Detroit River Shoreline, Detroit, MI, project; $500,000 to initiate construction on the St. Cloud, MN project; $687,000 for I–40 Rio Puerco, NM; $167,000 Paseo del Norte, NM; $415,000 for Unnamed Arroyo, NM; and $600,000 for construction of the Cincinnati Waterworks, Hamilton County, OH project.

Flood Control Projects (Section 205).—The Committee has provided $45,000,000 for the Section 205 Program. Within the amount provided, the recommendation includes:

$100,000 for feasibility studies of flooding problems at Grubbs, AR; $200,000 for feasibility studies of flood protection measures

for the Santa Venetia Flood Control Zone 7, CA; $4,500,000 to continue construction of the project for Van Bibber Creek at Arvada, CO; $100,000 to complete feasibility studies and initiate plans and specifications for Mosquito Creek at Council Bluffs, IA; $100,000 to initiate feasibility studies of flooding problems along the Cedar River in Waverly, IA; $1,000,000 to investigate flooding problems along Bayou Choupique in the vicinity of the Chitimacha Reservation in St. Mary Parish, LA; $1,000,000 to complete plans and specifications and initiate construction for the Braithwaite Park, Plaquemines Parish, LA, project; $300,000 to complete plans and specifications and initiate construction for the Dawson, MN, project; $100,000 to continue feasibility studies of flooding problems at Jordan, MN; $100,000 to initiate feasibility studies for Tchula Lake in Tchula, MS; $2,000,000 for continued construction of the Wahpeton, ND, flood control project. The Committee is aware of the close hydraulic connection between this project and the Breckenridge, MN, project and encourages the Corps to coordinate these projects closely; $1,600,000 for Little Puerco Wash, Gallup, NM; $300,000 to initiate studies for the Spanish Springs Valley, NV flood prevention project; $3,000,000 to complete plans and specifications for the nonstructural flood damage reduction project for Little Duck Creek, Cincinnati and Fairfax, OH; $100,000 for plans and specifications for the Beaver Creek, Bristol TN and VA, project; and $100,000 for feasibility studies for a flood damage reduction project along Richland Creek, Nashville, TN.

Beneficial Uses of Dredged Material (Section 204).—The Committee has provided $1,500,000 for the Section 204 Program. Within the amount provided, the recommendation includes $25,000 to initiate the feasibility phase for the Blackhawk Bottoms, Des Moines County, IA, project.

Shoreline Protection Projects (Section 103).—The Committee has provided $5,000,000 for the Section 103 Program. Within the amount provided, the recommendation includes $100,000 to complete feasibility and initiate plans and specifications for the Luna Pier, MI, project and $250,000 to continue design and plans and specifications for the Chesapeake Bay Shoreline, Hampton, VA, project.

Tribal Partnership Program.—The Committee acknowledges the serious impacts of coastal erosion and flooding due to continued climate change and other factors in the following communities in Alaska: Bethel, Dillingham, Shishmaref, Kakatovik, Kivalina, Unalakleet, and Newtok. The Committee directs the Corps to perform an analysis of the costs associated with continued erosion of these communities, potential costs associated with moving the affected communities to new locations (including EIS work on only the collocation of villages with existing communities), and to identify the expected time line for a complete failure of the useable land associated with each community. An additional $2,000,000 above the President's request has been provided for this work, of which $1,000,000 is for Shishmaref, AK.

Due to rapid erosion occurring at Shishmaref, AK, the Committee directs the Corps to expedite all necessary environmental studies to document the impacts of this severe and continuing erosion.

FLOOD CONTROL, MISSISSIPPI RIVER AND TRIBUTARIES ARKANSAS, ILLINOIS, KENTUCKY, LOUISIANA, MISSISSIPPI, MISSOURI, AND TENNESSEE

Appropriations, 2002	$345,992,000
Budget estimate, 2003	280,671,000
Committee recommendation	346,437,000

This appropriation funds planning, construction, and operation and maintenance activities associated with water resource projects located in the lower Mississippi River Valley from Cape Girardeau, Missouri to the Gulf of Mexico.

The budget request and the approved Committee allowance are shown on the following table:

CORPS OF ENGINEERS—FLOOD CONTROL, MISSISSIPPI RIVER AND TRIBUTARIES

[In thousands of dollars]

Project title	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation
GENERAL INVESTIGATIONS		
ALEXANDRIA TO THE GULF, LA	420	420
BAYOU METO BASIN, AR		1,633
SOUTHEAST ARKANSAS, AR		900
DONALDSONVILLE TO THE GULF, LA	780	780
SPRING BAYOU, LA	505	505
COLDWATER RIVER BASIN BELOW ARKABUTLA LAKE, MS	180	180
GERMANTOWN, TN	345	345
MEMPHIS METRO AREA, TN AND MS	25	
MILLINGTON AND VICINITY, TN	150	150
MORGANZA TO THE GULF, LA	2,880	2,880
WOLF RIVER, MEMPHIS, TN	123	123
COLLECTION AND STUDY OF BASIC DATA	600	600
SUBTOTAL, GENERAL INVESTIGATIONS	6,008	8,516
CONSTRUCTION		
CHANNEL IMPROVEMENT, AR, IL, KY, LA, MS, MO AND TN	36,690	36,690
FRANCIS BLAND FLOODWAY DITCH (EIGHT MILE CREEK), AR	750	750
HELENA AND VICINITY, AR	660	660
MISSISSIPPI RIVER LEVEES, AR, IL, KY, LA, MS, MO AND TN	42,360	49,885
ST FRANCIS BASIN, AR AND MO	1,970	4,200
ATCHAFALAYA BASIN, FLOODWAY SYSTEM, LA	7,010	7,010
ATCHAFALAYA BASIN, LA	18,873	19,173
LOUISIANA STATE PENITENTIARY LEVEE, LA	2,449	2,449
MISSISSIPPI AND LOUISIANA ESTUARINE AREAS, LA AND MS	25	25
MISSISSIPPI DELTA REGION, LA	3,500	3,500
HORN LAKE CREEK AND TRIBUTARIES (INCL COW PEN CREEK), MS	300	300
YAZOO BASIN	(10,550)	(52,500)
BACKWATER PUMPING PLANT, MS	250	15,000
BIG SUNFLOWER RIVER, MS	200	1,200
MISSISSIPPI DELTA HEADWATERS PROJECT		21,000
MAIN STEM, MS	25	25
REFORMULATION UNIT, MS	25	25
TRIBUTARIES, MS	200	200
UPPER YAZOO PROJECTS, MS	9,850	15,050
ST JOHNS BAYOU AND NEW MADRID FLOODWAY, MO	100	1,000
NONCONNAH CREEK, TN AND MS	605	1,605
WEST TENNESSEE TRIBUTARIES, TN	100	100
SUBTOTAL, CONSTRUCTION	125,942	179,847
MAINTENANCE		
CHANNEL IMPROVEMENT, AR, IL, KY, LA, MS, MO AND TN	66,465	66,465
HELENA HARBOR, PHILLIPS COUNTY, AR	490	490
INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, AR	441	441
LOWER ARKANSAS RIVER, NORTH BANK, AR	105	105
LOWER ARKANSAS RIVER, SOUTH BANK, AR	135	135
MISSISSIPPI RIVER LEVEES, AR, IL, KY, LA, MS, MO AND TN	7,185	8,130
ST FRANCIS RIVER AND TRIBUTARIES, AR AND MO	10,580	11,180
TENSAS BASIN, BOEUF AND TENSAS RIVERS, AR AND LA	2,463	3,713
WHITE RIVER BACKWATER, AR	1,250	1,250
INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, IL	50	50
INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, KY	35	35
ATCHAFALAYA BASIN, FLOODWAY SYSTEM, LA	2,095	2,095
ATCHAFALAYA BASIN, LA	12,512	14,320
BATON ROUGE HARBOR, DEVIL SWAMP, LA	210	210
BAYOU COCODRIE AND TRIBUTARIES, LA	75	75
BONNET CARRE, LA	3,105	3,105
INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, LA	510	510
LOWER RED RIVER, SOUTH BANK LEVEES, LA	125	2,375
MISSISSIPPI DELTA REGION, LA	860	860
OLD RIVER, LA	11,520	11,520
TENSAS BASIN, RED RIVER BACKWATER, LA	3,145	3,145

CORPS OF ENGINEERS—FLOOD CONTROL, MISSISSIPPI RIVER AND TRIBUTARIES—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Project title	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation
GREENVILLE HARBOR, MS	340	340
INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, MS	286	286
VICKSBURG HARBOR, MS	330	330
YAZOO BASIN	(26,910)	(37,470)
ARKABUTLA LAKE, MS	5,380	8,380
BIG SUNFLOWER RIVER, MS	115	3,115
ENID LAKE, MS	4,920	5,660
GREENWOOD, MS	825	825
GRENADA LAKE, MS	5,700	6,120
MAIN STEM, MS	1,265	1,265
SARDIS LAKE, MS	5,905	8,905
TRIBUTARIES, MS	1,265	1,265
WILL M WHITTINGTON AUX CHAN, MS	450	450
YAZOO BACKWATER AREA, MS	280	680
YAZOO CITY, MS	805	805
INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, MO	167	167
WAPPAPELLO LAKE, MO	6,730	6,730
INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, TN	96	96
MEMPHIS HARBOR, MCKELLAR LAKE, TN	1,750	1,750
FACILITY PROTECTION	1,000	1,000
MAPPING	1,170	1,170
SUBTOTAL, MAINTENANCE	162,135	179,548
REDUCTION FOR ANTICIPATED SAVINGS AND SLIPPAGE	−13,085	−21,474
ADJUSTMENT FOR ACTUAL RETIREMENT ACCRUALS	−329	
TOTAL, FLOOD CONTROL, MISSISSIPPI RIVER AND TRIBUTARIES	280,671	346,437

The Committee believes that it is essential to provide adequate resources and funding to the Mississippi River and Tributaries program in order to protect the large investment in flood control facilities. Although much progress has been made, considerable work remains to be done for the protection and economic development of the rich national resources in the Valley. The Committee expects the additional funds to be used to advance ongoing studies, initiate new studies, and advance important construction and maintenance work. In conjunction with efforts to optimize use of the additional funding provided, the Committee expects the Corps to make the necessary adjustments in lower priority activities and non-critical work in order to maximize the public benefit within the Mississippi River and Tributaries program.

General investigations

Bayou Meto Basin, AR.—The Committee has included $1,633,000 to complete preconstruction engineering and design.

Construction

Channel Improvement, AR, IL, KY, LA, MS, MO, & TN.—The Committee recommendation includes $36,690,000 for continuation of construction of various bank stabilization and river training measures to ensure an efficient flood control channel as well as to provide a safe and reliable navigation alignment.

Mississippi River Levees, AR, IL, KY, LA, MS, MO, and TN.—The Committee has provided $49,885,000 for continued construction of the various elements of the Mississippi River Levee Project. Within the funds provided, $500,000 is provided to continue engineering and design of the Lower Mississippi River Museum and Interpretive Site.

Yazoo Basin, Mississippi Delta Headwaters Project, MS.—The Committee recommendation includes $21,000,000 to continue construction of the Mississippi Delta Headwaters Project, a joint effort of the Corps of Engineers and the Natural Resources Conservation Service. The Committee expects the Corps to continue design work, acquire real estate, monitor results for all watersheds, and initiate continuing contracts as required for completion of the total program.

Yazoo Basin, Yazoo Backwater Pumping Plant, MS.—The Committee recommendation includes $15,000,000 to complete design, continue real estate activities and to initiate the pump supply contract.

Maintenance

Mississippi River Levees, AR, IL, KY, LA, MS, MO, and TN.—The Committee recommendation includes $8,130,000 and includes $945,000 to provide gravel surfacing to selected locations on levee roads in Mississippi.

St. Francis River and Tributaries, AR & MO.—An additional $600,000 has been provided above the budget request for maintenance items in Missouri.

Atchafalaya Basin, LA.—An additional $1,808,000 has been provided above the budget request for dewatering and major lock repairs to Berwick Lock.

Lower Red River, South Bank Levees, LA.—The Committee recommendation includes $2,375,000 for completion of the Bayou Rapides Pumping Plant and to continue routine operation and maintenance activities of the project.

Yazoo Basin, (Bogue Phalia), Big Sunflower River, MS.—The Committee has provided $3,000,000 above the budget request to continue channel maintenance items.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, GENERAL

Appropriations, 2002	$1,874,803,000
Budget estimate, 2003	1,913,760,000
Committee recommendation	1,956,182,000

The budget request and the approved Committee allowance are shown on the following table:

CORPS OF ENGINEERS—OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, GENERAL

[In thousands of dollars]

Project title	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation
ALABAMA		
ALABAMA-COOSA COMPREHENSIVE WATER STUDY, AL	500	500
ALABAMA-COOSA RIVER, AL	2,974	3,174
BAYOU LA BATRE, AL	2,000	2,000
BLACK WARRIOR AND TOMBIGBEE RIVERS, AL	24,201	25,951
GULF INTRACOASTAL WATERWAY, AL	4,963	4,963
INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, AL	100	100
MILLERS FERRY LOCK AND DAM, WILLIAM "BILL" DANNELLY LA	7,094	7,644
MOBILE HARBOR, AL	18,610	22,500
PERIDO PASS CHANNEL, AL		1,200
PROJECT CONDITION SURVEYS, AL	350	350
ROBERT F HENRY LOCK AND DAM, AL	5,558	5,858
SCHEDULING RESERVOIR OPERATIONS, AL	100	100
TENNESSEE-TOMBIGBEE WATERWAY, AL AND MS	23,083	26,800
WALTER F GEORGE LOCK AND DAM, AL AND GA	6,912	6,912
ALASKA		
ANCHORAGE HARBOR, AK	3,616	4,200
CHENA RIVER LAKES, AK	2,889	2,889
COOK INLET NAVIGATION CHANNEL, AK		1,000
DILLINGHAM HARBOR, AK	459	684
HOMER HARBOR, AK	363	488
INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, AK	40	40
KETCHIKAN HARBOR, BAR POINT, AK	500	500
ST HERMAN (KODIAK) HARBOR, AK		750
NAKNEK RIVER, AK	215	215
NINILCHIK HARBOR, AK	232	232
NOME HARBOR, AK	410	410

CORPS OF ENGINEERS—OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, GENERAL—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Project title	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation
PROJECT CONDITION SURVEYS, AK	543	543
ST PAUL HARBOR, AK	75	75
ARIZONA		
ALAMO LAKE, AZ	1,282	1,282
INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, AZ	79	79
PAINTED ROCK DAM, AZ	1,269	1,269
SCHEDULING RESERVOIR OPERATIONS, AZ	32	32
WHITLOW RANCH DAM, AZ	168	168
ARKANSAS		
BEAVER LAKE, AR	5,064	5,064
BLAKELY MT DAM, LAKE OUACHITA, AR	9,444	9,444
BLUE MOUNTAIN LAKE, AR	1,162	1,162
BULL SHOALS LAKE, AR	5,675	5,675
DARDANELLE LOCK AND DAM, AR	5,699	5,699
DEGRAY LAKE, AR	4,620	4,620
DEQUEEN LAKE, AR	931	931
DIERKS LAKE, AR	959	959
GILLHAM LAKE, AR	861	861
GREERS FERRY LAKE, AR	5,445	5,445
HELENA HARBOR, PHILLIPS COUNTY, AR	23	340
INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, AR	147	147
MCCLELLAN-KERR ARKANSAS RIVER NAVIGATION SYSTEM, AR	23,925	25,925
MILLWOOD LAKE, AR	1,257	1,257
NARROWS DAM, LAKE GREESON, AR	7,440	7,440
NIMROD LAKE, AR	1,409	1,409
NORFORK LAKE, AR	4,368	4,368
OSCEOLA HARBOR, AR	21	610
OUACHITA/BLACK NAVIGATION PROJECT, AR AND LA	6,491	8,325
OZARK-JETA TAYLOR LOCK AND DAM, AR	4,152	4,152
PROJECT CONDITION SURVEYS, AR	6	6
WHITE RIVER, AR	195	2,200
YELLOW BEND PORT, AR	10	147
CALIFORNIA		
BLACK BUTTE LAKE, CA	2,034	2,034
BODEGA BAY, CA	1,750	1,750
BUCHANAN DAM, H V EASTMAN LAKE, CA	1,796	1,796
CHANNEL ISLANDS HARBOR, CA	3,622	3,622
COYOTE VALLEY DAM, LAKE MENDOCINO, CA	3,334	3,334
DRY CREEK (WARM SPRINGS) LAKE AND CHANNEL, CA	4,338	4,338
FARMINGTON DAM, CA	308	308
HIDDEN DAM, HENSLEY LAKE, CA	1,751	1,751
HUMBOLDT HARBOR AND BAY, CA	3,426	4,926
INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, CA	1,130	1,130
ISABELLA LAKE, CA	1,227	1,227
LOS ANGELES-LONG BEACH HARBOR MODEL, CA	170	170
LOS ANGELES-LONG BEACH HARBORS, CA	320	320
LOS ANGELES COUNTY DRAINAGE AREA, CA	4,424	7,584
MARINA DEL REY, CA	60	60
MERCED COUNTY STREAMS, CA	313	313
MOJAVE RIVER DAM, CA	259	259
MORRO BAY HARBOR, CA	1,280	1,280
MOSS LANDING HARBOR, CA	.....	1,125
NEW HOGAN LAKE, CA	2,006	2,006
NEW MELONES LAKE, DOWNSTREAM CHANNEL, CA	1,651	1,651
NEWPORT BAY HARBOR, CA	120	120
OAKLAND HARBOR, CA	11,204	11,204
OCEANSIDE HARBOR, CA	1,240	1,240
PETALUMA RIVER, CA	.....	1,000
PINE FLAT LAKE, CA	2,500	2,500
PORT HUENEME, CA	60	60
PROJECT CONDITION SURVEYS, CA	1,148	1,148
RICHMOND HARBOR, CA	4,381	4,381
SACRAMENTO RIVER (30 FOOT PROJECT), CA	2,189	2,189
SACRAMENTO RIVER AND TRIBUTARIES (DEBRIS CONTROL), CA	1,271	1,271
SACRAMENTO RIVER SHALLOW DRAFT CHANNEL, CA	145	145
SAN DIEGO HARBOR, CA	150	150
SAN DIEGO RIVER AND MISSION BAY, CA	60	60
SAN FRANCISCO BAY, DELTA MODEL STRUCTURE, CA	1,181	1,181
SAN FRANCISCO HARBOR AND BAY (DRIFT REMOVAL), CA	2,072	2,072
SAN FRANCISCO HARBOR, CA	1,920	1,920
SAN JOAQUIN RIVER, CA	2,122	2,872
SANTA ANA RIVER BASIN, CA	3,395	3,395
SANTA BARBARA HARBOR, CA	1,800	1,800
SCHEDULING RESERVOIR OPERATIONS, CA	1,415	1,415
SUCCESS LAKE, CA	1,992	1,992
SUISUN BAY CHANNEL, CA	2,815	4,000
TERMINUS DAM, LAKE KAWEAH, CA	1,770	1,770
VENTURA HARBOR, CA	2,590	3,890
YUBA RIVER, CA	63	63
COLORADO		
BEAR CREEK LAKE, CO	315	315
CHATFIELD LAKE, CO	1,225	1,725
CHERRY CREEK LAKE, CO	894	1,394
INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, CO	136	136
JOHN MARTIN RESERVOIR, CO	2,148	2,148
SCHEDULING RESERVOIR OPERATIONS, CO	242	242
TRINIDAD LAKE, CO	1,309	1,809
CONNECTICUT		
BLACK ROCK LAKE, CT	364	364
COLEBROOK RIVER LAKE, CT	506	506
HANCOCK BROOK LAKE, CT	284	284
HOP BROOK LAKE, CT	906	906
INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, CT	35	35
MANSFIELD HOLLOW LAKE, CT	447	447
NEW HAVEN HARBOR, CT	4,546	4,546
NORTHFIELD BROOK LAKE, CT	337	337
NORWALK HARBOR, CT	.....	200
PROJECT CONDITION SURVEYS, CT	1,185	1,185
STAMFORD HURRICANE BARRIER, CT	349	349
THOMASTON DAM, CT	565	565
TREATMENT OF MATERIAL FROM LONG ISLAND SOUND, CT	.....	250
WEST THOMPSON LAKE, CT	506	506
DELAWARE		
INTRACOASTAL WATERWAY, DELAWARE R TO CHESAPEAKE BAY, DE AND MD	12,853	12,853

CORPS OF ENGINEERS—OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, GENERAL—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Project title	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation
INTRACOASTAL WATERWAY, REHOBOTH BAY TO DELAWARE BAY, DE AND MD	45	45
MISPILLION RIVER, DE	275	275
MURDERKILL RIVER, DE	310	310
PROJECT CONDITION SURVEYS, DE	50	50
WILMINGTON HARBOR, DE	4,966	4,966
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA		
INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, DC	7	7
POTOMAC AND ANACOSTIA RIVERS (DRIFT REMOVAL), DC	1,110	1,110
PROJECT CONDITION SURVEYS, DC	33	33
WASHINGTON HARBOR, DC	50	50
FLORIDA		
CANAVERAL HARBOR, FL	3,960	3,960
CENTRAL AND SOUTHERN FLORIDA, FL	9,347	9,347
FERNANDINA HARBOR, FL	3,030	3,030
INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, FL	200	200
INTRACOASTAL WATERWAY, JACKSONVILLE TO MIAMI, FL	322	2,500
JACKSONVILLE HARBOR, FL	4,040	4,040
JIM WOODRUFF LOCK AND DAM, LAKE SEMINOLE, FL, AL AND GA	6,050	6,050
MANATEE HARBOR, FL	2,780	2,780
MIAMI HARBOR, FL	1,508	1,508
MIAMI RIVER, FL	5,550	5,550
OKEECHOBEE WATERWAY, FL	2,695	2,695
PALM BEACH HARBOR, FL	2,018	2,018
PANAMA CITY HARBOR, FL	1,000	1,000
PORT EVERGLADES HARBOR, FL	2,350	2,350
PORT ST JOE HARBOR, FL	1,000	1,000
PROJECT CONDITION SURVEYS, FL	780	780
REMOVAL OF AQUATIC GROWTH, FL	3,911	3,911
TAMPA HARBOR, FL	8,559	8,559
GEORGIA		
ALLATOONA LAKE, GA	6,456	6,456
APALACHICOLA, CHATTAHOOCHEE AND FLINT RIVERS, GA, AL & FL	1,444	4,709
ATLANTIC INTRACOASTAL WATERWAY, GA	178	2,500
BRUNSWICK HARBOR, GA	3,993	3,993
BUFORD DAM AND LAKE SIDNEY LANIER, GA	8,060	8,060
CARTERS DAM AND LAKE, GA	9,958	9,958
HARTWELL LAKE, GA AND SC	12,896	12,896
INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, GA	41	41
J STROM THURMOND LAKE, GA AND SC	13,553	13,553
RICHARD B RUSSELL DAM AND LAKE, GA AND SC	7,548	7,548
SAVANNAH HARBOR, GA	12,540	12,540
SAVANNAH RIVER BELOW AUGUSTA, GA	134	134
WEST POINT DAM AND LAKE, GA AND AL	5,587	5,587
HAWAII		
BARBERS POINT HARBOR, HI	354	354
INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, HI	275	275
PROJECT CONDITION SURVEYS, HI	544	544
IDAHO		
ALBENI FALLS DAM, ID	1,677	1,677
DWORSHAK DAM AND RESERVOIR, ID	3,951	3,951
INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, ID	81	81
LUCKY PEAK LAKE, ID	1,488	1,488
SCHEDULING RESERVOIR OPERATIONS, ID	371	371
ILLINOIS		
CALUMET HARBOR AND RIVER, IL AND IN	3,190	3,190
CARLYLE LAKE, IL	4,856	4,856
CHICAGO HARBOR, IL	2,616	2,616
CHICAGO RIVER, IL	362	362
FARM CREEK RESERVOIRS, IL	204	204
ILLINOIS WATERWAY (MVR PORTION), IL AND IN	25,154	25,154
ILLINOIS WATERWAY (MVS PORTION), IL AND IN	1,683	1,683
INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, IL	428	428
KASKASKIA RIVER NAVIGATION, IL	1,386	1,386
LAKE MICHIGAN DIVERSION, IL	1,037	1,037
LAKE SHELBYVILLE, IL	5,073	5,073
MISS RIVER BTWN MO RIVER AND MINNEAPOLIS (MVR PORTION)	41,820	42,320
MISS RIVER BTWN MO RIVER AND MINNEAPOLIS (MVS PORTION)	15,443	15,443
PROJECT CONDITION SURVEYS, IL	30	30
REND LAKE, IL	4,520	4,520
SURVEILLANCE OF NORTHERN BOUNDARY WATERS, IL	111	111
WAUKEGAN HARBOR, IL	1,270	1,270
INDIANA		
BROOKVILLE LAKE, IN	732	732
BURNS WATERWAY HARBOR, IN	3,427	3,427
BURNS WATERWAY SMALL BOAT HARBOR, IN	1,606	1,606
CAGLES MILL LAKE, IN	634	634
CECIL M HARDEN LAKE, IN	704	704
INDIANA HARBOR, IN	64	64
INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, IN	168	168
J EDWARD ROUSH LAKE, IN	1,108	1,108
MICHIGAN CITY HARBOR, IN	1,132	1,132
MISSISSINEWA LAKE, IN	853	853
MONROE LAKE, IN	759	759
PATOKA LAKE, IN	727	727
PROJECT CONDITION SURVEYS, IN	55	55
SALAMONIE LAKE, IN	649	649
SURVEILLANCE OF NORTHERN BOUNDARY WATERS, IN	130	130
IOWA		
CORALVILLE LAKE, IA	3,097	3,097
INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, IA	78	78
MISSOURI RIVER-KENSLERS BEND, NE TO SIOUX CITY, IA	147	147
MISSOURI RIVER-RULO TO MOUTH, IA, NE, KS AND MO	5,613	6,113
MISSOURI RIVER-SIOUX CITY TO RULO, IA AND NE	3,075	3,075
RATHBUN LAKE, IA	2,189	2,189
RED ROCK DAM AND LAKE RED ROCK, IA	3,609	4,409
SAYLORVILLE LAKE, IA	4,088	4,088
KANSAS		
CLINTON LAKE, KS	1,934	2,300

CORPS OF ENGINEERS—OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, GENERAL—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Project title	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation
COUNCIL GROVE LAKE, KS	1,491	1,991
EL DORADO LAKE, KS	460	460
ELK CITY LAKE, KS	552	552
FALL RIVER LAKE, KS	1,204	1,204
HILLSDALE LAKE, KS	752	752
INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, KS	48	48
JOHN REDMOND DAM AND RESERVOIR, KS	1,144	1,144
KANOPOLIS LAKE, KS	1,521	1,521
MARION LAKE, KS	1,621	1,621
MELVERN LAKE, KS	2,034	2,034
MILFORD LAKE, KS	1,997	1,997
PEARSON-SKUBITZ BIG HILL LAKE, KS	1,052	1,052
PERRY LAKE, KS	2,111	2,111
POMONA LAKE, KS	1,897	1,897
SCHEDULING RESERVOIR OPERATIONS, KS	194	194
TORONTO LAKE, KS	424	424
TUTTLE CREEK LAKE, KS	2,106	2,106
WILSON LAKE, KS	1,846	1,846
KENTUCKY		
BARKLEY DAM AND LAKE BARKLEY, KY AND TN	8,171	8,171
BARREN RIVER LAKE, KY	2,074	2,074
BIG SANDY HARBOR, KY	35	1,135
BUCKHORN LAKE, KY	1,703	1,703
CARR CREEK LAKE, KY	1,343	1,343
CAVE RUN LAKE, KY	833	833
DEWEY LAKE, KY	1,555	1,555
ELVIS STAHR (HICKMAN) HARBOR, KY	19	19
FISHTRAP LAKE, KY	1,927	1,927
GRAYSON LAKE, KY	1,259	1,259
GREEN AND BARREN RIVERS, KY	1,081	1,081
GREEN RIVER LAKE, KY	1,769	1,769
INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, KY	181	181
KENTUCKY RIVER, KY	400	400
LAUREL RIVER LAKE, KY	1,542	1,542
LICKING RIVER OPEN CHANNEL WORK, KY	28	28
MARTINS FORK LAKE, KY	623	623
MIDDLESBORO CUMBERLAND RIVER BASIN, KY	52	52
NOLIN LAKE, KY	1,992	1,992
OHIO RIVER LOCKS AND DAMS, KY, IL, IN AND OH	30,969	30,969
OHIO RIVER OPEN CHANNEL WORK, KY, IL, IN AND OH	5,577	5,577
PAINTSVILLE LAKE, KY	982	982
PROJECT CONDITION SURVEYS, KY	6	6
ROUGH RIVER LAKE, KY	2,120	2,120
TAYLORSVILLE LAKE, KY	913	913
WOLF CREEK DAM, LAKE CUMBERLAND, KY	7,162	8,362
YATESVILLE LAKE, KY	1,156	1,156
LOUISIANA		
ATCHAFALAYA RIVER AND BAYOUS CHENE, BOEUF AND BLACK, LA	14,681	15,681
BARATARIA BAY WATERWAY, LA		2,000
BAYOU BODCAU RESERVOIR, LA	794	794
BAYOU LACOMBE, LA		315
BAYOU LAFOURCHE AND LAFOURCHE JUMP WATERWAY, LA	1,085	1,085
BAYOU PIERRE, LA	40	40
BAYOU SEGNETTE, LA		740
BAYOU TECHE, LA		2,000
CADDO LAKE, LA	166	166
CALCASIEU RIVER AND PASS, LA	15,852	15,852
FRESHWATER BAYOU, LA	1,443	1,443
GULF INTRACOASTAL WATERWAY, LA	19,129	19,500
HOUMA NAVIGATION CANAL, LA	3,223	3,223
INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, LA	772	772
J BENNETT JOHNSTON WATERWAY, LA	7,297	12,224
LAKE PROVIDENCE HARBOR, LA	20	441
MADISON PARISH PORT, LA	5	105
MERMENTAU RIVER, LA	1,280	1,280
MISSISSIPPI RIVER OUTLETS AT VENICE, LA	80	80
MISSISSIPPI RIVER, BATON ROUGE TO THE GULF OF MEXICO, LA	57,482	57,482
MISSISSIPPI RIVER, GULF OUTLET, LA	13,061	13,061
PROJECT CONDITION SURVEYS, LA	80	80
REMOVAL OF AQUATIC GROWTH, LA	2,000	2,000
WALLACE LAKE, LA	180	180
WATERWAY FROM EMPIRE TO THE GULF, LA		280
MAINE		
BELFAST HARBOR, ME	1,305	1,505
CAMDEN HARBOR MAINTENANCE DREDGING, ME		470
INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, ME	16	16
NARRAGUAGUS RIVER, MILBRIDGE, ME		50
PROJECT CONDITION SURVEYS, ME	1,720	1,720
ROCKLAND HARBOR, ME	1,110	1,110
SURVEILLANCE OF NORTHERN BOUNDARY WATERS, ME	17	17
MARYLAND		
BALTIMORE HARBOR (DRIFT REMOVAL), MD	500	500
BALTIMORE HARBOR, MD (PREVENTION OF OBSTRUCTIVE DEPOSITS)	663	663
BALTIMORE HARBOR AND CHANNELS (50 FOOT), MD	18,444	18,444
CUMBERLAND, MD AND RIDGELEY, WV	168	168
FISHING CREEK, MD		492
HONGA RIVER AND TAR BAY, MD	930	1,330
INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, MD	34	34
JENNINGS RANDOLPH LAKE, MD AND WV	1,653	1,653
OCEAN CITY HARBOR AND INLET AND SINEPUXENT BAY, MD	1,627	1,627
POCOMOKE RIVER, MD	619	619
PROJECT CONDITION SURVEYS, MD	323	323
SCHEDULING RESERVOIR OPERATIONS, MD	91	91
TOLCHESTER CHANNEL, MD	180	180
TWICH COVE AND BIG THOROFARE RIVER, MD		950
WICOMICO RIVER, MD	604	2,000
MASSACHUSETTS		
AUNT LYDIA'S COVE, CHATHAM, MA	418	418
BARRE FALLS DAM, MA	533	533
BIRCH HILL DAM, MA	498	498
BUFFUMVILLE LAKE, MA	431	431
CAPE COD CANAL, MA	7,659	7,659
CHARLES RIVER NATURAL VALLEY STORAGE AREA, MA	260	260

CORPS OF ENGINEERS—OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, GENERAL—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Project title	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation
CONANT BROOK LAKE, MA	174	174
CUTTYHUNK HARBOR, MA	174	174
EAST BRIMFIELD LAKE, MA	313	313
GREEN HARBOR, MA	418	418
HODGES VILLAGE DAM, MA	416	416
INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, MA	112	112
KNIGHTVILLE DAM, MA	483	483
LITTLEVILLE LAKE, MA	441	441
NEW BEDFORD FAIRHAVEN AND ACUSHNET HURRICANE BARRIER, MA	322	322
PLYMOUTH HARBOR, MA	1,000	1,000
PROJECT CONDITION SURVEYS, MA	1,197	1,197
SCITUATE HARBOR, MA	2,950	2,950
TULLY LAKE, MA	486	486
WEST HILL DAM, MA	657	657
WESTVILLE LAKE, MA	406	406
MICHIGAN		
ALPENA HARBOR, MI	222	222
ARCADIA HARBOR, MI	107	107
BAY PORT HARBOR, MI	299	299
BLACK RIVER HARBOR, MI	12	12
BLACK RIVER, PORT HURON, MI	14	500
CHANNELS IN LAKE ST CLAIR, MI	128	128
CHARLEVOIX HARBOR, MI	124	124
CHEBOYGAN HARBOR, MI	12	12
CLINTON RIVER, MI	10	10
DETROIT RIVER, MI	3,192	3,192
FRANKFORT HARBOR, MI	177	177
GRAND HAVEN HARBOR, MI	1,250	1,250
GRAND TRAVERSE BAY HARBOR, MI	227	227
HOLLAND HARBOR, MI	505	505
INLAND ROUTE, MI	33	33
INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, MI	154	154
KEWEENAW WATERWAY, MI	450	450
LAC LA BELLE, MI	102	102
LELAND HARBOR, MI	174	174
LEXINGTON HARBOR, MI	704	704
LITTLE LAKE HARBOR, MI	462	462
LUDINGTON HARBOR, MI	95	95
MANISTEE HARBOR, MI	247	247
MANISTIQUE HARBOR, MI	50	50
MARQUETTE HARBOR, MI	193	193
MENOMINEE HARBOR, MI AND WI	281	281
MONROE HARBOR, MI	792	792
MUSKEGON HARBOR, MI	387	387
NEW BUFFALO HARBOR, MI	156	156
ONTONAGON HARBOR, MI	1,745	1,745
PENTWATER HARBOR, MI	25	25
PORT SANILAC HARBOR, MI	501	501
PORTAGE LAKE HARBOR, MI	21	21
PROJECT CONDITION SURVEYS, MI	234	234
ROUGE RIVER, MI	933	933
SAGINAW RIVER, MI	2,351	2,351
SAUGATUCK HARBOR, MI	2,803	2,803
SEBEWAING RIVER (ICE JAM REMOVAL), MI	12	12
SOUTH HAVEN HARBOR, MI	54	54
ST CLAIR RIVER, MI	694	694
ST JOSEPH HARBOR, MI	996	996
ST MARYS RIVER, MI	18,181	18,181
SURVEILLANCE OF NORTHERN BOUNDARY WATERS, MI	2,507	2,507
WHITE LAKE HARBOR, MI	67	67
MINNESOTA		
BIGSTONE LAKE WHETSTONE RIVER, MN AND SD	274	274
DULUTH-SUPERIOR HARBOR, MN AND WI	4,506	4,506
INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, MN	207	207
LAC QUI PARLE LAKES, MINNESOTA RIVER, MN	1,031	1,031
MINNESOTA RIVER, MN	130	130
MISS RIVER BTWN MO RIVER AND MINNEAPOLIS (MVP PORTION), MN	45,405	45,405
ORWELL LAKE, MN	481	481
PROJECT CONDITION SURVEYS, MN	72	72
RED LAKE RESERVOIR, MN	126	126
RESERVOIRS AT HEADWATERS OF MISSISSIPPI RIVER, MN	4,513	4,513
SURVEILLANCE OF NORTHERN BOUNDARY WATERS, MN	306	306
TWO HARBORS, MN	167	167
MISSISSIPPI		
BILOXI HARBOR, MS		1,500
CLAIBORNE COUNTY PORT, MS	8	113
EAST FORK, TOMBIGBEE RIVER, MS	170	170
GULFPORT HARBOR, MS	2,002	3,402
INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, MS	7	7
MOUTH OF YAZOO RIVER, MS	25	106
OKATIBBEE LAKE, MS	1,618	1,618
PASCAGOULA HARBOR, MS	3,401	5,001
PEARL RIVER, MS AND LA	288	288
PROJECT CONDITION SURVEYS, MS	5	5
ROSEDALE HARBOR, MS	15	613
WOLF AND JORDAN RIVERS		1,500
YAZOO RIVER, MS	15	105
MISSOURI		
CARUTHERSVILLE HARBOR, MO	21	240
CLARENCE CANNON DAM AND MARK TWAIN LAKE, MO	5,959	5,959
CLEARWATER LAKE, MO	1,860	1,860
HARRY S TRUMAN DAM AND RESERVOIR, MO	10,253	10,253
INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, MO	1,043	1,043
LITTLE BLUE RIVER LAKES, MO	935	935
LONG BRANCH LAKE, MO	980	980
MISS RIVER BTWN THE OHIO AND MO RIVERS (REG WORKS), MO	13,878	19,378
NEW MADRID HARBOR, MO	16	290
POMME DE TERRE LAKE, MO	2,168	2,168
PROJECT CONDITION SURVEYS, MO	6	6
SCHEDULING RESERVOIR OPERATIONS, MO	296	296
SOUTHEAST MISSOURI PORT, MO		400
SMITHVILLE LAKE, MO	1,070	1,070
STOCKTON LAKE, MO	4,268	4,268
TABLE ROCK LAKE, MO	6,261	6,261

CORPS OF ENGINEERS—OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, GENERAL—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Project title	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation
UNION LAKE, MO	10	10
MONTANA		
FT PECK DAM AND LAKE, MT	7,354	7,354
INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, MT	40	40
LIBBY DAM, LAKE KOOCANUSA, MT	1,505	1,505
SCHEDULING RESERVOIR OPERATIONS, MT	100	100
NEBRASKA		
GAVINS POINT DAM, LEWIS AND CLARK LAKE, NE AND SD	7,199	7,199
HARLAN COUNTY LAKE, NE	2,025	2,025
INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, NE	78	78
MISSOURI R MASTER WTR CONTROL MANUAL, NE, IA, KS, MO	500	500
MISSOURI RIVER BASIN COLLABORATIVE WATER PLANNING, NE (NWO)	45	45
PAPILLION CREEK AND TRIBUTARIES LAKES, NE	669	669
SALT CREEK AND TRIBUTARIES, NE	925	925
NEVADA		
INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, NV	39	39
MARTIS CREEK LAKE, NV AND CA	556	556
PINE AND MATHEWS CANYONS LAKES, NV	194	194
NEW HAMPSHIRE		
BLACKWATER DAM, NH	454	454
COCHECO RIVER, NH	50	500
EDWARD MACDOWELL LAKE, NH	490	490
FRANKLIN FALLS DAM, NH	496	496
HOPKINTON-EVERETT LAKES, NH	1,074	1,074
INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, NH	11	11
LITTLE HARBOR, NH	200	200
OTTER BROOK LAKE, NH	577	577
PROJECT CONDITION SURVEYS, NH	273	273
SURRY MOUNTAIN LAKE, NH	575	575
NEW JERSEY		
BARNEGAT INLET, NJ	1,750	1,750
COLD SPRING INLET, NJ	425	425
DELAWARE RIVER AT CAMDEN, NJ	20	20
DELAWARE RIVER, PHILADELPHIA TO THE SEA, NJ, PA AND DE	19,245	19,745
DELAWARE RIVER, PHILADELPHIA, PA TO TRENTON, NJ	3,470	3,470
INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, NJ	65	65
NEW JERSEY INTRACOASTAL WATERWAY, NJ	2,586	2,586
NEWARK BAY, HACKENSACK AND PASSAIC RIVERS, NJ	75	75
PASSAIC RIVER FLOOD WARNING SYSTEMS, NJ	425	425
PROJECT CONDITION SURVEYS, NJ	782	782
RARITAN RIVER, NJ	80	80
SHARK RIVER, NJ	590	590
NEW MEXICO		
ABIQUIU DAM, NM	1,949	3,449
COCHITI LAKE, NM	2,124	2,124
CONCHAS LAKE, NM	2,032	2,032
GALISTEO DAM, NM	510	510
INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, NM	175	175
JEMEZ CANYON DAM, NM	497	1,000
SANTA ROSA DAM AND LAKE, NM	1,400	1,400
SCHEDULING RESERVOIR OPERATIONS, NM	112	112
TWO RIVERS DAM, NM	369	369
UPPER RIO GRANDE WATER OPERATIONS MODEL, NM	55	2,050
NEW YORK		
ALMOND LAKE, NY	457	457
ARKPORT DAM, NY	246	246
BLACK ROCK CHANNEL AND TONAWANDA HARBOR, NY	1,041	1,041
BUFFALO HARBOR, NY	643	643
BUTTERMILK CHANNEL, NY	300	300
CAPE VINCENT HARBOR, NY	11	11
CATTARAUGUS CREEK HARBOR, NY	50	50
DUNKIRK HARBOR, NY	480	480
EAST RIVER, NY	80	80
EAST ROCKAWAY INLET, NY	2,100	2,100
EAST SIDNEY LAKE, NY	501	501
FIRE ISLAND INLET TO JONES INLET, NY	175	175
FLUSHING BAY AND CREEK, NY	80	80
GLEN COVE CREEK, NY	80	80
GREAT SOUTH BAY, NY	80	80
HUDSON RIVER CHANNEL, NY	80	80
HUDSON RIVER, NY (MAINT)	2,245	2,245
HUDSON RIVER, NY (O&C)	3,170	3,170
INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, NY	639	639
IRONDEQUOIT BAY HARBOR, NY	10	10
JAMAICA BAY, NY	1,420	1,420
JONES INLET, NY	100	100
LAKE MONTAUK HARBOR, NY	80	80
LONG ISLAND INTRACOASTAL WATERWAY, NY	1,284	1,284
MATTITUCK HARBOR, NY	80	80
MORICHES INLET, NY	600	600
MT MORRIS LAKE, NY	2,040	2,040
NEW YORK AND NEW JERSEY CHANNELS, NY	3,835	3,835
NEW YORK HARBOR (DRIFT REMOVAL), NY AND NJ	5,300	5,300
NEW YORK HARBOR, NY (PREVENTION OF OBSTRUCTIVE DEPOSITS)	750	750
NEW YORK HARBOR, NY	3,720	3,720
OAK ORCHARD HARBOR, NY	15	15
OLCOTT HARBOR, NY	10	10
PLATTSBURGH HARBOR, NY	590	590
PROJECT CONDITION SURVEYS, NY	2,595	2,595
ROCHESTER HARBOR, NY	35	35
SAG HARBOR, NY	2,500	2,500
SHINNECOCK INLET, NY	1,346	1,346
SOUTHERN NEW YORK FLOOD CONTROL PROJECTS, NY	760	760
STURGEON POINT HARBOR, NY	20	20
SURVEILLANCE OF NORTHERN BOUNDARY WATERS, NY	595	595
WHITNEY POINT LAKE, NY	705	705
WILSON HARBOR, NY	20	20
NORTH CAROLINA		
ATLANTIC INTRACOASTAL WATERWAY, NC	806	4,000

CORPS OF ENGINEERS—OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, GENERAL—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Project title	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation
B EVERETT JORDAN DAM AND LAKE, NC	1,829	1,829
BEAUFORT HARBOR, NC	400	400
BOGUE INLET AND CHANNEL, NC	867	867
CAPE FEAR RIVER ABOVE WILMINGTON, NC	587	587
CAROLINA BEACH INLET, NC	1,060	1,060
FALLS LAKE, NC	2,281	2,281
INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, NC	32	32
LOCKWOODS FOLLY RIVER, NC	455	455
MANTEO (SHALLOWBAG) BAY, NC	4,732	4,732
MASONBORO INLET AND CONNECTING CHANNELS, NC	45	45
MOREHEAD CITY HARBOR, NC	5,100	5,400
NEW RIVER INLET, NC	815	815
NEW TOPSAIL INLET AND CONNECTING CHANNELS, NC	640	640
PAMLICO AND TAR RIVERS, NC	139	139
PROJECT CONDITION SURVEYS, NC	73	73
ROANOKE RIVER, NC	100	100
W KERR SCOTT DAM AND RESERVOIR, NC	3,480	3,480
WILMINGTON HARBOR, NC	8,213	8,213
NORTH DAKOTA		
BOWMAN-HALEY LAKE, ND	177	177
GARRISON DAM, LAKE SAKAKAWEA, ND	11,939	12,239
HOMME LAKE, ND	281	281
INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, ND	15	15
LAKE ASHTABULA AND BALDHILL DAM, ND	1,354	1,354
PIPESTEM LAKE, ND	395	395
SCHEDULING RESERVOIR OPERATIONS, ND	68	68
SOURIS RIVER, ND	370	370
OHIO		
ALUM CREEK LAKE, OH	775	775
ASHTABULA HARBOR, OH	1,915	1,915
BERLIN LAKE, OH	1,857	1,857
CAESAR CREEK LAKE, OH	1,234	1,234
CLARENCE J BROWN DAM, OH	773	773
CLEVELAND HARBOR, OH	3,520	3,520
CONNEAUT HARBOR, OH	585	585
DEER CREEK LAKE, OH	711	711
DELAWARE LAKE, OH	932	932
DILLON LAKE, OH	576	576
FAIRPORT HARBOR, OH	1,090	1,090
HURON HARBOR, OH	860	860
INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, OH	233	233
LORAIN HARBOR, OH	3,400	3,400
MASSILLON LOCAL PROTECTION PROJECT, OH	25	25
MICHAEL J KIRWAN DAM AND RESERVOIR, OH	789	789
MOSQUITO CREEK LAKE, OH	1,036	1,036
MUSKINGUM RIVER LAKES, OH	6,133	6,133
NORTH BRANCH KOKOSING RIVER LAKE, OH	319	319
PAINT CREEK LAKE, OH	778	778
PORT CLINTON HARBOR, OH	1,275	1,275
PORTSMOUTH HARBOR, OH	150	150
PROJECT CONDITION SURVEYS, OH	90	90
ROCKY RIVER, OH	30	30
ROSEVILLE LOCAL PROTECTION PROJECT, OH	30	30
SANDUSKY HARBOR, OH	1,010	1,010
SURVEILLANCE OF NORTHERN BOUNDARY WATERS, OH	175	175
TOLEDO HARBOR, OH	3,525	3,525
TOM JENKINS DAM, OH	240	240
TOUSSAINT RIVER, OH	520	520
VERMILION HARBOR, OH	205	205
WEST FORK OF MILL CREEK LAKE, OH	461	461
WEST HARBOR, OH	30	30
WILLIAM H HARSHA LAKE, OH	992	992
OKLAHOMA		
ARCADIA LAKE, OK	451	451
BIRCH LAKE, OK	602	602
BROKEN BOW LAKE, OK	1,627	1,627
CANDY LAKE, OK	19	399
CANTON LAKE, OK	1,620	1,620
COPAN LAKE, OK	821	1,521
EUFAULA LAKE, OK	5,546	5,546
FORT GIBSON LAKE, OK	4,352	4,352
FORT SUPPLY LAKE, OK	924	924
GREAT SALT PLAINS LAKE, OK	209	209
HEYBURN LAKE, OK	600	600
HUGO LAKE, OK	1,732	1,732
HULAH LAKE, OK	426	1,076
INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, OK	94	94
KAW LAKE, OK	1,931	1,931
KEYSTONE LAKE, OK	4,647	4,647
MCCLELLAN-KERR ARKANSAS RIVER NAVIGATION SYSTEM, OK	3,923	3,923
OOLOGAH LAKE, OK	2,360	2,360
OPTIMA LAKE, OK	59	59
PENSACOLA RESERVOIR, LAKE OF THE CHEROKEES, OK	34	34
PINE CREEK LAKE, OK	1,187	1,187
ROBERT S KERR LOCK AND DAM AND RESERVOIRS, OK	4,648	4,648
SARDIS LAKE, OK	912	912
SCHEDULING RESERVOIR OPERATIONS, OK	389	389
SKIATOOK LAKE, OK	1,488	1,488
TENKILLER FERRY LAKE, OK	3,690	3,690
WAURIKA LAKE, OK	1,498	1,498
WEBBERS FALLS LOCK AND DAM, OK	4,178	4,178
WISTER LAKE, OK	580	580
OREGON		
APPLEGATE LAKE, OR	729	729
BLUE RIVER LAKE, OR	220	220
BONNEVILLE LOCK AND DAM, OR AND WA	5,043	5,443
CHETCO RIVER, OR	.....	390
COLUMBIA AND LWR WILLAMETTE R BLW VANCOUVER, WA AND PORTLA	14,770	17,770
COLUMBIA RIVER AT THE MOUTH, OR AND WA	6,632	10,702
COLUMBIA RIVER BETWEEN VANCOUVER, WA AND THE DALLES, O	526	526
COOS BAY, OR	5,494	5,494
COQUILLE RIVER, OR	.....	330
COTTAGE GROVE LAKE, OR	842	842
COUGAR LAKE, OR	732	732

CORPS OF ENGINEERS—OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, GENERAL—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Project title	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation
DEPOT BAY, OR		3,200
DETROIT LAKE, OR	588	588
DORENA LAKE, OR	635	635
FALL CREEK LAKE, OR	419	419
FERN RIDGE LAKE, OR	989	989
GREEN PETER-FOSTER LAKES, OR	1,122	1,122
HILLS CREEK LAKE, OR	401	401
INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, OR	172	172
JOHN DAY LOCK AND DAM, OR AND WA	3,416	5,000
LOOKOUT POINT LAKE, OR	1,613	1,613
LOST CREEK LAKE, OR	3,028	3,028
MCNARY LOCK AND DAM, OR AND WA	4,626	4,626
PORT ORFORD, OR	606	606
PROJECT CONDITION SURVEYS, OR	200	200
ROGUE RIVER AT GOLD BEACH, OR		450
SCHEDULING RESERVOIR OPERATIONS, OR	71	71
SIUSLAW RIVER, OR	466	466
SKIPANON CHANNEL, OR	5	325
SURVEILLANCE OF NORTHERN BOUNDARY WATERS, OR	134	134
TILLAMOOK BAY AND BAR, OR	15	315
UMPQUA RIVER, OR	963	963
WILLAMETTE RIVER AT WILLAMETTE FALLS, OR	344	344
WILLAMETTE RIVER BANK PROTECTION, OR	67	67
WILLOW CREEK LAKE, OR	714	714
YAQUINA BAY AND HARBOR, OR		1,450
YAQUINA RIVER, DEPOT SLOUGH, OR		100
PENNSYLVANIA		
ALLEGHENY RIVER, PA	4,070	4,070
ALVIN R BUSH DAM, PA	630	630
AYLESWORTH CREEK LAKE, PA	270	270
BELTZVILLE LAKE, PA	1,171	1,171
BLUE MARSH LAKE, PA	2,513	2,513
CONEMAUGH RIVER LAKE, PA	898	898
COWANESQUE LAKE, PA	1,915	1,915
CROOKED CREEK LAKE, PA	1,746	1,746
CURWENSVILLE LAKE, PA	722	722
EAST BRANCH CLARION RIVER LAKE, PA	1,318	1,318
ERIE HARBOR, PA	60	60
FOSTER JOSEPH SAYERS DAM, PA	775	775
FRANCIS E WALTER DAM, PA	782	4,282
GENERAL EDGAR JADWIN DAM AND RESERVOIR, PA	341	341
INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, PA	170	170
JOHNSTOWN, PA	1,243	1,243
KINZUA DAM AND ALLEGHENY RESERVOIR, PA	1,231	1,231
LOYALHANNA LAKE, PA	957	957
MAHONING CREEK LAKE, PA	848	848
MONONGAHELA RIVER, PA	14,357	14,357
OHIO RIVER LOCKS AND DAMS, PA, OH AND WV	18,589	18,589
OHIO RIVER OPEN CHANNEL WORK, PA, OH AND WV	488	488
PROJECT CONDITION SURVEYS, PA	18	18
PROMPTON LAKE, PA	506	506
PUNXSUTAWNEY, PA	13	13
RAYSTOWN LAKE, PA	3,941	3,941
SCHEDULING RESERVOIR OPERATIONS, PA	60	60
SCHUYLKILL RIVER, PA	50	50
SHENANGO RIVER LAKE, PA	2,734	2,734
STILLWATER LAKE, PA	392	392
SURVEILLANCE OF NORTHERN BOUNDARY WATERS, PA	72	72
TIOGA-HAMMOND LAKES, PA	2,542	2,542
TIONESTA LAKE, PA	2,032	2,032
UNION CITY LAKE, PA	245	245
WOODCOCK CREEK LAKE, PA	761	761
YORK INDIAN ROCK DAM, PA	543	543
YOUGHIOGHENY RIVER LAKE, PA AND MD	1,895	1,895
RHODE ISLAND		
BLOCK ISLAND HARBOR OF REFUGE, RI	502	502
POINT JUDITH POND AND HARBOR OF REFUGE, RI		120
INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, RI	6	6
PROJECT CONDITION SURVEYS, RI	2,330	2,330
PROVIDENCE RIVER AND HARBOR, RI	8,220	20,000
SOUTH CAROLINA		
ATLANTIC INTRACOASTAL WATERWAY, SC	264	3,598
CHARLESTON HARBOR, SC	10,516	10,516
COOPER RIVER, CHARLESTON HARBOR, SC	3,140	7,050
FOLLY RIVER, SC		257
GEORGETOWN HARBOR, SC	3,073	4,373
INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, SC	26	26
PORT ROYAL HARBOR, SC		2,222
PROJECT CONDITION SURVEYS, SC	69	69
SHIPYARD RIVER, SC	816	816
TOWN CREEK, SC		396
SOUTH DAKOTA		
BIG BEND DAM, LAKE SHARPE, SD	9,137	9,137
CHEYENNE RIVER SIOUX TRIBE, LOWER BRULE SIOUX, SD		5,000
COLD BROOK LAKE, SD	211	211
COTTONWOOD SPRINGS LAKE, SD	184	184
FORT RANDALL DAM, LAKE FRANCIS CASE, SD	9,016	9,016
INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, SD	24	24
LAKE TRAVERSE, SD AND MN	504	504
MISSOURI R BETWEEN FORT PECK DAM AND GAVINS PT, SD, MT	500	500
OAHE DAM, LAKE OAHE, SD AND ND	12,885	12,885
SCHEDULING RESERVOIR OPERATIONS, SD	69	69
TENNESSEE		
CENTER HILL LAKE, TN	6,031	6,031
CHEATHAM LOCK AND DAM, TN	6,257	6,257
CHICKAMAUGA LOCK, TN	1,025	1,025
CORDELL HULL DAM AND RESERVOIR, TN	6,407	6,407
DALE HOLLOW LAKE, TN	5,720	5,720
INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, TN	129	129
J PERCY PRIEST DAM AND RESERVOIR, TN	2,954	2,954
OLD HICKORY LOCK AND DAM, TN	6,598	6,598
PROJECT CONDITION SURVEYS, TN	6	6
TENNESSEE RIVER, TN	15,794	15,794

CORPS OF ENGINEERS—OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, GENERAL—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Project title	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation
WOLF RIVER HARBOR, TN	19	440
TEXAS		
AQUILLA LAKE, TX	743	743
ARKANSAS-RED RIVER BASINS CHLORIDE CONTROL—AREA VI	1,373	1,373
BARBOUR TERMINAL CHANNEL, TX	606	606
BARDWELL LAKE, TX	1,574	1,574
BAYPORT SHIP CHANNEL, TX	2,389	2,389
BELTON LAKE, TX	2,707	2,707
BENBROOK LAKE, TX	2,011	2,011
BRAZOS ISLAND HARBOR, TX	2,143	2,143
BUFFALO BAYOU AND TRIBUTARIES, TX	3,126	3,126
CANYON LAKE, TX	2,498	2,498
CORPUS CHRISTI SHIP CHANNEL, TX	5,669	5,669
DENISON DAM, LAKE TEXOMA, TX	6,132	6,732
ESTELLINE SPRINGS EXPERIMENTAL PROJECT, TX	5	5
FERRELLS BRIDGE DAM, LAKE O' THE PINES, TX	2,682	2,682
FREEPORT HARBOR, TX	7,298	7,298
GALVESTON HARBOR AND CHANNEL, TX	4,887	4,887
GRANGER DAM AND LAKE, TX	1,612	1,612
GRAPEVINE LAKE, TX	2,602	2,602
GULF INTRACOASTAL WATERWAY, TX	20,829	20,829
HORDS CREEK LAKE, TX	1,250	1,250
HOUSTON SHIP CHANNEL, TX	8,254	13,300
INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, TX	498	498
JIM CHAPMAN LAKE, TX	1,248	1,248
JOE POOL LAKE, TX	823	823
LAKE KEMP, TX	150	150
LAVON LAKE, TX	2,609	2,609
LEWISVILLE DAM, TX	3,134	3,134
MATAGORDA SHIP CHANNEL, TX	1,748	1,748
MOUTH OF THE COLORADO RIVER, TX	2,604	2,604
NAVARRO MILLS LAKE, TX	1,676	1,676
NORTH SAN GABRIEL DAM AND LAKE GEORGETOWN, TX	1,835	1,835
O C FISHER DAM AND LAKE, TX	872	872
PAT MAYSE LAKE, TX	1,116	1,116
PROCTOR LAKE, TX	1,623	1,623
PROJECT CONDITION SURVEYS, TX	50	50
RAY ROBERTS LAKE, TX	862	862
SABINE-NECHES WATERWAY, TX	14,986	14,986
SAM RAYBURN DAM AND RESERVOIR, TX	4,559	4,559
SCHEDULING RESERVOIR OPERATIONS, TX	255	255
SOMERVILLE LAKE, TX	2,683	2,683
STILLHOUSE HOLLOW DAM, TX	1,805	1,805
TEXAS WATER ALLOCATION ASSESSMENT, TX	300	500
TOWN BLUFF DAM, B A STEINHAGEN LAKE, TX	2,135	2,135
WACO LAKE, TX	2,270	2,270
WALLISVILLE LAKE, TX	999	999
WHITNEY LAKE, TX	5,205	5,205
WRIGHT PATMAN DAM AND LAKE, TX	2,742	2,742
UTAH		
INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, UT	81	81
SCHEDULING RESERVOIR OPERATIONS, UT	364	364
VERMONT		
BALL MOUNTAIN LAKE, VT	705	780
BURLINGTON HARBOR BREAKWATER, VT	2,150	800
INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, VT	26	26
NARROWS OF LAKE CHAMPLAIN, VT AND NY	95	95
NORTH HARTLAND LAKE, VT	576	576
NORTH SPRINGFIELD LAKE, VT	647	722
TOWNSHEND LAKE, VT	687	762
UNION VILLAGE DAM, VT	538	613
VIRGINIA		
ATLANTIC INTRACOASTAL WATERWAY—ACC, VA	2,035	2,035
ATLANTIC INTRACOASTAL WATERWAY—DSC, VA	1,159	1,159
CHINCOTEAGUE HARBOR OF REFUGE, VA	155	155
CHINCOTEAGUE INLET, VA	1,124	1,124
DAVIS CREEK, VA	350	350
DEEP CREEK, NEWPORT NEW, VA		1,300
GATHRIGHT DAM AND LAKE MOOMAW, VA	1,612	1,612
HAMPTON RDS, NORFOLK AND NEWPORT NEWS HBR (DRIFT REMOVAL	1,200	1,200
HORN HARBOR, VA	270	270
INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, VA	111	111
JAMES RIVER CHANNEL, VA	3,801	4,800
JOHN H KERR LAKE, VA AND NC	9,890	9,890
JOHN W FLANNAGAN DAM AND RESERVOIR, VA	1,334	1,334
LYNNHAVEN INLET, VA	225	225
NORFOLK HARBOR (PREVENTION OF OBSTRUCTIVE DEPOSITS), VA	200	200
NORFOLK HARBOR, VA	8,679	8,679
NORTH FORK OF POUND RIVER LAKE, VA	297	297
PHILPOTT LAKE, VA	4,377	4,377
PROJECT CONDITION SURVEYS, VA	749	749
QUINBY CREEK, VA	400	400
RUDEE INLET, VA	1,030	1,030
WATERWAY ON THE COAST OF VIRGINIA, VA	1,150	1,150
WHITINGS CREEK, MIDDLESEX CO, VA	350	350
WASHINGTON		
CHIEF JOSEPH DAM, WA	853	853
COLUMBIA RIVER AT BAKER BAY, WA		764
EVERETT HARBOR AND SNOHOMISH RIVER, WA	1,355	1,355
GRAYS HARBOR AND CHEHALIS RIVER, WA	8,781	12,281
HOWARD HANSON DAM, WA	1,777	1,777
ICE HARBOR LOCK AND DAM, WA	5,065	5,065
INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, WA	257	257
LAKE WASHINGTON SHIP CANAL, WA	7,479	7,479
LITTLE GOOSE LOCK AND DAM, WA	1,268	1,268
LOWER GRANITE LOCK AND DAM, WA	5,244	5,244
LOWER MONUMENTAL LOCK AND DAM, WA	3,291	3,291
MILL CREEK LAKE, WA	947	947
MT ST HELENS SEDIMENT CONTROL, WA	321	321
MUD MOUNTAIN DAM, WA	2,075	2,075
NEAH BAY, WA		750
PROJECT CONDITION SURVEYS, WA	253	253
PUGET SOUND AND TRIBUTARY WATERS, WA	999	999

CORPS OF ENGINEERS—OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, GENERAL—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Project title	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation
QUILLAYUTE RIVER, WA	975	975
SCHEDULING RESERVOIR OPERATIONS, WA	439	439
SEATTLE HARBOR, WA	640	640
STILLAGUAMISH RIVER, WA	247	247
SURVEILLANCE OF NORTHERN BOUNDARY WATERS, WA	60	60
TACOMA, PUYALLUP RIVER, WA	127	127
THE DALLES LOCK AND DAM, WA AND OR	2,264	2,514
WILLAPA RIVER AND HARBOR, WA	492	492
WEST VIRGINIA		
BEECH FORK LAKE, WV	1,167	1,167
BLUESTONE LAKE, WV	1,149	1,149
BURNSVILLE LAKE, WV	1,555	1,555
EAST LYNN LAKE, WV	1,832	1,832
ELK RIVER HARBOR, WV	440	440
ELKINS, WV	16	16
INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, WV	131	131
KANAWHA RIVER LOCKS AND DAMS, WV	7,544	13,394
OHIO RIVER LOCKS AND DAMS, WV, KY AND OH	18,991	18,991
OHIO RIVER OPEN CHANNEL WORK, WV, KY AND OH	3,260	3,260
R D BAILEY LAKE, WV	1,431	1,431
STONEWALL JACKSON LAKE, WV	905	905
SUMMERSVILLE LAKE, WV	1,603	1,603
SUTTON LAKE, WV	1,777	1,777
TYGART LAKE, WV	5,546	5,546
WISCONSIN		
ASHLAND HARBOR, WI	180	180
EAU GALLE RIVER LAKE, WI	820	820
FOX RIVER, WI	1,372	1,372
GREEN BAY HARBOR, WI	1,924	2,424
INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, WI	31	31
KENOSHA HARBOR, WI	1,315	1,315
KEWAUNEE HARBOR, WI	75	75
MANITOWOC HARBOR, WI	278	278
MILWAUKEE HARBOR, WI	789	789
OCONTO HARBOR, WI	13	13
PORT WASHINGTON HARBOR, WI	261	261
PORT WING HARBOR, WI	6	6
PROJECT CONDITION SURVEYS, WI	56	56
SAXON HARBOR, WI	45	45
SHEBOYGAN HARBOR, WI	1,603	1,603
STURGEON BAY HARBOR AND LAKE MICHIGAN SHIP CANAL, WI	1,578	1,578
SURVEILLANCE OF NORTHERN BOUNDARY WATERS, WI	498	498
TWO RIVERS HARBOR, WI	471	471
WYOMING		
JACKSON HOLE LEVEES, WY	1,233	1,233
SCHEDULING RESERVOIR OPERATIONS, WY	101	101
MISCELLANEOUS		
AQUATIC NUISANCE CONTROL RESEARCH	725	725
AUTOMATED BUDGET SYSTEM (WINABS)	285	285
COASTAL INLET RESEARCH PROGRAM	2,750	2,750
CULTURAL RESOURCES (NAGPRA/CURATION)	1,545	1,545
DREDGE WHEELER READY RESERVE	8,000	8,000
DREDGING DATA AND LOCK PERFORMANCE MONITORING SYSTEM	1,180	1,180
DREDGING OPERATIONS AND ENVIRONMENTAL RESEARCH (DOER)	6,755	6,755
DREDGING OPERATIONS TECHNICAL SUPPORT (DOTS) PROGRAM	1,545	1,545
EARTHQUAKE HAZARDS PROGRAM FOR BUILDINGS AND LIFELINES	300	300
FACILITY PROTECTION	64,000	35,000
GREAT LAKES SEDIMENT TRANSPORT MODELS	1,000	1,000
HARBOR MAINTENANCE FEE DATA COLLECTION	675	675
INLAND WATERWAY NAVIGATION PROJECTS	4,120	4,120
MONITORING OF COASTAL NAVIGATION PROJECTS	1,750	1,750
NATIONAL DAM SAFETY PROGRAM	45	45
NATIONAL DAM SECURITY PROGRAM	30	30
NATIONAL EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS PROGRAMS (NEPP)	4,120	4,120
NATIONAL LEWIS AND CLARK COMMEMORATION COORDINATOR	310	310
PERFORMANCE BASED BUDGETING SUPPORT PROGRAM	815	815
PROTECTING, CLEARING AND STRAIGHTENING CHANNELS(SEC 3	50	50
RECREATION MANAGEMENT SUPPORT PROGRAM (RMSP)	1,545	1,545
REGIONAL SEDIMENT MANAGEMENT DEMONSTRATION PROGRAM	1,545	1,545
RELIABILITY MODELS PROGRAM FOR MAJOR REHABILITATION	675	675
REMOVAL OF SUNKEN VESSELS	500	500
WATER OPERATIONS TECHNICAL SUPPORT (WOTS) PROGRAM	725	725
WATERBORNE COMMERCE STATISTICS	4,745	4,745
HYDROPOWER MAINTENANCE		−49,000
REDUCTION FOR ANTICIPATED SAVINGS AND SLIPPAGE	−19,091	−50,213
ADJUSTMENT FOR ACTUAL RETIREMENT ACCRUALS	−240	
TOTAL, OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE	1,912,310	1,956,182

The Committee continues to believe that it is essential to provide adequate resources and attention to operation and maintenance requirements in order to protect the large Federal investment. Yet, current and projected budgetary constraints require the Committee to limit the amount of work that can be accomplished in the fiscal year. In order to cope with the current situation, the Corps has had to defer or delay scheduled maintenance activities.

Maintenance backlogs continue to grow, with much of the backlog being essential maintenance dredging needed to keep the Nation's ports, harbors, and waterways open and able to efficiently handle important national and international trade activities. Yet, the Committee is aware that out-year budget planning guidance for the Corps of Engineers projects that the current appropriations for their critical operation and maintenance activities will continue to decline for the foreseeable future. If additional resources are not made available, the Committee will be forced to cut back on services, and begin to terminate and close many projects and activities.

The Committee is aware of the Corps' efforts to stretch the limited resources to cover all of its projects and to effect savings through a variety of means. With an increasing number of projects entering the inventory, and budgetary constraints increasing, it is clear that the Corps will have to find innovative ways of accomplishing required maintenance work, while reducing operational and other costs. Adjustments in lower-priority programs and noncritical work should optimize limited resources while maximizing the public benefit.

The budget request has proposed that no navigation project with less than one billion ton-miles of cargo be eligible for maintenance dredging. The Committee believes that this is in direct conflict with the way projects are analyzed. Project analysis is based upon Economic and Environmental Principles and Guidelines for Water and Related Land Resources Implementation Studies (1983), the Corps of Engineers Planning Guidance Notebook (2000), and other polices

and procedures. For navigation studies, the analysis centers on transportation savings to the Nation considering the ultimate origins and destinations of commodities to be moved. Operation and maintenance costs are considered as a part of this analysis and are figured into the benefit to cost ratio utilized to make the investment decision. By applying an arbitrary ton-mile figure to determine O&M funding decisions, the budget request has essentially obviated the need for any of the previous studies undertaken to determine the investment decision.

The Committee is concerned about the annual proposals for reductions of maintenance funding for ''low use waterways and ports''. These tributary waterways naturally do not enjoy the same level of relative efficiencies as mainstem waterways. The Mississippi and Ohio Rivers handle tremendous volumes of traffic over long distances and so generate impressive ton-mile statistics. Tributaries, by nature, provide generally short, smaller channels with lower traffic densities. Consequently, ''ton-mile'' statistics for tributary waterways are dwarfed by statistics for the mainstem waterways. It is important to recognize that the commerce on the tributaries is usually only a small part of the total journey between producer and consumer. When these statistics are compared on a system basis, nearly all of these waterways appear to ''pay their way'' and are performing as the economic analysis indicated when they were originally authorized.

Uncertainties in maintenance funding for lower use projects, seriously impact their abilities to compete and become higher use facilities. Without funding to provide a stable channel and authorized depths and widths, industries and shippers are reluctant to make the necessary investments in using these projects. The Committee believes that proposed elimination of maintenance funding for authorized projects is not only a serious disservice to the public, but is demonstrates a profound lack of respect for the congressional oversight committees that have jurisdiction for authorization and deauthorization of such projects.

The Committee is not in favor of funding projects that are no longer economically viable or environmentally sustainable however, we believe that they should be proposed for deauthorization through the proper congressional oversight committees. Therefore, the Committee has restored funding to most of the low use waterways and port projects not included in the budget request and encourages the administration to budget accordingly.

Alabama Coosa River, AL.—The Committee has provided $200,000 above the budgeted amount for implementation of a systemwide geographic information system for the Alabama-Coosa River.

Tennessee-Tombigbee Waterway, AL & MS.—The Committee recommendation includes $26,800,000. Within the funds provided, $2,000,000 is provided for to maintain mitigation on State managed lands and $1,717,000 is provided to accomplish additional dredging of navigation channels.

McClellan-Kerr Arkansas River Navigation System, AR.—The Committee has provided $2,000,000 above the budget request to perform advance maintenance dredging to assure the authorized depth of 9 feet is maintained.

Ouachita/Black Navigation Project, AR & LA.—The Committee recommendation includes $8,325,000. Funds provided above the budget request are for yearly maintenance dredging, and backlog maintenance.

White River, AR.—The Committee has provided $2,200,000 for routine operation and maintenance activities and for minimum expected dredging and snagging requirements.

Humboldt Harbor and Bay, CA.—The Committee has provided an additional $1,500,000 to the administration's budget request of $3,426,000 for Humboldt Bay, California, for advanced maintenance dredging to remove the source of shoaling that has impeded navigational safety in the entry channel to the harbor. The shoaling has caused loss of life, property, oil spills and interruptions in the flow of commerce to and from Humboldt Bay.

Los Angeles County Drainage Area, CA.—Within the funds provided, $3,160,000 is for the Hansen Dam unit of the project. The Committee urges the Corps to work with the Santa Monica Mountains Conservancy, or its local designee, concerning development and management of the natural areas within the Hansen Dam Recreation Area.

Ventura Harbor, CA.—The Committee recommendation includes an additional $1,300,000 for the repair of the weir at Ventura Harbor.

Cherry Creek, Chatfield, and Trinidad Lakes, CO.—An appropriations request of $1,500,000 over the budget for these three lakes has been provided. Frequent inundation of recreation areas are causing health and safety concerns requiring repair or replacement of the facilities. A total of $1,500,000 above the budget request has been provided for these three lakes. This action in no way is intended to alter the Corps of Engineers' lease and property accountability policies. It is the Committee's understanding that the State of Colorado has agreed to cost share this project on a 50–50 basis. It is also the understanding of the Committee that the Secretary is not to assume, nor share in the future cost of the operation and maintenance of these recreation facilities.

Treatment of Dredged Material from Long Island Sound, NY.—$250,000 is provided to initiate a demonstration program for the use of innovative technologies for the treatment of dredged materials from Long Island Sound.

Intracoastal Waterway, Delaware River to Chesapeake Bay, DE & MD.—The Committee recommendation is $12,853,000. Funds are provided for routine operation and maintenance activities and for immediate reimbursement to the State of Delaware for normal operation and maintenance costs incurred by the State for the SR–1 Bridge, from station 58+00 to station 293+00, between October 1, 2002 and September 30, 2003. The reimbursable costs include electric lighting and associated late fees, power sweeping, drainage cleaning, snow removal, surface deicing, and periodic bridge inspections. The Corps shall initiate necessary repairs to the SR–1 bridge once repair recommendations from the bridge inspections are received.

Intracoastal Waterway, Jacksonville to Miami, FL.—The Committee has provided $2,500,000 for maintenance activities along the Atlantic Intracoastal Waterway.

Apalachicola, Chattahoochee and Flint Rivers, GA, FL, & AL.—The Committee recommendation includes $4,709,000 which includes annual dredging of the river channel, annual operations and maintenance of the George W. Andrews Lock, spot dredging of shoals continue and routine operations and maintenance of the project. With funds previously provided, the Committee expects the Corps to continue restoration efforts in the Corley Slough reach.

Missouri River—Rulo to the Mouth, IA, NE, KS, & MO.—The Committee recommendation includes $500,000 above the budget request to continue implementation of actions related to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service biological opinion.

Red Rock Dam and Lake Red Rock, IA.—The Committee has provided $800,000 above the budget request to complete repairs to the SE Des Moines Remedial Works Levee.

Mississippi River between Missouri River and Minneapolis, IL, IA, MN, MO, & WI.—The Committee has provided $500,000 above the budget request for ongoing major maintenance items and initiation of major maintenance activities at Lock and Dam 11.

Clinton Lake, KS.—An additional $366,000 has been provided above the budget request for Lewis and Clark Commemoration events.

Big Sandy Harbor, KY.—$1,135,000 has been provided by the Committee for annual dredging requirements.

Wolf Creek Dam, Lake Cumberland, KY.—The Committee recommendation includes $1,200,000 above the budget request for the Corps to make safety and other necessary improvements to the boat ramps at Old Fall Creek, Tate Access, Camp Attrahunt and Ramsey Point.

J. Bennett Johnston Waterway, LA.—The Committee recommendation includes $12,224,000. Within the funds provided, $1,000,000 is provided for bank stabilization repairs, $408,000 is provided for dredging entrances to oxbow lakes, with the remainder provided for routine operation and maintenance activities, annual dredging requirements, and backlog maintenance items.

Narraguagus River, Milbridge, ME.—The Committee has provided $50,000 for the Corps to complete necessary environmental documentation and plans and specifications for restoring the project to authorized widths and depths.

Black River, Port Huron, MI.—The Committee recommendation includes $500,000 to complete plans and specifications and initiate maintenance dredging of the project.

Morehead City Harbor, NC.—$300,000 has been provided above the budget request to complete the Section 933 study concerning placement of maintenance material on the beaches of Bogue Banks.

Garrison Dam, Lake Sakakawea, ND.—The Committee has provided $300,000 above the budget request for mosquito control and continued improvements to low water lake accessibility.

Cocheco River, NH.—$500,000 has been provided for needed maintenance dredging of the authorized project.

Upper Rio Grande Water Operations Model, NM.—The Committee recommendation includes $2,050,000 for the daily water operations model for the Upper Rio Grande Basin.

Cochiti Partnering Initiative, Cochiti Pueblo, NM.—The Committee is aware of the joint efforts made by both the Corps of Engineers and the Cochiti pueblo in an attempt to resolve residual differences regarding the construction of the Cochiti dam and encourages both sides to continue to build further on this relationship.

Delaware River, Philadelphia to the Sea, NJ, PA, & DE.—The Committee has provided $500,000 above the budget request to continue restoration work at Pea Patch Island.

Copan Lake, OK.—The Committee is aware of the need to complete a study of the need to determine the feasibility of reallocating available storage at Copan Lake, OK to meet the future water supply needs for the city of Bartlesville, OK. Therefore the Committee has provided $1,521,000 for routine operations and maintenance and the reallocation study.

Bonneville Lock and Dam, OR & WA.—The Committee has provided $400,000 above the budget request for continue actions to implement the Federal Columbia River Power System Biological Opinion.

Columbia River at the Mouth, OR & WA.—The Committee recommendation includes $10,702,000. Funds provided are for routine operations and maintenance, increased dredging costs, jetty evaluation, studies of alternate dredged material disposal and a dredged material disposal demonstration project at Benson Beach.

John Day Lock and Dam, OR & WA.—The Committee has provided $1,584,000 above the budget request for significant safety repairs to the navigation lock, to continue the major rehabilitation evaluation report to address significant foundation problems, and to continue actions to implement the Federal Columbia River Power System Biological Opinion.

Francis E. Walter Dam, PA.—The Committee has provided $3,500,000 above the budget request to complete the relocation of the frequently inundated access road.

Point Judith Pond and Harbor of Refuge, RI.—The Committee recommendation includes $120,000 to survey the breakwaters and determine if repairs are warranted.

Providence River and Harbor, RI.—The Committee recommendation includes $20,000,000 to initiate dredging of the authorized project.

Cooper River, Charleston Harbor, SC.—The Committee has provided $7,050,000 for the Cooper River, Charleston Harbor, SC project. Within the funds provided, $3,750,000 is provided to make a lump sum payment to the South Carolina Department of Natural Resources to perform all future operation of the fish lift at St. Stephen, South Carolina.

Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe, Lower Brule Sioux, SD.—The Committee notes that Title VI of the Water Resources Development Act of 1999, as amended, requires that funding to inventory and stabilize cultural and historic sites along the Missouri River in South Dakota, and to carry out the terrestrial wildlife habitat programs, shall be provided from the Operation and Maintenance account. The Committee has provided $5,000,000 to protect cultural resource sites and provide funding to the State and Tribes for approved restoration and stewardship plans and in compliance with the requirements of Title VI, directs the Corps to contract with or reimburse the State of South Dakota and affected Tribes to carry out these duties.

Texas Water Allocation Assessment, TX.—The Committee recommendation includes $500,000 for the Texas Water Allocation Assessment for the Corps to work with the Texas regional planning groups in the evaluation of technologies and the exploration of water supply opportunities in the State including (where appropriate) water reuse, aquifer storage and recovery, and development of new multi-purpose facilities.

Burlington Harbor Breakwater, VT.—The Committee recommendation includes $800,000 to complete repairs to the south breakwater.

Connecticut River Basin Master Plans, VT.—The Committee recommendation includes $300,000 to complete master plans for Ball Mountain, North Springfield, Townshend, and Union Village Reservoirs in Vermont.

Grays Harbor and Chehalis River, WA.—The Committee recommendation includes $12,281,000 for routine operation and maintenance, to complete the North Jetty rehabilitation contract, to continue entrance channel study, for maintenance of the South Jetty.

Facility Protection.—The Committee has provided $35,000,000. The Committee has been informed that this is the average annual cost for guards at critical facilities.

REGULATORY PROGRAM

Appropriations, 2002	$127,000,000
Budget estimate, 2003	144,252,000
Committee recommendation	144,252,000

An appropriation of $144,252,000 is recommended for the regulatory program of the Corps of Engineers.

This appropriation provides for salaries and costs incurred administering regulation of activities affecting U.S. waters, including wetlands, in accordance with the Rivers and Harbors Act of 1899, the Clean Water Act of 1977, and the Marine Protection, Research and Sanctuaries Act of 1972.

The appropriation helps maintain program performance, protects important aquatic resources, and supports partnerships with States and local communities through watershed planning efforts.

FORMERLY UTILIZED SITES REMEDIAL ACTION PROGRAM

Appropriations, 2002	$140,000,000
Budget estimate, 2003	140,298,000
Committee recommendation	140,298,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $140,298,000 to continue activities related to the Formerly Utilized Sites Remedial Action Program (FUSRAP) in fiscal year 2003.

The responsibility for the cleanup of contaminated sites under the Formerly Utilized Sites Remedial Action Program was transferred to the Army Corps of Engineers in the Fiscal Year 1998 Energy and Water Development Appropriations Act, Public Law 105–62.

FUSRAP is not specifically defined by statute. The program was established in 1974 under the broad authority of the Atomic Energy Act and, until fiscal year 1998, funds for the cleanup of contaminated defense sites had been appropriated to the Department of Energy through existing appropriation accounts. In appropriating FUSRAP funds to the Corps of Engineers, the Committee intended to transfer only the responsibility for administration and execution of cleanup activities at eligible sites where remediation had not been completed. It did not intend to transfer ownership of and accountability for real property interests that remain with the Department of Energy.

The Corps of Engineers has extensive experience in the cleanup of hazardous, toxic, and radioactive wastes through its work for the Department of Defense and other Federal agencies. The Committee always intended for the Corps' expertise be used in the same manner for the cleanup of contaminated sites under FUSRAP. The Committee expects the Corps to continue programming and budgeting for FUSRAP as part of the Corps of Engineers—Civil program.

The Committee notes that portions of the Iowa Army Ammunition Plant in Middleton, Iowa, have recently been deemed eligible for inclusion into the FUSRAP program. The Committee encourages the Corps to reprogram available FUSRAP funds to initiate work on this site as soon as practicable and to budget for this site in future budget submissions.

GENERAL EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2002	$153,000,000
Budget estimate, 2003	155,651,000
Committee recommendation	155,651,000

This appropriation finances the expenses of the Office, Chief of Engineers, the Division Offices, and certain research and statistical functions of the Corps of Engineers.

Executive direction and management.—The Office of the Chief of Engineers and eight division offices supervise work in 38 district offices.

Humphreys Engineer Center Support Activity.—This support center provides administrative services (such as personnel, logistics, informatino management, and finance and accounting) for the Office of the Chief of Engineers and other separate field operating activities.

Institute for Water Resources.—This institute performs studies and analyses amd develops planning techniques for the management and development of the Nation's water resources.

United States Army Corps of Engineers Finance Center.—This center provides centralizes support for all Corps finance and accounting sites.

The Committee has included statutory language for the past several years prohibiting any funds from being used to fund an Office of Congressional Affairs within the executive office of the Chief of Engineers. The Committee believes that an Office of Congressional Affairs for the Civil Works Program would hamper the efficient and effective coordination of issues with the Committee staff and Members of Congress. The Committee believes that the technical knowledge and managerial expertise needed for the Corps headquarters to effectively address Civil Works authorization, appropriation, and Headquarters policy matters resides in the Civil Works organization. Therefore the Committee strongly recommends that the office of Congressional Affairs not be a part of the process by which information on Civil Works projects, programs, and activities is provided to Congress.

The Committee reminds the Corps that the General Expenses Account is to be used exclusively for executive oversight and management of the Civil Works Program.

In 1998, The Chief of Engineers issued a Command Directive transferring the oversight and management of the General Expenses account, as well as the manpower associated with this function, from the Civil Works Directorate to the Resource Management Office. General Expense funds are appropriated solely for the executive management and oversight of the Civil Works Program under the direction of the Director of Civil Works. This Committee continues to be concerned about the priority setting and decision making process being employed by the Corps for the usage of General Expense funds. A number of the general expense funded items seem to be only remotely associated with the direct management and oversight of the Civil Works Program. Accordingly, the Committee is establishing some guidelines by which non-labor discretionary general expense dollars appropriated are to be allocated within the Corps of Engineers.

These guidelines include: any allocation of discretionary, non-labor General Expense dollars exceeding $100,000 for a specific activity in any one fiscal year, needs to obtain prior approval of the Senate Appropriations Committee before obligating funds. Within 60 days of enactment of this Act, the Corps of Engineers is directed to submit to the Committee, for approval, a written procedure for setting priorities and allocating General Expense dollars assuring that General Expense dollars will be managed consistent with this direction.

The Committee has further determined that the allocation of General Expense funds will be provided through the following line items and funds can only be moved between these line items with the concurrence of the Committee: labor, travel, congressionally mandated studies, improving the technical capability of the Corps of Engineers, implementing the Project Management Business Process, and updating and maintaining current regulations and procedures for implementing Civil Works projects.

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $155,651,000.

FLOOD CONTROL AND COASTAL EMERGENCIES

Appropriations, 2002	.....
Recissions	−$25,000,000
Budget estimate, 2003	20,227,000
Committee recommendation	20,227,000

This account provides funds for preparedness activities for natural and other disasters, response, and emergency flood fighting

and rescue operations, hurricane response, and emergency shore protection work. It also provides for emergency supplies of clean water where the source has been contaminated or where adequate supplies of water are needed for consumption.

The Committee is aware of the successful testing of the Rapid Deployment Flood Wall at the Engineering Research and Development Center in Vicksburg, Mississippi. This technology has proven to be promising in the effort to fight floods, cost-effective, quick to deploy and successful in protecting property from flood damage, damages which total millions each year.

The Committee is aware that the Corps of Engineers intends to revise 33 CFR 203.82 and implement cost-sharing conditions for emergency response and recovery activities funded by the Flood Control and Coastal Emergencies (FCCE) account. Public Law 8499 provides the Secretary of the Army, acting through the Chief of Engineers, with broad discretionary authority to respond to disasters, preserve human life, and protect critical infrastructure. Appropriations to the FCCE account allow the Corps to provide assistance to distressed areas before, during and after natural disasters—events that usually require rapid response and extract heavy tolls on community resources. Under such urgent and extreme circumstances, Federal cost-sharing should not impose delay and unreasonable financial burdens on state and local governments trying to rebuild their communities. The Committee expects the Secretary to administer the FCCE program in accordance with the terms and conditions of Public Law 84–99 in a fair, reasonable and balanced manner, and to inform the Appropriations Committees of any specific cost sharing required in law for the FCCE program and to modify 33 CFR 203.82 accordingly. Further, the Appropriations Committees shall be informed of any Corps of Engineers proposal intended to be published in the Federal Register.

GENERAL PROVISIONS—CORPS OF ENGINEERS—CIVIL

Language included under Section 101 restates language contained in the Energy and Water Development Appropriations Act, 2000, Public Law 106–60 which places a limit on credits and reimbursements allowable per project and annually.

The bill includes language in Section 102 which directs that none of the funds made available in fiscal year 2002 may be used to carry out any activity relating to closure or removal of the St. Georges Bridge across the Intracoastal Waterway, Delaware River to Chesapeake Bay, Delaware and Maryland.

SEC. 103. The Committee has included language to make changes to Sec. 595(h)(1) of Public Law 106–53.

SEC. 104. The Committee has included language concerning private sector contracting percentages.

SEC. 105. The Committee has included language making technical corrections to the St. Paul Harbor, Alaska project.

SEC. 106. The Committee has included language making technical corrections to the Abiquiu Dam Emergency gate project.

SEC. 107. The Committee has included language concerning relocations credit for the Tropicana Flamingo project.

SEC. 108. The Committee has included language concerning rehabilitation of the dredge McFARLAND. The Committee believes that a determination for how the dredge is to be utilized following this rehabilitation should be deferred until after the GAO report requested in Public Law 107–66 has been received and has undergone a thorough review by the appropriate Committees.

SEC. 109. The Committee has included a new provision regarding the AIWW bridge replacement.

SEC. 110. The Committee has included a provision regarding the Corps Civil Works missions.

SEC. 111. The Committee has included a new provision regarding the American and Sacramento Rivers, CA project.

SEC. 112. The Committee has included a new provision regarding the Terminus Dam, CA project.

TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

CENTRAL UTAH PROJECT COMPLETION ACCOUNT

Appropriations, 2002	$36,228,000
Budget estimate, 2003	36,228,000
Committee recommendation	36,228,000

The Committee recommendation for fiscal year 2003 to carry out the provisions of the Central Utah Project Completion Act totals $36,228,000. An appropriation of $23,643,000 has been provided for Central Utah project construction; $11,259,000 for fish, wildlife, and recreation, mitigation and conservation. The Committee recommendation provides $1,326,000 for program administration and oversight.

The Central Utah Project Completion Act (titles II–VI of Public Law 102–575) provides for the completion of the central Utah project by the Central Utah Water Conservancy District. The Act also authorizes the appropriation of funds for fish, wildlife, recreation, mitigation, and conservation; establishes an account in the Treasury for the deposit of these funds and of other contributions for mitigation and conservation activities; and establishes a Utah Reclamation Mitigation and Conservation Commission to administer funds in that account. The Act further assigns responsibilities for carrying out the Act to the Secretary of the Interior and prohibits delegation of those responsibilities to the Bureau of Reclamation.

BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

WATER AND RELATED RESOURCES

Appropriations, 2002	$762,531,000
Budget estimate, 2003	726,147,000
Committee recommendation	816,147,000

An appropriation of $816,147,000 is recommended by the Committee for general investigations of the Bureau of Reclamation. The water and related resources account supports the development, management, and restoration of water and related natural resources in the 17 Western States. The account includes funds for operating and maintaining existing facilities to obtain the greatest overall level of benefits, to protect public safety, and to conduct studies on ways to improve the use of water and related natural resources. Work will be done in partnership and cooperation with non-Federal entities and other Federal agencies.

The Committee is aware the Bureau has undertaken an investigation into the extent to which Alkali Silica Reactivity (ASR) effects projects within the Bureau's domain. The Committee commends the Bureau for this initiative. The Committee requests that information from the investigations be provided to the relevant Senate and House authorizing and appropriating subcommittees within 6 months of enactment of this Act, along with recommendations for a course of action to prevent and mitigate ASR in the future.

The amounts recommended by the Committee are shown on the following table along with the budget request.

BUREAU OF RECLAMATION—WATER AND RELATED RESOURCES

[In thousands of dollars]

Project title	Budget estimate		Committee recommendation	
	Resources management	Facilities OM&R	Resources management	Facilities OM&R
ARIZONA				
AK CHIN WATER RIGHTS SETTLEMENT ACT PROJECT		6,200		6,200
CENTRAL ARIZONA PROJECT, COLORADO RIVER BASIN	34,709	74	34,709	74
COLORADO RIVER BASIN SALINITY CONTROL PROJECT, TITLE I	731	10,240	731	10,240
COLORADO RIVER FRONT WORK AND LEVEE SYSTEM	3,450		4,450	
FORT MCDOWELL SETTLEMENT ACT	500		500	
NORTHERN ARIZONA INVESTIGATIONS PROGRAM	422		422	
PHOENIX METROPOLITAN WATER REUSE PROJECT	250		250	
SALT RIVER PROJECT	39		39	
SOUTHERN ARIZONA WATER RIGHTS SETTLEMENT ACT PROJ- ECT	4,825		4,825	
SOUTH/CENTRAL ARIZONA INVESTIGATIONS PROGRAM	797		797	
TRES RIOS WETLANDS DEMONSTRATION	200		500	
TUCSON AREA WATER RECLAMATION AND REUSE STUDY	100		100	
YUMA AREA PROJECTS	1,658	19,107	1,658	19,107
CALIFORNIA				
CACHUMA AREA PROJECTS	778	557	778	557
CALIFORNIA INVESTIGATIONS PROGRAM	417		417	
CALLEGUAS MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT RECYCLING PLANT	1,000		1,000	
CENTRAL VALLEY PROJECT:				
AMERICAN RIVER DIVISION	2,043	9,658	2,043	9,658
AUBURN-FOLSOM SOUTH UNIT	7,707	44	7,707	44
DELTA DIVISION	11,095	5,323	20,845	5,323
EAST SIDE DIVISION	1,230	3,855	1,230	3,855
FRIANT DIVISION	2,276	3,024	4,026	3,024
MISCELLANEOUS PROJECT PROGRAMS	12,726	1,027	27,726	1,027

BUREAU OF RECLAMATION—WATER AND RELATED RESOURCES—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Project title	Budget estimate		Committee recommendation	
	Resources management	Facilities OM&R	Resources management	Facilities OM&R
REPLACEMENTS, ADDITIONS, AND EXTRAORDINARY MAINT		16,000		16,000
SACRAMENTO RIVER DIVISION	4,921	1,780	5,821	1,780
SAN FELIPE DIVISION	519		519	
SAN JOAQUIN DIVISION	249		249	
SHASTA DIVISION	1,543	8,042	4,543	8,042
TRINITY RIVER DIVISION	7,727	5,572	7,727	5,572
WATER AND POWER OPERATIONS	1,791	7,614	1,791	7,614
WEST SAN JOAQUIN DIVISION, SAN LUIS UNIT	5,989	6,018	5,989	6,018
YIELD FEASIBILITY INVESTIGATION	1,000		1,000	
LAKE TAHOE REGIONAL WETLANDS DEVELOPMENT	200		3,000	
LONG BEACH AREA WATER RECLAMATION AND REUSE PROJ- ECT	1,500		1,800	
LONG BEACH DESALINATION RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT PROJECT			1,000	
MISSION BASIN BRACKISH GROUNDWATER DESALTING DEMO			300	
NORTH SAN DIEGO COUNTY AREA WATER RECYCLING PROJ- ECT	1,800		2,500	
ORANGE COUNTY REGIONAL WATER RECLAMATION PROJECT, PHAS	1,800		1,800	
ORLAND PROJECT	39	430	39	430
SALTON SEA RESEARCH PROJECT	1,000		1,000	
SAN DIEGO AREA WATER RECLAMATION PROGRAM	6,000		6,000	
SAN GABRIEL BASIN PROJECT	1,800		1,800	
SAN JOSE WATER RECLAMATION AND REUSE PROGRAM	2,000		2,000	
SOLANO PROJECT	1,248	1,513	1,248	1,513
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA INVESTIGATIONS PROGRAM	842		842	
COLORADO				
ANIMAS-LA PLATA PROJECT, CRSP SECTION 5 AND 8	33,000		35,000	
COLLBRAN PROJECT	122	1,212	122	1,212
COLORADO INVESTIGATIONS PROGRAM	75		75	
COLORADO-BIG THOMPSON PROJECT	12	10,265	12	10,265
COLORADO-BIG THOMPSON PROJECT—HORSETOOTH DAM		31,100		31,100
FRUITGROWERS DAM PROJECT	41	118	41	118
FRYINGPAN-ARKANSAS PROJECT		6,785		6,985
GRAND VALLEY UNIT, CRBSCP, TITLE II	224	612	224	612
LEADVILLE/ARKANSAS RIVER RECOVERY PROJECT	582	1,552	582	1,552
MANCOS PROJECT	28	50	28	50
PARADOX VALLEY UNIT, CRBSCP, TITLE II	50	1,968	50	1,968
PINE RIVER PROJECT	58	65	58	65
SAN LUIS VALLEY PROJECT	399	4,066	399	4,066
UNCOMPAHGRE PROJECT	143	113	143	113
IDAHO				
BOISE AREA PROJECTS	2,714	3,192	2,714	3,192
COLUMBIA AND SNAKE RIVER SALMON RECOVERY PROJECT	15,000		15,500	
DRAIN WATER MANAGEMENT STUDY, BOISE PROJECT	100		100	
IDAHO INVESTIGATIONS PROGRAM	578		578	
MINIDOKA AREA PROJECTS	3,282	2,194	3,282	2,194
MINIDOKA NORTHSIDE DRAIN WATER MANAGEMENT PROGRAM	200		200	
KANSAS				
KANSAS INVESTIGATIONS PROGRAM	235		235	
WICHITA PROJECT		285		285
MONTANA				
FORT PECK DRY PRAIRIE RURAL WATER SYSTEM			7,000	
HUNGRY HORSE PROJECT		300		300
MILK RIVER PROJECT	320	826	320	826
MONTANA INVESTIGATIONS	475		475	
ROCKY BOYS INDIAN WATER RIGHTS SETTLEMENT	4,600		4,600	
NEBRASKA				
MIRAGE FLATS PROJECT		78		78
NEBRASKA INVESTIGATIONS PROGRAM	71		71	
NEVADA				
HALFWAY WASH PROJECT STUDY			390	
LAHONTAN BASIN PROJECT	6,215	2,339	6,215	2,339
LAKE MEAD/LAS VEGAS WASH PROGRAM	1,000		2,000	
SOUTHERN NEVADA WATER RECYCLING PROJECT			3,000	
NEW MEXICO				
ALBUQUERQUE METRO AREA WATER AND RECLAMATION REUSE			400	
CARLSBAD PROJECT	1,644	1,126	1,644	1,126
CONCHAS PROJECT STUDY			100	
EASTERN NEW MEXICO WATER SUPPLY			250	
MIDDLE RIO GRANDE PROJECT	7,200	8,263	19,200	18,763
NAVAJO GALLUP WATER SUPPLY PROJECT	300		300	
NAVAJO NATION INVESTIGATIONS PROGRAM	300		300	
PECOS RIVER BASIN WATER SALVAGE PROJECT		27		500
RIO GRANDE PROJECT	1,054	2,953	1,054	2,953
SAN JUAN RIVER BASIN INVESTIGATIONS PROGRAM	243		243	
SOUTHERN NEW MEXICO/WEST TEXAS INVESTIGATIONS PROGRAM	196		196	
TUCUMCARI PROJECT	19		19	
UPPER RIO GRANDE BASIN INVESTIGATIONS PROGRAM	165		165	
NORTH DAKOTA				
DAKOTAS INVESTIGATIONS PROGRAM	239		239	
DAKOTAS TRIBES INVESTIGATIONS PROGRAM	400		400	
GARRISON DIVERSION UNIT	20,662	4,577	24,000	4,577
OKLAHOMA				
ARBUCKLE PROJECT		193		193
MCGEE CREEK PROJECT		452		452
MOUNTAIN PARK PROJECT		306		306
NORMAN PROJECT	225	208	225	208
OKLAHOMA INVESTIGATIONS PROGRAM	207		507	
WASHITA BASIN PROJECT		742		742
W.C. AUSTIN PROJECT		293		293
OREGON				
CROOKED RIVER PROJECT	301	546	301	546
DESCHUTES ECOSYSTEM RESTORATION PROJECT	500		750	
DESCHUTES PROJECT	382	152	382	152
DESCHUTES PROJECT-WICKUP DAM		12,300		12,300

BUREAU OF RECLAMATION—WATER AND RELATED RESOURCES—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Project title	Budget estimate		Committee recommendation	
	Resources management	Facilities OM&R	Resources management	Facilities OM&R
DESCHUTES PROJECT, TUMALO, BEND FEED CANAL			1,300	
EASTERN OREGON PROJECTS	308	275	308	275
GRANDE RONDE WATER OPTIMIZATION STUDY	150		150	
KLAMATH PROJECT	13,644	623	19,377	623
OREGON INVESTIGATIONS PROGRAM	333		333	
ROUGE RIVER BASIN PROJECT, SAVAGE RAPIDS PUMPING PLANT			250	
ROGUE RIVER BASIN PROJECT, TALENT DIVISION	454	169	454	169
TUALATIN PROJECT	238	125	238	125
TUALATIN VALLEY WATER SUPPLY FEASIBILITY STUDY	25		25	
UMATILLA BASIN PROJECT, PHASE III STUDY	50		300	
UMATILLA PROJECT	408	2,363	408	2,363
WILLOW LAKE NATURAL TREATMENT SYSTEM			650	
SOUTH DAKOTA				
LEWIS AND CLARK RURAL WATER SYSTEM	2,000		7,000	
MID-DAKOTA RURAL WATER PROJECT	10,000	40	17,860	40
MNI WICONI PROJECT	23,292	8,228	30,772	8,228
PERKINS COUNTY RURAL WATER SALVAGE PROJECT			4,300	
RAPID VALLEY PROJECT, DEERFIELD DAM		27		27
TEXAS				
BALMORHEA PROJECT		71		71
CANADIAN RIVER PROJECT		109		109
LEON CREEK QUARRY/MITCHELL LAKE WATER REUSE PRO- JECTA			500	
LOWER RIO GRANDE VALLEY WATER RESOURCE CONSERVA- TION			500	
NUECES RIVER		392		392
SAN ANGELO PROJECT		307		307
TEXAS INVESTIGATIONS PROGRAM	217		217	
UTAH				
HYRUM PROJECT	120	24	120	24
MOON LAKE PROJECT	43	53	43	53
NAVAJO SANDSTONE AQUIFER RECHARGE STUDY	100		100	
NEWTON PROJECT	52	21	52	21
NORTHERN UTAH INVESTIGATIONS PROGRAM	301		301	
OGDEN RIVER PROJECT	350	44	350	44
PROVO RIVER PROJECT	677	493	677	493
SCOFIELD PROJECT	97	27	97	27
SOUTHERN UTAH INVESTIGATIONS PROGRAM	279		279	
STRAWBERRY VALLEY PROJECT	107	7	107	7
WEBER BASIN PROJECT	1,455	399	1,455	399
WEBER RIVER PROJECT	52	71	52	71
WASHINGTON				
COLUMBIA BASIN PROJECT	4,485	6,346	4,885	6,346
SALMON CREEK WATERSHED RESTORATION, WA			250	
WASHINGTON INVESTIGATIONS PROGRAM	518		518	
YAKIMA PROJECT	598	6,156	598	6,156
YAKIMA RIVER BASIN WATER ENHANCEMENT PROJECT	11,900		15,775	
WYOMING				
KENDRICK PROJECT	4	2,568	4	2,568
NORTH PLATTE PROJECT	10	1,324	10	1,324
SHOSHONE PROJECT	10	1,232	10	1,232
WYOMING INVESTIGATIONS PROGRAM	37		37	
VARIOUS				
COLORADO RIVER BASIN SALINITY CONTROL, TITLE II: PROGRAM AND COLORADO RIVER WATER QUALITY IMPROVEMENT	10,087		10,087	
COLORADO RIVER STORAGE PROJECT, SECTION 5	7,178	2,302	7,178	2,302
COLORADO RIVER STORAGE PROJECT, SECTION 8, R&F&WL	3,970	22	3,970	22
COLORADO RIVER WATER QUALITY IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM	150		150	
DAM SAFETY PROGRAM:				
DEPARTMENT DAM SAFETY PROGRAM		1,275		1,275
INITIATE SOD CORRECTIVE ACTION		21,910		21,910
SAFETY EVALUATION OF EXISTING DAMS		14,315		14,315
SAFETY OF DAMS CORRECTIVE ACTION STUDIES		50		50
DEPARTMENTAL IRRIGATION DRAINAGE PROGRAM	2,600		3,350	
DROUGHT EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE	899		5,399	
EFFICIENCY INCENTIVES PROGRAM	3,087		3,087	
EMERGENCY PLANNING AND DISASTER RESPONSE PROGRAM		334		334
ENDANGERED SPECIES RECOVERY IMPLEMENTATION	12,747		12,747	
ENVIRONMENTAL PROGRAM ADMINISTRATION	1,706		1,706	
ENVIRONMENTAL AND INTERAGENCY COORDINATION ACTIVIT- IES	1,890		1,890	
EXAMINATION OF EXISTING STRUCTURES		5,597		5,597
FEDERAL BUILDING SEISMIC SAFETY PROGRAM		1,390		1,390
GENERAL PLANNING STUDIES	2,195		2,195	
LAND RESOURCES MANAGEMENT PROGRAM	9,689		9,689	
LOWER COLORADO RIVER INVESTIGATIONS PROGRAM	275		275	
LOWER COLORADO RIVER OPERATIONS PROGRAM	12,421		12,421	
MISCELLANEOUS FLOOD CONTROL OPERATIONS		594		594
NATIONAL FISH AND WILDLIFE FOUNDATION	850		850	
NATIVE AMERICAN AFFAIRS PROGRAM	8,500		8,500	
NEGOTIATION AND ADMINISTRATION OF WATER MARKETING	1,185		1,185	
OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE PROGRAM MANAGEMENT	420	921	420	921
PICK-SLOAN MISSOURI BASIN—OTHER PROJECTS	2,828	30,759	2,828	30,759
POWER PROGRAM SERVICES	969	244	969	244
PUBLIC ACCESS AND SAFETY PROGRAM	420		420	
RECLAMATION LAW ADMINISTRATION	4,469		4,469	
RECLAMATION RECREATION MANAGEMENT—TITLE XXVIII	2,800		2,800	
RECREATION & FISH AND WILDLIFE PROGRAM ADMINISTRA- TION	2,292		2,292	
SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY:				
ADVANCED WATER TREATMENT DESALINATION PROGRAM	1,310		1,310	
APPLIED SCIENCE /TECHNOLOGY AND DEVELOPMENT	3,490		3,490	
DESALINATION RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM	100		4,000	
HYDROELECTRIC INFRASTRUCTURE PROTECTION/ENHANCEMEN	900		900	
TECHNOLOGY ADVANCEMENT	350		350	
WATERSHED/RIVER SYSTEMS MANAGEMENT PROGRAM	1,000		1,000	
SITE SECURITY		28,440		28,440
SOIL AND MOISTURE CONSERVATION	326		326	
TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE TO STATES	1,942		1,942	
TITLE XVI, WATER RECLAMATION AND REUSE PROGRAM	1,500		3,500	
UNITED STATES/MEXICO BORDER ISSUES—TECHNICAL SUP- PORT	67		67	
WATER MANAGEMENT AND CONSERVATION PROGRAM	6,581		7,081	

BUREAU OF RECLAMATION—WATER AND RELATED RESOURCES—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Project title	Budget estimate		Committee recommendation	
	Resources management	Facilities OM&R	Resources management	Facilities OM&R
WETLANDS DEVELOPMENT	3,117		3,117	
UNDISTRIBUTED REDUCTION BASED ON ANTICIPATED DELAYS	−37,942		−76,441	
TOTAL, WATER AND RELATED RESOURCES	381,164	344,983	459,991	356,156
LOAN PROGRAM				
CALIFORNIA				
CASTROVILLE IRRIGATION WATER SUPPLY PROJECT	1,239		1,239	
SALINAS VALLEY WATER RECLAMATION	401		401	
SAN SEVAINE CREEK WATER PROJECT	5,575		5,575	
VARIOUS				
LOAN ADMINISTRATION	280		280	
TOTAL, LOAN PROGRAM	7,495		7,495	

Colorado River Front Work and Levee System, AZ.—The Committee has provided an additional $1,000,000 for the Bureau of Reclamation to continue design and Environmental compliance activities for water management reservoirs to be constructed along the All American Canal.

Fryingpan-Arkansas Project, CO.—The Committee has provided an additional $200,000 for the reevaluation report.

Central Valley Project, CA.—The Committee recommendation provides an additional $30,000,000 for this project for activities in support of the California Bay-Delta Restoration. These activities are more fully described under the heading for the California Bay-Delta Restoration.

CVP, Sacramento River Division, CA.—The Committee has provided $400,000 above the budget request to continue the Colusa Basin Integrated Resource Management Plan.

Lake Tahoe Regional Wetlands Development, CA.—The Committee has provided $3,000,000 to continue the environmental restoration projects in the vicinity of Lake Tahoe, California and Nevada.

The Bureau of Reclamation is authorized hereafter to negotiate and enter into financial assistance agreements with public and private agencies, organizations, and institutions for activities under the Lake Tahoe Regional Wetlands Development Program. Costs associated with such activities will be non-reimbursable.

Animas La-Plata Project, CO and NM.—The bill contains $35,000,000 for the Animas La-Plata, Colorado Project. The Committee recognizes that with constrained resources it will be difficult to maintain the schedule established by the Colorado Ute Settlement Act Amendments of 2000.

Arrowrock Dam, ID.—The Committee expects continued and full compliance by the Bureau with Section 206 of Public Law 107–066, with regard to the Valve Rehabilitation Project at the Arrowrock Dam on the Arrowrock Division of the Boise Project in Idaho, for the full period of recovery of expenses prescribed in that Section.

Columbia and Snake River Salmon Recovery Project, ID, OR, and WA.—The Committee has provided $500,000 above the budget request for continued fishery habitat improvements in the John Day River Subbasin Project, OR.

Lucky Peak, ID.—The Committee is aware of the Bureau collecting from water users for NEPA compliance work associated with the Lucky Peak water service contract renewals. The Committee believes that, with respect to these water service contracts, the Bureau of Reclamation should incur these costs as part of its regular activities and shall report to the Committee within 180 days within enactment of this bill on how it intends to address this situation.

Halfway Wash, NV.—The Committee recommendation has provided $390,000 to studies of Halfway Wash in Mesquite, County, NV.

Conchas Project Study, NM.—The Committee has included $100,000 to conduct a yield and seepage study.

Middle Rio Grande Project, NM.—The Committee is aware of the pending biological opinion in effect on the Rio Grande. When combined with the drought conditions facing New Mexico, and municipalities, farmers and the silvery minnow all competing for the same scarce resource, water, a delicate balance must be maintained. The recommendation includes funding for the following activities: $5,100,000 for modifications to river habitat; $2,180,000 for silvery minnow population management; $1,100,000 for monitoring of stream effects on the silvery minnow; $130,000 to combat non-native species endangering the silvery minnow; $650,000 for Bureau of Reclamation's repayment obligations under the agreement; $950,000 for water quality studies and improvements; and $2,500,000 for the Bureau of Reclamation's purchase of water. In addition, the Committee directs the Bureau of Reclamation to consult with the Fish and Wildlife Service on silvery minnow monitoring and habitat efforts. Finally, the Committee has included statutory language which requires the Bureau to submit a report on the status and results of fiscal year 2002 funding and, to submit to the Committee for approval, a detailed spending plan for fiscal year 2003 within 60 days of enactment.

Middle Rio Grande Levees, NM.—The Committee is very concerned about the state of disrepair of the Middle Rio Grande levees due to the lack of sufficient and regular maintenance within the river bed, including both the levees and the low-flow channel. The Committee has included an additional $10,000,000 to address this problem and expects the Bureau to expedite its work in order to begin the repair of the project in order to address the life and safety issues. Additionally, the Committee expects that the Bureau will take all steps necessary to maintain the project in a responsible manner such that additional levees will not be at risk. Finally the Commissioner is directed to submit an annual report to the Senate Appropriations Committee on the status of the levee repairs.

Pecos River Basin Water Supply Salvage Project, NM.—The Committee is aware that the Bureau of Reclamation carries out the Pecos River Basin Water Supply Salvage project in collaboration with the State of New Mexico. The Committee directs the Bureau of Reclamation, within funds appropriated for the Facility Maintenance and Rehabilitation, not to provide less than $500,000 for this eradication effort.

Garrison Diversion Unit, ND.—The Committee recommendation includes $24,000,000. While this is an increase over the budget request, it is still far below the amount needed to fund the project at an optimum level.

Bandon Cranberry Water Control District, OR.—The Committee is aware that over the last several years, the Bureau of Reclamation has been working with the Bandon Cranberry Water Control District on several proposals for water storage capacity and reservoir upgrades. The Committee encourages the Bureau of Reclamation to continue its work in an effort to determine the Federal interest in these projects and the needs of the water district.

Klamath Project, OR.—The Committee recommendation includes $19,377,000. The additional funds are for continued construction of the A-Canal fish screen.

Mni Wiconi Project, SD.—The Committee has provided $30,772,000 for the Mni Wiconi Project. While this is an increase over the budget request, it is still far below the amount needed to fund the project at an optimal level.

Columbia Basin Project, WA.—The Committee recommendation includes $400,000 above the president's request for design documents, plans and specifications for stream habitat restoration along Icicle Creek, WA.

Salmon Creek Watershed Restoration Feasibility Study, WA.—The Committee has provided $250,000 for feasibility studies to improve fisheries habitat in the Salmon Creek Watershed.

Departmental Irrigation Drainage Program.—The Committee has provided $750,000 above the budget request for the Uncompahgre Valley Water Users Association Selenium Remediation Demonstration Project.

Drought Emergency Assistance.—The Committee has provided $5,399,000. Within the funds provided, $3,500,000 is for a regional weather damage modification program and $1,000,000 is for assistance to the State of Montana, now in its fourth year of drought.

The Committee is concerned about the impact of the current drought on farmers, municipalities, and other water users. Unfortunately, being that this issue was unanticipated, the President's budget did not contain any significant funds to address drought. Therefore, the Committee expects that the Bureau will utilize its drought emergency assistance program which enables the Bureau to construct temporary facilities and provide assistance in the form of contingency planning for communities in an effort to minimize the impacts of drought.

From the funds appropriated for drought emergency assistance, the Committee urges

the Bureau to provide full and fair consideration of the request for drought assistance from the State of Hawaii and fund, if meritorious.

Science and Technology, Desalination Research and Development Program.—The Committee recommendation includes $4,000,000 for desalination research and development of which, $3,000,000 is provided for desalination laboratory research, pilot, and demonstration projects to continue efforts for an additional 2 years as originally established by Public Law 104–298, Water Desalination Act of 1996. The Committee recommends that funding shall be subject to the guidelines identified in Section 7 of the Water Desalination Act of 1996. To that end, the Committee wishes to ensure that the Bureau of Reclamation continue as the lead Federal entity responsible for identifying the most cost effective and technologically efficient means by which usable water can be produced from saline or water otherwise impaired or contaminated. As such, the Committee directs that the Secretary of the Interior to collaborate on research activities managed or conducted by the National Laboratories.

The Committee has included $3,000,000 for the continuation of the collaborative process with regard to the Bureau of Reclamation and Sandia National Lab on desalination. It is the Committee's intent that these funds will not be obligated until the progress plan is submitted for approval by the Senate Committee on Appropriations. It is the understanding of the Committee that the design review of the project is approximately 90 percent complete. With the funds provided, the Bureau of Reclamation, shall implement the technology progress plan developed in conjunction with Sandia National Laboratories during fiscal year 2002. The Committee recognizes that effective desalination cost reduction is the key to wider use of desalination for improving the quality of life in water-scarce regions. Within the funds provided, the Commissioner is also directed to assess the potential use of advanced water treatment technologies as a resource to create net new water supplies and to evaluate project benefits, economic values and environmental effects. Further, the Commissioner should identify resource needs that can be met through these technologies and interparty transfers and to identify obstacles to be overcome (physical, financial, institutional, and regulatory). The assessment should include an assessment of life cycle cost effectiveness and validate new technology and practices.

Title XVI Water Reclamation and Reuse Program.—The Committee recognizes the progress the WateReuse Foundation program has accomplished in providing important research into the science and technological aspects of water reclamation and public health. The Committee is further aware that the Foundation has continued to meet its cost share is requirement as directed. Accordingly, the Committee provides that within funds provided, the Bureau of Reclamation is to provide $2,000,000 to support the WateReuse Foundation in its research activities. A high priority of this research shall be related to aquifer storage and recovery.

Within funds provided for the Title XVI Program, the Bureau is directed to undertake feasibility studies of the potential for water reclamation and reuse in North Las Vegas, NV in cooperation with the Southern Nevada Water Authority.

Water Management and Conservation Program.—The Committee has provided $500,000 above the President's budget for urban water conservation programs within the service area of the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California.

Nonreimbursability of Security Funding.—Funds made available in Public Law 107–117 for Water and Related Resources to respond to the September 11, 2001 terrorist attacks on the United States and sums appropriated under this heading for increased site security/counter-terrorism activity shall be nonreimbursible.

BUDGET LIMITATIONS AND REDUCTIONS

Constrained spending limits have made it difficult for the Committee to formulate a balanced Energy and Water Development appropriations bill for fiscal year 2003. In order to adhere to the subcommittee's allocations, address the critical ongoing activities, correct program imbalances contained in the President's fiscal year 2003 budget, and respond to the numerous requests of the Members, the Committee finds it necessary to recommend numerous adjustments to funding levels proposed in the budget. Finally, the Committee regrets that many worthwhile projects could not be recommended for funding because of the lack of authorization and the shortfall in resources.

The Committee received numerous requests to include project authorizations in the Energy and Water Development appropriations bill. However, in an effort to support and honor the congressional authorizing committees' jurisdiction, the Committee has not included new project authorizations.

CENTRAL VALLEY PROJECT RESTORATION FUND

Appropriations, 2002	$55,039,000
Budget estimate, 2003	48,904,000
Committee recommendation	48,904,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $48,904,000, the same as the budget request for the Central Valley Project Restoration Fund.

The Central Valley Project Restoration Fund was authorized in the Central Valley Project Improvement Act, title 34 of Public Law 102–575. This fund was established to provide funding from project beneficiaries for habitat restoration, improvement and acquisition, and other fish and wildlife restoration activities in the Central Valley project area of California. Revenues are derived from payments by project beneficiaries and from donations. Payments from project beneficiaries include several required by the Act (Friant Division surcharges, higher charges on water transferred to non-CVP users, and tiered water prices) and, to the extent required in appropriations acts, additional annual mitigation and restoration payments.

CALIFORNIA BAY-DELTA RESTORATION

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Appropriations, 2002	.....
Budget estimate, 2003	$15,000,000
Committee recommendation	.....

This account funds activities that are consistent with the CALFED Bay-Delta Program, a collaborative effort involving 18 State and Federal Agencies and representatives of California's urban, agricultural, and environmental communities. The goals of the program are to improve fish and wildlife habitat, water supply reliability, and water quality in the San Francisco Bay-San Joaquin River Delta, the principle hub of California's water distribution system.

The CALFED Program was established in May 1995, for the purpose of developing a comprehensive, long-term solution to the complex and inter-related problems in the San Francisco Bay-Delta area of California. The program's focus is on the health of the ecosystem and improving water management. In addition, this program addresses the issues of uncertain water supplies, aging levees, and threatened water quality.

The Committee is aware that legislation has been introduced in the House and Senate to reauthorize the comprehensive program. Absent this legislation, the Committee has recommended no funding under the California Bay-Delta Ecosystem Restoration Project. In order to support the efforts of the State of California to provide a safe, clean water supply and improve the environment, the Committee has provided funds for previously authorized studies under the Central Valley Project. These studies will support and further the goals of the overall CALFED Program until such time as the California Bay-Delta Ecosystem Restoration Project is reauthorized.

The Committee has provided an additional $30,000,000 over the budget request for the Central Valley Project. Additional funds to support the goals of CALFED are provided as follows:

CENTRAL VALLEY PROJECT

ENVIRONMENTAL WATER ACCOUNT

Miscellaneous Project Programs.—$15,000,000 to acquire water and ground water storage.

PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES

Delta Division Oversight.—$2,500,000 to continue coordination, administration, planning, performance tracking and science activities in coordination with CALFED Program Implementation Plan.

STORAGE

Delta Division.—$250,000 to continue evaluations of the Delta Wetlands project and other in-delta storage proposals. $2,000,000 for Reclamation to continue participating in planning activities associated with enlarging Los Vaqueros reservoir.

Friant Division.—$1,750,000 to continue developing a plan of study for a feasibility level investigation for storage in the Upper San Joaquin Watershed.

Sacramento River Division.—$500,000 to continue planning activities as agreed to in the Sites MOU.

Shasta Division.—$3,000,000 to continue evaluating the potential impacts of the proposed Shasta raise.

CONVEYANCE

Delta Division.—$5,000,000 to construct the Tracy Test Fish Facility.

POLICY AND ADMINISTRATION

Appropriations, 2002	$52,968,000
Budget estimate, 2003	54,870,000
Committee recommendation	54,870,000

The Committee recommendation for general administrative expenses is $54,870,000. This is the same as the budget request.

The policy and administrative expenses program provides for the executive direction and management of all reclamation activities, as performed by the Commissioner's offices in Washington, DC, Denver, CO, and five regional offices. The Denver office and regional offices charge individual projects or activities for direct beneficial services and related administrative and technical costs. These charges are covered under other appropriations.

GENERAL PROVISIONS—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Section 201 of the bill includes language that States requirements for purchase or lease of water from the Middle Rio Grande or Carlsbad Projects, New Mexico.

Section 202 of the bill includes language concerning Drought Emergency Assistance.

Section 203 of the bill includes language concerning natural desert terminal lakes.

Section 204 of the bill includes language concerning private sector contracting percentages.

Section 205 of the bill includes language directing the Bureau to undertake studies for

the North Central Montana Rural Water Supply project using prior appropriated funds.

Section 206 of the bill includes language to make changes to Section 8 of Public Law 104–298.

Section 207 of the bill includes language regarding the San Luis Unit and the Kesterson Reservoir in California.

TITLE III—DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Title III provides for the Department of Energy's defense and nondefense functions, the power marketing administrations, and the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission.

CONTRACTOR TRAVEL

The Committee believes that earlier statutory restrictions on contractor travel established new appreciation by contractors for propriety and cost effectiveness in their travel expenditures. For fiscal year 2003, no statutory travel restrictions are included. Nevertheless, the Committee directs the Department to maintain contractor travel summaries adequate for periodic reviews of programmatic relevance and costs of contractor travel.

ENERGY SUPPLY

Appropriations, 2002	$666,726,000
Budget estimate, 2003	693,934,000
Committee recommendation	815,306,000

RENEWABLE ENERGY RESOURCES

Appropriations, 2002	$396,000,000
Budget estimate, 2003	407,000,000
Committee recommendation	448,062,000

The Committee recommendation provides $448,062,000, for renewable energy resources.

The recommendation for Renewable Energy Resources reflects the Committee's strong belief that only a balanced portfolio of production and distribution technologies and strategies will fulfill our Nation's long-term needs and goals for both energy and the environment. For that reason, the Committee recommendation includes substantial investments in renewable energy resources above the Administration's request.

The Committee has modified the request for low emission energy technologies, including hydro, renewable, and nuclear, with the view toward post 2010 application of new technologies. As a result, with few exceptions, the Committee recommends basic research that will provide significant improvements over existing technologies.

Each year the Energy and Water Development Appropriations Conference Report contains a handful of ''Congressionally-directed activities'' (to use the Department's description). To date, the Renewable Energy Resources Office has funded fifteen of these Congressionally-mandated activities for fiscal year 2002. This is an unacceptable rate at this point in the fiscal year. These activities are not optional and are to be given the same priority as the rest of the fiscal year spending program. The Committee fully expects the Department to address this situation before the Conference Committee completes action on the final Energy and Water funding bill.

Although the Renewable Energy Resources Office is currently undergoing a reorganization, it is not yet complete. It is both unwise and impractical to appropriate funds to accounts that may or may not exist at the start of the fiscal year. For that reason, the Committee recommendation appropriates funds generally in accordance with the Administration's fiscal year 2003 budget request. If the reorganization is complete when the Conference Committee convenes, the Committee will consider re-aligning the accounts.

Solar energy.—The Committee recommendation for solar energy programs is $95,000,000. This account is broken up into three sub-accounts, each of which is described below.

Solar building technology research.—The Committee recommends $12,000,000 to fund solar building technology development, including enhanced support to the zero energy building program.

Photovoltaic energy systems.—The Committee recommends $77,000,000 for photovoltaic energy systems. The Committee recommendation includes $3,000,000 for continuation of the Million Solar Roofs program at current year levels and $2,500,000 for the Southeast and Southwest photovoltaic experiments stations. Additionally, the Committee recommends $3,000,000 for the Navajo electrification project.

Concentrating solar power.—The Committee recommends $6,000,000 for concentrating solar power. The Department is directed to begin implementation of a program to deploy 1000 MW of new solar capacity supplying the Southwestern United States by the year 2006.

Biomass/biofuels—energy systems.—The Committee recommendation includes $100,000,000 for biomass/biofuels energy systems. The final Energy and Water Development Conference Report for fiscal year 2002 combined the power systems and transportation subaccounts to increase the programmatic flexibility available to the Department. Thus far, the Committee is encouraged with the results of this consolidation and has maintained the new program structure.

Not less than $27,000,000 shall be used for a competitive solicitation for Biomass Integrated Biorefinery Process Development which shall be funded from within the totals available under the biomass/biofuels energy account.

The Department has indicated a desire to end direct support to the Regional Biomass Energy Program (RBEP). The Committee believes that the RBEP has been a successful partnership with the five distinct regions it has served. The Committee recommendation includes $5,000,000 and directs the Department to work with regional governors' organizations to make RBEP even more successful. The Committee recommendation also includes $2,500,000 for the Consortium for Plant Biotechnology Research, a successful consortium of 34 universities and 33 agribusinesses and trade associations.

Wind.—The Committee recommendation includes $50,000,000 for wind. The Committee expects the Department to utilize the additional funds to accelerate development and deployment of low wind speed turbines. The Wind Powering America initiative is to be continued at last year's funding level. The Committee continues to recognize the need for a set-aside for small wind programs.

Renewable energy production incentive.—The Committee recommendation includes $5,000,000 for the renewable energy production incentive.

Renewable program support.—The Committee recommendation includes $6,059,000 for technical analysis and assistance within renewable program support. The Committee recommendation includes $4,000,000 to continue the collaboration and integration of multi-program activities by the National Renewable Energy Laboratory (NREL) to develop renewable energy resources and address the electric power needs of the Southwestern United States. NREL will provide expertise through a virtual laboratory or site office in Nevada that enables partnerships among universities, researchers, technology developers, and those interested in deployment.

Departmental Energy Management.—The Committee recommendation includes $3,000,000 for departmental energy management.

International renewable programs.—The Committee strongly supports the U.S. international joint implementation program funded in this account and recommends $6,500,000 for that purpose. The Committee supports efforts to increase international market opportunities for the export and deployment of advanced clean energy technologies—end-use efficiency, fossil, renewable, and nuclear energy technologies. The Committee is pleased that the Administration has decided to expand its international renewable energy activities.

National Renewable Energy Laboratory.—The Committee recommendation includes $6,800,000, for capital equipment and general plant projects at the National Renewable Energy Laboratory. Of this amount, $1,000,000 is provided to reduce the maintenance backlog and $800,000 is for construction.

Geothermal.—The Committee recommends $37,000,000 for geothermal technology development, including continued funding (at current year levels) for GeoPowering the West. The Committee is concerned that the Department appears to be cutting funds for these important research efforts prematurely. The decision to cut funds for geothermal technology development flies in the face of the recommendations of the President's Committee of Advisors on Science and Technology (PCAST) made in 1997. The PCAST report recommends an escalation of funding over a short period of time to $50,000,000–$60,000,000. The Committee has provided a substantial increase and expects the Department to use the additional funds, in part, to foster university research and public private partnerships.

Hydrogen research.—The Committee strongly supports research and development of hydrogen technology and recognizes it to be a highly promising and cost effective energy carrier. The Committee recommends $45,000,000.

The Committee continues to encourage demonstration of a dedicated fleet of vehicles, including buses, powered by hydrogen.

Industrial consumption of hydrogen, especially by the petro-chemical and fertilizer communities is large and growing. The rate of petro-chemical hydrogen consumption necessary for gasoline-powered vehicles will accelerate as global reserves of sweet crude oil diminish. The dominant resource for hydrogen production today is natural gas whose reformation into hydrogen and carbon dioxide contributes significantly to atmospheric greenhouse gases. Moreover, natural gas reserves are insufficient to service simultaneously domestic heating and electricity requirements, industrial hydrogen consumption, and future demands by hydrogen powered vehicles and other fuel cell applications that would accompany the future ''Hydrogen Economy.'' Accordingly, the Committee supports investment in exploration of feasible concepts for renewable production of hydrogen with no greenhouse gas emissions and no other waste products by adding $2,000,000 for an engineering study and evaluation of solar-powered thermo-chemical production of hydrogen from water.

Hydropower.—The Committee recommends $7,489,000 for hydropower.

Renewable Indian energy resources.—The Committee recommendation includes $9,307,000 for Indian renewable energy resource development. The Committee expects these funds to be administered as competitively awarded grants to federally-recognized tribes throughout the United States. Within available funds, the Committee recommendation includes $1,000,000 for the Council of Renewable Energy Resource Tribes (CERT) to provide technical expertise

and training of Native Americans in renewable energy resource development and electric generation facilities management.

Electric energy systems and storage.—The Committee recommendation includes $75,000,000 for electric energy systems and storage.

This program provides funding for transmission reliability, energy storage systems and high temperature superconductivity research and development.

The Committee strongly supports the activities of the high temperature superconductor development program, which will revolutionize the way electric power is generated, transmitted and ultimately used by the consumer, and therefore urges the Department of Energy to submit as part of future budgets an independent funding request for HTS research and development, as it does for programs such as wind, solar and geothermal power.

The Committee recommendation includes $50,000,000 for high temperature superconductor research and development and $25,000,000 for distributed energy systems. The Committee recommendation includes the budget request of $9,000,000 for the effort jointly led by Oak Ridge National Laboratory and Los Alamos National Laboratory to develop high-performance, low-cost, second-generation, high-temperature superconducting wire.

Renewable program direction.—The Committee recommendation includes $16,907,000 for program direction within this account.

Use of prior year balances.—The recommendation includes the use of $15,000,000 of prior year funds to be carried over from fiscal year 2002 to offset the fiscal year 2003 funding requirements. The Department may not cut congressionally directed activities to implement this offset.

NUCLEAR ENERGY PROGRAMS

Appropriations, 2002	$226,773,000
Budget estimate, 2003	249,798,000
Committee recommendation	324,108,000

The Committee recommendation provides $324,108,000 for nuclear energy.

Nuclear energy presently contributes about 21 percent of our nation's electrical power and emits no atmospheric pollutants, although disposal of spent fuel remains a major technical and social challenge. While the Committee supports continued nuclear power research and development activities as part of a balanced approach to meeting our Nation's energy needs, industry and the Department are strongly encouraged to focus their research efforts on a broader array of disposal options, including reprocessing, transmutation, and dry cask storage, all of which reduce or eliminate the need for a geologic repository. The Committee recommendation includes enhanced funding for the advanced accelerator applications program as described below.

University reactor fuel assistance and support.—The Committee recommends $19,500,000 for university reactor fuel assistance and support. University nuclear engineering programs and university research reactors represent a fundamental and key capability in supporting our national policy goals in health care, materials science and energy technology.

The Committee strongly supports both the University Reactor Fuel Assistance and Support program's efforts to provide fellowships, scholarships, and grants to students enrolled in science and engineering programs at U.S. universities, as well as efforts to provide fuel assistance and reactor upgrade funding for university-owned research reactors.

The Committee notes the progress of the Department in carrying out congressional direction to establish and support regional university reactor consortia. Although progress is visible, the Committee remains concerned about the ability of the Nation to respond to the growing demand for trained experts in nuclear science and technology in the face of financial and other challenges affecting engineering programs and research reactor facilities at American universities. The Committee recommendation includes an increase of $3,000,000 over the request to fund additional consortia and strongly encourages the Department to request sufficient funding in future years to fund all meritorious proposals.

Nuclear energy plant optimization.—The Committee recommends a total of $5,000,000, an increase of $5,000,000 over the budget request. The Department is encouraged to continue this cost-shared research and development program to improve the reliability, availability, and productivity of existing nuclear power plants.

Nuclear Energy Research Initiative.—The Committee recommends a total of $29,000,000, an increase of $4,000,000 over the budget request. The Department's budget request would not allow for any new NERI projects in the coming year. The proposed increase is necessary to continue to grow the scope of the technology and the people for a growing nuclear industry.

Nuclear Energy Technologies.—The Committee recommends a total of $48,500,000. The Committee directs the Department to prepare a report by March 31, 2003, regarding how it intends to carry out the results of the Generation IV Roadmap.

To further the introduction of advanced reactors, especially those that are not conventional, it is important to establish a process by which research/demonstration reactors can be built and tested in a manner that will allow a regulatory process to focus on the safety of the technologies for which there is not a large regulatory history. Therefore, $1,000,000 is provided for a joint DOE and NRC development of a licensing process employing ''risk information'' that would be technology neutral for future licensing of advanced reactors that would lead to eventual certification.

The Committee supports the Department's efforts to establish the fuels resource and infrastructure ultimately essential to the realization of the President's vision for the future ''Hydrogen Economy.'' Accordingly, the Committee provides an additional $3,000,000 for the purpose of accelerating the engineering evaluation of an integrated sulfur/iodine thermo-chemical water-splitting cycle for coupling with a high temperature nuclear reactor power source. Of the additional $3,000,000, the Committee directs that $1,000,000 be provided to the Research Foundation of the University of Nevada, Las Vegas for the purpose of establishing a public-private partnership to develop and evaluate innovative high temperature heat exchangers.

The Committee remains interested in the potential use and application of small modular reactors with attractive characteristics for remote communities that otherwise must rely on shipments of relatively expensive and environmentally undesirable fuels for their electric power. To be acceptable, such a reactor would have to be inherently safe, be relatively cost effective, contain intrinsic design features which would deter sabotage or diversion, require infrequent refuelings, and be primarily factory constructed and deliverable to remote sites. The Committee recommendation includes $3,000,000 to begin design work for a plant to demonstrate the viability of such small modular reactors.

Radiological facilities management.—The Committee recommendation includes $92,699,000, $9,600,000 above the request, for radiological facilities management.

The Committee funding recommendation includes $600,000 in additional funding for, the Cyclotron Isotope Research Center. Within available funds the Department is also directed to provide $7,000,000 for hot cell upgrades/establishment of the Bethel Valley Hot Cell Complex; and $5,000,000 for Pu238 production and Np237 storage. Construction projects are funded at the level of the administration's request.

Production of Medical Isotopes.—The Committee commends the Department for issuing a request for proposal to dispose of U233 in building 3019 at the Oak Ridge Reservation and to process that material to produce medical isotopes. The Committee's long support of this effort is a matter of record, and the Committee again emphasizes the importance of this project for the treatment of cancer. Initial human trials utilizing thorium-229, which can be derived from the uranium-233 stored in Building 3019, have yielded tremendously encouraging results which indicate this radio-isotope may be able to effectively treat leukemia and other cancers. The Committee also recognizes that an essential part of this project is the disposition of the U233 at the Oak Ridge Reservation. The Committee, cognizant that 1,800 people in the United States die every month of leukemia, is frustrated that the Department is now 2 years behind schedule on this project and has proposed a schedule that includes unusually long pauses between phases (such as the proposed 6 months between completion of phase I and initiation of phase II). The Committee recommendation makes available $5,000,000 for this project in fiscal year 2003. The Department is directed to fully fund the disposition of U233 and the processing of the material to produce medical isotopes in future years and proceed with this project as swiftly as possible.

Fast flux test facility.—The Committee has provided the budget request of $36,100,000 for the FFTF. The Committee expects the Department to move forward quickly on the permanent deactivation of this facility.

Advanced fuel cycles program.—The Committee recommendation includes $77,870,000 for the Advanced Fuel Cycle Program of which $18,000,000 is allocated to EBR–II Spent Fuel Treatment.

This program subsumes the Advanced Accelerator Applications program and its activities and will focus on the development of advanced fuel cycles, including recycling or reprocessing of spent fuel, and transmutation technologies. The Committee intends the Department to use national laboratory, university and industrial expertise to perform research in advanced nuclear materials recycle technologies, proliferation-resistant nuclear fuels, and transmutation systems, including both reactor- and accelerator-based approaches. The program goals shall include enabling better utilization of uranium resources and minimizing the amount and toxicity of final waste products. The program shall begin pre-conceptual design of an advanced recycling facility for performing research on scalable recycling technologies that are proliferation resistant, economical, and minimize environmental impact. The program shall use international collaborations to provide cost effective use of research funding and expand both university collaborations and domestic industry participation.

The University of Nevada Las Vegas shall continue research activities in the area of transmutation science and testing of spallation target technology established under the Advanced Accelerator Applications program. Funding of $4,500,000 is provided for these efforts. The program shall undertake evaluation and may initiate design and development of a fuels and materials testing

station using the LANSCE accelerator facility.

Finally, the program shall be coordinated with other programs such as Generation IV and Nuclear Power 2010, but shall maintain separate program and financial management. Within the increased funding levels, the Department is directed to continue the Advanced Accelerator Applications program, including funding for the UNLV program at current year levels and the Idaho Accelerator program at $3,500,000. Additionally, the Department is directed to restore the nuclear energy program funding to current year levels at Argonne National Lab and ANL-West.

Left unchecked, the administration's budget cut would dismantle the last remaining nuclear development team in the United States. Such an action is completely inconsistent with the Administration's Nuclear Power 2010 goals. The Committee is pleased that the Department has agreed that the Nuclear Energy Program is an appropriate home for this robust research and development effort.

University Consortium for Transmutation Research.—As discussed above, the right mix of treatment and transmutation technologies must be found to reduce the amount of highly-toxic spent nuclear fuel and waste slated to be buried in a geologic repository, and to avoid the need for more repositories. High-energy accelerators could be central to a future strategy to transmute spent nuclear fuel into less toxic, shorter-lived materials.

Innovative transmutation technologies promise to be the most cost-effective and proliferation-resistant means of reducing nuclear waste toxicity. Accelerator-based research on transmutation of radioactive waste would also supply facilities for medical diagnostics and therapy and become a national source of large-scale isotope production for radio-pharmaceuticals.

The Department of Energy is urged to establish a consortium of U.S. universities to develop accelerator-based technologies for transmutation of radioactive waste. The consortium should include, at a minimum, the University of Nevada-Las Vegas, University of New Mexico, New Mexico State University, Washington State University, Idaho State University, the University of Texas, Texas A&M University, and the University of California at Santa Barbara, Berkeley and Davis.

Program direction.—The Committee recommendation includes $23,439,000 for program direction, the amount of the request.

ENVIRONMENT, SAFETY, AND HEALTH

Appropriations, 2002	$30,500,000
Budget estimate, 2003	29,211,000
Committee recommendation	19,211,000

The Committee recommendation includes $19,211,000 for non-defense environment, safety, and health which includes $13,871,000 for program direction.

ENERGY SUPPORT ACTIVITIES

Appropriations, 2002	$7,770,000
Budget estimate, 2003	7,925,000
Committee recommendation	6,925,000

Technical information management.—The Committee recommendation for the technical information management program is $1,400,000.

Program direction.—The Committee recommendation for program direction is $5,525,000.

ENERGY SUPPLY INFRASTRUCTURE

Appropriations, 2002	
Budget estimate, 2003	
Committee recommendation	$17,000,000

The Committee recommendation provides $17,000,000 for energy supply infrastructure.

The Energy Supply Infrastructure program provides assistance, technical support, and project funding to specific energy projects. The Committee recommendation includes $5,000,000 for the Upper Lynn Canal power supply project, $5,000,000 to the Swan Lake-Lake Tyee segment of the Southeastern Alaska Intertie System, and $2,000,000 to the Tok to Chistochina transmission project. All funds made available in this and prior year appropriations acts for the Swan Lake-Lake Tyee segment of the Southeastern Alaska Intertie System may be expended prior to the full Federal project share being appropriated.

The Committee recommendation also includes $1,000,000 for the Unalaska grid renovation powerhouse upgrade which shall be utilized from $1,000,000 previously made available for the Pyramid Creek project in fiscal year 1999. The Department is directed to terminate the Reynolds Creek hydro project and utilize all available funds appropriated to date for that project on the Swan Lake-Lake Tyee intertie

The Committee recommendation also includes $5,000,000 for the National Center on Energy Management and Building Technologies.

ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

(NONDEFENSE)

Appropriations, 2002	$236,372,000
Budget estimate, 2003	166,000,000
Committee recommendation	176,000,000

The Committee recommendation provides $176,000,000 for non-defense environmental management.

The non-defense Environmental Management program is responsible for managing and addressing the environmental legacy resulting from nuclear energy and civilian energy research programs, primarily the Office of Science within the Department of Energy. Research and development activities of DOE and predecessor agencies generated waste and other contaminants which pose unique problems, including unprecedented volumes of contaminated soils, water and facilities. The funding requested and provided here supports the Department's goal of cleaning up as many of its contaminated sites as possible by 2006 in a safe and cost-effective manner.

Site Closure.—The Committee directs the Department to continue to monitor the groundwater at the Weldon Springs, Missouri, site and to immediately utilize whatever funds may be necessary to completely remediate the site if the results from the ongoing monitoring or other studies indicate additional treatment is required.

Site completion.—The Committee recommendation provides $67,272,000 for site completion. The Committee recommendation includes an additional $15,000,000 for the Brookhaven National Laboratory; and $1,000,000 in additional funding for the Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory.

Post 2006 completion.—The Committee recommendation provides $123,887,000. The Committee recommendation includes an additional $3,134,000 for the Department to prepare a scientifically sound remediation plan for the Atlas site in Moab, Utah. The Committee expects the Department to undertake an objective evaluation of costs, benefits, and risks associated with remediation alternatives of the site, including removal and stabilization in place or variations on these two options. The Committee recommendation also includes an additional $3,000,000 for the Energy Technology Engineering Center in California.

West Valley.—The Committee recommendation includes an additional $5,000,000 for the West Valley Demonstration project. The Committee is concerned that the Department and State of New York have not yet entered into an agreement regarding the scope of the clean-up at the site.

Excess Facilities.—The Committee recommendation provides $1,841,000 for the transfer of excess facilities at the Brookhaven National Laboratory, Los Alamos National Laboratory, and Oak Ridge from other DOE organizations.

URANIUM FACILITIES MAINTENANCE AND REMEDIATION

Appropriations, 2002	$418,425,000
Budget estimate, 2003	382,154,000
Committee recommendation	471,154,000

Uranium Enrichment Decontamination and Decommissioning.—The Committee recommendation provides $334,523,000 for the Uranium Enrichment Decontamination and Decommissioning Fund.

The Committee provides a total of $134,048,000, an increase of an additional $34,000,000 for clean-up at the Paducah Gaseous Diffusion Plant to ensure compliance with applicable State and Federal obligations. The Committee directs the Department to fund the Kentucky Consortium for Energy and Environment from within available funds.

The Committee recommendation also includes $65,000,000 in additional funding for the East Tennessee Technology Park.

Other Uranium Activities.—The Committee recommends $136,631,000. The Committee recommendation includes $10,000,000 in support of preliminary environmental planning, siting studies, and related activities for the Depleted Uranium Hexafluoride (DUF–6) projects at that gaseous diffusion plants at Paducah, Kentucky, and Portsmouth, Ohio, consistent with the direction (ignored for many years by the Department but reiterated legislatively by Congress this year) of Section 1 of Public Law 105–204 (112 Stat. 681) as amended.

The Committee recommendation includes uranium program activity funding of $16,381,000 for East Tennessee Technology Park, $19,737,000 for the Paducah Gaseous Diffusion Plant, and $89,714,000 for the Portsmouth Gaseous Diffusion Plant.

NUCLEAR WASTE DISPOSAL FUND

Appropriations, 2002	$95,000,000
Budget estimate, 2003	209,702,000
Committee recommendation	56,000,000

The Committee recommendation includes $336,000,000 for nuclear waste disposal. Of that amount, $56,000,000 is derived from the nuclear waste fund, and $280,000,000 shall be available from the ''Defense nuclear waste disposal'' account.

The Committee has provided $6,000,000 for the State of Nevada and $2,500,000 for affected units of local government in accordance with the statutory restrictions contained in the Nuclear Waste Policy Act.

The Committee directs that $2,500,000 from within the amount provided to Defense Nuclear Waste Disposal for Yucca Mountain Site Characterization be provided to the Research Foundation of the University of Nevada, Las Vegas for the purpose of continuing and expanding its efforts in groundwater characterization and research into the transport and fate of radionuclides in the vicinity of the proposed Yucca Mountain repository.

SCIENCE

Appropriations, 2002	$3,233,100,000
Budget estimate, 2003	3,279,456,000
Committee recommendation	3,329,456,000

Investment in the physical sciences and engineering plays a critical role in enabling U.S. technological innovation and global economic leadership. It is essential to the development of our energy resources and utilization as well as our defense, environment, communications and information technologies, health and much more. Over the past 50 years, half of U.S. economic growth has come from prior investment in science and technological innovation. Life expectancy has grown from 55 years in 1900 to nearly 80 years today.

The Department of Energy is the leading source of Federal investment for R&D facilities and fundamental research in the physical sciences. Yet investment in the Department's R&D has declined in constant dollars from $11,200,000,000 in 1980 to $7,700,000,000 in 2001. As a percentage of GDP, total Federal investment in the physical sciences and engineering has been cut roughly in half since 1970.

Shrinking investment in the physical sciences and engineering poses serious risks to DOE's ability to perform its mission. It also threatens the Nation's science and technology enterprise. DOE faces a shortage of nearly 40 percent in its technical workforce over the next 5 years. To meet its needs, DOE must compete with industry for a shrinking pool of skilled workers, many of whose leaders also report serious shortages of scientists and engineers.

American educational institutions are failing to attract sufficient numbers of U.S. students, especially women and minorities, into undergraduate and graduate programs in the physical sciences and engineering. For these skills we now are more heavily dependent on foreign nations than ever before. The H1–B visa has become a main element of U.S. technology policy.

As fewer foreign students choose to pursue their education in the United States, and too few U.S. students enter these fields, our vulnerability grows. NSF reports that between 1996 and 1999, the number of Ph.D.s in science and engineering awarded to foreign students declined by 15 percent. Only 5 percent of U.S. students now earn bachelors degrees in natural science or engineering. Since 1986, the total number of bachelors degrees in engineering is down 15 percent. Between 1994 and 2000, the number of Ph.D.s awarded in physics in the United States declined by 22 percent.

These trends must be reversed. Many DOE user facilities do not operate at their designed capacity. As a result, opportunities and momentum are lost as researchers and students encounter barriers to the pursuit of inquiry of national importance, including promising research opportunities at the boundaries of the life sciences, physical sciences, engineering, and computer sciences. Future U.S. global leadership and technological leadership will rely upon today's investment in research in all the sciences and engineering.

The Committee strongly supports and encourages increased investment in the research and education initiatives of the DOE Office of Science.

HIGH ENERGY PHYSICS

Appropriations, 2002	$716,100,000
Budget estimate, 2003	724,990,000
Committee recommendation	729,980,000

The Committee recommendation includes $729,980,000 for high energy physics. The Committee has included an additional $5,000,000 for operations and activities of the program. The Committee recognizes that the High Energy Physics Advisory Panel has recommended that the Next Linear Collider (NLC) should proceed into design and construction.

NUCLEAR PHYSICS

Appropriations, 2002	$360,510,000
Budget estimate, 2003	382,370,000
Committee recommendation	387,370,000

The Committee recommends $387,370,000 for nuclear physics. The Committee recommends that the additional funds be used to enhance operation of the Relativistic Heavy Ion Collider (RHIC) at Brookhaven National Laboratory and the Continuous Electron Beam Accelerator Facility at the Thomas Jefferson National Accelerator Facility in Virginia.

BIOLOGICAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL RESEARCH

Appropriations, 2002	$527,405,000
Budget estimate, 2003	504,215,000
Committee recommendation	531,215,000

The Committee recommendation includes $531,215,000 for biological and environmental research. The recommendation includes an additional $10,000,000 above the requested level for the Genomes to Life program and $25,000,000 in total funding for the low dose effects program. The recommendation also continues the free air carbon dioxide experiments at the current year level and $3,000,000 in additional funding for the EMSL computer.

The Committee strongly encourages the Department to budget for additional resources for the Genomes to Life Program in fiscal year 2004. This program shows tremendous potential and deserves enhanced support.

Environmental Remediation.—The Committee recommendation includes an additional amount of $6,000,000 for a program to evaluate improved technologies for removal of arsenic from municipal water supplies, with a focus on minimization of operating costs and reducing energy requirements. This program shall include peer-reviewed research projects as well as cost-shared demonstration projects conducted with municipal water systems. Demonstration programs shall focus on technologies applicable in the arid Southwestern United States. The program shall be administered through contracts with the American Water Works Association Research Foundation, which shall utilize capabilities of WERC, A Consortium for Environmental Education and Technology Development, for evaluations of cost effectiveness of alternative treatment methodologies.

BASIC ENERGY SCIENCES

Appropriations, 2002	$1,003,705,000
Budget estimate, 2003	1,019,600,000
Committee recommendation	1,044,600,000

The Committee recommendation includes $1,044,600,000. For purposes of reprogramming in fiscal year 2003, the Department may allocate funding among all operating accounts within basic energy sciences upon written notice to the appropriate Congressional Committees.

The Committee recommendation includes $12,000,000 for the Department's Experimental Program to Stimulate Competitive Research and $4,500,000 in additional funding to complete preliminary engineering and design (PED) and move to construction at the Center for Integrated Nanotechnology. Within available funds, the Committee recommendation includes full funding for the operation of the National Synchrotron Light Source, the Spallation Neutron Source, and the Nanoscale Science Centers Initiative, including $24,000,000 for design and construction of the Center for Nanophase Materials Sciences and Oak Ridge National Laboratory. Construction projects are all funded at the level of the administration's request.

The Committee is pleased with the progress of the Department's Nanoscience Initiative. The Committee understands the Department has recently announced its intention to fund a Nanocenter at Brookhaven National Laboratory. The Committee has included $1,000,000 to begin preliminary engineering and design in fiscal year 2003 for the Nanocenter at Brookhaven (Project 02–SC–2). The Committee strongly supports the nanoscale science research centers.

Additionally, the Committee recommends that the additional funds be used to support the following important activities: facility operations user support; completion of the Nanoscience Research Center project engineering and design; and additional work in computational sciences in materials and chemistry.

ADVANCED SCIENTIFIC COMPUTING RESEARCH

The Committee recommendation provides $169,625,000 for advanced scientific computing research.

SCIENCE LABORATORIES INFRASTRUCTURE

The Committee recommends $42,735,000, the amount of the request, for science energy laboratories infrastructure. The program supports infrastructure activities at the five national labs under the direction of the Office of Science.

FUSION ENERGY SCIENCES

Appropriations, 2002	$248,495,000
Budget estimate, 2003	257,310,000
Committee recommendation	259,310,000

The Committee recommendation for fusion energy sciences is $259,310,000, an amount that is $2,000,000 above the budget request. The Committee is aware of significantly increased neutron yields from compressed fuel elements heated by an extremely short pulse, high power laser beam. Such advances promise significant acceleration of the schedule for achieving ignition of compressed fusion pellets. Accordingly, the Committee adds $2,000,000 to Fusion Energy Sciences for the purpose of evaluating this so-called ''fast ignition'' concept. The Department is directed to report back to the Committee no later than August 1, 2003 with the results of this evaluation along with any recommendations the Department would make regarding the schedule and milestones of the High Energy Density Physics Program.

SAFEGUARDS AND SECURITY

The Committee recommendation provides $48,127,000 for safeguards and security.

SCIENCE PROGRAM DIRECTION

The Committee recommendation provides $134,837,000 for science program direction.

DEPARTMENTAL ADMINISTRATION

(GROSS)

Appropriations, 2002	$210,853,000
Budget estimate, 2003	299,220,000
Committee recommendation	235,000,000

(MISCELLANEOUS REVENUES)

Appropriations, 2002	$137,810,000
Budget estimate, 2003	137,524,000
Committee recommendation	137,524,000

The Department recommends $235,000,000 for departmental administration, a net appropriation of $97,476,000.

The Committee has been underwhelmed by the timeliness and level of detail in the Department's responses to the Committee's requests for the additional budget information required to evaluate the administration's requests to Congress. The Department needs to focus on providing timely, detailed, and transparent budget information to Congress when making requests for appropriations.

International affairs.—The Committee strongly urges the Department of Energy, the Department of Commerce, U.S. AID, and other Federal agencies associated with the Clean Energy Technology Exports Program to finalize and implement the strategic plan and establish the advisory board. The strategic plan is a critical component of a broad range of international and domestic policy interests, including those promoting economic development, energy, trade, employment, environmental, and climate change policies.

INSPECTOR GENERAL

Appropriations, 2002	$32,430,000
Budget estimate, 2003	37,671,000
Committee recommendation	37,671,000

The Committee has provided $37,671,000 for the Office of the Inspector General.

RECOMMENDATION SUMMARY

Details of the Committee's recommendations are included in the table at the end of this title.

ATOMIC ENERGY DEFENSE ACTIVITIES

Atomic energy defense activities of the Department of Energy are provided for in two categories—the National Nuclear Security Administration and Other Defense Related Activities. Appropriation accounts under the National Nuclear Security Administration (NNSA) are weapons activities, defense nuclear non-proliferation, naval reactors, and the Office of the Administrator. Other defense related activities include appropriation accounts for defense environmental restoration and waste management, defense facilities closure projects, defense environmental management privatization, other defense activities, and defense nuclear waste disposal.

NATIONAL NUCLEAR SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

WEAPONS ACTIVITIES

Appropriations, 2002	$5,429,238,000
Budget estimate, 2003	5,867,000,000
Committee recommendation	6,108,959,000

Weapons activities provide for the continuing assurance of safety, reliability, and security of the nuclear weapons in our enduring nuclear weapons stockpile while adhering to the spirit of the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty. Necessary ingredients for success in this important mission include: a highly skilled and motivated workforce; advanced experimental and computational facilities and equipment; adequately capitalized and maintained physical plants and supporting infrastructure; and an exceptionally focused and dedicated management.

DIRECTED STOCKPILE WORK

An appropriation of $1,234,467,000 is recommended for the directed stockpile work of the NNSA.

Directed stockpile work encompasses all activities that directly support specific weapons in the nuclear stockpile as directed by the Nuclear Weapons Stockpile Plan. These activities include current maintenance and day-to-day care of the stockpile as well as planned refurbishments as outlined by the stockpile life extension program (SLEP). This category also includes research, development and certification activities in direct support of each weapon system, and long-term future-oriented research and development to solve either current or projected stockpile problems.

Stockpile research and development.—The Committee recommends $467,149,000, the same as the budget request. Stockpile R&D provides for assessment, certification, surveillance and maintenance research and development for systems comprising our enduring nuclear weapons stockpile. The additional $118,149,000 above the current year is meant to support acceleration in stockpile life extension research and development activities for the W80 and W76 systems, necessary additional sub-critical experiments at the Nevada Test Site for pit certification, and a vigorous program in advanced concepts research and development.

Stockpile maintenance.—The Committee recommends $401,157,000 to provide for stockpile maintenance and production and exchange of limited life components in the enduring stockpile, as well as major refurbishment activities to extend the stockpile life of the W87, W76, W80, and B61 weapons systems.

Stockpile evaluation.—The Committee recommends $197,184,000 to support new material laboratory tests, new material flight tests, stockpile laboratory tests, stockpile flight tests, quality evaluations, special testing, and surveillance of weapons systems to support assessment of the safety and reliability of the nuclear weapons stockpile, all of which contributes to the Annual Certification to the President.

Dismantlement/disposal.—The Committee recommends $24,378,000. The program includes all activities associated with weapon retirement and disassembly. The slight decrease below current year reflects reduced activity involving the W–56 at Y–12 and contractor efficiencies at Pantex.

Production Support.—The Committee recommends $137,706,000.

CAMPAIGNS

An appropriation of $2,148,210,000 is recommended for the campaigns of the NNSA, an increase of $80,376,000 over the budget request.

The stockpile stewardship campaigns program establishes and applies a number of highly focused and integrated scientific and technical capabilities to maintain indefinitely the safety, security, and reliability of the Nation's nuclear weapons stockpile without nuclear testing. The present structure of the campaigns program reflects the current investment in developing advanced facilities and capabilities while simultaneously applying existing and developing capabilities to important stewardship tasks.

Primary certification.—The Committee recommends $47,159,000 to support sub-critical experiments and other activities necessary to support the required delivery date for a certified pit.

Dynamic materials properties.—The Committee recommends $90,594,000. The Committee commends the administration for its investment in the future through university grants, partnerships and cooperative agreements. Using $5,000,000 of the available funds, the Administration is directed to make full use of existing and developing capabilities for materials properties studies, including the subcritical experiments at the U1a facility, Joint Actinide Shock Physics Experimental Research facility and the Atlas facility at the Nevada Test Site, and the High Pressure Collaborative Access Team facility at the synchrotron light source at Argonne National Laboratory. The Committee understands that this materials work is essential to predicting the safety and reliability of nuclear weapons in the absence of nuclear weapons testing.

The Committee recommendation includes $8,110,000 for University Partnerships, a reduction of $5,000,000 from the request.

Advanced radiography.—The Committee recommends $82,925,000, an increase of $30,000,000 over the request. The recommendation includes $25,000,000 to continue research, development, and conceptual design activities for an advanced hydrodynamics test facility, including further development and evaluation of proton radiography. It is the intent of the Committee to continue this important effort even though any decision on whether to proceed to construction is still several years away. The additional $5,000,000 is provided to fund other experiments that might be conducted in the Contained Firing Facility, the U1a tunnel complex, or other appropriate experimental facilities. The Committee also directs the Department to fully support the DHART facility, proton radiography, and radiation flow diagnostics.

Secondary certification and nuclear systems margins.—The Committee recommends $47,790,000 for radiation source development, radiation, case dynamics studies radiation transport and the effects of aging, and refurbishment on secondary performance. From the funds available, the administration is encouraged to continue, and expand as appropriate, its investments in high energy density physics research through university grants, partnerships and cooperative agreements.

Enhanced surety.—The Committee recommends $32,000,000, an amount comparable to current year, to develop and demonstrate advanced initiation concepts and enhanced use denial concepts, and to enhance efforts to establish high precision, micro system technologies for enhanced surety of future weapon systems.

Weapons systems engineering certification.—The Committee recommends $27,007,000 to accelerate the acquisition of experimental data necessary to validate new models and simulation tools being developed in the Advanced Simulation and Computing Campaign.

Nuclear survivability.—The Committee recommends $23,394,000 to develop and validate tools to simulate nuclear environments for survivability assessments and certification; restore the capability to provide nuclear-hardened microelectronics and microsystem components for the enduring stockpile; and accelerate the qualification and certification of the neutron generator and the arming, fusing and firing system for the refurbished W76.

ICF ignition and high yield.—The Committee recommends $487,293,000.

The Committee recommendation includes $214,045,000 for National Ignition Facility construction, Project 96–D–111, and $273,248,000 is for the ICF ignition and high yield program.

The National Ignition Facility (NIF) was originally justified as a way of attracting, training, and evaluating the next generation of nuclear weapons scientists, who would then help maintain the capabilities of our existing nuclear stockpile. The Department of Energy has long maintained that achieving ignition with this multibillion dollar facility was a top priority for the Stockpile Stewardship and Management Program, because the scientific and engineering challenges of achieving ignition with the NIF could be used to induce first-rate scientists to contribute to the nuclear weapons program. It was the ignition objective that determined the original size, performance criteria, and cost of the multibillion dollar NIF construction project, and the ignition objective that has justified continued support by this Committee in spite of large cost overruns and long delays.

The Committee is therefore disturbed to see that the NNSA has now changed the title of its campaign from ''Inertial Confinement Fusion Ignition and High Yield'' to ''High Energy Density Physics'', in other words, from a focus on achieving the specific goal of ignition to a generalized physics research program. Ignition is now only one of several objectives for the NIF.

The Committee is likewise concerned that the NNSA will downgrade the NIF Project's long-standing ''Functional Requirements and Primary Criteria'' into a set of ''eventual goals'' and adopt new reduced performance criteria for acceptance testing of the NIF beams that are significantly below what is required to support ignition experiments.

The possibility of these various changes leaves the Committee with the overall impression that NNSA is not committed to the NIF Project and might down scope the project to the point where laser performance that is needed to evaluate ignition targets would never be realized. And that would raise the question of the appropriate size for the NIF, and its future funding level. This is an alarming prospect, given NIF's estimated project cost of more than $3,500,000,000, and the greater amounts that will eventually be required to operate and maintain the facility for various experiments.

At this late stage in the construction project, the Committee has every right to expect that the confidence in achieving the ignition objective should be increasing, not decreasing. The apparent retreat from ignition signified in this budget request raises anew the question of the appropriate size and role of the NIF Project within the overall Stewardship Program, and its future level of funding.

The Committee rejects this reprioritization and down-scoping. Ignition is now and will remain the primary objective for the National Ignition Facility. The Committee fully expects the NIF to meet its original ''Functional Requirements and Primary Criteria'' and to perform at the levels required for ignition and directs the NNSA to maintain the original scope of the project. Additionally, the Committee rejects the proposed name change and expects the fiscal year 2004 request to revert to Inertial Confinement Fusion and High Yield.

The Committee is disappointed that the administration, while apparently committed to the construction of the multi-billion dollar National Ignition Facility (NIF), has not requested funds that are essential to the achievement of the ignition goal. Accordingly, the Committee adds $15,000,000 to the administration's request for the NIF Director to support the development of cryogenic targets and essential NIF diagnostics. The Committee, recognizing the ''national'' character of NIF, encourages the participation of appropriate entities of the national technical community in these activities.

Petawatt lasers.—Short pulse, petawatt class lasers will significantly increase the capabilities of the administration's high energy density facilities such as the Z-pinch pulsed power facility at Sandia National Laboratories, the Trident Laser at Los Alamos National Laboratory, the Omega Laser at the Laboratory for Laser Energetics of the University of Rochester, and the National Ignition Facility at the Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory.

The Committee recommendation includes an additional $13,000,000 to realize the benefits of such laser technology. Within this amount, $5,000,000 is provided to modify the beamlet laser at Sandia National Laboratories; $3,000,000 is provided to continue petawatt laser development at Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory; $2,000,000 is provided for technical community activities in developing critical short-pulse, high power laser technology, such as damage resistant gratings; and $3,000,000 is provided for petawatt laser development at the Laboratory for Laser Energetics (LLE) at the University of Rochester. This funding will allow the LLE to continue operations of the OMEGA laser at full capacity. The Department should provide a report before May 31, 2003, addressing the need for a new high energy OMEGA–EP (extended performance). The Committee is concerned that the existing facility will be unable to meet national science-based stockpile stewardship requirements in light of the current oversubscription of OMEGA.

The Committee also includes an additional $4,500,000 for university grants and other support. Within this amount, $2,000,000 is provided for short pulse, high power laser development at the University of Texas; and $2,500,000 is provided to continue short pulse, high power laser development and research at the University of Nevada, Reno.

Advanced simulation and computing.—The Committee recommends $704,335,000, an amount that is $20,527,000 below the budget request.

The Committee notes the intriguing development of the Japanese vector-based Earth Simulator Computer which is now several times faster than any current ASCI computer and 33 percent faster than the NNSA's newest platform, the Q machine. The NNSA has put forth a credible case for their decision to abandon custom-designed chips and vector architecture for the much cheaper commodity chip-based, massively parallel, scalar systems which are the foundation of ASCI.

However, the Committee is not convinced that the NNSA is aggressively pursuing alternative hardware architectures or software solutions that will result in better interconnection and more efficient use of the NNSA's substantial computer investment. The Committee requires more evidence that the current ASCI approach is the most cost-effective and efficient way of achieving the desired capability and capacity when needed.

While the Committee recognizes the central importance of the ASCI program to the success of stockpile stewardship, the Committee remains unconvinced that the NNSA's platform acquisition strategy is driven by identified requirements, rather than a well intentioned, but insufficiently justified, desire to aggressively acquire larger and faster computing assets on an accelerated time-scale. The NNSA procurements represent a very small percentage of the U.S. supercomputing market, and the Committee is not convinced that the NNSA's acquisition strategy is taking full advantage of the steady fall in the price per teraflop that characterizes this market.

The NNSA is directed to commission two related studies, the first to be performed in collaboration with the Department's Office of Science and the second focused solely on issues relevant to the stockpile stewardship program. These studies should address issues of alternative computer architectures and the requirements that drive them.

The first study, to address alternative architectures, should be a joint venture with the Office of Science to commission the National Academy of Science (NAS) to study the appropriate computer architectures necessary to meet the needs of the stewardship program, the broad scientific community, and other elements of the national security community, including, particularly, the National Security Agency.

The second study, to be performed by an independent study group, should identify the distinct requirements of the stockpile stewardship program and its relation to the ASCI acquisition strategy. The report of this study should clearly describe the linkage between the development of software applications and the acquisition of hardware capability and capacity, with consideration of the needs of the stockpile life extension programs and the underlying weapons science programs. Finally, this second report should include an evaluation of the cost trade-offs between the dates on which specific computing resources are required and reduced future costs for computational power. The Committee expects the NNSA to fully support these studies, including the provision of expedited clearances to participants as necessary.

The reports are due to the appropriate congressional committees on August 1, 2003.

The Committee recommends the following amounts for ASCI construction projects:

Project 01–D–101 Distributed information systems laboratory, SNL, Livermore, CA.—The Committee recommends $13,305,000.

Project 00–D–103 Terascale simulation facility, LLNL, Livermore, CA.—The Committee recommends $35,030,000.

Project 00–D–107 Joint computational engineering laboratory, SNL, Albuquerque, NM.—The Committee recommends $7,000,000.

Pit manufacturing and certification.—The Committee recommendation includes a total of $246,000,000 for the Pit Manufacturing and Certification Campaign, an increase of $51,516,000 over the budget request. This amount includes $242,000,000 to support the manufacturing and certification of a W88 pit as the September, 2001, project baseline indicated. The recommendation also includes the requested amount of $2,000,000 for pit manufacturing capability and $2,000,000 for the modern pit facility.

The Committee remains greatly concerned about the NNSA's refusal to request funds consistent with its own project plan submitted less than 1 year ago. Although the Committee acknowledges the NNSA is reporting substantial progress in the effort, the NNSA has not revised its September, 2001, project baseline to reflect a lower and presumably more accurate cost projection.

Instead, the Committee has been forced to reduce other items in the budget request to fully fund a program both the Congress and the NNSA have identified as one of the most important tests of the success of the Stockpile Stewardship and Management program. The Committee directs the NNSA to revise as appropriate the pit production and certification plan and submit the report to the relevant congressional committees by March 31, 2003, and annually thereafter.

Stockpile readiness campaign.—The Committee recommends $61,027,000 for the stockpile readiness campaign. This program, initiated in fiscal year 2001, enables the Y–12 National Security Complex to replace or restore production capability and to modernize aging facilities. At present, the critical manufacturing capabilities required for weapons refurbishments at Y–12 do not exist. The Committee agrees that ''stockpile readiness campaign'' is a more appropriate and indicative program title than ''secondary readiness campaign''.

High explosives manufacturing and weapons assembly/disassembly readiness.—The Committee recommends $12,093,000 to establish production-scale high explosives manufacturing and qualification; to deploy and validate technologies and facilities for production re-qualification; and, to demonstrate and validate Enterprise Integration and Collaborative Manufacturing.

Non-nuclear readiness.—The Committee recommends $22,398,000 to deploy commercial products and processes for components supporting the B61, W80, and W76 stockpile life extension programs; to modify existing tritium loading and cleaning facilities to support stockpile life extension programs; and, to support neutron target loading and detonator production.

Tritium readiness.—The Committee recommendation includes $112,899,000 for the tritium readiness campaign, including the budget request of $70,165,000 for construction and $42,734,000 for operations, a reduction of

$13,400,000 from the request. The NNSA has acknowledged that the Tritium Extraction Facility construction project has experienced serious cost-overruns and schedule delays. The NNSA has proposed initiating the use of commercial reactors for the irradiation of tritium producing rods in fiscal years 2004 and 2005. This schedule would have required the delivery of fuel in the fourth quarter of fiscal year 2003. However, the delays in the construction of the Tritium Extraction Facility and the resulting delays in start of facility operations will necessitate a delay in the commercial light water reactor tritium production program. As such the Committee recommends a reduction of $13,400,000 from the budget request.

Cooperative agreements.—The Committee recognizes that cooperative agreements with universities are important resources for developing essential technical data for stockpile stewardship. Additionally, such long-term relationships with universities allow considerable opportunity for promoting advanced studies and recruiting the future workforce in technical areas that are critical to the continuing stewardship enterprise. The Committee understands that the NNSA has established a new office to be responsible for administering university partnerships, cooperative agreements and/or other long-term university relationships. The Committee remains supportive of this activity and directs the administration to honor existing cooperative agreements as this new office implements its responsibilities.

READINESS IN TECHNICAL BASE AND FACILITIES

An appropriation of $1,849,812,000 is recommended for readiness in technical base and facilities. Readiness in technical base and facilities encompasses efforts to provide for the physical infrastructure and operational readiness required to conduct the directed stockpile work and campaign activities at the laboratories, the test site and the production plants.

Operations of facilities.—The Committee recommends $1,026,000,000 to maintain warm standby readiness for all RTBF facilities with some allowance for inflation. Within available funds, $6,000,000 is provided for full single shift operations of Sandia National Laboratories' Z-pinch pulsed power facility, and $56,725,000 is provided for continuing operations of the Device Assembly Facility, the Joint Actinide Shock Physics Experimental Research facility, operations associated with the Atlas relocation project, U1a operations, general plant projects and other NTS support facilities.

For continued facility upgrades, refurbishments, operations and maintenance costs associated with and for the National Center for Combating Terrorism, an additional $27,000,000 is provided.

The Committee recommendation also includes an additional $10,000,000 for facility operations at Pantex and an additional $10,000,000 for operation of facilities at Y–12.

Technology transfer and industrial partnerships.—The Committee recognizes that partnerships with industry may enable the weapons complex to accomplish its mission more efficiently. Such partnership can provide access to new technologies, processes, and expertise that improve NNSA's mission capabilities. One of the most successful technology transfer and commercialization efforts in the Department of Energy has occurred with the not-for-profit Technology Ventures Corporation around Sandia National Laboratories, resulting in over 30 start-up ventures and thousands of jobs created. The Committee has included an additional $3,000,000 and directs the NNSA to use this successful public/private partnership at the other interested NNSA laboratories and the Nevada Test Site.

Program readiness.—The Committee recommends $218,000,000, an increase of $9,911,000 above the budget request, to enhance readiness and maintain materials processing and component manufacturing readiness.

Within available funds, $64,201,000 is provided for test site readiness including archiving, resumption planning, activities required for enhanced test readiness planning including test scenarios and cost/benefit trade offs. Funds are also provided for Testing Drillback Borehole management, as well as experimental and direct stockpile activities included in DSW and campaigns which contribute to the test readiness posture.

Special projects.—The Committee recommendation includes $50,500,000 for special projects. Within available funds, $600,000 is provided as the Federal contribution to the Oral History of the Nevada Test Site; $6,900,000 is provided for the New Mexico Education Enrichment Foundation; $2,500,000 is provided for the National Museum of Nuclear Science and History relocation project; $500,000 for the design, fabrication, and installation of exhibits at the Atomic Testing History Institute; and $1,000,000 is provided for the UNLV Research Foundation, which is integrating the Nevada community reuse organization during fiscal year 2003, for operations in support of stockpile stewardship and homeland security activities at the Nevada Test Site. The Los Alamos County Schools Program is funded at the level of the President's request.

As a result of the events of September 11, 2001, which have placed increased demands, and a heightened availability requirement on the aircraft required for Aerial Measurements, Sensing and Monitoring, the Committee is concerned that asset deployed at NNSA facilities at Nellis Air Force Base and Andrews Air Force Base may not be safely deployed due to dated avionics. In order to assure the safety and reliability of these assets under all conditions, the Committee recommends $4,000,000 to update aircraft navigational and other related avionics.

The Committee encourages the Administration to support a joint Air Force/NNSA research and development program in physical security systems and technologies at the Sandia National Laboratory.

The National Laboratories have long served as test beds for the development and deployment of advanced technologies. The Committee is impressed with laboratory work designed to protect critical U.S. transportation infrastructure and encourages the Department to continue research and deployment in this area. Within available funds, the Department is directed to conduct a field installation of the truck stopping device developed at Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory and to build a prototype of a portable, remotely controlled, truck stopping device for positive control of trucks in critical areas. The Committee further directs the Department to continue research regarding suspension bridges and new techniques for scanning shipping containers.

Material recycle and recovery.—The Committee recommends $98,816,000, the amount of the budget request.

Nuclear weapons incident response.—The Committee recommends $96,000,000, to enhance the state of response readiness at various locations, particularly in light of the events of September 11, 2001. The Committee is very pleased with the performance of DOE's Emergency Response assets in the aftermath of September 11, 2001. These emergency response teams have done remarkable work with relatively meager resources. The Department is encouraged to maintain these programs in a robust posture and provides $5,000,000 in additional funding for this purpose.

Construction projects.—The Committee recommends an appropriation of $328,182,000, for construction projects under Readiness in Technical Base and Facilities.

The following list details changes in appropriations for construction projects under Readiness in Technical Base and Facilities:

Project 01–D–108 Microsystems and engineering science applications, SNL.—The Committee recommends $123,000,000, an increase of $48,100,000 above the budget request.

Project 03–D–102 LANL administration building (SM–43) replacement project, LANL.—The Committee recommendation includes $16,000,000, an increase of $16,000,000 above the Administration's request.

01–D–103 PED, Various locations, TA–18 relocation at LANL.—As a result of the NNSA's announced preferred option that this equipment and material be transferred to the Device Assembly Facility, the Committee recommends the NNSA suspend planning related to relocation of the facility at Los Alamos and instead utilize previously appropriated funds to support planning consistent with the eventual Record of Decision. The Committee recommends no funding.

FACILITIES AND INFRASTRUCTURE

The Committee recommends $242,512,000, to support re-capitalization of existing operational facilities to halt their deterioration and restore the robust and enduring mission readiness that relies on them.

SECURE TRANSPORTATION ASSET

The Committee recommends $152,989,000. Of the amount appropriated, $100,863,000 is provided for operations and equipment, and $52,126,000 is provided for program direction.

SAFEGUARDS AND SECURITY

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $509,954,000. The Committee recommendation includes $8,900,000 for construction of the nuclear material safeguard and security upgrade project at Los Alamos.

The Committee directs the NNSA to continue to improve its ability to build an integrated multi-year budgeting process and eliminate the separate line-item treatment of the security budget in a manner consistent with April 2002 Report of the Commission on Science and Security, (''Hamre Commission'').

DEFENSE NUCLEAR NONPROLIFERATION

Appropriations, 2002	$803,586,000
Budget estimate, 2003	1,113,630,000
Committee recommendation	1,115,630,000

The Committee recommendation provides $1,115,630,000 for defense nuclear nonproliferation.

The fiscal year 2002 Energy and Water Development Appropriations Act provided $861,419,000 for nuclear nonproliferation activities. Since that time, Congress has appropriated an additional $326,000,000 for defense nuclear nonproliferation in supplemental appropriations bills. Unfortunately, a substantial portion of the total appropriated funding for fiscal year 2002 remains unspent and unobligated.

These programs are of critical interest to this Committee and to Congress as a whole. However, the Committee is concerned that the rate of expenditure for nonproliferation programs lags substantially behind that of the rest of the National Nuclear Security Administration. Carry-over rates of 40 percent are not uncommon. Although the Committee recognizes the difficulty in implementing nonproliferation activities in Russia, the Committee strongly urges the Department to improve on this level of performance. However, the Committee does not expect the Department to carry out these programs with any less rigorous oversight in

ensuring efficient and cost-effective implementation. The securing and safeguarding of fissile nuclear material abroad is a critical component of our Nation's terrorism prevention effort.

Defense Nuclear Nonproliferation activities of the NNSA are directed to reducing the serious global danger of the proliferation weapons of mass destruction (WMD). The NNSA utilizes the highly specialized scientific, technical, analytical, and operational capabilities of the NNSA and its national laboratories, as well as other Department of Energy laboratories to implement its nonproliferation programs. Its mission is to prevent the spread of WMD materials, technology and expertise; detect the proliferation of WMD worldwide; reverse the proliferation of nuclear weapons capabilities; dispose of surplus materials in accordance with terms set forth in agreements between the United States and Russia; and store surplus fissile materials in a safe and secure manner pending disposition. The Committee continues to strongly support these important national security programs.

Nonproliferation and verification research and development.—The Committee recommends $293,407,000.

The recommended level continues the important remote sensing and verification technology research, development and deployment, and continues to invest in the development of essential technologies for responding to the growing threat of chemical and biological terrorism.

The Nonproliferation and Verification, Research and Development program is essential for stable long-term research and the development of unique science and technology competencies needed for the increasing demands of arms control, nonproliferation, domestic nuclear safeguards and security, energy security, and emergency management.

Within available funds, the Committee has provided $15,000,000 to support on-going activities at the Remote Sensing Test and Evaluation Center including sensor test bed development, support for field testing, and deployment of sensors, applied technology activities, the HAZMAT Spill Center, the RSL, and the STL. Within available funds, the Committee recommendation also includes $500,000 for the Remote Sensing Test and Evaluation Center to conduct a site-wide survey of the Iowa Army Ammunition Plant (IAAP) in Middletown, Iowa, for radiological contamination. This study shall be done in conjunction with the Army Corps of Engineers and the State of Iowa. The Committee recommends $2,500,000 in support of the 3-year research effort by the Caucasus Seismic Information Network. The Committee recommendation includes $5,250,000 for the Incorporated Research Institutions for Seismology PASSCAL Instrument Center.

The Committee recommendation includes an additional $10,000,000 in support of the nuclear and radiological national security program. The NNSA is directed to provide for the sustained development of advanced technologies needed to counter nuclear terrorism threats and should focus on improving capabilities through research and development in threat assessment and prediction, basic nuclear understanding, sensors and detection systems, consequence mitigation, forensics and attribution and render-safe technologies.

Nonproliferation and International Security.—The Committee recommends $92,668,000 for Nonproliferation and International Security.

The Department's Nonproliferation and International Security program supports the U.S. arms control and nonproliferation policies, and provides leadership and representation within the Department in the international arms control and nonproliferation community. The goal is to reduce the threat of nuclear proliferation by integrating the Department's assets and efforts, including those of the national laboratories and contractors, to provide technical support to the U.S. Government's foreign policy and national security objectives. The Committee recommendation includes $8,100,000 for continuing the efforts for disposition of spent nuclear fuel in Kazakhstan.

The Committee commends the NNSA for engaging the wider U.S. scientific community in contributions to the treaty monitoring program. The Committee will not continue direction that the NNSA compete a specific portion of the treaty monitoring program, but strongly encourages the laboratories to continue to incorporate more industry and academic involvement and to establish metrics that will allow the Committee to track progress in this effort.

Russian Transition Initiatives.—The Committee recommends $39,334,000 for Russian Transition Initiatives. The recommendation is meant to continue important activities that counter ''brain drain'' to potential proliferant states and terrorist organizations from the nuclear weapons complex laboratories and production plants of the former Soviet Union. The request includes $16,748,000 for the Nuclear Cities Initiative (NCI), and $22,586,000 for Initiatives for Proliferation Prevention (IPP).

International materials protection, control, and accounting.—The recommendation provides $233,077,000 for international material protection, control, and accounting (MPC&A) activities. The Committee continues to consider these activities extremely important to reducing the threat created by the breakup of the former Soviet Union.

The increased funding from fiscal year 2002 supplemental appropriations and the fiscal year 2003 recommendation will allow for additional material consolidation and control work, an expanded program of MPC&A at several Russian Navy sites, and expanded MPC&A efforts within defense-related and important civilian and regulatory sites in Russia. In addition, the Committee supports the NNSA pursuing opportunities to work with the Russian Strategic Rocket Forces in securing additional weapons sites. The Committee continues to believe that these activities are critical elements of the United States nonproliferation efforts.

The Committee recommendation includes $14,000,000 to develop and implement efforts with the Russian Federal for blending or otherwise securing highly enriched uranium so that the concentration of U–235 is below 20 percent or otherwise secured consistent with appropriate international standards. These efforts may include the purchase of highly enriched uranium from the Russian Federation and transporting it to the United States.

The Committee recommendation includes $5,000,000 for the NNSA's radiological dispersion devices (RDD) program for the protection, control and accounting of RDD materials in countries other than Russia and the newly independent states.

Second Line of Defense.—From within available funds, an additional $15,000,000 is provided for expanded activities within NNSA's Second Line of Defense (SLD) program. This program is responsible for improving border and transportation security against the illicit movement of material used in weapons of mass destruction (WMD). The Committee supports expanded program work in major transit/transportation hubs and ports in countries other than Russia and the Newly Independent States.

HEU (Highly Enriched Uranium) Transparency Implementation.—The Committee recommendation includes $17,229,000, the amount of the budget request for the HEU Transparency Implementation program of the Department of Energy. This program is responsible for ensuring that the non-proliferation aspects of the February 1993 agreement between the United States and the Russian Federation are met. This Agreement covers the purchase over 20 years of low enriched uranium [LEU] derived from at least 500 metric tons of HEU removed from dismantled Russian nuclear weapons. Under the Agreement, conversion of the HEU components into LEU is performed in Russian facilities. The purpose of this program is to put into place those measures agreed to by both sides, that permit the United States to have confidence that the Russian side is abiding by the Agreement.

International nuclear safety.—The Committee recommends $14,576,000 to implement permanent improvements in Russian nuclear safety culture as well as improvements in the regulatory framework for Soviet-design reactor operations in nine former Soviet Union countries.

Elimination of weapons-grade plutonium production.—The Committee recommendation includes $49,339,000 for the elimination of weapons-grade plutonium production program. The Committee supports the administration's request to transfer the Elimination of Weapons-Grade Plutonium program (EWGPP) from the Department of Defense to the NNSA. However, the Committee is concerned with the inherent complexity, delays, and the concomitant problems of cost increases and schedule, when working in the Russian weapons complex's closed cities.

Fissile materials disposition.—The Committee recommends $448,000,000, to maintain operations, in the United States and in Russia, according to the plan under the budget request.

Excess weapons grade plutonium in Russia is a clear and present danger to the security of the United States because of the possibility that it will fall into the hands of non-Russian entities or provide Russia with the ability to rebuild its nuclear arsenal at a rate the United States may be unable to equal. For that reason, the Committee considers the Department's material disposition program of comparable importance to weapons activities; both are integral components of our national effort to reduce any threat posed to the United States and to deter the threat that remains.

The Committee recommendation includes $194,000,000 for U.S. surplus materials disposition, the same as the budget request.

The Committee urges the Department to continue the thorium-based fuel cycle program currently being conducted by the Russian Research Initiative in conjunction with their U.S. industrial partners.

Construction.—

Project 99–D–141 Pit Disassembly & Conversion Facility.—The Committee recommends $33,000,000, the same as the budget request.

Project 99–D–143 Mixed Oxide (MOX) Fuel Fabrication Facility.—The Committee recommends $93,000,000, the same as the budget request.

Project 01–D–407 Highly Enriched Uranium (HEU) Blend Down Project.—The Committee recommends $30,000,000, the same as the budget request.

NAVAL REACTORS

Appropriations, 2002	$688,045,000
Budget estimate, 2003	706,790,000
Committee recommendation	706,790,000

The Naval Reactors Program within the NNSA provides for the design, development, testing, and evaluation of improved naval nuclear propulsion plants and reactor cores having long fuel life, high reliability, improved performances, and simplified operating and maintenance requirements. The

nuclear propulsion plants and cores cover a wide range of configurations and power ratings suitable for installation in naval combat vessels varying in size from small submarines to large surface ships. The Committee recommendation is $706,790,000, the amount of the budget request.

OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

Appropriations, 2002	$312,596,000
Budget estimate, 2003	335,929,000
Committee recommendation	335,929,000

The Committee has included $335,929,000 for the expenses of the Office of the Administrator of the National Nuclear Security Administration (NNSA).

The NNSA is taking the long-overdue steps necessary to re-engineer the entire nuclear weapons complex to reflect new national security realities. In the field, the Operations Offices are being converted to Service Centers and the 8 Site Offices are being given greater authority over the contractors. The NNSA has announced its first major Headquarters re-engineering to consolidate management and oversight.

When fully implemented, the layers of Federal headquarters management will be reduced. The Committee recognizes that there will be increased costs for permanent change of stations associated with the re-deployment of existing staff. The Committee expects the NNSA to aggressively pursue these efforts without negatively impacting critical national security missions.

The National Nuclear Security Administration Act and subsequent Appropriations Acts have included requirements or direction to develop and implement a planning, programming, and budgeting system. The Committee directs the Department conduct an independent assessment of the NNSA's PPBS process and structure, including its comparability to that of the Department of Defense. The review should also determine whether the NNSA's PPBS is capable of being used as the central decision making process for resource allocation decisions and the extent to which it has been incorporated by NNSA M&O contractors.

RECOMMENDATION SUMMARIES

Details of the Committee's recommendations are included in the table at the end of this title.

OTHER DEFENSE RELATED ACTIVITIES

DEFENSE ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION AND WASTE MANAGEMENT

Appropriations, 2002	$5,234,576,000
Budget estimate, 2003	4,544,133,000
Committee recommendation	5,370,532,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $5,370,532,000 for Defense Environmental Restoration and Waste Management programs for fiscal year 2003. This is $826,399,000 over the budget request.

The Department's Environmental Management program is responsible for identifying and reducing health and safety risks, and managing waste at sites where the Department carried out defense nuclear energy or weapons research and production activities which resulted in radioactive, hazardous, and mixed waste contamination. The Environmental Management program goals are to eliminate and manage the urgent risk in the system; emphasize health and safety for workers and the public; establish a system that increases managerial and financial control; and establish a stronger partnership between DOE and its stakeholders. The ''Defense environmental restoration and waste management'' appropriation is organized into two program accounts, site/project completion and post-2006 completion to reflect the emphasis on project completion and site closures.

ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT CLEAN-UP REFORM

The Department's top-to-bottom review of the Environmental Management program concluded that cleaning up the legacy of the Cold War is costing billions more than it should and will take many years longer than anticipated to complete. The Department's position, correct in the view of the Committee, is that the status quo is unacceptable. The Department, during the last year, has embarked on a mission to quickly and markedly improve the program's performance in achieving clean-up and closure, and ensure that the primary goal is reducing risk to workers, the public, and the environment.

In the fiscal year 2003 budget submittal, the Department recommended the creation of an $1,100,000,000 clean-up reform account in an attempt to lure sites and States into re-negotiating binding agreements to accelerate clean-ups throughout the DOE complex. This pot of money was created largerly by cutting fiscal year 2003 funding levels at nearly every DOE clean-up site. The Department wanted the $1,100,000,000 to be completely unallocated by Congress as an incentive to bring States and sites to the bargaining table quickly rather than risk not receiving any of the funding. The Department has entered into negotiations with the vast majority of the sites in the complex and has completed final performance management plans in most cases.

The Committee recommendation does not include a separate clean-up reform account. The Committee is unwilling to provide a completely unallocated $1,100,000,000 to the Department. Rather, the Committee has sought to fairly distribute the resources based on the announced agreements or, where there has not been an announced agreement, on a reasonably informed expectation. In almost all cases, the sites have been provided substantially more than what they received in the current fiscal year. To the extent the Committee has provided funds for acceleration or reform of cleanup beyond the current year level for any affected site or laboratory, the Committee directs that the Department should not release the additional amounts to the sites or laboratories until the Department has entered into a final revised cleanup agreement and a final performance management plan.

In conclusion, the Committee reiterates its support for the Department's efforts to expedite the clean-up of the legacy of the Cold War in an efficient and effective manner. To the extent that the clean-up reform initiative has improved the legally binding agreements between the Department and the States, the Committee is pleased. However, once these agreements are in place, the Committee expects the annual budget submission from this and future administrations to fully fund the Federal portion of each of these agreements.

The Committee expects the Department to continue to seek every opportunity to bring about more efficiencies and tough business-like approaches to program execution. The Department should continue the critical review concerning the need and requirement for each individual support service contract, and duplicative and overlapping organizational arrangements and functions.

SITE AND PROJECT COMPLETION

An appropriation of $981,350,000 is recommended for site and project completion activities, including $973,106,000 for operation and maintenance, and $8,244,000 for construction.

This account will provide funding for projects that will be completed by fiscal year 2006 at sites or facilities where a DOE mission (for example, environmental management, nuclear weapons stockpile stewardship, or scientific research) will continue beyond 2006. These activities are focused on completing projects by 2006 and distinguishes these projects from the long-term projects or activities at the sites, such as high level waste vitrification or the Department's other enduring missions. The largest amount of funding requested is for activities at the Hanford, WA, Savannah River, SC, and Idaho sites. A significant amount of work is expected to be completed at these sites by 2006, although environmental management and other stewardship activities will continue beyond 2006.

For construction, the Committee recommendation includes all requested projects.

The Committee recommendation includes additional funding above the level of the administration's request for the following activities: $40,000,000 to accelerate cleanup at Savannah River Site in South Carolina; $5,000,000 for cleanup activities at Idaho National Engineering and Environmental Laboratory in Idaho; $141,000,000 for accelerated cleanup at the Hanford site in Washington; $8,000,000 to accelerate cleanup activities at Sandia National Lab in New Mexico; and $5,000,000 for accelerated cleanup at the Pantex site in Texas.

The Committee provides $1,000,000 to the State of Oregon to cover costs of its cleanup effort, including emergency drills, planning activities, technical review of DOE's waste management and cleanup plans, participation in the Hanford Advisory Board meetings and other meetings at Hanford.

The Committee recommendation includes an additional $1,500,000 for the Savannah River Ecology Laboratory and recommends that the Department continue its relationship with the University of South Carolina's Center for Water Resources at current year levels.

The Committee understands the Department is prepared to transfer up to 2,000 acres for the use of Pueblo of San Ildefonso and approximately 100 acres to the County of Los Alamos. The Committee recommendation includes an additional $4,000,000 to cover appropriate expenditures necessary to expedite conveyance of the land consistent with the direction of section 632 of Public Law 105–119.

POST-2006 COMPLETION

The Committee recommendation for Post-2006 completion activities is $3,353,098,000, which includes $2,211,240,000 in operating expenses for Post-2006 completion, $455,256,000 in operating expenses for the Office of River Protection, and $671,732,000 for ORP construction.

The Post-2006 completion request supports projects that are projected to continue well beyond 2006. As cleanup is completed, it will be necessary for environmental management to maintain a presence at most sites to monitor, maintain, and provide information on the continued residual contamination. These activities are required to ensure the reduction in risk to human health is maintained.

Post-2006 construction.—The Committee recommends the amount of the administration's request.

Post-2006 operation and maintenance.—The Committee recommendation includes additional funding above the level of the administration's request for the following activities: $229,000,000 for vitrification plant work at the Office of River Protection in Washington; $176,000,000 to accelerate cleanup and nuclear materials stabilization at Savannah River Site in South Carolina; $105,000,000 for cleanup activities at Idaho National Engineering and Environmental Laboratory in

Idaho; $63,000,000 for accelerated cleanup of the River Corridor and tank waste management at the Hanford site in Washington; $54,000,000 to accelerate remediation, waste management, and nuclear materials stewardship activities at Los Alamos National Lab in New Mexico; $40,000,000 for accelerated cleanup at the Oak Ridge National Lab and Oak Ridge Reservation in Tennessee; $33,000,000 for accelerated cleanup at the Nevada Test Site in Nevada; $22,000,000 for accelerated cleanup at the Lawrence Livermore National Lab; and $2,000,000 for the University of Alaska to address environmental contamination and the health effects of residual radiation in the food chain.

The Department is expected to continue making PILT payments to counties that have the Hanford reservation within their boundaries and at last year's level.

Within available funds, the Committee also directs the Department to fund the Hazardous Waste Worker Training Program and the HAMMER programs at levels consistent with fiscal year 2001 levels.

The Department is directed to pay its Title V air permitting fees at the INEEL consistent with prior year levels.

Last year the Committee encouraged the Department to utilize alternative dispute resolution to resolve the Pit 9 issue currently in Federal court. The Committee is aware the district court has ordered the parties to enter into mediation. The Committee commends that initiative and encourages the pursuit of the action to avert continued costly and protracted litigation. The Committee expects the Department to participate directly in that mediation, not through the M&O contractor. If mediation is not successful, the Committee expects the Department to initiate and participate in arbitration to resolve this dispute.

Carlsbad Field Office.—The recommendation includes an additional $14,000,000 for Carlsbad to accelerate shipping and disposing of transuranic waste around the complex; an additional $5,000,000 to continue the U.S. Mexico Border Health Commission/Materials Corridor Partnership Initiative. The recommendation also includes an additional $3,500,000 which shall be made available to the Carlsbad community for educational support, infrastructure improvements, and related initiatives to address the impacts of accelerated operations.

In order to provide more timely information in a useable format to citizens, researchers, stakeholders, and regulators, the Committee directs the Department to consolidate at Carlsbad, all record archives relevant to the operations of WIPP and the TRU waste in the repository.

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

The Committee recommendation includes $77,000,000 for science and technology, $15,000,000 below the administration's request. The Committee notes that the administration's request is a cut of nearly $164,000,000 from the current year.

The Science and Technology program provides new or improved technologies and research results that reduce risks to workers, the public and the environment; reduce cleanup costs; and/or provide solutions to environmental problems that currently have no solutions. New and improved technologies have the potential to reduce environmental restoration and cleanup costs by an estimated several billion dollars.

The Committee is aware of the Department's plan to ''re-focus'' the Science and Technology program and to discontinue all focus area activities, all technology applications activities, as well as other university and industry programs under this account. This recommendation is a result of the Department of Energy's recent Top-to-Bottom Review of the Environmental Management program.

The Committee disagrees with this decision and is skeptical that a robust Science and Technology program can be maintained given the $164,000,000 cut. Long-term investment in research and development is the single most important thing the Department can do to ensure that clean-ups are completed quickly and efficiently. The solutions to many of the technical problems facing clean-up sites throughout the DOE complex have not yet been invented. Sharp cuts to science and technology are not the answer and the Committee hopes the Department will reconsider for fiscal year 2004.

Within available funds, the Committee provides $7,000,000 for the Western Environmental Technology Office; $3,150,000 to conduct advanced conceptual design of the Subsurface Geosciences Laboratory; $6,000,000 for the Subsurface Science Research Institute (operated by the Inland Northwest Research Alliance and INEEL; $5,000,000 for the National Spent Nuclear Fuel program; $6,000,000 for the Diagnostic Instrumentation and Analysis Laboratory; $3,000,000 to continue micro-sensing technology development and prototype development and prototype deployment for the Underground Test Area; and $4,350,000 for the University Research Programs in Robotics.

An additional $5,000,000 is provided to establish the Critical Infrastructure Testbed at INEEL to implement the recommendations of the Energy Infrastructure Assurance Task Force.

Within available funds, the Committee provides additional funding of $7,500,000 to INEEL for the research and development of technologies to address environmental challenges.

The Committee urges the Department to continue its previous commitment to seek alternative cost-effective technologies from outside the Department in cleaning up legacy waste. The Committee is aware that the international agreement with AEA Technology has been successful in accomplishing this vital task and urges the Department to expand use of this Agreement.

The Committee recommendation includes $3,000,000 for basic science experiments requiring the specialized underground environment of the Waste Isolation Pilot Plant, including continuation of evaluation of the mass of the neutrino through study of double beta decay of xenon-136 as initiated in fiscal year 2002. The Committee recommends close coordination between the Office of Science and the Assistant Secretary for Environmental Management to assure that basic science studies at WIPP do not interfere with the TRU waste responsibilities of WIPP. The Committee also notes with concern that funds provided to initiate this work in fiscal year 2002 were not released by the Department until well into that fiscal year, seriously jeopardizing progress. Therefore, the Committee directs that funds be promptly released in fiscal year 2003.

The Committee agrees with DOE's testimony that proven innovative technology should be deployed in clean-up operations as quickly as possible. As in previous years, the Committee continues to support proving out the advanced vitrification technology, which holds the potential to significantly lower clean-up costs and future appropriation requirements. The advanced vitrification system also represents technology and innovation which have been invented, developed, and produced in the United States and should be a national security priority for government-funded nuclear waste management programs.

Therefore, the Committee directs the Department, from within available funds, to develop the vitrification-in-the-final-disposal-container AVS system in accordance with the work plan.

Finally, the Department is directed to renew its cooperative agreement with the University of Nevada-Las Vegas through its Research Foundation.

EXCESS FACILITIES

The Committee recommendation for excess facilities is $1,300,000, which is the same as the budget request. These funds are provided to manage the transfer for the final disposition of excess contaminated physical facilities leading to significant risk and cost reductions. In fiscal year 2003, these funds are to be used for the transfer of excess facilities at the Pantex Plant, Savannah River Site, and the Y–12 Plant from other DOE organizations.

MULTI-SITE

The Committee recommendation includes $479,871,000 for multi-site activities.

This program account supports management and oversight for various crosscutting Environmental Management and Department initiatives, including the program's contribution to the Uranium Enrichment Decontamination and Decommissioning Fund.

Within available funds, the Committee provides $14,000,000 for the National Energy Technology Laboratory to support the implementation of an integrated program for closing small DOE clean-up sites and to serve as the DOE field service center for the long-term stewardship of former DOE sites in the eastern United States. The Committee further directs that no action shall be taken to diminish the fiscal year 2002 Environmental Management employee levels at NETL in any was as the Laboratory's workload transitions from the Science and Technology program.

The Department shall continue its support of WERC, the Consortium for Environmental Education and Technology Development, at current year levels consistent with its contractual obligations and shall extend the Tribal Colleges Initiative grant, involving Crownpoint Institute of Technology, Diné College, Southwestern Indian Polytechnic Institute, to develop high-quality environmental programs at tribal colleges.

Within available funds, the Committee provides additional funding of $7,500,000 to INEEL for the research and development of technologies to address environmental challenges.

SAFEGUARDS AND SECURITY

The Committee recommendation for safeguards and security is $228,260,000, the same as the budget request.

PROGRAM DIRECTION

The Committee recommendation for program direction totals $324,000,000, a reduction of $20,000,000 from the budget request.

Program direction provides the overall direction and administrative support for the environmental management programs of the Department of Energy.

FUNDING ADJUSTMENTS

The Committee recommendation for Defense Environmental Restoration and Waste Management includes a funding adjustment of $70,000,000 for use of prior year balances and anticipated schedule slippage. The budget request proposed a $34,000,000 use of prior year balances. Due to the difficulty the Department has had in some cases reaching final performance management plans, the limitations of the continuing resolution, and the resulting delay in the ability of the Department to initiate all planned acceleration and reform activities, the Committee recommendation includes an additional reduction for anticipated schedule slippage of $36,000,000.

The Committee recommendation includes the $4,347,000 security charge for reimbursable work included in the budget request.

DEFENSE FACILITY CLOSURE PROJECTS

Appropriations, 2002	$1,092,878,000
Budget estimate, 2003	1,091,314,000
Committee recommendation	1,125,314,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $1,125,314,000 for the site closure program, an increase of $34,000,000 over the request.

The ''Site closure'' account includes funding for sites where the Environmental Management program has established a goal of completing the cleanup mission by the end of fiscal year 2006. After the cleanup mission is complete at a site, no further DOE mission is envisioned, except for limited long-term surveillance and maintenance. This account provides funding to cleanup the Rocky Flats, Fernald, Mound, Ashtabula, and Columbus sites.

The Committee recommendation includes additional funding above the administration's request to maintain the 2006 closure goal at the following sites in Ohio: $25,000,000 for Fernald; $4,000,000 for the Mound site; $5,000,000 for the Columbus Environmental Management project.

DEFENSE ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PRIVATIZATION

Appropriations, 2002	$153,537,000
Budget estimate, 2003	158,399,000
Committee recommendation	158,339,000

An appropriation of $158,339,000 is recommended for the environmental management privatization initiative.

RECOMMENDATION SUMMARIES

Details of the Committee's recommendations are included in the table at the end of this title.

OTHER DEFENSE ACTIVITIES

Appropriations, 2002	$544,044,000
Budget estimate, 2003	468,664,000
Committee recommendation	537,664,000

ENERGY SECURITY AND ASSURANCE

The Committee recommendation for Energy Security and Assurance is $56,686,000. This program supports the national security of the United States by working to protect the Nation against severe energy supply disruptions by working with the private sector and the National Infrastructure Simulation and Analysis Center (NISAC) to provide technical response support during an emergency. The Committee recommendation includes $5,000,000 for a pilot project in Washington, DC, to be carried out in conjunction with the local power provider and the Washington Metropolitan Council of Governments, to protect and harden electricity infrastructure in the Nation's Capital, an area uniquely susceptible to terrorist attack.

The Committee recommendation includes a total of $30,000,000 in support of the National Infrastructure Simulation and Analysis Center. This funding will enable the continuation of work authorized in the U.S.A. Patriot Act to develop sophisticated models and simulation capabilities for critical infrastructures. The additional resources are to be available for additional operations, construction of general plant projects and acquisition of equipment to support the Center.

The Committee recommendation also includes $16,000,000 for the National Energy Technology Laboratory to assist the Office of Energy Assurance in support of research and development to monitor and protect the physical assets of the U.S. energy infrastructure, including power plants, pipelines, transmissions lines, gaseous and liquid fuel storage, depots, processing plants, and refineries.

The Committee strongly urges the Department, when conducting critical infrastructure assessments, to use entities with a proven global information technology infrastructure, and with experience in cyber-security and energy information management.

INTELLIGENCE

The Committee recommendation totals $41,246,000 for intelligence.

The Office of Intelligence provides information and technical analysis on international arms proliferation, foreign nuclear programs, and other energy-related matters to policymakers in the NNSA, the Department and other U.S. Government agencies. The focus of the Department's intelligence analysis and reporting is on emerging proliferant nations, nuclear technology transfers, foreign nuclear materials production, and proliferation implications of the breakup of the former Soviet Union.

SECURITY

The Committee recommendation for security and emergency operations is $185,515,000.

Nuclear Safeguards.—The Committee recommendation provides $91,102,000 for nuclear safeguards.

Security Investigations.—The Committee recommendation provides $45,870,000, the amount of the budget request.

Program Direction.—The Committee recommendation provides $48,543,000 for program direction.

Coordination with local communities.—The Committee recognizes the unique emergency response role carried out by local governments adjacent to Departmental facilities and directs the Department to use available resources to improve local government emergency response capabilities through better communications and stronger coordination of training and response activities.

INDEPENDENT OVERSIGHT AND PERFORMANCE ASSURANCE

The Committee recommendation provides $22,430,000 for independent oversight and performance assurance, the amount of the budget request.

The Independent Oversight and Performance Assurance program provides independent evaluation and oversight of safeguards, security, emergency management and cyber security for the Department at the Secretary's direction.

COUNTERINTELLIGENCE

An appropriation of $45,955,000, the amount of the request, is provided for the counterintelligence activities of the Department of Energy.

The Counterintelligence program has the mission of enhancing the protection of sensitive technologies, information, and expertise against foreign intelligence, industrial intelligence, and terrorist attempts to acquire nuclear weapons information or advanced technologies from the National Laboratories.

ENVIRONMENT, SAFETY AND HEALTH

The Committee recommendation provided $114,041,000 for Environmental, Safety and Health activities including $17,149,000 for program direction. The mission of the Office of Environmental, Safety and Health is to protect the health and safety of Department of Energy workers, the public, and the environment and is to be the Department's independent advocate for safety, health and the environment.

The Committee recommendation includes $5,000,000 to continue the DOE worker records digitization project through the Research Foundation at the University of Nevada-Las Vegas.

The Committee continues to be concerned that the Department has failed to recognize the importance of automating records management processes and continues to encumber extraordinary costs by employing labor intensive procedures in support of these requirements. Though the Committee recommended a Department-wide standardization of processes to ensure data preservation and access, the Committee is not aware of a comprehensive coordinated effort being undertaken within the Department. The Committee is also aware that even within the Environment Safety & Health organization, parallel activities were undertaken to digitize worker records while another part of the organization sought the digitization of similar worker records to support the Employee Compensation Initiative. To the extent that there is a desire to digitize records in support of the ECI, the Committee strongly encourages the Department to utilize the existing program at UNLV.

The Committee is concerned that the Department is waivering in its commitment to medical screening and health studies of current and former workers. Many of these medical screenings are required by law. The Committee expects the Department to expend $60,000,000, a slight increase above the current year rather than the $7,000,000 cut proposed by the Administration, on health studies.

The Committee recommends $5,200,000, an increase of $4,150,000 above the request, for medical monitoring at the gaseous diffusion plants at Paducah, Kentucky, Portsmouth, Ohio, and Oak Ridge, Tennessee. This will fully fund, as required by law, the worker screening program for both current and former workers. The Committee strongly supports and requires the continued use of helical low-dose CAT scanning for early lung cancer detection in workers with elevated risks of lung cancer. Such tests may detect lung cancers at an early stage even when they are not visible with conventional x-rays. The program in place at the gaseous diffusion plants is successfully identifying early lung cancers at a stage when they are treatable and can be expected to dramatically increase survival rates. The recommendation also includes $1,000,000 for health studies at the Iowa Army Ammunition Plant.

The Committee directs the Department to initiate a beryllium screening and outreach program for those workers employed at vendors in the Worcester, Massachusetts, area who supplied beryllium to the Atomic Energy Commission for use in the nuclear weapons program. The DOE is directed to expedite the screening program by using one of the DOE's existing former worker medical screening program providers. The Committee recommends $250,000 for this program.

Energy Employees Compensation Initiative.—The Committee recommendation includes $16,000,000, the amount of the request, for the Energy Employees Compensation Initiative. Title 36 of the National Defense Authorization Act of 2001 (Public Law 106–398) established the Energy Employees Occupational Illness Compensation program to provide benefits to DOE contractor workers made ill as a result of exposures from nuclear weapons production. The Department is responsible for establishing procedures to assist workers in filing compensation claims.

The Committee understands that a proposed final rule implementing Part D of the Energy Employees Occupational Illness Compensation program is currently under review within the Administration. Any final rule implementing Part D should prohibit contractor challenges, specify that a majority determination of the Physicians' Panel is

sufficient, and rely on the independent judgment of a physicians' panel with respect to the burden of proof and medical causation.

WORKER AND COMMUNITY TRANSITION

The Committee has provided an appropriation of $25,683,000 for these activities for fiscal year 2003. This is the same as the budget request.

The Worker and Community Transition budget provides funding for activities associated with enhanced benefits beyond those required by contract, existing company policy or collective bargaining agreements at defense nuclear facilities. The goals of the program are to mitigate the impacts on workers and communities from contractor work force restructuring, and to assist community planning for all site conversions, while managing the transition to the reduced work force that will better meet ongoing mission requirements through the application of best business practices.

NATIONAL SECURITY PROGRAMS ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT

The Committee recommendation includes $50,587,000 for National Security Programs Administrative support. This fund pays for departmental services that are provided in support of the National Nuclear Security Administration.

OFFICE OF HEARINGS AND APPEALS

An appropriation of $2,933,000 is recommended for the Office of Hearings and Appeals. The Office of Hearings and Appeals conducts all of the Department's adjudicative process and provides various administrative remedies as may be required. The goal is to promote successful and uninterrupted DOE operations through the deliberate, expeditious, and equitable resolution of all claims of adverse impact emanating from the operations of the Department.

DEFENSE NUCLEAR WASTE DISPOSAL

Appropriations, 2002	$280,000,000
Budget estimate, 2003	315,000,000
Committee recommendation	280,000,000

The Committee recommends $280,000,000 for defense nuclear waste disposal.

RECOMMENDATION SUMMARIES

Details of the Committee's recommendations are included in the table at the end of this title.

POWER MARKETING ADMINISTRATIONS

Public Law 95–91 transferred to the Department of Energy the power marketing functions under section 5 of the Flood Control Act of 1944 and all other functions of the Department of the Interior with respect to the Bonneville Power Administration, Southeastern Power Administration, Southwestern Power Administration, and the power marketing functions of the Bureau of Reclamation, now included in the Western Area Power Administration.

All Power Marketing Administrations except Bonneville are funded annually with appropriations, and related receipts are deposited in the Treasury. Bonneville operations are self-financed under authority of Public Law 93–454, the Federal Columbia River Transmission System Act of 1974, which authorizes Bonneville to use its revenues to finance operating costs, maintenance and capital construction, and sell bonds to the Treasury if necessary to finance any remaining capital program requirements.

Purchase power and wheeling.—The Committee is recommending the elimination of the phase out by the end of fiscal year 2004 of the use of receipts by the Southeastern Power Administration, the Southwestern Power Administration, and the Western Area Power Administration for purchase power and wheeling.

This approach was originally proposed in the Administration's fiscal year 2001 budget request and endorsed in the Energy and Water Development Appropriations Act, Fiscal Year 2002 (Public Law 106–377). In recognition of the Western energy crisis during the previous year, the Committee did not adhere to the Public Law 106–377 limitations on purchase power and wheeling in fiscal year 2002, with the largest increase being for the Western Area Power Administration. The budget request for fiscal year 2003 proposed resuming the phase-out of purchase power and wheeling along the schedule contained in Public Law 106–377. However, the Committee finds that there is no compelling reason to continue the phase out of purchase power and wheeling, particularly since this activity is budget neutral.

The Committee recommendation for fiscal year 2003 maintains purchase power and wheeling activities at the fiscal year 2002 level. The Committee will continue to establish ceilings on the use of receipts for purchase power and wheeling, and also establish the amount of offsetting collections.

BONNEVILLE POWER ADMINISTRATION FUND

The Bonneville Power Administration (BPA) is the Federal electric power marketing agency in the Pacific Northwest, a 300,000-square-mile service area that encompasses Oregon, Washington, Idaho, western Montana, and small portions of adjacent Western States in the Columbia River drainage basin. Bonneville markets hydroelectric power from 31 Corps of Engineers and Bureau of Reclamation projects, as well as thermal energy from non-Federal generating facilities in the region. Bonneville also markets and exchanges surplus electric power interregionally over the Pacific Northwest-Pacific Southwest Intertie with California, and in Canada over inter-connections with utilities in British Columbia.

Bonneville constructs, operates, and maintains the Nation's largest high-voltage transmission system, consisting of over 15,000 circuit-miles of transmission line and 324 substations with an installed capacity of 21,500 megawatts. BPA is the largest power wholesaler in the northwest and provides about 46 percent of the region's electric energy supply and about three-fourths of the region's electric power transmission capacity.

Public Law 93–454, the Federal Columbia River Transmission System Act of 1974, placed Bonneville on a self-financed basis. With the passage in 1980 of Public Law 96–501, the Pacific Northwest Electric Power Planning and Conservation Act, Bonneville's responsibilities were expanded to include meeting the net firm load growth of the region, investing in cost-effective, regionwide energy conservation, and acquiring generating resources to meet these requirements.

Borrowing Authority.—Bonneville Power Administration presently has available $3,750,000,000 in permanent borrowing authority, authorized by the Transmission System Act (Public Law 93–454). For fiscal year 2003, the Committee recommendation includes an estimate of use of $630,800,000 of authorized borrowing authority, the same as the budget request and $256,300,000 more than fiscal year 2002. This borrowing authority is available for capital investments in power systems (including fish and wildlife measures), transmission systems, and capital equipment. Bonneville forecasts that it will fully utilize its remaining borrowing authority during fiscal year 2004.

The Administration has submitted a legislative proposal to increase the current Bonneville borrowing authority by $700,000,000, for a new total borrowing authority of $4,450,000,000. The Committee recommendation does not include this additional borrowing authority at this time because the matter is presently committed to the House-Senate conference on energy legislation.

Limitation on direct loans.—The Committee recommends that no new direct loans be made in fiscal year 2003.

Budget revisions and notification.—The Committee expects Bonneville to adhere to the borrowing authority estimates recommended by the Congress and promptly inform the Committee of any exceptional circumstances which would necessitate the need for Bonneville to obligate borrowing authority in excess of such amounts.

The Committee recommendation includes $34,463,000 for purchase power and wheeling activities, the same as the current year and consistent with the terms described above.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, SOUTHEASTERN POWER ADMINISTRATION

Appropriations, 2002	$4,891,000
Budget estimate, 2003	4,534,000
Committee recommendation	4,534,000

The Southeastern Power Administration markets hydroelectric power produced at Corps of Engineers projects in 11 Southeastern States. There are 23 projects now in operation with an installed capacity of 3,092 megawatts. Southeastern does not own or operate any transmission facilities and carries out its marketing program by utilizing the existing transmission systems of the power utilities in the area. This is accomplished through transmission arrangements between Southeastern and each of the area utilities with transmission lines connected to the projects. The utility agrees to deliver specified amounts of Federal power to customers of the Government, and Southeastern agrees to compensate the utility for the wheeling service performed.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, SOUTHWESTERN POWER ADMINISTRATION

Appropriations, 2002	$28,038,000
Budget estimate, 2003	27,378,000
Committee recommendation	27,378,000

The Southwestern Power Administration is the marketing agent for the power generated at Corps of Engineers' hydroelectric plants in the six-State area of Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas, Missouri, Arkansas, and Louisiana with a total installed capacity of 2,158 megawatts. It operates and maintains some 1,380 miles of transmission lines, 24 generating projects, and 24 substations, and sells its power at wholesale primarily to publicly and cooperatively owned electric distribution utilities.

The Committee recommendation includes $2,200,000 for purchase power and wheeling activities, the same as the current year and consistent with the terms described above.

CONSTRUCTION, REHABILITATION, OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE WESTERN AREA POWER ADMINISTRATION

Appropriations, 2002	$171,938,000
Budget estimate, 2003	162,758,000
Committee recommendation	168,858,000

The Western Area Power Administration is responsible for marketing electric power generated by the Bureau of Reclamation, the Corps of Engineers, and the International Boundary and Water Commission which operate hydropower generating plants in 15 Central and Western States encompassing a 1.3-million-square-mile geographic area. Western is also responsible for the operation and maintenance of almost 17,000 miles of high-voltage transmission lines with 258 substations. Western distributes power generated by 55 plants with a maximum operating capacity of 10,576 megawatts.

Western, through its power marketing program, must secure revenues sufficient to meet the annual costs of operation and maintenance of the generating and transmission facilities, purchased power, wheeling, and other expenses, in order to repay all of the power investment with interest, and to repay that portion of the Government's irrigation and other nonpower investments which are beyond the water users' repayment capability. Under the Colorado River Basin Power Marketing Fund, which encompasses the Colorado River Basin, Fort Peck, and Colorado River storage facilities, all operation and maintenance and power marketing expenses are financed from revenues.

Of the total resources available to the Western Power Administration, $6,100,000 shall be transferred to the Utah Reclamation Mitigation and Conservation Commission.

The Committee recommendation includes $186,124,000 for purchase power and wheeling activities, the same as the current year and consistent with the terms described above.

FALCON AND AMISTAD OPERATING AND MAINTENANCE FUND

Creation of the Falcon and Amistad Operating and Maintenance Fund was directed by the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, fiscal years 1994–95. This legislation also directed that the fund be administered by the Administrator of the Western Area Power Administration for use by the Commissioner of the United States Section of the International Boundary and Water Commission to defray operation, maintenance, and emergency costs for the hydroelectric facilities at the Falcon and Amistad Dams in Texas.

The Committee recommendation is $2,734,000, the same as the budget request.

RECOMMENDATION SUMMARIES

Details of the Committee's recommendations are included in the table at the end of this title.

FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2002	$184,155,000
Budget estimate, 2003	192,000,000
Committee recommendation	192,000,000

SALARIES AND EXPENSES—REVENUES APPLIED

Appropriations, 2002	$184,155,000
Budget estimate, 2003	192,000,000
Committee recommendation	192,000,000

The Committee recommendation provides $192,000,000, the amount of the budget request, for the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC). Revenues are established at a rate equal to the amount provided for program activities, resulting in a net appropriation of zero.

The Federal Energy Regulatory Commission regulates key interstate aspects of the electric power, natural gas, oil pipeline, and hydroelectric industries.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee's detailed funding recommendation for programs in Title III, Department of Energy, are contained in the following table.

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

[In thousands of dollars]

Project title	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation
ENERGY SUPPLY		
RENEWABLE ENERGY RESOURCES		
Renewable energy technologies:		
Biomass/biofuels energy systems	86,005	100,000
Geothermal technology development	26,500	37,000
Hydrogen research	39,881	45,000
Hydropower	7,489	7,489
Solar energy	87,625	95,000
Wind energy systems	44,000	50,000
Total, Renewable energy technologies	291,500	334,489
Electric energy systems and storage	70,447	75,000
Renewable support and implementation:		
Departmental energy management	3,000	3,000
International renewable energy program	6,500	6,500
Renewable energy production incentive program	4,000	5,000
Renewable Indian energy resources	8,307	9,307
Renewable program support	2,059	6,059
Total, Renewable support and implementation	23,866	29,866
National renewable energy laboratory	4,200	6,000
Construction: 02–E–001 Project engineering and design, NREL Golden, CO	800	800
Total, National renewable energy laboratory	5,000	6,800
Program direction	16,187	16,907
Subtotal, Renewable Energy Resources	407,000	463,062
Use of prior year balances		−15,000
TOTAL, RENEWABLE ENERGY RESOURCES	407,000	448,062
NUCLEAR ENERGY		
Advanced radioisotope power system		
Isotopes:		
Isotope support and production		
Construction		
99–E–201 Isotope production facility (LANL)		
Subtotal, Isotope support and production		
Offsetting collections		
Total, Isotopes		
University reactor fuel assistance and support	17,500	19,500
Research and development:		
Nuclear energy plant optimization		5,000
Nuclear energy research initiative	25,000	29,000
Nuclear energy technologies	46,500	48,500
Total, Research and development	71,500	82,500
Fast flux test facility (FFTF)	36,100	36,100
Radiological facilities management:		
Radiological facilities	78,977	88,638
ANL–West operations		
Test reactor area landlord		
Subtotal	78,977	88,638
Construction:		
99–E–2–1 Isotope production facility (LANL)	1,721	1,721
99–E–200 Test reactor area electrical utility upgrade, Idaho National Engineering Lab, ID	1,840	1,840
95–E–201 Test reactor area fire and life safety improvements, Idaho National Engineering Lab, ID	500	500
Subtotal, Construction	4,061	4,061
Total, Radiological facilities management	83,038	92,699

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Project title	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation
Nuclear facilities management:		
EBR–II shutdown	.....	.....
Disposition of spent fuel and legacy materials	.....	.....
Disposition technology activities	.....	.....
Total, Nuclear facilities management	.....	.....
Advanced fuel cycle	18,221	77,870
Program direction	23,439	23,439
Subtotal, Nuclear Energy	249,798	332,108
Use of prior year balances	.....	−8,000
TOTAL, NUCLEAR ENERGY	249,798	324,108
ENVIRONMENT, SAFETY AND HEALTH		
Office of Environment, Safety and Health (non-defense)	10,340	5,340
Program direction	18,871	13,871
TOTAL, ENVIRONMENT, SAFETY AND HEALTH	29,211	19,211
ENERGY SUPPORT ACTIVITIES		
Technical information management program	1,400	1,400
Program direction	6,525	5,525
TOTAL, ENERGY SUPPORT ACTIVITIES	7,925	6,925
ENERGY SUPPLY INFRASTRUCTURE		
Energy Supply Infrastructure	.....	17,000
TOTAL, ENERGY SUPPLY INFRASTRUCTURE	.....	17,000
Subtotal, Energy supply	693,934	815,306
General reduction	.....	.....
TOTAL, ENERGY SUPPLY	693,934	815,306
NON-DEFENSE ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT		
Site closure	.....	.....
Site/project completion	51,272	67,272
Post 2006 completion	112,887	123,887
Fast flux test facility (FFTF)	.....	.....
Long-term stewardship	.....	.....
Excess facilities	1,841	1,841
Subtotal, Non-Defense Environmental Management	166,000	193,000
Use of prior year balances	.....	−17,000
TOTAL, NON-DEFENSE ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT	166,000	176,000
URANIUM FACILITIES MAINTENANCE AND REMEDIATION		
Uranium Enrichment Decontamination and Decommissioning Fund:		
Decontamination and decommissioning	234,523	333,523
Uranium/thorium reimbursement	1,000	1,000
Total, Uranium enrichment D&D fund	235,523	334,523
Other Uranium Activities:		
Maintenance and pre-existing liabilities	146,631	136,631
02–U–101 Depleted uranium hexafluoride conversion project, Paducah, KY and Portsmouth, OH	.....	.....
96–U–201 DUF6 cylinder storage yard, Paducah, KY	.....	.....
Total, Other uranium activities	146,631	136,631
Use of prior year balances	.....	.....
TOTAL, URANIUM FACILITIES MAINTENANCE AND REMEDIATION	382,154	471,154
SCIENCE		
High Energy Physics:		
Research & Technology	258,545	263,555
Facility operations	446,352	446,332
Construction: 98–G–304 Neutrinos at the main injector, Fermilab	20,093	20,093
Total, High energy physics	724,990	729,980
Nuclear physics	382,370	387,370
Biological and environmental research	504,215	531,215
Construction: 01–E–300 Laboratory for Comparative and Functional Genomics, ORNL	.....	.....
Total, Biological and environmental research	504,215	531,215
Basic energy sciences:		
Research:		
Materials sciences and engineering research	547,883	553,383
Chemical sciences, geosciences and energy biosciences	220,146	234,146
Engineering and geosciences	.....	.....
Energy biosciences	.....	.....
Subtotal, Research	768,029	787,529
Construction:		
03–SC–002 Project engineering & design (PED) SLAC.	6,000	6,000
03–R–312 Center for nanophase materials sciences, ORNL	24,000	24,000
03–R–313 Center for Integrated Nenotechnology	.....	4,500
02–SC–002 Project engineering and design (VL)	11,000	12,000
99–E–334 Spallation neutron source (ORNL)	210,571	210,571
Subtotal, Construction	251,571	257,071
Total, Basic energy sciences	1,019,600	1,044,600
Advanced scientific computing research	169,625	169,625
Energy research analyses	1,020	1,020

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Project title	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation
Science laboratories infrastructure:		
Infrastructure support	1,020	1,020
Oak Ridge landlord	5,079	5,079
Excess facilities disposal	5,055	5,055
Construction:		
03–SC–001 Science laboratories infrastructure project engineering and design (PED), various loc.	3,355	3,355
MEL–001 Multiprogram energy laboratory infrastructure projects, various locations	28,226	28,226
02–SC–001 Multiprogram energy laboratories, project engineering design, various locations		
Subtotal, Construction	31,581	31,581
Total, Science laboratories infrastructure	42,735	42,735
Fusion energy sciences program	257,310	259,310
Safeguards and security	48,127	48,127
Science workforce development		
Science program direction:		
Field offices	70,163	65,000
Headquarters	58,224	64,377
Science education	5,460	5,460
Technical information management program		
Energy research analyses		
Total, Science program direction	133,847	134,837
Subtotal, Science	3,283,839	3,348,819
General reduction		−14,980
Less security charge for reimbursable work	−4,383	−4,383
TOTAL, SCIENCE	3,279,456	3,329,456
NUCLEAR WASTE DISPOSAL		
Repository program	146,713	
Program direction	62,989	56,000
TOTAL, NUCLEAR WASTE DISPOSAL	209,702	56,000
DEPARTMENTAL ADMINISTRATION		
Administrative operations:		
Salaries and expenses:		
Office of the Secretary	4,645	4,645
Board of contract appeals	743	743
Chief information officer	30,862	28,862
Congressional and intergovernmental affairs	4,953	4,953
Economic impact and diversity	5,121	5,121
General counsel	22,813	21,813
International affairs		
Office of Management, Budget and Evaluation	106,536	94,536
Policy office		
Policy and international affairs	16,840	14,840
Public affairs	4,531	4,531
Subtotal, Salaries and expenses	197,044	180,044
Program support:		
Minority economic impact	1,400	1,400
Policy analysis and system studies	800	800
Energy security and assurance	2,000	2,000
Environmental policy studies	1,200	1,200
Engineering and construction management reviews		
Cybersecurity and secure communications	32,027	32,027
Corporate management information program	20,420	8,420
Subtotal, Program support	57,847	45,847
Total, Administrative operations	254,891	225,891
Cost of work for others	69,916	69,916
Subtotal, Departmental Administration	324,807	295,807
Use of prior year balances and other adjustments		−10,000
Funding from other defense activities	−25,587	−50,587
Total, Departmental administration (gross)	299,220	235,000
Miscellaneous revenues	−137,524	−137,524
TOTAL, DEPARTMENTAL ADMINISTRATION (net)	161,696	97,696
OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL		
Office of Inspector General	37,671	37,671
TOTAL, OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL	37,671	37,671
ATOMIC ENERGY DEFENSE ACTIVITIES		
NATIONAL NUCLEAR SECURITY ADMINISTRATION		
WEAPONS ACTIVITIES		
Directed stockpile work:		
Stockpile research and development	467,149	467,149
Stockpile maintenance	401,157	401,157
Stockpile evaluation	197,184	197,184
Dismantlement/disposal	24,378	24,378
Production support	137,706	137,706
Field engineering, training and manuals	6,893	6,893
Total, Directed stockpile work	1,234,467	1,234,467
Campaigns:		
Science campaigns:		
Primary certification	47,159	47,159
Dynamic materials properties	87,594	90,594
Advanced radiography	52,925	82,925
Secondary certification and nuclear systems margins	47,790	47,790

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Project title	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation
Subtotal, Science campaigns	235,468	268,468
Engineering campaigns:		
Enhanced surety	37,713	32,000
Weapons system engineering certification	27,007	27,007
Nuclear survivability	23,394	23,394
Enhanced surveillance	77,155	77,155
Advanced design and production technologies	74,141	74,141
Subtotal, Engineering campaigns	239,410	233,697
Inertial confinement fusion ignition and high yield.	237,748	273,248
Construction: 96–D–111 National ignition facility, LLNL	214,045	214,045
Subtotal, ILF Ignition	451,793	487,293
Advanced simulation and computing	669,527	649,000
Construction:		
01–D–101 Distributed information systems laboratory, SNL, Livermore, CA	13,305	13,305
00–D–103, Terascale simulation facility, LLNL, Livermore, CA	35,030	35,030
00–D–105 Strategic computing complex, LANL, Los Alamos, NM		
00–D–107 Joint computational engineering laboratory, SNL, Albuquerque, NM	7,000	7,000
Subtotal, Construction	55,335	55,335
Subtotal, Advanced simulation and computing	724,862	704,335
Pit manufacturing and certification	194,484	246,000
Readiness campaigns:		
Stockpile readiness	61,027	61,027
High explosives manufacturing and weapons assembly/disassembly readiness	12,093	12,093
Non-nuclear readiness	22,398	22,398
Materials readiness		
Tritium readiness	56,134	42,734
Construction: 98–D–125 Tritium extraction facility, SR	70,165	70,165
Subtotal, Tritium readiness	126,299	112,899
Subtotal, Readiness campaigns	221,817	208,417
Total, Campaigns	2,067,834	2,148,210
Readiness in technical base and facilities:		
Operations of facilities	949,920	1,026,000
Program readiness	208,089	218,000
Special projects	37,744	50,500
Material recycle and recovery	98,816	98,816
Containers	17,721	17,721
Storage	14,593	14,593
Nuclear weapons incident response	91,000	96,000
Subtotal, Readiness in technical base and fac	1,417,883	1,521,630
Construction:		
03–D–101 Sandia underground reactor facility SURF, SNL, Albuquerque, NM	2,000	2,000
03–D–102 LANL Administration Building (LANL)		16,000
03–D–103 Project engineering and design various locations	15,539	15,539
03–D–121 Gas transfer capacity expansion, Kansas City Plant, Kansas City, MO	4,000	4,000
03–D–122 Prototype purification facility, Y–12 plant, Oak Ridge, TN	20,800	20,800
03–D–123 Special nuclear materials requalification, Pantex plant, Amarillo, TX	3,000	3,000
02–D–103 Project engineering and design, various locations	27,245	27,245
02–D–105 Engineering technology complex upgrade, LLNL	10,000	10,000
02–D–107 Electrical power systems safety communications and bus upgrades, NV	7,500	7,500
01–D–103 Project engineering and design (PE&D), various locations	6,164	
01–D–107 Atlas relocation, Nevada test site	4,123	4,123
01–D–108 Microsystems and engineering sciences applications complex (MESA), SNL	75,000	123,000
01–D–124 HEU materials facility, Y–12 plant, Oak Ridge, TN	25,000	25,000
01–D–126 Weapons Evaluation Test Laboratory Pantex Plant, Amarillo, TX	8,650	8,650
01–D–800 Sensitive compartmented information facility, LLNL	9,611	9,611
99–D–103 Isotope sciences facilities, LLNL, Livermore, CA	4,011	4,011
99–D–104 Protection of real property (roof reconstruction—Phase II), LLNL, Livermore, CA	5,915	5,915
99–D–106 Model validation & system certification center, SNL, Albuquerque, NM		
99–D–108 Renovate existing roadways, Nevada Test Site, NV		
99–D–125 Replace boilers and controls, Kansas City plant, Kansas City, MO		
99–D–127 Stockpile management restructuring initiative, Kansas City plant, Kansas City, MO	29,900	29,900
99–D–128 Stockpile management restructuring initiative, Pantex consolidation, Amarillo, TX	407	407
98–D–123 Stockpile management restructuring initiative, Tritium factory modernization and consolidation, Savannah River, SC	10,481	10,481
98–D–124 Stockpile management restructuring initiative, Y–12 consolidation, Oak Ridge, TN		
97–D–123 Structural upgrades, Kansas City plant, Kansas City, MO		
96–D–102 Stockpile stewardship facilities revitalization (Phase VI), various locations	1,000	1,000
Subtotal, Construction	270,346	328,182
Total, Readiness in technical base and facilities.	1,688,229	1,849,812
Facilities and infrastructure recapitalization program	242,512	242,512
Secure transportation asset:		
Operations and equipment	100,863	100,863
Program direction	52,126	52,126
Total, Secure transportation asset	152,989	152,989
Safeguards and security	501,054	501,054
Construction: 99–D–132 SMRI nuclear material safeguards and security upgrade project (LANL), Los Alamos, NM	8,900	8,900
Total, Safeguards and security	509,954	509,954
Subtotal, Weapons activities	5,895,985	6,137,944
Use of prior year balances		
General reduction		
Less security charge for reimbursable work	−28,985	−28,985
Subtotal, Weapons activities	5,867,000	6,108,959
Emergency appropriations (Public Law 107–117)		
TOTAL, WEAPONS ACTIVITIES	5,867,000	6,108,959
DEFENSE NUCLEAR NONPROLIFERATION	5,055,873	
Nonproliferation and verification, R&D	283,407	293,407
Construction:		
00–D–192 Nonproliferation and international security center (NISC), LAN		

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Project title	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation
Total, Nonproliferation and verification, R&D	283,407	293,407
Nonproliferation and international security	92,668	92,668
Nonproliferation programs with Russia:		
International materials protection, control, and cooperation	233,077	233,077
Russian transition initiative	39,334	39,334
HEU transparency implementation	17,229	17,229
International nuclear safety	14,576	14,576
Elimination of weapons-grade plutonium production program	49,339	49,339
Fissile materials disposition:		
U.S. surplus materials disposition	194,000	194,000
Russian surplus materials disposition	98,000	98,000
Construction:		
01–D–407 Highly enriched uranium (HEU) blend down, Savannah River, SC	30,000	30,000
99–D–141 Pit disassembly and conversion facility Savannah River, SC	33,000	33,000
99–D–143 Mixed oxide fuel fabrication facility, Savannah River, SC	93,000	93,000
Subtotal, Construction	156,000	156,000
Subtotal, Fissile materials disposition	448,000	448,000
Total, Nonproliferation programs with Russia	801,555	801,555
Program direction		
Subtotal, Defense nuclear nonproliferation	1,177,630	1,187,630
Use of prior year balances	−64,000	−72,000
Emergency appropriations (Public Law 107–117)		
TOTAL, DEFENSE NUCLEAR NONPROLIFERATION	1,113,630	1,115,630
NAVAL REACTORS		
Naval reactors development	671,290	671,290
Construction:		
03–D–201 Cleanroom technology facility, Bettis atomic power lab, West Mifflin, PA	7,200	7,200
01–D–200 Major office replacement building, Schenectady, NY	2,100	2,100
90–N–102 Expended core facility dry cell project, Naval Reactors Facility, ID	2,000	2,000
Subtotal, Construction	11,300	11,300
Total, Naval reactors development	682,590	682,590
Program direction	24,200	24,200
TOTAL, NAVAL REACTORS	706,790	706,790
OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR		
Office of the Administrator	335,929	335,929
TOTAL, OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR	335,929	335,929
TOTAL, NATIONAL NUCLEAR SECURITY ADMINISTRATION	8,023,349	8,267,308
DEFENSE ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION AND WASTE MGMT.		
Site/project completion:		
Operation and maintenance	779,706	973,106
Construction:		
02–D–402 Intec cathodic protection system expansion project, INEEL, Idaho Falls, ID	1,119	1,119
02–D–420 Plutonium packaging and stabilization, Savannah River	2,000	2,000
01–D–414 Preliminary project, engineering and design (PE&D), various locations	5,125	5,125
99–D–402 Tank farm support services, F&H area, Savannah River site, Aiken, SC		
99–D–404 Health physics instrumentation laboratory (INEL), ID		
98–D–453 Plutonium stabilization and handling system for PFP, Richland, WA		
96–D–471 CFC HVAC/chiller retrofit, Savannah River site, Aiken, SC		
86–D–103 Decontamination and waste treatment facility (LLNL), Livermore, CA		
Subtotal, Construction	8,244	8,244
Total, Site/project completion	787,950	981,350
Post 2006 completion:		
Operation and maintenance	1,702,241	2,211,240
Construction: 93–D–187 High-level waste removal from filled waste tanks, Savannah River, SC	14,870	14,870
Office of River Protection: Operation and maintenance	226,256	455,256
Construction:		
03–D–403 Immobilized high-level waste interim storage facility, Richland, WA	6,363	6,363
01–D–416 Hanford waste treatment plant, Richland, WA	619,000	619,000
97–D–402 Tank farm restoration and safe operations, Richland, WA	25,424	25,424
94–D–407 Initial tank retrieval systems, Richland, WA	20,945	20,945
Subtotal, Construction	671,732	671,732
Subtotal, Office of River Protection	897,988	1,126,988
Total, Post 2006 completion	2,615,099	3,353,098
Uranium enrichment D&D fund contribution		
Science and technology	92,000	77,000
Excess facilities	1,300	1,300
Multi-site activities	479,871	479,871
Safeguards and security	228,260	228,260
Program direction	344,000	324,000
Subtotal, Defense environmental management	4,548,480	5,444,879
Use of prior year balances and anticipated schedule slippage		−70,000
General reduction		
Less security charge for reimbursable work	−4,347	−4,347
Emergency appropriations (Public Law 107–117)		
TOTAL, DEFENSE ENVIRON. RESTORATION AND WASTE MGMT	4,544,133	5,370,532
ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT CLEANUP REFORM		
Environmental management cleanup reform	800,000	
DEFENSE FACILITIES CLOSURE PROJECTS		
Site closure	1,054,153	1,088,153

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Project title	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation
Safeguards and security	37,161	37,161
TOTAL, DEFENSE FACILITIES CLOSURE PROJECTS	1,091,314	1,125,314
DEFENSE ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PRIVATIZATION		
Privatization initiatives, various locations	158,399	158,399
TOTAL, DEFENSE ENVIRONMENTAL MGMT. PRIVATIZATION	158,399	158,399
TOTAL, DEFENSE ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT	6,593,846	6,690,245
OTHER DEFENSE ACTIVITIES		
Other national security programs:		
Energy security and assurance:		
Energy security	23,411	52,411
Program direction	4,275	4,275
Subtotal, Energy security and assurance	27,686	56,686
Office of Security:		
Nuclear safeguards and security	91,102	91,102
Security investigations	45,870	45,870
Corporate management information program	.....	.....
Cyber security and secure communications	.....	.....
Program direction	48,543	48,543
Subtotal, Office of Security	185,515	185,515
Intelligence	41,246	41,246
Counterintelligence	45,955	45,955
Independent oversight and performance assurance	22,430	22,430
Advanced accelerator applications	.....	.....
Environment, safety and health (Defense)	81,892	96,892
Program direction—EH	17,149	17,149
Subtotal, Environment, safety & health (Defense)	99,041	114,041
Worker and community transition	22,965	22,965
Program direction—WT	2,718	2,718
Subtotal, Worker and community transition	25,683	25,683
National Security programs administrative support	25,587	50,587
Office of hearings and appeals	2,933	2,933
Subtotal, Other defense activities	476,076	545,076
Use of prior year balances	−6,700	−6,700
Less security charge for reimbursable work	−712	−712
Emergency appropriations (Public Law 107–117)	.....	.....
TOTAL, OTHER DEFENSE ACTIVITIES	468,664	537,664
DEFENSE NUCLEAR WASTE DISPOSAL		
Defense nuclear waste disposal	315,000	280,000
TOTAL, ATOMIC ENERGY DEFENSE ACTIVITIES	15,400,859	15,775,217
POWER MARKETING ADMINISTRATIONS		
SOUTHEASTERN POWER ADMINISTRATION		
Operation and maintenance:		
Purchase power and wheeling	20,000	34,463
Program direction	4,606	4,606
Subtotal, Operation and maintenance	24,606	39,069
Offsetting collections	.....	−8,000
Offsetting collections (Public Law 106–377)	−20,000	−26,463
Use of prior year balances	−72	−72
TOTAL, SOUTHEASTERN POWER ADMINISTRATION	4,534	4,534
SOUTHWESTERN POWER ADMINISTRATION		
Operation and maintenance:		
Operating expenses	3,814	3,814
Purchase power and wheeling	288	2,200
Program direction	17,933	17,933
Construction	6,031	6,031
Subtotal, Operation and maintenance	28,066	29,978
Offsetting collections	.....	−1,912
Offsetting collections (Public Law 106–377)	−288	−288
Use of prior year balances	−400	−400
TOTAL, SOUTHWESTERN POWER ADMINISTRATION	27,378	27,378
WESTERN AREA POWER ADMINISTRATION		
Operation and maintenance:		
Construction and rehabilitation	17,784	17,784
System operation and maintenance	37,796	37,796
Purchase power and wheeling	30,000	186,124
Program direction	108,378	108,378
Utah mitigation and conservation	.....	6,100
Subtotal, Operation and maintenance	193,958	356,182
Offsetting collections	.....	−152,624
Offsetting collections (Public Law 106–377)	−30,000	−33,500
Use of prior year balances	−1,200	−1,200
TOTAL, WESTERN AREA POWER ADMINISTRATION	162,758	168,858
FALCON AND AMISTAD OPERATING AND MAINTENANCE FUND		
Operation and maintenance	2,734	2,734

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Project title	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation
TOTAL, POWER MARKETING ADMINISTRATIONS	197,404	203,504
FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION		
Federal energy regulatory commission	192,000	192,000
FERC revenues	−192,000	−192,000
GRAND TOTAL, DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY	20,528,876	20,961,784

GENERAL PROVISIONS—DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

The following list of general provisions are recommended by the Committee. The recommendation includes several provisions which have been included in previous Energy and Water Development Appropriations Acts and new provisions as follows:

Language under section 301 prohibits the use of funds to award, amend or modify a contract in a manner that deviates from the Federal Acquisition Regulations unless on a case-by-case basis, a waiver is granted by the Secretary of Energy. Similar language was contained in last year's Energy and Water Development Act, Public Law 107–66.

Language is included under section 302 which prohibits the use of funds in this Act to develop or implement a workforce restructuring plan or enhanced severance payments and other benefits for Federal employees of the Department of Energy under section 3161 of the National Defense Authorization Act of Fiscal Year 1993, Public Law 484. A similar provision was contained in the Energy and Water Development Act, 2002, Public Law 107–66.

Language is included under section 303 which prohibits the use of funds for severance payments under the worker and community transition program.

Language is included under section 304 which prohibits the use of funds in this Act to initiate requests for proposals or expression of interest for new programs which have not yet been presented to Congress in the annual budget submission, and which have not yet been approved and funded by Congress. A similar provision was contained in the Energy and Water Development Act, 2002, Public Law 107–66.

Language is included under section 305 which permits the transfer and merger of unexpended balances of prior appropriations with appropriation accounts established in this bill. A similar provision was contained in the Energy and Water Development Act, 2002, Public Law 107–66.

Language is included under section 306 which provides that none of the funds in this Act may be used to dispose of transuranic waste in the Waste Isolation Pilot Plant which contains concentrations of plutonium in excess of 20 percent by weight for the aggregate of any material category on the date of enactment of this Act, or generated after such date. A similar provision was contained in the Energy and Water Development Act, 2002, Public Law 107–66.

Language is included under section 307 which provides that the Administrator of the National Nuclear Security Administration may authorize 2 percent of the amount allocated to a nuclear weapons production plant for the production plant to engage in research, development, and demonstration activities with respect to the Engineering and manufacturing capabilities of the plant in order to maintain and enhance such capabilities at the plant. A similar provision was contained in the Energy and Water Development Act, 2002, Public Law 107–66.

Language is included under section 308 which provides that the Administrator of the National Nuclear Security Administration may authorize 2 percent of the amount allocated for national security operations at the Nevada Test Site for investment in innovative research, development, and demonstration activities with respect to the development, test, and evaluation capabilities necessary for operations and readiness of the Nevada Test Site.

Language is included under section 309 which provides that funds appropriated in Public Law 107–066 for the Kachemak Bay submarine cable project may be available to reimburse the local sponsor for the Federal share of the project costs assumed by the local sponsor prior to final passage of that Act.

Language is included under section 310 which provides for the stay and reinstatement of Federal Energy Regulatory Commission license no. 11393.

Language is included under section 311 which limits the availability of environmental management cleanup reform funding for sites or laboratories except where the Department has entered into a final revised clean-up agreement and a final performance management plan for that site or laboratory.

TITLE IV—INDEPENDENT AGENCIES

APPALACHIAN REGIONAL COMMISSION

Appropriations, 2002	$71,290,000
Budget estimate, 2003	66,290,000
Committee recommendation	74,400,000

The Appalachian Regional Commission (ARC) is a regional economic development agency established in 1965. It is composed of the Governors of the 13 Appalachian States and a Federal cochairman who is appointed by the President.

The Committee recommendation for the Appalachian Regional Commission totals $74,400,000, $8,000,000 more than the request.

The Committee recommendation includes $8,000,000 for the newly authorized telecommunications program within the ARC. This program will broaden the availability of advanced telecommunications services throughout Appalachia.

Consistent with the administration's budget request, the Committee recommendation does not include funding for ARC highways. Funding for ARC development highways is provided through the Highway Trust Fund in fiscal years 1999 through 2004 consistent with provision contained in the Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act.

The Committee recognizes the importance of trade and investment opportunities to the Appalachian region, and is encouraged by a preliminary trade report determining that Appalachian firms might find significant trade and investment opportunities, particularly in the energy, high technology, and transportation sectors, in the Republic of Turkey and the surrounding region. In this regard, the Committee supports the Appalachian-Turkish Trade Project (ATTP), a project to promote opportunities to expand trade, encourage business interests, stimulate foreign studies, and to build a lasting and mutually meaningful relationship between the Appalachian States and the Republic of Turkey, as well as the neighboring regions, such as Greece. The Committee commends the ARC for its leadership role in helping to implement the mission of the ATTP. The Committee expects the ARC to continue to be a prominent ATTP sponsor.

DEFENSE NUCLEAR FACILITIES SAFETY BOARD

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2002	$18,500,000
Budget estimate, 2003	19,000,000
Committee recommendation	19,000,000

An appropriation of $19,000,000, the amount of the request, is recommended for fiscal year 2003. This is the same as the budget request.

The Defense Nuclear Facilities Safety Board was created by the Fiscal Year 1989 National Defense Authorization Act. The Board, composed of five members appointed by the President, provides advice and recommendations to the Secretary of Energy regarding public health and safety issues at the Department's defense nuclear facilities. The Board is also responsible for investigating any event or practice at a defense nuclear facility which has or may adversely affect public health and safety. The Board is responsible for reviewing and evaluating the content and implementation of the standards relating to the design, construction, operation, and decommissioning of defense nuclear facilities of the Department of Energy.

DELTA REGIONAL AUTHORITY

Appropriations, 2002	$10,000,000
Budget estimate, 2003	10,000,000
Committee recommendation	15,000,000

The Delta Regional Authority (DRA), authorized by Public Law 106–554, was established to assist an eight-state, 236-county region of demonstrated distress in obtaining transportation and basic public infrastructure, skills training, and opportunities for economic development essential to strong local economies.

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $15,000,000 for the Delta Regional Authority. The recommended appropriations will be used to carry out the activities of Authority during fiscal year 2003.

DENALI COMMISSION

Appropriations, 2002	$38,000,000
Budget estimate, 2003	29,939,000
Committee recommendation	50,000,000

The Denali Commission is a regional economic development agency established in 1998 for the intended purpose of delivering basic utilities, including affordable power, and other essential infrastructure to the nation's most geographically isolated communities. The Committee is encouraged by the progress of the Denali Commission in assisting distressed communities throughout Alaska, and urges continued work among local and State agencies, non-profit organizations and other participants in meeting the most pressing infrastructure needs.

The Committee recommendation includes $50,000,000 for the Denali Commission.

From within those funds, $5,000,000 shall be made available for basic infrastructure and facilities for those communities without running water including Red Devil and Kaktovik; $10,000,000 for community facilities that can serve multiple purposes in villages such as Anaktuvuk Pass, Atqasuk, Brevig Mission, Elim, Gambell, Koyuk, Savoonga, St. Michael, Stebbins, Teller, Unalakleet, and Barrow. None of the funds may be used for clean-up of leaking fuel tanks.

The Committee recommendation also includes funding for the Pt. MacKenzie gas line extension, Nome power upgrades, Fire Island power upgrade, North Slope grid upgrade, Calista power generation, and the Parks Highway electric line extension. The Committee recommendation includes up to $1,000,000 to study the rural development opportunities, costs and logistics of shipping and marketing new domestic water supplies outside of Alaska.

NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

GROSS APPROPRIATION	
Appropriations, 2002	$516,900,000
Budget estimate, 2003	578,184,000
Committee recommendation	578,184,000
REVENUES	
Appropriations, 2002	$473,520,000
Budget estimate, 2003	492,545,000
Committee recommendation	520,087,000
NET APPROPRIATION	
Appropriations, 2002	$79,380,000
Budget estimate, 2003	85,639,000
Committee recommendation	58,097,000

The Committee recommendation includes $578,174,000, the same amount as the request, for the Commission.

Nuclear energy received a strong endorsement in the National Energy Policy of May 2001 and serious industry interest has emerged in building a new generation of nuclear power plants in the United States to meet the Nation's electricity demands. Three nuclear utilities have announced intentions to submit early site permit applications to the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC). Others are also expected to submit early site permit applications over the next few years. Industry has proposed a new risk-informed regulatory framework to license the next generation of plants. The framework would build on the successful structure of the revised reactor oversight process and be reactor design neutral. NRC should evaluate the merits of this approach and establish the new framework through rulemaking.

Because the NRC needs to ensure that its regulatory infrastructure can be responsive to these new applications, some of which may involve new technologies not previously licensed by the NRC, the Committee provided $10,000,000 in additional budget authority to the NRC for fiscal year 2002 so that it can adequately prepare for and respond to these new reactor initiatives without jeopardizing the safety of operating facilities and without impeding ongoing initiatives on license renewals, power uprates, and moving toward a more risk-informed regulatory environment. While the Committee expects the NRC to continue to support these important national initiatives in fiscal year 2003, funds for maintaining these programs should be realized through implementing internal efficiencies in the NRC.

Recognizing the impact of September 11 on NRC's safeguards mission, an additional $36,000,000 was added to the NRC budget authority for fiscal year 2002. The Committee recognizes that these funds were used to strengthen the NRC's ability to respond to terrorist threats and to assess and enhance security requirements at nuclear facilities. The Committee understands that work is well underway with orders issued to all operating and decommissioned commercial nuclear energy plants. Looking to fiscal year 2003, the focus of security will begin to shift from strengthening security regulations and the response capability of the NRC to the implementation of required enhancements by the licensee. The Committee expects that the funds for oversight of these licensee programs should be realized through implementing internal efficiencies in the NRC.

The Committee recommendation for the NRC is $578,184,000. This amount is offset by estimated revenues of $520,087,000 resulting in a net appropriation of $58,097,000.

Fee Recovery.—Pursuant to the agreement reached in fiscal year 2001, the NRC is required to recover 94 percent of its budget authority, less the appropriation from the Nuclear Waste Fund, by assessing license and annual fees.

Reports.—The Committee directs the Commission to continue to provide monthly reports on the status of its licensing and other regulatory activities. In addition, continued congressional oversight is necessary to ensure the NRC streamlines its business processes to improve regulatory efficiency while reducing unnecessary burden on licensees. NRC should report to the Congress by March 31, 2003, on efficiencies gained through implementation of the reactor oversight process. NRC should report to the Congress by June 30, 2003, on regulatory efficiencies that would be gained by consolidating or eliminating regional offices.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

GROSS APPROPRIATION	
Appropriations, 2002	$6,180,000
Budget estimate, 2003	6,800,000
Committee recommendation	6,800,000
REVENUES	
Appropriations, 2002	$5,933,000
Budget estimate, 2003	6,392,000
Committee recommendation	6,392,000

This appropriation provides for the Office of Inspector General of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission. The Committee recommends an appropriation of $6,800,000 for fiscal year 2003.

NUCLEAR WASTE TECHNICAL REVIEW BOARD

Appropriations, 2002	$3,100,000
Budget estimate, 2003	3,102,000
Committee recommendation	3,200,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $3,200,000 for the Nuclear Waste Technical Review Board. The Nuclear Waste Policy Amendments Act of 1987 directed the Board to evaluate the technical and scientific validity of the activities of the Department of Energy's nuclear waste disposal program. The Board must report its findings not less than two times a year to the Congress and the Secretary of Energy.

TITLE V—GENERAL PROVISIONS

The following list of general provisions are recommended by the Committee. The recommendation includes several provisions which have been included in previous Energy and Water Development Appropriations Acts:

Language is included under section 501 which provides that none of the funds appropriated in this Act may be used in any way, directly or indirectly, to influence congressional action on any legislation or appropriation matters pending before Congress, other than to communicate to Members of Congress as described in section 1913 of Title 18, United States Code. A similar provision was contained in the Energy and Water Development Act, 2000, Public Law 106–60.

Language is included under section 502 which requires that American-made equipment and goods be purchased to the greatest extent practicable. A similar provision was contained in the Energy and Water Development Act, 2000, Public Law 106–60.

Language is included under section 503 which extends the existing authority for the Denali Commission.

COMPLIANCE WITH PARAGRAPH 7, RULE XVI, OF THE STANDING RULES OF THE SENATE

Paragraph 7 of rule XVI requires that Committee reports on general appropriations bills identify each Committee amendment to the House bill ''which proposes an item of appropriation which is not made to carry out the provisions of an existing law, a treaty stipulation, or an act or resolution previously passed by the Senate during that session.''

The recommended appropriations in title III, Department of Energy, generally are subject to annual authorization. However, the Congress has not enacted an annual Department of Energy authorization bill for several years, with the exception of the programs funded within the atomic energy defense activities which are authorized in annual defense authorization acts. The authorization for the atomic energy defense activities, contained in the National Defense Authorization Act of Fiscal Year 2003, is currently being considered by the Senate.

Also, contained in title III, Department of Energy, in connection with the appropriation under the heading ''Nuclear Waste Disposal Fund,'' the recommended item of appropriation is brought to the attention of the Senate.

COMPLIANCE WITH PARAGRAPH 12, RULE XXVI, OF THE STANDING RULES OF THE SENATE

Paragraph 12 of rule XXVI requires that Committee reports on a bill or joint resolution repealing or amending any statute or part of any statute include ''(a) the text of the statute or part thereof which is proposed to be repealed; and (b) a comparative print of that part of the bill or joint resolution making the amendment and of the statute or part thereof proposed to be amended, showing by stricken-through type and italics, parallel columns, or other appropriate typographical devices the omissions and insertions which would be made by the bill or joint resolution if enacted in the form recommended by the committee.''

In compliance with this rule, changes in existing law proposed to be made by the bill are shown as follows: existing law to be omitted is enclosed in black brackets; new matter is printed in italic; and existing law in which no change is proposed is shown in roman.

With respect to this bill, it is the opinion of the Committee that it is necessary to dispense with these requirements in order to expedite the business of the Senate.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2002 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 2003

[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2002 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or −)	
				2002 Pappropriation	Budget estimate
TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—CIVIL					
DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY					
Corps of Engineers—Civil					
General investigations	154,350	102,483	148,304	−6,046	+45,821
Construction, general	1,715,951	1,415,612	1,636,602	−79,349	+220,990
Flood control, Mississippi River and tributaries, Arkansas, Illinois, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, and Tennessee	345,992	280,671	346,437	+445	+65,766
Operation and maintenance, general	1,874,803	1,913,760	1,956,182	+81,379	+42,422
Emergency appropriations (Public Law 107–117)	139,000			−139,000	
Regular appropriations (Public Law 107–206)	32,000			−32,000	
Regulatory program	127,000	144,252	144,252	+17,252	
FUSRAP	140,000	140,298	140,298	+298	
Flood control and coastal emergencies		20,227	20,227	+20,227	
Rescission	−25,000			+25,000	
General expenses	153,000	155,651	155,651	+2,651	
Total, title I, Department of Defense—Civil	4,657,096	4,172,954	4,547,953	−109,143	+374,999
TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR					
Central Utah Project Completion Account					
Central Utah project construction	24,169	23,643	23,643	−526	
Fish, wildlife, and recreation mitigation and conservation	10,749	11,259	11,259	+510	
Subtotal	34,918	34,902	34,902	−16	
Program oversight and administration	1,310	1,326	1,326	+16	
Total, Central Utah project completion account	36,228	36,228	36,228		
Bureau of Reclamation					
Water and related resources	762,531	726,147	816,147	+53,616	+90,000
Emergency appropriations (Public Law 107–117)	30,259			−30,259	
Regular appropriations (Public Law 107–206)	7,000			−7,000	
Loan program	7,495			−7,495	
(Limitation on direct loans)	(26,000)			(−26,000)	
Central Valley project restoration fund	55,039	48,904	48,904	−6,135	
California Bay-Delta restoration		15,000			−15,000
Policy and administration	52,968	54,870	54,870	+1,902	
Total, Bureau of Reclamation	915,292	844,921	919,921	+4,629	+75,000
Total, title II, Department of the Interior	951,520	881,149	956,149	+4,629	+75,000
TITLE III—DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY					
Energy supply	666,726	693,934	815,306	+148,580	+121,372
Non-defense environmental management	236,372	166,000	176,000	−60,372	+10,000
Uranium facilities maintenance and remediation	418,425	382,154	471,154	+52,729	+89,000
Science	3,233,100	3,279,456	3,329,456	+96,356	+50,000
Nuclear Waste Disposal	95,000	275,802	56,000	−39,000	−219,802
Departmental administration	210,853	299,220	235,000	+24,147	−64,220
Miscellaneous revenues	−137,810	−137,524	−137,524	+286	
Net appropriation	73,043	161,696	97,476	+24,433	−64,220
Office of the Inspector General	32,430	37,671	37,671	+5,241	
Environmental restoration and waste management:					
Defense function	(6,473,651)	(6,893,846)	(6,654,245)	(+180,594)	(−239,601)
Non-defense function	(654,797)	(548,154)	(647,154)	(−7,643)	(+99,000)
Total	(7,128,448)	(7,442,000)	(7,301,399)	(+172,951)	(−140,601)
Atomic Energy Defense Activities					
National Nuclear Security Administration:					
Weapons activities	5,429,238	5,867,000	6,108,959	+679,721	+241,959
Emergency appropriations (Public Law 107–117)	131,000			−131,000	
Emergency appropriations (Public Law 107–206)	19,400			−19,400	
Rescission (Public Law 107–206)	−14,460			+14,460	
Defense nuclear nonproliferation	803,586	1,113,630	1,115,630	+312,044	+2,000
Emergency appropriations (Public Law 107–117)	226,000			−226,000	
Regular appropriations (Public Law 107–206)	100,000			−100,000	
Naval reactors	688,045	706,790	706,790	+18,745	
Office of the Administrator	312,596	335,929	335,929	+23,333	
Subtotal, National Nuclear Security Administration	7,695,405	8,023,349	8,267,308	+571,903	+243,959
Defense environmental restoration and waste management	5,234,576	4,544,133	5,370,532	+135,956	+826,399
Emergency appropriations (Public Law 107–117)	8,200			−8,200	
Rescission (Public Law 107–206)	−15,540			+15,540	
Defense environmental management cleanup reform		1,100,000			−1,100,000
Defense facilities closure projects	1,092,878	1,091,314	1,125,314	+32,436	+34,000
Defense environmental management privatization	153,537	158,399	158,399	+4,862	
Subtotal, Defense environmental management	6,473,651	6,893,846	6,654,245	+180,594	−239,601
Other defense activities	544,044	468,664	537,664	−6,380	+69,000
Emergency appropriations (Public Law 107–117)	3,500			−3,500	
Emergency appropriations (Public Law 107–206)	7,000			−7,000	
Defense nuclear waste disposal	280,000	315,000	280,000		−35,000
Total, Atomic Energy Defense Activities	15,003,600	15,700,859	15,739,217	+735,617	+38,358
Power Marketing Administrations					
Operation and maintenance, Southeastern Power Administration	4,891	4,534	4,534	−357	
Operation and maintenance, Southwestern Power Administration	28,038	27,378	27,378	−660	
Construction, rehabilitation, operation and maintenance, Western Area Power Administration	171,938	162,758	168,858	−3,080	+6,100
Falcon and Amistad operating and maintenance fund	2,663	2,734	2,734	+71	
Total, Power Marketing Administrations	207,530	197,404	203,504	−4,026	+6,100
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission					
Salaries and expenses	184,155	192,000	192,000	+7,845	

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2002 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 2003—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2002 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or −)	
				2002 Pappropriation	Budget estimate
Revenues applied	−184,155	−192,000	−192,000	−7,845	
Total, title III, Department of Energy	19,966,226	20,894,976	20,925,784	+959,558	+30,808
TITLE IV—INDEPENDENT AGENCIES					
Appalachian Regional Commission	71,290	66,290	74,400	+3,110	+8,110
Defense Nuclear Facilities Safety Board	18,500	19,000	19,000	+500	
Delta Regional Authority	10,000	10,000	15,000	+5,000	+5,000
Denali Commission	38,000	29,939	50,000	+12,000	+20,061
Nuclear Regulatory Commission:					
Salaries and expenses	516,900	578,184	578,184	+61,284	
Emergency appropriations (Public Law 107–117)	36,000			−36,000	
Revenues	−473,520	−492,545	−520,087	−46,567	−27,542
Subtotal	79,380	85,639	58,097	−21,283	−27,542
Office of Inspector General	6,180	6,800	6,800	+620	
Revenues	−5,933	−6,392	−6,392	−459	
Subtotal	247	408	408	+161	
Total, Nuclear Regulatory Commission	79,627	86,047	58,505	−21,122	−27,542
Nuclear Waste Technical Review Board	3,100	3,102	3,200	+100	+98
Total, title IV, Independent agencies	220,517	214,378	220,105	−412	+5,727
Grand total:					
New budget (obligational) authority	25,795,359	26,163,457	26,649,991	+854,632	+486,534
Appropriations	(25,250,000)	(26,163,457)	(26,649,991)	(+1,399,991)	(+486,534)
Emergency appropriations	(600,359)			(−600,359)	
Rescissions	(−55,000)			(+55,000)	

[COMMITTEE PRINT]

[NOTICE: This is a draft for use of the Committee and its staff only, in preparation for markup.]

FOREIGN OPERATIONS, EXPORT FINANCING, AND RELATED PROGRAMS APPROPRIATION BILL, 2003

JANUARY ____, 2003.—Ordered to be printed

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

REPORT

[To accompany S. 0000]

The Committee on Appropriations reports the bill (S. 0000) making appropriations for Foreign Operations and related programs for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2003, and for other purposes, reports favorably thereon and recommends that the bill do pass.

Amounts in new budget authority

Fiscal year 2002 appropriations	$16,367,780,000
Fiscal year 2003 budget estimate	16,515,932,000
Amount of bill as reported to Senate	16,294,514,000
Bill as recommended to Senate compared to:	
2002 appropriations	−73,266,000
Budget estimate	−221,418,000

SUMMARY TABLE: AMOUNTS IN NEW BUDGET AUTHORITY

Item	Budget request	Committee recommendation	Committee recommendation compared with budget estimate increase (+) or decrease (−)
Export Assistance	$399,281,000	$399,281,000	
Bilateral Economic Assistance	10,050,704,000	10,079,111,000	+$28,407,000
Military Assistance	4,295,450,000	4,272,025,000	−23,425,000
Multilateral Assistance	1,747,497,000	1,544,097,000	−203,400,000

INTRODUCTION

In fiscal year 2002, the Committee appropriated $16,367,780,000 for foreign operations and related programs, including supplemental appropriations. This year, the Committee has provided $16,294,514,000, of which $16,249,314,000 is for discretionary spending and $45,200,000 is for mandatory spending.

ACCRUAL FUNDING OF RETIREMENT COSTS AND POST-RETIREMENT HEALTH BENEFITS

The President's Budget included a legislative proposal under the jurisdiction of the Senate Committee on Governmental Affairs 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.

The authorizing committee has not acted on this legislation, therefore the Senate Appropriations Committee has reduced the dollar amounts of the President's request shown in the ''Comparative Statement of New Budget Authority Request and Amounts Recommended in the Bill'', as well as in other tables in this report, to exclude the accrual funding proposal.

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 subsequently transmitted to the Congress.

The Senate Appropriations Committee joins with the House Appropriations Committee in raising concern 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.

TITLE I

EXPORT ASSISTANCE

EXPORT-IMPORT BANK OF THE UNITED STATES

SUBSIDY APPROPRIATION

Appropriations, 2002	$727,323,000
Budget estimate, 2003	541,400,000

Committee recommendation	541,400,000

ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2002	$63,000,000
Budget estimate, 2003	68,300,000
Committee recommendation	68,300,000

The Committee provides $541,400,000 for a subsidy appropriation for the Export-Import Bank. This is the same as the request and $185,923,000 below the fiscal year 2002 level. Because of a reassessment of international lending risk, the fiscal year 2003 appropriation will allow the Export-Import Bank to support approximately an additional $1,000,000,000 in exports over the fiscal year 2002 level. The Committee provides $68,300,000 for administrative expenses, which is equal to the request and $5,300,000 above the fiscal year 2002 level.

The Committee directs the Export-Import Bank, no later than 120 days after enactment of this Act, to report to the Committee on Appropriations the number of employees for which it utilizes the authority provided in this Act that permits the Bank to nothwithstand subsection (b) of section 117 of the Export Enhancement Act of 1992. This report is to include the positions, job descriptions, and salaries, including consulting fees, of the individuals for which this authority is exercised. The Committee has extended dual use authority for the Export-Import Bank through September 30, 2003.

OVERSEAS PRIVATE INVESTMENT CORPORATION

SUBSIDY APPROPRIATION

DIRECT LOANS

Appropriations, 2002	
Budget estimate, 2003	$24,000,000
Committee recommendation	24,000,000

The Committee provides a subsidy appropriation for the Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC) for direct and guaranteed loan credit programs of $24,000,000, which is equal to the budget request. In fiscal year 2002, no money was provided for a subsidy appropriation, as $24,000,000 in carryover was available for use.

ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2002	$38,608,000
Budget estimate, 2003	39,885,000
Committee recommendation	39,885,000

The Committee includes $39,885,000 for administrative expenses. This level is equal to the administration's budget request.

TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT AGENCY

Appropriations, 2002	$50,024,000
Budget estimate, 2003	44,696,000
Committee recommendation	44,696,000

The Committee provides $44,696,000 for the Trade and Development Agency (TDA). This amount is $5,328,000 below the fiscal year 2002 level and equal to the request.

TITLE II

BILATERAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE

FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

UNITED STATES AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Appropriations, 2002	$3,626,880,000
Budget estimate, 2003	3,932,924,000
Committee recommendation	4,222,424,000

The amounts listed in the above table for fiscal year 2002 appropriations, the fiscal year 2003 budget estimate and the Committee recommendation, include funds appropriated or requested under child survival and health programs, development assistance, USAID operating expenses, USAID Inspector General operating expenses, mandatory retirement expenses, international disaster assistance, transition initiatives and credit programs.

CHILD SURVIVAL AND HEALTH PROGRAMS FUND

Appropriations, 2002	$1,433,500,000
Budget estimate, 2003	
Committee recommendation	1,790,000,000

The Committee provides $1,790,000,000 for the Child Survival and Health Programs Fund of which $350,000,000 is for child survival and maternal health. These funds are available for programs and activities to reduce child mortality and morbidity, combat infectious diseases including HIV/AIDS, and address a wide range of other public health problems around the world. The Committee reiterates its strong support for a comprehensive approach to global health, with an emphasis on building local capacity in developing countries to conduct effective surveillance and deliver basic health services.

After several years of discussions, the Committee believed that the administration would request, and Congress would appropriate, funds managed by USAID in two separate accounts, Child Survival and Health Programs Fund and Development Assistance. While recognizing that there are some shortcomings with this approach, the Committee has continued to appropriate funds in both accounts in order to maintain more effective oversight and accounting of funds.

HIV/AIDS

It is widely recognized that the HIV/AIDS pandemic poses the gravest threat to global health. For reasons expressed in prior reports, the Committee believes that the response of the international community to this crisis has been woefully inadequate.

For fiscal year 2003, the Committee provides a total of $791,500,000 for programs to combat HIV/AIDS. Of this amount, $741,500,000 is from the Child Survival and Health Programs Fund and $50,000,000 is from the Economic Support Fund (ESF), Assistance for Eastern Europe and the Baltic States (SEED), and Assistance for the Independent States of the Former Soviet Union (FSU) accounts. Of the amount provided under the Child Survival and Health Programs Fund, $200,000,000 is for a United States contribution to the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria.

The Committee notes the administration's September 3, 2002 request for an additional $100,000,000 for the International Mother and Child HIV Prevention Initiative, and provides $100,000,000 for this purpose. The Committee looks forward to working with the administration during the 2004 budget cycle to ensure that this program receives the proper attention it deserves.

The Committee believes that the first priority for HIV/AIDS funds should be to support HIV/AIDS prevention programs, to reduce the number of new infections and save lives. However, the Committee believes that USAID needs to devote significantly more resources to treatment programs (including programs to facilitate access by infected persons to anti-retroviral drugs) which have also been shown to be important in preventing the spread of HIV. The Committee is aware of the concern that some HIV/AIDS affected countries, especially those in sub-Saharan Africa, lack the capacity to effectively use additional funds for the prevention and treatment of HIV/AIDS. The Committee believes that where local capacity is lacking, USAID should urgently target resources to build that capacity.

The Committee believes strongly that the magnitude of the HIV/AIDS crisis requires that USAID pursue all available options and authorities to ensure the most cost-effective utilization of available resources to produce the greatest possible impact in stemming the pandemic.

Media Training.—The Committee believes that more education about the causes, effects, and treatment of HIV/AIDS is needed in many areas, especially sub-Saharan Africa and southeast Asia. One promising way to increase knowledge about the disease is through a program started in fiscal year 2002 to promote accurate and unbiased media reporting on the prevention of HIV/AIDS and the care of people suffering from the disease. The Committee recommends that these efforts be expanded and that USAID make available at least $2,000,000 in fiscal year 2003.

UNAIDS.—The Committee supports the work of UNAIDS, which plays a key coordination role in the global effort to design national AIDS plans, expand access to HIV drugs, set standards for vaccine trials, and collect data that is critical in combating the HIV/AIDS pandemic.

Microbicides.—The Committee provides not less than $18,000,000 to support the development of microbicides as a means of combating HIV/AIDS. The Committee recognizes the urgent public health need to develop new HIV prevention options and the emerging scientific opportunities in the field. The Committee supports USAID's research in this area and urges the Office of HIV/AIDS, in conjunction with other USAID offices and appropriate Federal agencies, to fully implement USAID's comprehensive strategy to support the development and use of microbicides.

Safe Blood.—The Committee encourages USAID to support the efforts of Safe Blood for Africa, which assists African nations through training and technical assistance, to develop systems to ensure that blood supplies are screened for HIV/AIDS and other communicable diseases.

Lott Carey International.—The Committee recognizes Lott Carey International's (LCI) work to establish programs to help mitigate the devastation caused by HIV/AIDS in Africa and the Carribean, including education, building health care infrastructure, and caring for orphans, widows, and other family members affected by HIV/AIDS. The Committee urges USAID to seriously consider supporting proposals from LCI.

Enhanced Testing.—The Committee believes that USAID should support wider use of new methods of testing for HIV/AIDS that improve the accuracy and timeliness of the results.

Mother to Child Transmission.—The Committee continues to strongly support additional assistance for programs to prevent HIV/AIDS transmission from mother-to-child.

Nurse Training.—The Committee continues to support training for nurses to cope with the HIV/AIDS crisis in sub-Saharan Africa. Because of the acute shortage of African doctors, nurses are often the first and only contact that people have with the health care system.

OTHER INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The Committee provides $185,000,000 for programs to combat other infectious diseases, to strengthen disease surveillance, and to reduce anti-microbial resistance in developing countries. This is the 6th year of a congressional initiative begun in fiscal year 1998, which has resulted in additional appropriations of over $400,000,000 for these activities.

Tuberculosis.—The Committee recommends not less than $75,000,000 to combat tuberculosis (TB), including at least $65,000,000

from the Child Survival and Health Programs Fund and at least $10,000,000 from the ESF, SEED, and FSU accounts. The Committee expects funds for TB from the ESF, SEED, and FSU accounts to be obligated and disbursed rapidly. The Committee supports DOTS TB programs and other multilateral efforts, including the Global Fund to Combat TB.

Malaria.—The Committee recommends not less than $75,000,000 from the Child Survival and Health Programs Fund for programs to combat malaria, a debilitating disease that afflicts an estimated 500 million people each year, of whom one million die, mostly African children. The Committee is aware of Medicines for Malaria Venture, a public-private partnership to develop new anti-malaria drugs, which are urgently needed. The Committee recommends that USAID provide direct support to this initiative. The Committee also supports the Centers for Disease Control program of malaria research centers, which are an important part of international efforts to combat malaria. The Committee also recommends that USAID allocate approximately 10 percent of its funding for malaria programs to vaccine research and development, including for the Malaria Vaccine Initiative.

UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND (UNICEF)

The Committee supports efforts to reach the child survival goals set by the World Summit for Children. In order to implement these goals, the Committee provides $120,000,000 from under the Child Survival and Health Programs Fund for a contribution to UNICEF. This does not preclude USAID from providing additional funding for specific UNICEF projects as may be appropriate.

IMMUNIZATIONS

The Committee is aware that at least 3 million children die each year because they do not receive life-saving immunizations. Last year, Congress provided funding for The Vaccine Fund, which supports the international, public and private partnership recommendations of the Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunization. The Committee strongly supports continued funding for this program and recommends up to $60,000,000 for The Vaccine Fund in fiscal year 2003.

IODINE DEFICIENCY DISORDERS

The Committee is aware that iodine deficiency disorder (IDD) is the leading preventable cause of mental retardation in children. Problems associated with IDD are particularly of concern in Africa, south Asia, the former Soviet republics and southeast Europe. Private funding raised by Kiwanis International and implemented by UNICEF is helping to prevent the mental retardation of millions of children each year. In order to help meet the IDD goals, the Committee recommends that USAID provide a total of at least $2,250,000 from the Child Survival and Health Programs Fund, and $1,000,000 from the FSU and SEED accounts for the Kiwanis/UNICEF IDD partnership program.

VITAMIN A AND OTHER MICRONUTRIENTS

The Committee supports increased funding for the vitamin A deficiency program. Vitamin A is a low cost solution to easily preventable diseases and blindness. Like last year, the Committee recommends at least $30,000,000 for the overall USAID micronutrient program, of which at least $20,000,000 should be for programs related to vitamin A deficiency.

POLIO ERADICATION

The Committee again recommends $30,000,000 for the multilateral effort to eradicate polio, an extraordinary public-private effort which is in its final years of completion.

BLIND CHILDREN

The Committee recognizes the work being done by Helen Keller Worldwide, the International Eye Foundation, and other organizations to assist blind children in developing countries with simple and inexpensive methods of prevention and treatment. The Committee recommends that $1,500,000 be made available for such programs in fiscal year 2003.

DISPLACED CHILDREN AND ORPHANS FUND

The Committee recommends $12,000,000 for the Displaced Children and Orphans Fund, which is in addition to other funding for HIV/AIDS orphans. The Committee has again provided authority to use up to $32,500 in program funds for displaced and orphaned children and victims of war, to enable the USAID office responsible for the design and management of these programs to monitor and oversee their implementation. USAID is also encouraged to use other operating expense funds, as necessary, to further the effectiveness of the oversight of these programs.

FAMILY PLANNING/REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

The Committee provides a total of $425,000,000 for family planning/reproductive health programs, of which $368,500,000 is made available under the Child Survival and Health Programs Fund.

The Committee is aware that unchecked population growth is a major cause of environmental degradation, and expects USAID to develop performance goals and indicators which promote cross-sectoral collaboration on community-based, population-health-environment programs, and to consult with the Committee regarding these goals and indicators.

The Committee supports organizations such as the Population Media Center, which promotes the use of mass media to educate people in developing countries about the personal benefits of family planning, encourage the use of effective measures to prevent transmission of HIV, and adopt other health measures.

MATERNAL HEALTH

The Committee is aware that pregnancy-related deaths exceed 600,000 annually, most of which are preventable. The Committee believes that far more should be done to address this urgent need, and recommends $75,000,000 for maternal health activities and that additional funding be made available specifically to reduce pregnancy-related deaths.

HEALTH CARE INFRASTRUCTURE

The Committee recognizes the work of the Jeffrey Modell Foundation, which has established programs aimed at combating primary immunodeficiencies. The Committee recommends that USAID support the Jeffrey Modell Foundation's efforts in Central and Latin America.

The Committee also notes the public health work of Esperanca in impoverished communities in Latin America and encourages ongoing support for these activities.

PROGRAMS FOR PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES

The Committee strongly supports efforts to address the needs of people suffering from physical and mental disabilities in developing countries. The Committee regards this as a health issue as well as a social and economic development issue.

The Committee endorses efforts in developing countries to produce wheelchairs and artificial limbs for the disabled, who are often unable to become productive members of society due to discrimination and a lack of mobility. The Committee supports the innovative wheelchair design, seating and use approaches of Motivation, which has worked to build the capacity of local partners in many needed countries.

The Committee also strongly supports Special Olympics, which has programs in several countries for children with mental disabilities who are often locked away in filthy facilities where they receive little or no care. The Committee recognizes that these programs can significantly improve the health and hygiene of these children, as well as enhance their self esteem and strengthen their families and communities. The Committee recommends that USAID, as part of a comprehensive strategy to improve the lives of disabled children in developing countries, provide $3,000,000 to Special Olympics for the expansion of its overseas programs.

The Committee recognizes the work of Mobility International/USA and believes that USAID and the State Department should seriously consider providing $300,000 to expand Mobility International/USA's professional exchange and other overseas programs. The Committee believes the State Department, USAID, and other U.S. Government entities should undertake additional efforts to promote equal opportunity for people with disabilities. The Committee continues to support efforts to help those in developing countries who have been disabled by a variety of causes.

The Committee strongly supports The Wheelchair Foundation, which provides assistance for needy children and adults in developing countries who have lost limbs or are otherwise disabled. The Committee is encouraged by the administration's public/private campaign for volunteer and assistance efforts, and has provided $10,000,000 in Economic Support Fund assistance for the Foundation, to be made available on a matching dollar for dollar basis.

The Committee supports the efforts of the Polus Center in Nicaragua to develop a mobility and social access project for individuals who have lost limbs from acts of war, landmines or diseases.

LEAD-FREE CERAMICS

The Committee is aware of an initiative by Aid To Artisans, an organization that provides technical and marketing assistance to artisans in developing countries, to promote the use of lead-free pottery glazes in Mexico. The use of lead glazes poses serious health risks for people in many countries, and also inhibits the marketability of ceramic products. The Committee believes that this initiative has the potential to improve the health and welfare of millions of people in Mexico and elsewhere, and urges USAID to support it.

DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE

Appropriations, 2002	$1,178,000,000
Budget estimate, 2003	2,839,500,000
Committee recommendation	1,365,500,000

The Development Assistance account consists of a wide range of poverty-reduction and long-term development activities including democracy and the rule of law, free market development, agriculture and rural development, urban programs, environment and energy, basic education, and micro-credit.

GLOBAL DEVELOPMENT ALLIANCE

The Committee supports, in principle, USAID's Global Development Alliance (GDA), to promote public-private partnerships in international development. However, the Committee has yet to receive sufficient information on this initiative, and has therefore provided that funds for the GDA Secretariat in fiscal year 2003 are subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations.

The Committee encourages USAID to consider using GDA funds to build and support

schools and other educational institutions in developing countries. These projects should be focused on designing and promoting tolerant, secular education curricula in countries where the needs for basic education and increased understanding of democratic values are most acute.

WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT

The Committee recommends $15,000,000 in fiscal year 2003 for USAID's Office of Women in Development (WID). In addition to providing adequate funding, the Committee expects the Administrator of USAID to strengthen the WID Office. The Office continues to play a key role in integrating gender perspectives into USAID's programs and policies, and providing technical support, research and implementation of initiatives focused on women's economic status and legal rights, and girls' education.

The Committee strongly supports the mission of Women's Campaign International (WCI), which works to enhance the status of women through media, leadership, business, organizational, and public-service training in developing countries. The Committee recommends at least $600,000 for WCI in fiscal year 2003.

CHILDREN'S BASIC EDUCATION

Educating children in developing countries is fundamental to long term development. The Committee believes that USAID should significantly broaden its support for these activities, and provides $200,000,000 for children's basic education in fiscal year 2003. The Committee expects USAID to emphasize programs that expand access and quality of education for girls, enhance community and parental participation in schools, improve teacher training, and build local management capacity. USAID should ensure that it has sufficient education specialists to manage this increased emphasis on basic education.

The Committee supports the work of Schools3, a private voluntary initiative to build primary schools at low cost in developing countries.

AMERICAN SCHOOLS AND HOSPITALS ABROAD

The Committee continues to recognize the important contributions made to U.S. foreign policy by institutions funded by the American Schools and Hospitals Abroad (ASHA) program, and provides that not less than $19,000,000 should be made available to support these institutions in fiscal year 2003. The Committee, once again, expects USAID to allocate sufficient sums to administer the ASHA program from funds provided for Operating Expenses, so it will not be necessary to expend any program funds for administrative purposes.

Although the Committee understands that ASHA funds are available for a variety of purposes, such as construction and equipment, libraries, computer technology, curriculum and staff support, and related expenses, the Committee reaffirms its intention that this assistance is not to be presumed to offer permanent budget support to ASHA recipients. The Committee strongly encourages ASHA to give priority to organizations which demonstrate a commitment to private fundraising to match government support.

By increasing ASHA funding above the fiscal year 2002 level, the Committee intends to ensure that support is provided to institutions that are effective demonstration centers of American educational and medical practices. The Committee continues to be impressed with the contributions to United States interests made by several institutions and believes that they warrant further support, including Lebanese American University, International College; The Johns Hopkins University's Centers in Nanjing, China and Bologna, Italy; the Center for American Studies at Fudan University, Shanghai; the Hadassah Medical Organization; the American University of Beirut; the American University of Cairo; and the Feinberg Graduate School of the Weizmann Institute of Science.

VICTIMS OF TORTURE

The Committee recommends that USAID provide up to $10,000,000 in fiscal year 2003 for programs and activities to assist victims of torture, including for centers for victims of torture that provide services consistent with the goals of the Torture Victims Relief Reauthorization Act of 1999.

PATRICK LEAHY WAR VICTIMS FUND

The Committee continues to strongly support the Leahy War Victims Fund, which, since 1989, has provided essential orthopedic and related medical, surgical, and rehabilitation assistance for civilians who are disabled as a direct or indirect result of civil strife or armed conflict. In addition to enabling amputees and other people with disabilities to regain mobility, the Committee supports USAID's efforts to increase their accessibility to mainstream educational, recreational and economic opportunities. The Committee expects USAID to provide $12,000,000 for this program in fiscal year 2003.

The Committee is concerned with Afghans civilians who have suffered serious injuries as a result of the military operations, and recommends that the Fund, or other assistance in the Act that is available for Afghanistan, be used to provide rehabilitation and related assistance to these people.

The Committee continues to encourage the Fund to increase its support for initiatives in conflict-affected countries that will lead to appropriate disability laws and policies, and improvements in and the expansion of appropriate services and programs that are needed by people with conflict-related, physical disabilities.

The Committee again expresses its appreciation to the USAID employees who manage this program, and who have earned the respect of disability experts around the world.

SPORTS PROGRAMS

The Committee is aware of the intrinsic value of sports in enhancing child health and development and building communities. Olympic Aid is an athlete-driven, non-profit organization using sport and recreation to achieve these goals with programs in Afghanistan, Nepal, the Democratic Republic of Timor-Leste, and several African countries. The Committee encourages USAID and the State Department to provide up to $2,000,000 to support Olympic Aid's programs.

COOPERATIVE ASSOCIATION FOR STATES FOR SCHOLARSHIPS

The Committee supports the work of the Cooperative Association for States for Scholarships and expects USAID to continue funding this program.

URBAN DEVELOPMENT

The Committee is aware that urban populations in developing countries are growing at a tremendous rate, and is concerned that, despite this trend and the immense social and economic problems it poses, funding for USAID urban programs and associated technical staff have been declining. The Committee strongly recommends that additional funds be provided to USAID's Urban Programs Office to enhance these increasingly important programs.

The Committee strongly supports the work of the Institute for Liberty and Democracy (ILD), which has successfully implemented a number of economic growth and poverty reduction programs in developing countries. The Committee endorses the House report language on the ILD and looks forward to recommending a final funding level in the statement of managers accompanying the conference report that exceeds the level recommended in the House report.

DEVELOPMENT AWARENESS

The Committee endorses Operation Day's Work/USA, which enables interested students to study selected countries and raise funds for basic development activities. The Committee expects USAID to continue to provide funding to expand this program.

COMMERCIAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS

The Committee strongly supports microcredit programs for very poor people and funding for other micro-credit activities, and recommends USAID provide at least $175,000,000 for these and other micro-credit activities. The Committee supports the development of poverty measurements, and recommends that at least half of these resources be targeted to the world's poorest people. The Committee also encourages USAID to begin a micro-credit program in Afghanistan as soon as practicable. The Committee recognizes the positive impact that microcredit programs have on the lives of women around the world.

The Committee continues to strongly support the volunteer activities of the International Executive Service Corps (IESC), and believes that USAID has underutilized the IESC's capacity to promote economic growth by assisting small and medium sized companies. The Committee believes that aggressive use of volunteer organizations such as IESC produces positive results in development programs abroad, and shares the administration's support for greater volunteerism in America. The Committee expects USAID to significantly increase funding to IESC.

The Committee recognizes the important role that U.S. credit unions and cooperatives can play in overseas programs. The Committee recommends $8,000,000 for the Office of Private Voluntary Cooperation for cooperative development organizations, in order to enhance their technical capacities and build business alliances for overseas activities with U.S. cooperatives.

The Committee is aware of the efforts of the World Council of Credit Unions to further develop credit union systems in South Africa and Mexico in order to promote free-market principles and increase the ability of poor people to access credit and other banking services. The Committee recommends up to $2,000,000 for this initiative.

The Committee provides $1,000,000 for the U.S. Telecommunications Training Institute (USTTI). USTTI is a nonprofit joint venture between the public and private sectors dedicated to providing tuition free communications and broadcast training to professionals from around the world.

AGRICULTURE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS

The Committee supports USAID's renewed emphasis on agriculture, as it has long believed that agricultural development is critical to combating poverty. The Committee has provided that $35,000,000 should be made available for plant biotechnology programs, with an emphasis on research projects to improve food security and nutrition in Africa and Asia. The Committee continues to believe that dairy development is an important component of U.S. foreign assistance programs and recommends that USAID increase funding above the current level.

The Committee notes that USAID is in the process of drafting an agricultural strategy paper, which the Committee expects will improve its internal planning mechanisms. The Committee recognizes that the Board for International Food and Agricultural Development (BIFAD) is an important part of this

process. The Committee expects that vacant Board positions will be expeditiously filled and that USAID will provide BIFAD with sufficient resources to enable the Board to function next year.

COFFEE PRICE CRISIS

The Committee endorses the language on the coffee crisis in House Report 107–663. The Committee also notes that, during the 107th Congress, the Senate and House of Representatives passed resolutions, S. Res. 368 and H. Res. 604, calling on the administration to develop a coordinated, global solution to the coffee crisis. The Committee expects the State Department, USAID, and other appropriate agencies to brief the Committee on their progress on this issue no later than 60 days after enactment of this Act.

INTERNATIONAL FERTILIZER DEVELOPMENT CENTER

The Committee continues to support the work of the International Fertilizer Development Center (IFDC) and provides that not less than $2,300,000 should be made available for its core grant. The Committee also recommends an additional $1,700,000 to support the research and development activities of IFDC.

COLLABORATIVE RESEARCH SUPPORT PROGRAMS

The Committee continues its strong support for the Collaborative Research Support Programs (CRSPs). Recognizing the important research and training functions of these programs, the Committee expects that funding above the fiscal year 2002 level of $22,383,138 will be provided for the CRSPs, and that the CRSPs be seriously considered for funding for a broad range of development-related activities.

PROTECTION OF THE ENVIRONMENT

The Committee has a long history of supporting programs, through USAID, the Department of State, and the U.S. directors to the multilateral development banks, to protect the global environment. Despite increasing amounts of resources and greater appreciation within these agencies and organizations for the importance of addressing environmental concerns, as well as many successes on the ground, the overall trend is disheartening, as from forests to oceans, the global environment is facing unprecedented threats.

The Committee believes that USAID should be at the forefront of efforts in this area, and is, therefore, extremely concerned by policy, personnel, programmatic and funding changes which could weaken USAID's expertise and role in environmental protection. The Committee is aware that environmental conservation, natural resource management, and sustainable agriculture practices are often inter-related. Indeed, in many instances, one cannot occur without the other. However, effective environmental conservation can also require establishing protected areas, as has been done with USAID support in Gabon and other countries where there are pristine forests rich in biodiversity or other areas of unique environmental significance. The Committee directs USAID to consult closely with the Committee on future plans concerning its environment programs.

Energy.—The Committee has established a fund to address a wide range of energy conservation, energy efficiency, and clean energy programs. The Committee does not believe these programs have received sufficient support at a time when the environment is under siege in many developing countries due to, among other causes, unchecked population growth, extensive resource extraction, and the burning of fossil fuels in antiquated power plants and other manufacturing processes. The Committee provides $185,000,000 for this fund, to support programs and activities which promote energy conservation, clean energy, energy efficiency, and renewable energy technologies. The Committee also expects these funds to be used to assist developing countries to measure, monitor, report, verify, and reduce greenhouse gases and related activities. Like last year, the Committee has required the President to submit a report detailing U.S. Government support for climate change programs, efforts to promote the transfer and deployment of clean energy and energy efficiency technologies, and other information.

The Committee supports the efforts of Dakota Gasification to develop a reliable, renewable energy technology, with applications in developing nations, that would combine coal gasification with wind power. The Committee recommends that USAID give serious consideration to this project.

Office of Energy.—The Committee is concerned that USAID proposes to cut more than half of the budget for the Office of Energy and Information Technology. This office has served a crucial function by providing developing countries with expertise and other assistance on energy efficiency measures that can reduce costs, protect the environment, and improve the quality of life. The Committee provides $13,000,000 for the Office in fiscal year 2003.

Biodiversity.—The Committee has also established a fund to protect biodiversity and tropical forests, including activities to deter illegal logging. The Committee supports USAID's efforts in this area, but believes they fall far short of what is urgently needed to stem the onslaught of destructive practices which threaten the world's remaining tropical forests and other areas of unique biodiversity, particularly in central Africa, southeast Asia, and the Amazon basin. The Committee provides $150,000,000 in Development Assistance funds for these programs, including initiatives to enhance biodiversity in marine environments.

The Committee commends USAID for its expanded Central Africa Regional Program for the Environment (CARPE) initiative, and provides $15,000,000 to support it in fiscal year 2003.

East Asian Pacific Environmental Initiative.—The Committee supports the East Asian Pacific Environmental Initiative (EAPEI), a program jointly managed by the State Department and USAID. The Committee is troubled that funds were not requested for EAPEI, and expects the administration to provide no less than the fiscal year 2002 level of $3,500,000 for this program.

PARKS IN PERIL

The Committee continues to strongly support the Parks in Peril program, which matches USAID funds with private contributions to support conservation of imperiled ecosystems in Latin America and the Caribbean.

BIRDS OF PREY

Although best known for its efforts to recover the Peregrine Falcon, The Peregrine Fund continues to build a record of conserving birds of prey worldwide. A significant undertaking in the pursuit of preservation is the establishment of The Peregrine Fund's Neotropical Raptor Center in Panama. From this location, The Peregrine Fund would conduct all of its work in the neo-tropics. Like last year, the Committee recommends $500,000 to support this goal, which the Committee understands will be matched by private contributions.

MOUNTAIN GORILLAS

The Committee remains concerned with the survival of mountain gorillas which inhabit the high altitude jungles of Rwanda, Uganda, and the Democratic Republic of the Congo. Like last year, the Committee expects that $1,500,000 will be provided to support groups that protect these animals, such as the Dian Fossey Gorilla Fund International and other nongovernmental organizations whose mission it is to deter poaching and protect the mountain gorilla's habitat.

ORANGUTANS

The Committee remains concerned with the destruction of orangutan habitat in Indonesia, and expects USAID to provide at least $2,500,000 for continued support through nongovernmental organizations, including the Orangutan Foundation and others, for activities to save the orangutan from extinction. The Committee expects these funds to be used to protect orangutan habitat in both Borneo and Sumatra, including, if appropriate, to support law enforcement activities, and requests to be consulted prior to the obligation of these funds.

WATER CONSERVATION

The Committee notes the small amount of funding requested for programs to provide access to reliable sources of drinking water. Water scarcity, and the serious health and environmental problems that occur from it, are reaching crisis proportions in many countries, and the Committee believes the international community should be doing more to address it. For many people in developing countries, a disproportionate amount of time each day is devoted to searching for a shrinking supply of clean water to meet basic needs, severely inhibiting efforts to promote individual and community development. The Committee is concerned that, when inquires were made to USAID about funding levels for prior and current fiscal years for clean water programs, only fiscal year 2000 figures were available. The Committee provides $100,000,000 for drinking water supply projects, and $450,000,000 for all water projects in fiscal year 2003. The Committee also directs USAID to submit a report to the Committee no later than 120 days after enactment of the Act, on funding and implementation of its water projects.

The Committee strongly supports the Clean Water for the Americas Partnership, which is a public-private partnership that would help establish projects aimed at providing clean drinking water and protecting the environment. The Committee strongly recommends that USAID fund this Partnership.

The Committee continues to support the efforts of International Project WET, which has been involved for nearly two decades in international water resources management. The Committee recommends that USAID support International Project WET's efforts to expand its research, development, and implementation capabilities.

The Committee supports the Middle East Desalination Research Center (MEDRC), which has been integral to efforts to find long-term solutions to regional water problems. The Committee notes that the United States was one of the founding donors of the MEDRC and recommends that the Administration consider providing up to $2,500,000 to MEDRC.

UNIVERSITY PROGRAMS

The Committee has, once again, received a large number of requests to fund specific activities at or through American institutions of higher education. The Committee strongly supports activities that advance international development and U.S. foreign policy goals. The Committee has reviewed the concepts proposed for funding, and recommends that USAID and/or the Department of State (as appropriate for the proposed project) actively consider proposals submitted by the following organizations.

Unless a proposal demonstrates a unique, innovative, or proprietary capability, or demonstrates special considerations that justify limited or non-competitive treatment, the Committee expects that competitive procedures will be applied with regard to the proposals on the list that follows. The Committee also expects USAID to give priority to proposals that have technical merit, realistic budgets, and achievable objectives.

No later than 60 days after the submission of the report required by section 653(a) of the Foreign Assistance Act, USAID should submit a report to the Committee on the status of each activity identified below. Such a report should include: (1) the status of the funding proposal by the organization associated with each activity; (2) the degree to which the proposal is consistent with and would advance international development and U.S. foreign policy goals for the country or region in which the activity would take place; (3) the degree to which matching or other funds would be provided by the organization to complement the Federal contribution; (4) to the extent known at the time, any decision by USAID or the Department of State on funding the activity, including the funding level; and (5) any other relevant information deemed important by USAID or the Department of State. The Committee also expects to receive a second report on the status of these proposals no later than July 1, 2003.

In last year's report, the Committee noted that USAID had not been responsive to a number of proposals put forward by universities and directed USAID to improve its performance in this regard. The Committee is disappointed with USAID's slow pace in responding to the Committee's latest directives for handling university requests. For example, it took months for USAID to publish a brochure detailing basic information that could be helpful to universities interested in submitting proposals. In addition, USAID's initial efforts to set up a communications system, from which information on university projects could be easily accessed, were woefully inadequate. If USAID is not more responsive to Committee directives concerning university proposals, the Committee will have to consider modifying its approach.

With the foregoing in mind, the Committee recommends the following proposals for USAID's active consideration:

Africa-America Institute.—A program by the African Technology for Education and Workforce Development Initiative (AFTECH) to establish a distance learning program between U.S. universities and African universities.

Alliance of Louisiana Universities.—A proposal of the Louisiana/Honduras Alliance, composed of five Louisiana Universities (University of New Orleans, Louisiana State University Agricultural Center, Loyola University, Tulane University, and Southeastern Louisiana University) and entities in Honduras, to develop a plan to deliver long-term capacity-building assistance in Honduras.

Ave Maria College of the Americas.—A proposal to create a scholarship program targeted at women and rural students.

Brandeis University.—A proposal run by the Heller School for Social Policy to train and educate students from the developing world in health policy management and a range of other topics.

Chicago State University.—A joint proposal with Obafemi Awolowo University in Nigeria to establish and strengthen occupational therapy, nursing, and community health education programs.

Columbia University.—A proposal, to be managed by the International Research Institute for Climate Prediction, for drought monitoring, health care, food security, and climate change activities.

Connecticut State University System.—A proposal to work with Mico and Sam Sharpe Colleges to enhance teacher education programs in the Carribean region.

Dartmouth College.—A joint proposal by a consortium of public and private organizations to enhance information technology development in Lithuania.

Delaware Technical and Community College.—A proposal to develop an environmental training center in Bulgaria.

EARTH University.—A proposal to support EARTH University, an institution partnered with 23 universities in the United States, to further develop its Center for Sustainability and Biodiversity in Costa Rica, which is working on enhancing sustainable agriculture, developing medicines using tropical plants, and preserving natural resources in Central America.

Eastern Michigan University.—A proposal to establish a center for Middle East Studies and Research.

Emory University.—A proposal implemented by the Atlanta-Tbilisi partnership and executed in conjunction with several other Georgia universities to further develop health care infrastructure in the Republic of Georgia.

Historically Black Colleges.—A proposal to support the efforts of these institutions to develop a virtual university consortium and establish an Institute for Emerging Democracies.

Johns Hopkins University.—A proposal in conjunction with University of Alabama at Birmingham and the Gorgas Memorial Institute to improve tuberculosis control.

Kansas State University.—A proposal for the Cereal Genome Initiative to use genomics technologies to develop grain production.

La Roche College.—A proposal to expand programs to educate young people from conflict, post-conflict, and developing regions of the world.

Louisiana State University.—A proposal to develop a commercial law program with several Latin American countries.

Louisiana State University A&M College.—A proposal to provide independent media training to local governmental officials from developing countries.

Louisiana State University A&M College.—A proposal to develop mariculture and aquiculture resources with the University of Namibia.

Montana State University, Billings.—A proposal to expand programs in international business in order to enable MSU–Billings to offer additional courses in accounting and e-commerce in foreign countries.

Montana State University, Billings.—A proposal to develop an online Master of Health Administration Degree Program with October 6 University in Egypt.

Morehouse School of Medicine.—A proposal to establish an interchange of medical knowledge and technical capability to improve health care infrastructure in Africa.

San Diego State University.—A proposal to help implement a cooperative program to address water scarcity and climate change in south Asia.

San Diego State University.—A proposal to work in collaboration with the Peres Center for Peace to promote sustainable and efficient use of alternative water resources in agricultural development in the Middle East.

St. Thomas University.—A proposal to further develop the African democracy network in order to work on issues involving democracy, human rights, and gender.

South Dakota State University.—A proposal to enhance research and education with Russian and Central Asian governments and non-governmental organizations on agricultural development.

Suffolk University.—A proposal to enhance course offerings at its Senegal campus.

University of Alabama at Birmingham.—A proposal in conjunction with Johns Hopkins University and the Gorgas Memorial Institute to improve tuberculosis control.

University of Alaska.—A program with Alaska Pacific University and the North Slope Borough and the Northwest Arctic Borough to provide training and technical assistance to strengthen Chukotka's economy, develop market driven systems and improve social conditions, particularly for indigenous people in the region.

University of Arkansas Medical School.—A collaborative effort with the Volgograd City Health Department, Volgograd Medical Academy, and other public-private partners in the community to enhance various health care delivery systems in the region.

University of Georgia.—A proposal to establish a training program for legal professionals, journalists, and government officials from developing countries.

University of Idaho.—A proposal to help restore the food production and food distribution system in Afghanistan.

University of Iowa.—A proposal to continue basic education initiatives in East Timor.

University of Kentucky.—A program relating to the development of crop insurance in Romania.

University of Kentucky.—A proposal for coal mine safety programs in the former Soviet Union.

University of Louisville.—A project to conduct training on drinking water system management, financing, laboratory analytical methods, preventive and system maintenance, and the development of public support for water systems in the Republic of Georgia.

University of Louisville.—A collaborative program with the University of Alabama-Birmingham, the Medical University of South Carolina, and Clemson University for research on plant materials in the rain forests of Dominica.

University of Louisville.—A proposal for the continued funding of a program in partnership with Rand Afrikaans University to work with impoverished communities in South Africa on economic reform.

University of Massachusetts, Boston.—A proposal to conduct further research on international conflict.

University of Miami.—A proposal for the Cuba Transition Project.

University of Mississippi.—A project by the National Center for Physical Acoustics to help improve mine detection technologies.

University of Mississippi.—A project by the Center for Marine Resources and Biotechnology to perform environmental research, biowaste treatment, and a hydrographic survey of coastal zones in Central America.

University of Missouri, Columbia.—A proposal to build capacity for sustainable community development training and application in Afghanistan.

University of Missouri, Columbia.—A proposal to develop South African indigenous plants as value-added crops and therapeutics for diseases.

University of Nebraska.—A proposal by the Medical Center's Office of International Health Care Services to combat a range of infectious diseases.

University of Nebraska, Omaha.—A proposal to further expand efforts to provide basic education in Afghanistan.

University of Notre Dame.—A proposal by the Kroc Institute for International Peace Studies to promote institution building in Muslim societies.

University of Northern Iowa.—A proposal for University of Northern Iowa's Orava Project

to enhance democracy-building in Central and Eastern Europe through educational reform.

University of Northern Iowa.—A proposal concerning the Global Health Corps program, which trains university students to conduct community health programs in under-served areas in developing countries.

University of Northern Iowa.—A proposal for the Russo-American Institute to deepen cultural understanding and promote professional collaboration through exchange programs with Moscow International University and other Russian universities.

University of South Alabama.—A proposal to enhance the Birth Defects Monitoring Program in the Rivine and Volyn oblasts in the Ukraine, which will allow the program to begin monitoring environmentally linked birth defects.

Western Kentucky University.—A proposal for the continued funding of an international journalist training program.

Western Kentucky University.—A project to develop and promote safe coal use practices and karst water resources in China.

COUNTRY ISSUES

AFGHANISTAN

The Committee notes the many positive changes in Afghanistan in the past year: the brutal Taliban regime has been toppled; a Loya Jirga was convened which selected a government to serve until elections in June 2004; and international relief efforts have started to have a noticeable impact in some portions of the country.

The Committee, however, also recognizes that enormous social, economic, and political challenges remain. These include a lack of security, food scarcity, insufficient assistance for refugees and internally displaced persons, and reconstruction after decades of conflict. The Committee is extremely concerned that, if more is not done by the United States and the international community to address these issues, Afghanistan will be increasingly at risk of relapsing into civil strife.

The Committee is supportive of increased assistance for Afghanistan, and notes the enactment of the Afghanistan Freedom Support Act which authorizes a total of $1,700,000,000 for assistance for Afghanistan over the next 4 years. While a formal budget request for Afghanistan was not submitted for fiscal year 2003, the Committee has been informally advised that the administration plans to allocate $98,000,000 for that transitional country. The Committee believes that additional funds are necessary and provides $220,000,000 for Afghanistan in this Act. This is short of the fiscal year funding levels authorized in the Afghanistan Freedom Support Act, but the Committee is unable to make additional contributions without making deep cuts in other important international assistance programs. The Committee encourages the administration to submit a supplemental request for Afghanistan, including to support training and equipment for the Afghan National Army.

The Committee continues to be troubled by the security situation throughout Afghanistan as the lack of security continues to create severe impediments to relief and reconstruction efforts and has resulted, at various times, in the scaling back or cessation of critical humanitarian and development operations around the country. A more detailed discussion of this issue is under the ''Peacekeeping Operations'' heading in this report. The Committee is also aware of the concerns raised by some parts of the administration and nongovernmental organizations regarding reports of military personnel engaging in humanitarian activities while outfitted in civilian clothing. The Committee supports a solution to this issue which is acceptable to all parties involved.

The Committee supports the deployment of ''Provincial Reconstruction Teams'' and believes that they have the potential to improve the security situation for NGOs, USAID, and others working on reconstruction projects in the more remote parts of Afghanistan. The Committee recommends continued close coordination between all parties involved.

The Committee notes that while conditions for some women in Afghanistan have improved from what existed under Taliban rule, serious obstacles, including illiteracy, joblessness, violence specifically targeting women, lack of access to health care, and the lack of clearly defined legal rights, continue to hinder the progress of Afghan women. The Committee recognizes the difficulties inherent in implementing assistance programs in Afghanistan, but is nonetheless concerned about the slow pace and relatively small amount of assistance devoted specifically to improving the lives and opportunities of Afghan women. The Committee is concerned with reports of harsh restrictions imposed on women and girls in western Afghanistan.

The Committee believes that the Afghan Ministry of Women's Affairs is uniquely positioned to become the primary center of capacity to carry out women-focused development in Afghanistan, and commends USAID for the support it has given to the Ministry thus far. The Committee provides $5,000,000 to enable the Ministry to establish multi-service women's centers throughout Afghanistan, and to initiate programs to improve girl's and women's education and health, protect their legal rights, and expand their economic opportunities.

The Committee also supports the United Nations Fund for Women's reconstruction activities in Afghanistan.

The Committee recognizes the vast energy needs in Afghanistan and believes that the private sector in the United States, through organizations such as the International Energy Advisory Group, is well positioned to complement USAID's efforts in this area.

BURMA

The Committee commends Burmese democracy leader Daw Aung San Suu Kyi and the National League for Democracy (NLD) for their unwavering commitment and dedication to democracy and human rights in Burma. The Committee remains gravely concerned with the abuses inflicted upon the people of Burma by the repressive State Peace and Development Council (SPDC), including the systematic rape and killing of ethnic minorities, the imprisonment and torture of political opponents, forced and child labor, and the widespread use of child soldiers. The Committee, like the NLD, is deeply concerned about the welfare of the people of Burma, and has continued its support of humanitarian and democracy efforts.

The Committee supports $1,000,000 for HIV/AIDS programs and activities in Burma, and suggests an additional $500,000 be made available in commodities from the United States Agency for International Development's HIV/AIDS Commodity Promotion Fund. The Committee directs that all HIV/AIDS programs in Burma be carried out in consultation with the leadership of the National League for Democracy, and that no assistance be provided to the State Peace and Development Council. Given the SPDC's mismanagement of Burma's resources, including the investment of hundreds of millions of dollars in arms purchases and nuclear technology from Russia and China, the Committee suggests the State Department consider a matching requirement from the SPDC for funds provided to Burma to combat a rampant HIV/AIDS infection rate.

The Committee counsels the State Department to be measured in its response to the SPDC's ongoing campaign to improve its image abroad, and believes that the SPDC should be judged not by what it says, but rather by how it evidences movement toward political dialogue and transition to democracy. The Committee believes that narcotics manufacturing and trafficking in Burma poses a clear and present danger to the region, particularly Thailand, Europe, and the United States.

CAMBODIA

The Committee regrets that the Government of Cambodia failed to hold legitimate local elections in February 2002, adequately investigate and prosecute human rights abuses, or fully implement reforms necessary for the country's economic, political, legal, and social development. Moreover, the Government of Cambodia continues to abuse the constitutional rights and dignity of its citizens, and the lack of the rule of law stifles economic development and perpetuates human suffering, as demonstrated by Cambodia's low ranking in the United Nations Development Program's 2001 Human Development Report.

As the Committee believes that the Cambodian leadership should be held accountable for its poor governance and human rights record, restrictions on assistance to the Government of Cambodia have been continued and strengthened. The Committee suggests that international financial institutions, particularly the World Bank and the Asian Development Bank, conduct independent audits of their loans and grants to that country, including contributions to the Government of Cambodia's Social Fund.

The Committee believes that the 2003 parliamentary elections provide the people of Cambodia with an opportunity to elect new leadership committed to the rule of law, and encourages the State Department to take a vocal and active role in ensuring a level political playing field and holding accountable those who commit election-related violence and chicanery. The Committee is concerned that absent political change, Cambodia will continue to be a haven for criminal undesirables, including international terrorists.

The Committee remains concerned about illegal logging in Cambodia, and encourages USAID to support programs in community forest management, which can contribute to forest preservation as well as promote democratic development at the local level.

The Committee commends the work of the Documentation Center of Cambodia, and expects that at least $275,000 will be provided to the Center in fiscal year 2002, with funds from USAID and the State Department's Bureau for Democracy, Human Rights and Labor. The Committee recommends that at least this amount be provided for the Center in fiscal year 2003, including, if warranted, to purchase a suitable motor vehicle to facilitate the Center's investigative work throughout rural Cambodia.

The Committee provides $3,750,000 as an initial U.S. contribution for an endowment to sustain the Vietnam Veterans of America Foundation's rehabilitation program in Cambodia. This program, which produces artificial limbs, braces and wheelchairs and provides rehabilitation services, has received USAID funding for many years and is widely regarded to be of superior quality and effectiveness. The program is implemented by trained Cambodian staff, and currently meets the rehabilitations needs of the majority of Cambodians suffering from physical disabilities, many of whom are victims of landmines. It also supports income generating activities for the disabled. The Committee supports USAID's plans to gradually

phase out its funding for this successful program, if an endowment is established that ensures its long-term sustainability. The U.S. Government funds provided to the VVAF for the endowment are to be matched by one-half with contributions from private sources.

CHINA

The Committee provides $25,000,000 for programs to support democracy, human rights and the rule of law in China, Hong Kong, Taiwan, and Tibet, of which not less than $15,000,000 shall be made available for programs in China to be administered by the Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights and Labor at the State Department. These funds are in addition to such sums provided to the Bureau in the President's fiscal year 2003 request. The Committee expects that of the remaining funds, up to $3,000,000 will be provided to the National Endowment for Democracy, and the balance will be provided to nongovernmental and academic organizations to support programs relating to China, Tibet, and Hong Kong. The Committee strongly endorses activities targeted toward freedom of expression in the media and on the internet, the rule of law, labor reform, and grassroots elections in China.

CYPRUS

The Committee provides $15,000,000 from the ESF account for Cyprus to be used for scholarships, bicommunal projects, and measures aimed at reunification of the island and designed to reduce tensions and promote peace and cooperation between the two communities on Cyprus. The Committee intends that these resources be made available to maximize leverage to improve prospects for a peaceful settlement in Cyprus.

The Committee notes the work of the Cyprus Institute of Neurology and Genetics, which is a bicommunal program aimed at providing specialized services in neurology, genetics, and molecular medicine. The Committee is particularly pleased with the progress that the Institute has made to enhance efforts on biomedical research, stroke prevention, gene therapy and brain development research on Cyprus.

GUATEMALA

The Committee continues to be concerned with the unsolved murders of American citizens in Guatemala, including Larry Lee, Steven Michael Gartman, Juan Antonio Zimeri, David James Erf, Robert Orville Edeleman, Sister Barbara Ann Ford, Carlos Humberto Melgar, and Suzanne Spalding Hendricks. The Committee again requests the State Department to make every effort to obtain the cooperation of Guatemalan law enforcement authorities in bringing to justice the perpetrators of these crimes.

INDONESIA

The Committee expresses its condolences to the victims and the families of those killed and injured in the October 12, 2002 terrorist attack in Bali. While the Committee commends the progress to date in the investigation, it remains gravely concerned with the presence of indigenous and foreign terrorist elements in Indonesia. The Committee believes Indonesia to be a frontline state in efforts to combat international terrorism.

As the Committee recognizes the devastating economic and social impact of the attack on the residents of Bali, it recommends that not less than $5,000,000 be provided for reconstruction and recovery efforts. The Committee expects the Government of Indonesia to continue to aggressively pursue terrorists throughout the archipelago, and supports the recommendation of the International Crisis Group for a reopening of investigations into earlier bombing attacks in Indonesia.

With parliamentary and presidential elections scheduled for 2004, Indonesia is at an important crossroads in its democratic development. While recognizing that the process of reform is a long-term endeavor, the Committee notes that the pace of reform in many sectors has not kept pace with expectations and cautions that the continued failure of leadership at all levels may have adverse political, economic, and social impacts. In the face of these challenges, the Committee provides not less than $150,000,000 for assistance for Indonesia, and expects significant assistance be provided to democracy and governance programs in support of the upcoming polls.

The Committee sees no evidence that the Government of Indonesia is serious about developing or implementing military reforms. The Indonesian military's (TNI) decentralized, territorial structure and dependence upon revenue from off-line sources perpetuates corruption, gross human rights violations, and association with extremist and criminal groups and individuals. The Committee is outraged by TNI's alleged complicity in the murder of Americans in Papua on August 31, 2002 and demands that justice be served for these crimes.

Given the clear and present danger that terrorist groups pose to Indonesia and the region, the Committee has not included restrictions on IMET to the Indonesian military. The Committee understands the limitations of this program as a means of reforming the Indonesian military, and makes clear its view that the provision of IMET is in the national security interests of the United States. Any other interpretation—including the perception of IMET as endorsement of TNI—is wholly incorrect.

The Committee has maintained restrictions on FMF assistance and licenses of lethal defense articles to Indonesia in this Act, until the President certifies that the Indonesian Minister of Defense is suspending and the Indonesian Government is prosecuting and punishing human rights violators within the Indonesian Armed Forces. Unfortunately, the ongoing special trials of lower ranking officers for abuses in East Timor suffer from serious deficiencies, and the Indonesian military has sought to intimidate judges and prosecutors.

The Committee is hopeful the recent ceasefire agreement in Aceh will hold, and expects that not less than $10,000,000 shall be made available to support programs and activities in Aceh.

LAOS

The Committee strongly supports the administration's request of $2,000,000 from Development Assistance and the Child Survival and Health Programs Fund for activities to meet basic human needs in Laos. The Committee continues to be concerned by the repressive policies of the Government of Laos.

LEBANON

The Committee believes that economic development in Lebanon should be a priority for U.S. foreign policy in the Middle East, and provides $35,000,000 in ESF assistance for Lebanon. However, none of these funds may be made available for assistance for the central Government of Lebanon.

The Committee supports the work of American educational institutions in Lebanon and encourages USAID and the State Department make available a portion of these funds for scholarships and direct support of these institutions.

The Committee is deeply disappointed that past efforts to secure the return of American children abducted to Lebanon have been unsuccessful. The Committee is aware of cases in which the Lebanese Government has failed to enforce the orders of the Lebanese civil courts. These unresolved cases will continue to be an obstacle to closer relations between the United States and Lebanese governments. The Committee calls on the Lebanese Government to ensure that the rule of law is upheld.

MONGOLIA

The Committee supports the administration's $12,000,000 request for assistance for Mongolia for fiscal year 2003. While the Mongolian people are to be commended for their continued commitment to democracy and human rights, The Committee is disturbed by recent actions by the Government of Mongolia that seek to stifle popular dissent. The Committee will continue to watch events in Mongolia closely to determine if any backsliding in the democratic process is taking place.

NICARAGUA

The Committee recognizes the important work of the Fabretto Children's Foundation, which provides essential opportunities for children in Nicaragua to escape poverty. The Committee recommends that USAID provide up to $1,500,000 to support four Fabretto programs in Nicaragua.

The Committee also supports efforts to improve mass transportation systems in Nicaragua and other Central American countries, where cities are overwhelmed with migrants from rural areas seeking employment.

NIGERIA

The Committee is aware that a Judicial Commission of Inquiry is currently investigating the causes of inter-communal conflict in Benue, Nassarawa, Taraba, and Plateau states. However, the Committee is also aware that the commission has no prosecutorial powers, and therefore its work does not represent an effective measure to bring to justice individuals responsible for gross violations of human rights.

NORTH KOREA

The Committee is extremely disturbed by recent events in North Korea that underscore that failed state's threat to international security and stability through its production and proliferation of weapons of mass destruction. The Committee commends the administration for exposing the fallacy of North Korea's commitment to international obligations.

The Committee remains deeply concerned with the abuses inflicted upon the people of North Korea by the repressive Stalinist regime, and notes that extrajudicial killings, torture, starvation and a failed economy have caused thousands of North Koreans to seek refuge in the People's Republic of China. The Committee recommends the State Department and USAID provide $10,000,000 to safeguard the human rights and dignity of North Korean refugees and asylum seekers, whether through the establishment of camps, contributions to organizations, or other means. The Committee is deeply troubled by the horrific fate that awaits those who are forcibly repatriated to North Korea.

SIERRA LEONE

The Committee notes the progress that Sierra Leone is making toward restoring peace and democratic rule. The Committee particularly commends the efforts of the British Government and the United Nations to end the armed conflict, demobilize combatants, hold free and fair elections, and repatriate refugees.

The Committee recognizes that the Government of Sierra Leone faces enormous challenges to rebuild the country, and provides $9,000,000 in ESF assistance, in addition to funds from ''Development Assistance'' and funds budgeted for the ''Countries in Transition'' program, for these purposes. The Committee expects that assistance provided

above the budget request for Sierra Leone will not result in cuts to programs for other African countries.

The Committee strongly supports the efforts of the Special Court for Sierra Leone and the Truth and Reconciliation Committee (TRC) to hold accountable those individuals involved in atrocities committed during the conflict. The Committee is also encouraged that the Court is undertaking broader efforts to restore the rule of law and outreach activities to accelerate and strengthen the reconciliation process. The Committee is disappointed that in fiscal year 2002 the State Department ignored Committee directives in Senate Report 107–58 and House Report 107–345 to accelerate U.S. financial assistance to the Court. Moreover, the State Department did not offer any justification for this decision. The Committee has also been informed that, while the Court is making substantial progress on a limited budget, additional funds are needed to meet pressing security, transportation, and other needs. Therefore, the Committee has provided $10,000,000 in Economic Support Fund assistance for a contribution to the Special Court. The Committee again strongly urges the Special Court to pursue those most responsible for these heinous acts, even if they are not currently living in Sierra Leone.

THAILAND

The Committee recognizes and appreciates Thailand's efforts to combat international terrorism and encourages continued vigilance by the Thai government and military, particularly in the southern part of the country. The Committee fully supports the administration's IMET and FMF requests for Thailand.

The Committee is fully aware of the challenges posed to Thailand by its repressive neighbor, Burma, and remains concerned with the plight of all people who flee to Thailand. The Committee notes the many reports detailing the State Peace and Development Council's (SPDC) systematic and egregious abuses inflicted on the people of Burma and recommends that the State Department work closely with other democratic nations, and the appropriate U.N. agencies, to investigate these reports in order to better understand the extent of these abuses and to formulate and coordinate appropriate policy responses.

TIBET

The Committee recommends $3,000,000 in ESF assistance for programs that provide training and education to Tibetans in democracy and human rights, preserve cultural traditions, and promote economic development and environmental conservation in Tibetan autonomous areas, including the area designated as the ''Tibetan Autonomous Region'' where such activities are underway. The Committee is aware of the valuable assistance the Bridge Fund has provided to promote Tibetan-owned and operated businesses and educational, cultural, and natural resource conservation projects in Tibet.

INTERNATIONAL DISASTER ASSISTANCE

Appropriations, 2002	$235,500,000
Emergency supplemental	90,000,000
Budget estimate, 2003	285,500,000
Committee recommendation	290,000,000

With the large number of humanitarian emergencies around the world, the Committee believes that, even with supplemental funds, the administration's fiscal year 2003 request falls short of meeting these emergency needs, especially in Afghanistan. Therefore, the Committee has provided $290,000,000 for ''International Disaster Assistance'' programs, of which $60,000,000 is for Afghanistan.

The Committee believes that the Modular Command Post System (MCPS), a mobile communications, command and control facility, can be of value in responding to international disasters around the world. The Committee urges USAID and the State Department to consider using the MCPS in complex relief operations.

TRANSITION INITIATIVES

Appropriations, 2002	$50,000,000
Budget estimate, 2003	55,000,000
Committee recommendation	55,000,000

The Committee commends the work of USAID's Office of Transition Initiatives (OTI), which is on the ground in countries around the world providing essential assistance to bridge the gap between emergency relief and long-term development.

DEVELOPMENT CREDIT AUTHORITY

OPERATING EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2002	$7,500,000
Budget estimate, 2003	7,591,000
Committee recommendation	7,591,000

PAYMENT TO THE FOREIGN SERVICE RETIREMENT AND DISABILITY FUND

Appropriations, 2002	$44,880,000
Budget estimate, 2003	45,200,000
Committee recommendation	45,200,000

The Foreign Service retirement and disability fund is a mandatory expense of USAID.

OPERATING EXPENSES OF THE UNITED STATES AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Appropriations, 2002	$549,000,000
Emergency supplemental	7,000,000
Budget estimate, 2003	572,087,000
Committee recommendation	571,087,000

The Committee provides $571,087,000 for operating expenses of the United States Agency for International Development. The Committee remains concerned about USAID's deficient financial, procurement, and personnel management systems, and recognizes that solving these problems will be costly. At the same time, the Committee believes that USAID's greatest resource is its staff, many of whom have developed extraordinary expertise in their areas of responsibility. The Committee is concerned that USAID has lost some of its most experienced professionals over the years due to misguided management decisions, and it does not want to see those mistakes repeated.

CAPITAL INVESTMENT FUND

Appropriations, 2002	
Budget estimate, 2003	$95,000,000
Committee recommendation	65,000,000

The Committee has earmarked funds to upgrade USAID's information technology systems, which is long overdue and necessary to the effective management of USAID's mission-based operations. However, the Committee continues to be concerned with the lack of coordination between USAID and the State Department's Office of Overseas Buildings Operations, regarding construction of new USAID facilities. The Committee is concerned about the potential cost of these building projects and expects to be consulted regarding plans for future construction.

The Committee is concerned about the acute shortage of USAID personnel in Afghanistan. USAID's reconstruction program in Afghanistan is a national security priority for the United States, and an estimated 40 additional personnel are urgently needed to effectively administer this program. While a new USAID building may be constructed at some point, no decision has been made. Therefore, the Committee provides up to $10,000,000 for temporary, secure facilities for an appropriate number of USAID personnel in Kabul, located at a suitable site.

COMMITTEE BILLS AND REPORTS

The Committee is concerned that some employees of the State Department and USAID do not read the portions of the Act and accompanying Committee reports which deal with their respective areas of responsibility. The effect is that these employees do not always accurately and fully implement the laws, policies, programs and activities contained in these documents. The Committee expects that the Secretary of State and the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development will ensure that each employee under their authority receives a copy of the Act and the relevant reports, and will direct each employee to read the relevant portions of these documents. The Committee intends that these documents may be provided or accessed via the Internet.

OPERATING EXPENSES OF THE OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL

Appropriations, 2002	$31,500,000
Budget estimate, 2003	33,046,000
Committee recommendation	33,046,000

The Committee provides $33,046,000 for operating expenses of the Office of the Inspector General.

OTHER BILATERAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE

ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND

Appropriations, 2002	$2,199,000,000
Emergency supplemental	465,000,000
Budget estimate, 2003	2,490,000,000
Committee recommendation	2,260,000,000

MIDDLE EAST COUNTRIES

In 1998, the United States reached agreements with the Governments of Israel and Egypt to reduce the levels of ESF assistance for these countries over a 10-year schedule. In accordance with this schedule, the Committee provides $600,000,000 for Israel and $615,000,000 for Egypt for fiscal year 2003. The Committee provides $250,000,000 for assistance for Jordan, which reflects the amount requested by the administration. The Committee provides $75,000,000 for assistance to the Palestinian people in the West Bank and Gaza, and notes that restrictions on the use of funds provided under the Act remain unchanged from prior years.

The Committee remains concerned with the situation in the Middle East, and, in particular, with the welfare of the Israeli and Palestinian people. The Committee encourages continued efforts by all parties to achieve lasting peace in the region.

The Committee is disappointed that this will be the last year of funding for the U.S.-Israel Cooperative Development Program and hopes that USAID will continue to utilize the expertise, including that of Israel's Center for International Cooperation (MASHAV), accumulated by this program.

The Committee believes that continued political, legal, and economic reform programs should continue in the West Bank and Gaza. The Committee recognizes that calls for reform already exist within Palestinian civil society, and supports the provision of assistance to those groups and associations, including from the United States, advocating greater transparency, accountability, and political pluralism. The Committee notes that rule of law programs would enhance these reforms and encourages the administration to support technical assistance programs in the West Bank and Gaza, if practicable.

The Committee recognizes that Egypt is a vital and strategic ally of the United States and plays an important role in the Middle East peace process. However, the Committee remains concerned with challenges to the rule of law, human rights, and democracy in Egypt. The Committee commends the State Department for undertaking a review of assistance programs for Egypt.

The Committee notes with appreciation Jordan's constructive role in the peace process and efforts to implement economic reforms.

CONFLICT RESOLUTION

The Committee has provided $5,000,000 in Economic Support Fund assistance for conflict resolution programs and activities that promote understanding, reconciliation and problem solving in the Middle East. The Committee believes that the following organizations are among those deserving of support—

—The Arava Institute for Environmental Studies, which manages programs that bring college age Arabs and Israelis together to promote better relations and solve common environmental problems;

—Seeds of Peace, a widely respected organization which promotes understanding between teenagers in the Middle East, Cyprus, and the Balkans; and

—Jerusalem International YMCA, which brings together Christian, Jewish and Muslim youth in a positive environment that promotes peace, respect and understanding.

The Committee also recommends an additional $2,000,000 in Development Assistance, SEED, and ESF funds, to support other conflict resolution programs and activities. The Committee believes that the following organizations are among those deserving of support—

—International Crisis Group, whose analysts in the field identify potentially explosive problems, produce objective assessments, and prescribe policy responses to prevent or reduce the level of violence resulting from complex crises; and

—Foundation for Security and Sustainability, a public institute chartered to further understanding about resource scarcity and environmental problems and provide opportunities to avert and better prepare for potential crises.

CHILD SOLDIERS

The Committee recognizes the serious problems associated with child soldiers around the world, as they are used as combatants, camp laborers, sex slaves, and runners, under horrendous conditions. To help address this issue, the Committee recommends $5,000,000 for programs for war-affected youth in such countries as Afghanistan, Angola, Colombia, Sierra Leone, Sri Lanka, and the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

TERRORISM IN SOUTHEAST ASIA

The Committee is concerned with the ability of terrorists and other extremists to gain footholds in Muslim communities throughout Southeast Asia, particularly in Indonesia and the Philippines. The Committee believes that community development programs, including those focusing on health and education, and economic development, deter the ability of terrorists to gain a foothold in these communities, and may dissuade Muslim students from seeking educational opportunities in radical institutions both at home and abroad.

The Committee requests the State Department to submit a report within 60 days after the enactment of this Act detailing its strategy to implement educational programs in Indonesia that can help mitigate the influence of extremist boarding schools. In addition, the Committee recommends that not less $5,000,000 be made available in this Act to bolster and support ongoing programs in the southern Philippines that seek to undermine the social, economic, and political environments in which extremism may take root.

WAR CRIMES TRIBUNALS

The Committee continues to strongly support the war crimes tribunals in Yugoslavia, Rwanda, and Sierra Leone. The Committee expects the administration to ensure that the tribunals have sufficient budgets, staff, and equipment, and provides $30,000,000 in drawdown authority for war crimes tribunals established or authorized by the U.N. Security Council with U.S. support, including the tribunal in Sierra Leone. The Committee also urges the administration, where appropriate, to support commissions or judicial bodies that complement the activities of these tribunals. The Committee notes that drawdowns made under this section are unrelated to the establishment of an international criminal court.

TRANSPARENCY AND ACCOUNTABILITY

The Committee is concerned that the governments of many countries that receive assistance from the United States do not accurately report revenues from the extraction of natural resources such as oil, natural gas, mining and timber, and from other sources such as tax receipts. In some countries such as Angola, billions of dollars in oil revenues have reportedly been stolen by corrupt officials, while the United States and other donors have expended similar amounts to provide food and medical care to the impoverished Angolan people.

The Committee believes that public disclosure of this information, which is common practice in developed countries, is basic to good governance, and that governments that receive assistance from the United States should adopt similar disclosure practices. Absent such disclosure, United States tax dollars may in effect be offsetting the ill-gotten gains of corrupt foreign officials. Therefore, the Committee has included a provision which requires the Secretary of State to submit a detailed report on the public disclosure of revenues by governments which receive assistance from the United States. The Committee will consider this report in its deliberations on the administration's fiscal year 2004 budget request.

IRAQ OPPOSITION

The Committee supports activities targeted toward bringing about a transition to democracy in Iraq, and commends, in particular, the ''Future of Iraq'' program. The Committee is pleased that the administration is working with Iraqi nationals from civil society, ex-military officers, international experts, and representatives from a multitude of NGOs to establish political pluralism and the rule of law in a post-Saddam Iraq. The Committee supports the State Department Inspector General's efforts to bring increased transparency and accountability to this program.

In addition to other Iraqi opposition programs, the Committee recognizes efforts to improve educational programs at the Universities of Sulaimani, Dohuk, and Irbil, to continue development efforts in parts of Northern Iraq that are not under the control of Saddam Hussein's government. The Committee recommends that the administration consider providing funding to these universities in order to support a range of initiatives, including expanding the availability of information technologies, learning materials, and university-sponsored literacy programs.

DEMOCRACY, TRANSPARENCY, AND THE RULE OF LAW IN MUSLIM COUNTRIES

The Committee provides $20,000,000 for programs and activities which foster democracy, human rights, civic education, women's development, press freedoms, and the rule of law in countries with a significant Muslim population. The Committee has also provided the authority for the funding of programs and activities to support the advancement of democracy and human rights in Iran. Of these funds, the Committee provides $10,000,000 for the Human Rights and Democracy Fund of the Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights and Labor. The Committee also provides $3,000,000 for professional training for journalists.

FREE AND INDEPENDENT MEDIA

The Committee strongly supports programs to promote free, independent and professional media in developing nations. The Committee expects USAID and the State Department to fund new, and bolster ongoing, media programs and activities in predominately Muslim countries, including Afghanistan, Pakistan, Egypt and Indonesia. The Committee expects that funding will be used primarily to support programs that provide skills development and promote a deeper understanding of the United States. The Committee believes that free, independent and professional media will provide objective news and credible information throughout the Muslim world, which may help to counterbalance political and religious extremism and terrorism.

CONFLICT DIAMONDS

The Committee strongly supports the efforts of the administration, non-governmental organizations, and the diamond industry to establish the Kimberly Process Implementation Scheme (KPIS), an international regime aimed at stopping the trade in ''conflict diamonds'' which has been used to finance brutal conflicts in Africa and international terrorist organizations. The Committee notes that KPIS will come into effect in early 2003, and is aware that African nations will need assistance to help set up their certification processes and enforcement mechanisms. The Committee has been informed that a major diamond producing nation has already asked the administration for assistance to implement KPIS and expects that there could be similar requests for other nations. The Committee has, therefore, provided $3,500,000 for these purposes.

In addition, to help combat the numerous, well-documented problems associated with the trade in conflict diamonds that have plagued Sierra Leone and other parts of Africa, the Committee has included language, similar to last year, concerning conflict diamonds.

The Committee also directs the Secretary of State, no later than 120 days after enactment of the Act, to submit a report that identifies: (1) countries that have exported rough or polished diamonds to the United States that are implementing effective measures to curtail the trade in conflict diamonds (and include a description of such measures); (2) countries that have failed to implement effective measures to curtail the trade in conflict diamonds; and (3) a description of additional U.S. financial, technical, or other measures which could help countries implement effective measures to curtail the trade in conflict diamonds, including technological means for determining the origin of diamonds and tracking the trade in diamonds.

PARTNERSHIP TO ELIMINATE SWEATSHOPS

The Committee supports the Partnership to Eliminate Sweatshops, which facilitates cooperation among corporations, consumers,

non-governmental organizations, universities, organized labor, and others to address unacceptable working conditions around the world through a variety of approaches. The Committee recommends that $5,000,000 be made available for this program.

ASSISTANCE FOR EASTERN EUROPE AND THE BALTIC STATES

Appropriations, 2002	$621,000,000
Budget estimate, 2003	495,000,000
Committee recommendation	530,000,000

The Committee provides $530,000,000 for Eastern Europe and the Baltic States, which is $35,000,000 above the administration's fiscal year 2003 request but $91,000,000 below the fiscal year 2002 level. While the Committee supports and encourages the graduation of countries from receiving U.S. foreign assistance, several countries in this region, which are vital to U.S. interests, continue to require substantial support to further implement critically needed democratic reforms and to promote economic development. The Committee expects that of the additional funds provided, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Serbia, Macedonia, and Kosovo will receive assistance above the fiscal year 2003 requested levels. The Committee also notes the progress that the Baltic States have made in implementing reforms and strengthening the rule of law, and recommends that $5,000,000 be provided to the Baltic States.

INTERNATIONAL LEGAL AND ECONOMIC INITIATIVES

The Committee notes the efforts by the American Bar Association (ABA) to strengthen democracy through programs that promote the rule of law in Central and Eastern Europe. The Committee recommends that USAID support these ABA–CEELI projects, especially in Belarus, Bosnia, and Kosovo. The Committee also notes the work of the International Real Property Foundation in the region.

The Committee notes the work of the Center for Economic Research and Graduate Education Institute, which promotes economic growth and reform in Central and Eastern Europe.

KOSOVO

The Committee continues to support reconstruction, reform, and reconciliation efforts in Kosovo, and expects that not less than $100,000,000 should be made available for assistance for Kosovo under the heading ''Assistance for Eastern Europe and the Baltic States''. The Committee has also provided $2,000,000 to support the National Albanian American Council's training program for Kosovar women.

SERBIA

The Committee recommends up to $115,000,000 for assistance for Serbia for fiscal year 2003. The Committee remains committed to assisting reformers in the Republic of Serbia as they continue to recover from the devastation of the Milosevic era. The Committee is pleased that Kosovo-Albanian political prisoners have finally been released, and that selected persons indicted by the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia (ICTY) have surrendered and/or been transferred to The Hague. The Committee strongly encourages further economic, political, and legal reforms, and intends to closely follow the development of a free and independent media.

The Committee notes, however, that while Milosevic has been out of office since October 5, 2000, many of his unfortunate legacies continue, including an unreformed State security apparatus and military, a politicized judiciary, and political and financial support to hardliners in Bosnia's Republika Srpska and northern Kosovo. The Committee provides $750,000 for programs to promote reconciliation between ethnic groups throughout the region, and expects that USAID will adequately fund programs that educate the people of Serbia on past crimes committed by the Milosevic regime.

While the Committee notes some progress in Serbia's cooperation with the ICTY, such as the issuance of arrest warrants for indictees, the Committee is very concerned that a predictable, consistent record of cooperation has not yet been established. Federal Yugoslav officials continue to flaunt the authority of the ICTY. The pace of surrenders and transfers of indictees, the continuing freedom of several notorious indictees, and highly circumscribed access to documents and witnesses, suggests that conditioning U.S. assistance is still, regrettably, necessary. It is unacceptable that, according to reliable reports, General Ratko Mladic, who is among those most responsible for the brutality that terrorized the people of the former Yugoslavia during much of the 1990s, continues to live freely in Serbia. Other credible reports indicate that Radovan Karadzic, the former Bosnian Serb leader responsible for the slaughter of thousands of Bosnian Muslims and Croats, regularly travels to Montenegro. The Committee has therefore continued, with modifications, the March 31 certification requirement contained in last year's Act.

The Committee remains concerned with reports of linkages between Yugoslav defense companies and Iraq. The Committee recognizes and appreciates the cooperation of government authorities in investigating this matter, and expects the State Department to continue to press for a full accounting of these linkages and to keep the Committee informed of its progress.

ASSISTANCE FOR THE INDEPENDENT STATES OF THE FORMER SOVIET UNION

Appropriations, 2002	$784,000,000
Emergency supplemental ..	110,000,000
Budget estimate, 2003	755,000,000
Committee recommendation	765,000,000

The Committee provides $765,000,000 for Assistance for the Independent States of the Former Soviet Union, which is $19,000,000 below the fiscal year 2002 level but $10,000,000 above the administration's fiscal year 2003 request.

RUSSIAN FAR EAST

The Committee was pleased to learn that the State Department and USAID provided $20,617,000 for assistance for Russian Far East programs, which was above the amount earmarked in fiscal year 2002. The Committee has again earmarked these funds and encourages the administration to continue funding at the fiscal year 2002 level.

PUBLIC HEALTH PROGRAMS

The Committee is aware of the Primary Health Care Initiative of the World Council of Hellenes, which was instituted in the former Soviet republics to provide desperately needed basic health care. This program, which is alleviating suffering of people through thousands of visits each month, also enhances U.S. relations with these countries. The Committee recommends at least $2,000,000 for this program in fiscal year 2003.

The Committee continues to follow the work of the Eurasian Medical Education Program of the American College of Physicians, to enhance the medical capabilities of Russian physicians in the treatment of tuberculosis, cardiovascular disease, and diabetes. This exchange program has been carried out in four regions of the Russian Federation, and volunteer American physicians have shared experience and knowledge with their Russian colleagues to the benefit of the Russian medical profession and the Russian people. The Committee, once again, expresses its support for this program and requests to be consulted regarding future funding for it.

ORPHANS

The Committee continues to support USAID's Russian orphans strategy, which focuses on programs to reduce the number of children entering state orphanages and works with orphanage officials to meet the immediate medical and basic needs of these children. The Committee applauds the work of Holt International Children's Services, Kidsave International, and Mercy Corps International.

The Committee expects USAID to work with non-profit groups, especially those with contacts in the Russian Far East, including Rotary International, the Anchorage Interfaith Council, and the Municipality of Anchorage. The Committee recommends $4,000,000 for this program in fiscal year 2003.

EDUCATIONAL EXCHANGES

The Committee recommends up to $5,000,000 for the Russian, Eurasian, and East European Research and Training Program (Title VIII).

The Committee continues to support the East Central European Scholarship Program, with its emphasis on providing training for participants from the countries of southeast Europe.

The Committee supports continued funding for exchanges with secondary school educators, particularly the Partners in Education and Teaching Excellence Awards programs and the Secondary School Excellence program. The Committee encourages the administration to consider supporting these programs.

The Committee also recognizes the efforts by the American Councils for International Education and the Institute for Experimental Learning to begin a program to bring individuals from Central Asia to participate in internships. The Committee recommends that USAID and the State Department consider supporting proposals from these organizations.

LEGAL EDUCATION

The Committee strongly supports distance learning legal education programs that have been initiated in central and eastern Europe. The Committee recommends that USAID expand these programs and urges the Agency to seriously consider undertaking similar efforts in Central Asia.

The Committee also supports continued funding for the Russian American Rule of Law Consortium, an outgrowth of the successful Vermont/Karelia Rule of Law Project, which promotes the development of the rule of law in the Russian Federation. The Consortium manages a growing number of partnerships between the legal communities in other U.S. states and Russian regions.

VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

The Committee, once again, commends USAID, the State Department, and the Justice Department for its programs to reduce domestic violence in Russia. As in prior years, the Committee believes the administration should continue to consult closely with and provide direct support to the Russian Association of Crisis Centers for Women to further strengthen local capacity to respond to this endemic problem. Emphasis should be given to strengthening police and prosecutorial capacity in this area. In addition, American grant recipients, including police trainers, should have expertise in domestic violence issues, and Russian NGOs should be consulted in the design, evaluation, and monitoring of these programs. The

Committee recommends funding for these activities at not less than the current level, and requests the State Department to submit a report by July 1, 2003, summarizing the actions taken, results to date, and future plans for this initiative.

ARMENIA

The Committee provides $90,000,000 under the heading ''Assistance for the Independent States of the Former Soviet Union'' and $3,000,000 under the heading ''Foreign Military Financing'' for assistance for Armenia. The Committee recommends that a portion of the FMF assistance provided for Armenia be used to enhance communications capabilities. The Committee recommends $750,000 for Armenia under the heading ''International Military Education and Training.''

The Committee encourages the efforts of the administration, the Minsk Group, and all parties to the Nagorno-Karabakh conflict to continue negotiations toward a peaceful resolution of the dispute. The Committee supports a mutually acceptable negotiated solution, and continues to endorse confidence-building measures among all parties to the conflict, which may include such activities as joint commissions relating to water resources, refugee resettlement, landmine clearance, and joint activities relating to parliamentary, journalist, and rule of law training. The Committee encourages Turkey to reconsider establishing a rail link between Kars, Turkey and Gyumri, Armenia. The Committee believes that such action would make a positive contribution to America's efforts to prevent and respond to international terrorism and the economic development of both Turkey and Armenia. The Committee encourages the State Department and USAID to consider utilizing the American University of Armenia as a learning center for students from the region.

The Committee is aware of the proposed CANDEL project for Armenia. As the scope of the project far exceeds that of more traditional assistance programs, the Committee recommends that the project's sponsors, the State Department, and relevant Armenian officials continue discussions on the economic viability of CANDEL, including, in particular, issues relating to its sustainability absent assistance from the United States. Given scarce resources within the FSU account, the Committee recommends that continued funding for the project's study be made available from assistance provided for Armenia in this Act.

UKRAINE

The Committee remains concerned with reports of Ukraine's covert transfer of the Kolchuga radar system to Iraq. The Committee encourages the State Department and other Federal authorities to continue to determine if this transfer took place, and calls for greater cooperation by Ukrainian authorities in this endeavor.

While the Committee believes that the independence and sovereignty of Ukraine is of crucial strategic importance to the United States and stability in Europe, the Committee condemns President Leonid Kuchma's increasingly autocratic rule. The Committee notes that under the leadership of President Kuchma, Ukrainian opposition activists have been intimidated and harassed, and journalists murdered. In addition, the Committee remains concerned with an investment climate that is less than favorable to foreign businesses, particularly the lack of transparent and fair resolution of business disputes.

The Committee believes that substantial assistance should be provided to support reformers pressing for much needed political, legal, and economic reforms. The Committee endorses increased funding for U.S. non-governmental organizations seeking to strengthen democracy and the rule of law in Ukraine.

The Committee provides that not less than $30,000,000 shall be made available for nuclear reactor safety initiatives, which are in the national security interests of the United States. The Committee also provides that not less than $3,000,000 shall be made available for coal mine safety programs and activities in Ukraine. The Committee recommends that $1,000,000 be made available for the study of the environmental causes of birth defects in Rivine and Volyn oblasts. The Committee also recognizes the growing physical security and environmental threats associated with unexploded ordnance and excess weapons stockpiles in Ukraine, and suggests that the State Department evaluate environmentally-safe, commercially available disposal technologies for demining activities, the clearance of unexploded ordnance, and the destruction of excess weapon stockpiles.

The Committee supports efforts to improve nuclear safety in Ukraine and recognizes the important work of the International Nuclear Safety Program, including the Computer Information Systems component of this program.

GEORGIA

The Committee provides $87,000,000 for assistance for Georgia, and commends Georgia for its support for U.S. efforts to prevent and respond to international terrorism. The Committee continues to support the enhancement of Georgia's border control capabilities, and appreciates the timely and effective response of Georgian authorities to the unauthorized deployment of Russian troops in the Kodori gorge region last year. As in the past, the Committee remains concerned with the high incidence of corruption in Georgia and the limited progress by Russia in closing military bases in Georgia.

The Committee recommends not less than $3,000,000 for a small business development project relating to private sector technology start-ups for Georgia.

NAGORONO-KARABAKH

The Committee continues to be concerned about the plight of the victims of the Nagorno-Karabakh conflict, and expects that the remainder of the $20,000,000 in humanitarian assistance, initially provided in fiscal year 1998, will be promptly disbursed. The Committee expects that should these funds be obligated and expended before the end of fiscal year 2003, up to $5,000,000 should be made available to address ongoing humanitarian needs in Nagorno-Karabakh.

INDEPENDENT AGENCIES

PEACE CORPS

Appropriations, 2002	$275,000,000
Budget estimate, 2003	317,228,000
Committee recommendation	285,000,000

The Committee strongly supports the Peace Corps' mission and is receptive to the President's proposal to increase the number of volunteers in the field over the next 5 years. The Committee is concerned, however, that the quality, effectiveness, and security of volunteers may be compromised if this expansion is not carefully planned. The Committee requests more information about the significant decline of volunteers in the field to 5,648 during fiscal year 2002, and is concerned that the Peace Corps may be overly-ambitious in budgeting for 8,200 volunteers in the field by the end of fiscal year 2003.

The Committee recommends $285,000,000 for the Peace Corps, which is a $10,000,000 increase over last year's level. The Committee is confident that ample resources are being made available to support a prudent expansion of the number of volunteers, as the fiscal year 2000 budget of $275,000,000 supported a program of nearly 6,000 volunteers. The Committee looks forward to receiving a comprehensive analysis of how the Peace Corps intends to expand its programs over the next 5 years while maintaining the quality and integrity of its mission.

The Committee is pleased that the Peace Corps has initiated a program in the Democratic Republic of Timor-Leste (formally East Timor) and supports efforts to place additional volunteers there in fiscal year 2003.

AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION

Appropriations, 2002	$16,542,000
Budget estimate, 2003	16,689,000
Committee recommendation	17,689,000

The Committee provides $17,689,000 for the African Development Foundation (ADF). The Committee commends the work of the ADF, which provides critical, small-scale support for projects which benefit some of sub-Saharan Africa's most impoverished communities.

INTER-AMERICAN FOUNDATION

Appropriations, 2002	$13,106,950
Budget estimate, 2003	14,185,000
Committee recommendation	16,385,000

The Committee provides $16,385,000 for the Inter-American Foundation (IAF), which is $3,278,000 above the fiscal year 2002 level. The Committee commends the progress the IAF has made in addressing past management deficiencies.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS AND LAW ENFORCEMENT

Appropriations, 2002	$217,000,000
Emergency supplemental ..	114,000,000
Budget estimate, 2003	196,713,000
Committee recommendation	196,713,000

The Committee provides $196,713,000 for International Narcotics and Law Enforcement (INL), which is equal to the administration's request. The Committee is perplexed by the administration's decision to cut funding for INL programs in anti-corruption, financial crimes, border controls, and other law enforcement efforts, at a time when the need for these activities is increasingly apparent.

TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS

The Committee provides $20,000,000 in INL funds for programs and activities to counter trafficking in persons. The Committee remains strongly committed to assisting women and children who are the most innocent victims of this gross human rights violation, which also contributes to the spread of HIV/AIDS. The Committee believes that these funds should be used to combat all three components of anti-trafficking: addressing the root causes of trafficking, protecting and providing services for victims, and prosecuting traffickers. The Committee believes that the issue of human trafficking is sufficiently well-understood that these funds should not be used for additional studies or conferences to assess needs, but rather directed largely to NGOs to implement programs to prevent trafficking, assist victims, and prosecute traffickers.

INTERNATIONAL LAW ENFORCEMENT ACADEMIES

The Committee continues to support the work that the International Law Enforcement Academies (ILEA) provide to the international community. The Committee is pleased that the administration doubled funding for these programs from fiscal year

2001 to 2002, but notes that the administration's request for the ILEA programs has remained constant for fiscal year 2003 even though it is considering opening an additional center in Latin America. The Committee is aware of ongoing discussions on the location of this center, and recommends that the administration consider Southern Mexico as an appropriate site for the establishment of a regional center. The Committee urges the administration to provide adequate resources for each of these centers and to complete a new facility for the Roswell Center as soon as possible. The Committee strongly endorses the participation of the Democratic Republic of Timor-Leste in regional ILEA programs and activities.

MARITIME INTERDICTION

The Committee continues to believe that both the Bahamas and Costa Rica play important roles in combating the flow of illegal narcotics, especially through maritime interdiction. The Committee directs the State Department to submit a report, no later than 120 days after the date of enactment of the Act, on the procurement needs of the governments of the Bahamas and Costa Rica to implement an effective counternarcotics strategy. This report is to examine these needs, including an assessment of the procurement of high speed boats, within the context of the projected budget for counternarcotics programs in fiscal year 2004.

ANDEAN COUNTERDRUG INITIATIVE

Appropriations, 2002	$625,000,000
Budget estimate, 2003	731,000,000
Committee recommendation	650,000,000

The Committee provides $650,000,000 for the Andean Counterdrug Initiative (ACI), and the authority for the transfer of up to an additional $35,000,000 from the ''International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement'' account for the ACI. In addition, the Committee provides up to $88,000,000 from the Foreign Military Financing Program account for equipment and training for the Colombian Armed Forces for pipeline security in Arauca department.

The Committee notes that the expectations of ''Plan Colombia'' remain high, particularly with respect to international donor contributions, coca and poppy eradication, and alternative development activities. The Committee is aware that efforts to eradicate coca and poppy cultivation are hampered by Colombia's ongoing civil war, and recognizes the nexus between those involved in the narcotics trade and in guerrilla warfare against the Colombian people. The Committee provides the authority, requested by the administration, to support Colombia's unified campaign against narcotics trafficking and paramilitary and guerrilla terrorist organizations.

The Committee appreciates the determination of President Uribe to improve Colombia's security situation and his commitment to eradicate illicit drug cultivation. The Committee notes that since taking office earlier this year, President Uribe has devoted more resources to the military than previous administrations, imposed a tax upon the wealthiest Colombians in an effort to raise $800,000,000, and submitted a budget for 2003 that boosts security spending for the police. The Committee cautions that with these welcomed increases—which evidences the Colombian Government's renewed will to tackle its most pressing challenges—must come greater vigilance to protect and defend the human rights and dignity of the Colombian people.

The Committee has again included conditions tying the obligation of funds to progress on human rights, and on the aerial spraying of herbicide. The Committee has also retained its limits imposed in fiscal year 2001 on the number of U.S. military on duty, and U.S. civilian personnel employed, in Colombia.

As the Committee believes that viable alternative sources of income for coca and poppy farmers are essential for the sustainable eradication of illicit crops, it provides $225,000,000 for USAID alternative development programs and activities.

The Committee condemns the abuses of human rights by all parties to the conflict, particularly paramilitaries and the FARC who are responsible for the large majority of atrocities against civilians. The Committee expects the Colombian Government to hold accountable government and military officials who violate human rights, and to ensure that all government agencies and organizations are fully committed to prosecuting those who violate the law.

As the Committee believes that a special unit of the Colombian Armed Forces should be dedicated to the apprehension of the leaders of paramilitary organizations, it has included authority and funding from the ''International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement'' and ''Foreign Military Financing Program'' accounts to train and equip such a unit.

The Committee is aware of an initiative in Colombia, the Colombia Military Project, which promotes dialogue and analysis among civilians and retired military officers about the conflict and the implications of peace processes for the Armed Forces. Topics include a cease fire, decommissioning of weapons, demobilization, and the reinsertion into civil society of ex-combatants. Given that any successful peace process requires the active support of the Armed Forces, the Committee believes that the State Department should seriously consider providing financial support to the Colombia Military Project.

The Committee is increasingly concerned that developments in Colombia may lead to a significant spill-over of refugees, insurgents, and narcotics traffickers into the territory of Colombia's neighbors, and expects the administration's allocation of resources for the Andean Counterdrug Initiative to reflect these volatile conditions.

The Committee is aware of Colombia's extraordinary national parks and reserves, which encompass some of the world's most biologically diverse tropical forests. These areas, which are among Colombia's greatest natural resource and a potential source of income from eco-tourism, are increasingly threatened by coca farmers and illegal loggers. The Committee provides $3,500,000 for training, equipment and other assistance to protect these parks and reserves.

The Committee is concerned that PLANTE has not followed through on its pledge to provide some $700,000 in fiscal year 2002 funds to the Colombian National Park Service to support coca eradication activities in communities located adjacent to several national parks. The Committee is aware that $150,000 was provided for planning purposes. The Committee believes that this program is important to the economic development of the communities involved and to the protection of these threatened natural areas, and expects the additional funds to be provided expeditiously.

MIGRATION AND REFUGEE ASSISTANCE

Appropriations, 2002	$705,000,000
Budget estimate, 2003	704,565,000
Committee recommendation	787,000,000

In fiscal year 2002, the Committee reduced the amount provided for Migration and Refugee Assistance (MRA) because an additional $100,000,000 had been provided in supplemental funding. At that time, the Committee clearly stated that this reduction was not to be interpreted as a lack of support for the MRA account or to be used as a baseline when formulating the fiscal year 2003 request. Thus, the Committee is disappointed with the amount that the administration requested for this account.

The Committee recognizes that, even with supplemental funding, the crisis in Afghanistan has severely strained the MRA budget. In addition, a number of other urgent humanitarian crises around the world, including those in Africa, southeast Asia, the North Caucasus, and Colombia, have left millions of people at risk of starvation, exposure, and disease. Therefore, the Committee provides $787,000,000 for the Migration and Refugee Assistance account.

RESETTLEMENT IN ISRAEL

The Committee provides $60,000,000 for the resettlement of migrants from the former Soviet Union, Eastern Europe, and other areas to Israel. This is equal to the amount appropriated in fiscal year 2002. The Committee notes that while Israel has accepted more than 1 million refugees since 1989, over the past year there has been a modest decline in the number of refugees from the former Soviet Union resettling in Israel. Should this decline continue, the Committee anticipates that funding for this program will be decreased in fiscal year 2004.

UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES

The Committee strongly supports the work of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), which provides assistance to millions of refugees and internally displaced persons. The Committee is deeply concerned by the large budget shortfall that currently confronts UNHCR, and while the Committee commends UNHCR for making a number of necessary spending reductions, it is alarmed that this shortfall is beginning to adversely impact field operations in a number of regions.

The Committee has, therefore, increased funding for the Migration and Refugee Assistance account with the expectation that the United States will increase its contribution to UNHCR should the need arise. However, the Committee notes that U.S. contributions now exceed 25 percent of the total UNHCR budget and that other international donors are not contributing sufficient amounts or following through on outstanding pledges. The Committee urges UNHCR to use the U.S. contribution to leverage additional support from other nations.

The Committee continues to be concerned by allegations that refugees in Africa were sexually abused by employees of UNHCR and nongovernmental organizations in the field. While the Committee recognizes that the United Nations has initiated an investigation and implemented measures to prevent a recurrence, including hiring protection staff, the Committee urges the United Nations to ensure that its investigation is thorough and completed in a timely manner, and that those responsible for these acts are punished. The Committee also urges appropriate nongovernmental organizations to take similar action.

THE UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND WORKS AGENCY FOR PALESTINE REFUGEES IN THE NEAR EAST

The Committee recognizes the important contribution of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA), to provide basic humanitarian services to approximately 3.8 million refugees in the region. The Committee is concerned, however, with reports

that some individuals involved in international terrorism have come from refugee camps administered by UNRWA. The Committee urges UNRWA to cooperate with efforts to prevent and respond to acts of international terrorism.

TIBETAN REFUGEES

Like last year, the Committee supports continued funding to assist Tibetan refugees and recommends $2,000,000 for this purpose. The Committee, again, requests that the State Department coordinate with USAID in determining responsibility for long term assistance for Tibetan refugees.

REFUGEES AND INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS IN AFRICA

The Committee notes the dire situation of the more than 4 million refugees and IDPs throughout Africa living in deplorable conditions. The Committee urges the administration to work with international organizations, including the World Food Program and UNHCR, as well as other governments to provide additional assistance to the region in fiscal year 2003.

EMERGENCY REFUGEE AND MIGRATION ASSISTANCE FUND

Appropriations, 2002	$15,000,000
Budget estimate, 2003	15,000,000
Committee recommendation	32,000,000

The Committee notes that the Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance (ERMA) fund has been drawn down several times over the past year. The Committee is concerned that, despite some supplemental funding, the ERMA account has been reduced to substantially lower than anticipated levels. The Committee provides $32,000,000 for ERMA, which is $17,000,000 more than the amount requested.

NONPROLIFERATION, ANTI-TERRORISM, DEMINING, AND RELATED PROGRAMS

Appropriations, 2002	$313,500,000
Emergency supplemental ..	83,000,000
Budget estimate, 2003	372,400,000
Committee recommendation	306,400,000

The Committee provides $306,400,000 for the Nonproliferation, Anti-terrorism, Demining, and Related Programs account. The Committee continues its strong support for these programs which are critical to efforts by the United States to combat the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, prevent and respond to international terrorism, and help improve border security.

COMPREHENSIVE TEST BAN TREATY PREPARATORY COMMISSION

The Committee provides $17,300,000 for a contribution to the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty Preparatory Commission. These funds help leverage donations from other nations for the International Monitoring System, which is designed to collect data from seismic, hydroacoustic, infrasound, and radionuclide stations around the world, enhancing U.S. capabilities for detecting and monitoring nuclear tests.

INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY

The Committee is concerned that the request for a contribution to the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) is insufficient, as the IAEA is facing increasing demands on its budget to execute a range of programs that are critical to U.S. security interests. The Committee provides $4,400,000 above the amount requested for the IAEA.

KOREAN PENNINSULA ENERGY DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION

As North Korea both violated and withdrew from the Agreed Framework, the administration informally informed the Committee that it was rescinding the $75,000,000 request for the Korean Peninsula Energy Development Organization (KEDO).

The Committee, therefore, has restricted funding for KEDO in this Act. The President may waive this restriction and provide up to $3,500,000 to KEDO for administrative expenses only if he determines, and provides a written policy justification to the appropriate congressional committees, that it is vital to national security interests to do so.

HUMANITARIAN DEMINING

The Committee supports the State Department's Humanitarian Demining Program to clear landmines and other unexploded ordnance that continue to endanger people in over 60 countries. The Committee provides $57,000,000 for these activities. Of this amount, up to $10,000,000 may be made available for the Slovenia Trust Fund, on a dollar-for-dollar matching basis.

The Committee notes that the State Department has developed about 30 public-private partnerships with nongovernmental organizations, foundations, and private companies, in support of mine action activities. To maximize the effectiveness of these public-private partnerships, the State Department needs the ability to enter into grants and cooperative agreements. The grant process would allow the Government and the private sector grantee to enter into a partnership to achieve shared objectives such as training demining personnel and mine-detecting dogs; developing training materials and mine risk education materials that teach children and adults how to recognize, report and avoid landmines; and research and development into new technologies to increase the effectiveness and speed of detecting and removing landmines. To the maximum extent feasible, grants and cooperative agreements should be used to support mine action activities of nongovernmental organizations. The State Department is to implement this authority in compliance with all statutory and regulatory guidelines governing grants and cooperative agreements.

The Committee notes that several country recipients of demining funds from the NADR account also receive large amounts of assistance from the ESF, SEED, or FSU accounts. The Committee is concerned about pressures on the NADR budget which contains a limited amount of humanitarian demining funds, and believes that demining programs in these countries should be funded jointly from both NADR and these other accounts.

SMALL ARMS AND LIGHT WEAPONS

The Committee is aware that small arms and light weapons, including mortars, rocket propelled grenades, and heavy machine guns, have been used by international terrorist organizations, contributed to human rights violations, fueled conflicts, and impeded development efforts. The Committee provides $4,000,000 in fiscal year 2003 for the Small Arms Destruction Initiative, which provides assistance to countries that have requested help in eliminating stockpiles of these weapons. This is $1,000,000 above the fiscal year 2002 level.

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS TECHNICAL TRAINING

Appropriations, 2002	$6,500,000
Budget estimate, 2003	10,000,000
Committee recommendation	10,500,000

The Committee strongly supports the Department of the Treasury's International Affairs Technical Assistance program and provides $10,500,000 for fiscal year 2003. This amount is $500,000 above the budget request and the fiscal year 2002 level. The Committee appreciates the responsiveness of the Treasury Department to Committee requests for information concerning its international affairs programs.

TITLE III

MILITARY ASSISTANCE

FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

INTERNATIONAL MILITARY EDUCATION AND TRAINING

Appropriations, 2002	$70,000,000
Budget estimate, 2003	80,000,000
Committee recommendation	80,000,000

The Committee continues its strong support for the International Military Education and Training (IMET) program and provides $80,000,000 for this account. The Committee believes that, by capitalizing on the worldwide respect for the U.S. Armed Forces, the IMET program offers a unique opportunity to establish important contacts with foreign militaries and promote American values.

The Committee recognizes that absent a political commitment on the part of foreign governments to support reforms within their militaries—including those promoting greater accountability and civilian oversight—IMET's impact may be limited. The Committee believes that in those countries where military reform is not a priority, but where IMET programs are conducted in the security interests of the United States, the administration should make clear that the provision of IMET is not a broad or general endorsement of a foreign government's or military's actions.

The Committee directs the State Department, in conjunction with the Department of Defense, to provide a report not later than 120 days after enactment of the Act, containing the number of civilians from nongovernmental organizations that participated in the IMET program during fiscal year 2002. The report should also include the professional backgrounds of these individuals, their nationality, and the type of IMET program in which they participated.

The Committee is aware that previously enacted legislation, including the Security Assistance Act of 2000 (Public Law 106–280), authorized assistance levels above the administration's fiscal year 2003 request for IMET assistance for Greece and Turkey and encouraged joint training of Greek and Turkish officers to the maximum extent practicable. The Committee continues to be supportive of these initiatives, which could help strengthen ties between two important NATO allies, and encourages the administration to fund these programs at the highest appropriate level.

FOREIGN MILITARY FINANCING

GRANT PROGRAM LEVEL

Appropriations, 2002	$3,650,000,000
Emergency supplemental ..	357,000,000
Budget estimate, 2003	4,107,200,000
Committee recommendation	4,072,000,000

The Committee provides $4,072,000,000 in Foreign Military Financing grant programs for fiscal year 2003. This is $422,000,000 above the fiscal year 2002 allocation, and $35,200,000 below the administration's request.

MIDDLE EAST COUNTRIES

The Committee provides the administration's request of $2,100,000,000 in FMF for Israel and $1,300,000,000 for Egypt. The Committee also provides the request level of $198,000,000 for Jordan.

TURKEY

The Committee supports military assistance for Turkey without the 10-to-7 ratio of assistance to Greece, because these funds

will be used only to support Turkey's command of the International Security Assistance Force in Afghanistan and for its military role, in cooperation with the United States and Greece, in Operation Enduring Freedom and other efforts against international terrorism.

THE PHILIPPINES

Recognizing the efforts and determination of the Philippines to combat terrorism, the Committee provided increased Foreign Military Financing program funds for the archipelago in the supplemental appropriations bill. The Committee notes with appreciation the cooperation between the United States and the Philippines to counter terrorism, and again recommends increased Foreign Military Financing assistance above the administration's request of $20,000,000.

BALTIC STATES

The Committee continues to endorse the measures that Lithuania, Latvia, and Estonia have taken to bring their militaries in line with Western standards. The Committee strongly supports full funding of the administration's request for IMET and FMF for the Baltic States.

TUNISIA

The Committee supports the administration's request of $5,000,000 in FMF and $1,500,000 in IMET assistance for Tunisia.

FOREIGN MILITARY TRAINING REPORT

The Committee commends the administration's efforts to improve the transparency and accessibility of the fiscal year 2001–2002 Foreign Military Training Report. The Committee expects next year's report to be similar in content and in the amount of information that is classified, including information on training activities by civilian contractors funded by the U.S. Government. The Committee expects to be consulted on the format and contents of the report, if the administration anticipates making significant changes in its format or content.

PATROL BOATS

The Committee recommends $5,000,000 for the Government of Malta to purchase additional coastal patrol boats. The Committee also urges the Administration to seriously consider a request from the Government of El Salvador to purchase additional high-speed, aluminum patrol boats.

NON-LETHAL EQUIPMENT

The Committee is concerned that, too often, foreign soldiers and law enforcement officials, because they lack the proper training and equipment, have failed to deal effectively with civil unrest and rioting, resulting in unnecessary bloodshed. The Committee believes that the administration, in consultation with the Committees on Appropriations, should consider providing up to $7,000,000 from the ''Foreign Military Financing Program'' and ''International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement'' accounts to help governments train and equip units with non-lethal weapons. This assistance should be provided only after thorough vetting of participants and consistent with existing laws on human rights.

LIMITATION ON ASSISTANCE

The Committee reaffirms its language under this heading in its fiscal year 2002 report (pages 57–58 of Report 107–58). The Committee requests to be consulted by the Bureau for Democracy, Human Rights and Labor on steps taken to establish and maintain a centralized, electronic database of credible evidence of violations by foreign security force units. In addition, in order to implement the law effectively, the Committee expects American embassy officials to take affirmative steps to consult regularly with local security and intelligence agencies, human rights groups, and other reliable sources of information about gross violations of human rights, and to record any relevant information in the embassy database. When credible evidence exists, American embassy officials should contact the local security and justice agencies to ensure that they are aware of the law and the need to bring those responsible to justice.

PEACEKEEPING OPERATIONS

Appropriations, 2002	$135,000,000
Budget estimate, 2003	108,250,000
Committee recommendation	120,250,000

The Committee remains concerned with the security situation in Afghanistan, and recommends that the administration continue its discussions with international donors on how best to secure a stable environment.

While the changing mission of U.S. troops in Afghanistan will enhance stability in parts of the country, the Committee notes that the primary justification that the administration has used to oppose expanding the mandate of the International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) is its commitment to train the Afghan National Army (ANA). The Committee shares the belief that training the ANA is the only viable way to improve security over the long term, and is pleased by the recent announcement by the Government of Afghanistan that an army of 70,000 will eventually be fielded. However, it is the Committee's understanding that a battle-ready ANA is at least 2 years away, and the Committee strongly urges the administration to consider a wide range of options to deal with the immediate security needs in Afghanistan.

The Committee remains concerned with the funding levels budgeted for training the ANA. The Committee understands that the situation in Afghanistan remains fluid and dynamic, and, therefore, recommends that $7,000,000 from the ''Peacekeeping Operations'' account be made available to support efforts to establish an effective Afghan National Army.

The Committee is concerned that the administration's request proposes cuts in important peacekeeping missions in Africa. The Committee recommends that $10,000,000 of the funds provided above the request should be used to restore some of these reductions.

TITLE IV

MULTILATERAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE

INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

SUMMARY

Appropriations, 2002	$1,174,796,000
Budget estimate, 2003	1,437,097,000
Committee recommendation	1,329,097,000

The Committee recommends the total amount of paid-in capital funding shown above to provide for contributions to the International Development Association, Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency, the Global Environment Facility (GEF), the Inter-American Development Bank's Inter-American Investment Corporation and Multilateral Investment Fund, the Asian Development Fund, the African Development Bank and Fund, the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, and the International Fund for Agriculture Development.

World Bank.—The Committee continues to follow the World Bank's efforts to reform its internal grievance procedures. Despite some progress, it remains apparent that as long as the Bank and the other international financial institutions are immune from the court process, they need to do more to ensure that complaints are independently investigated and adjudicated in accordance with due process, and that managers are punished for misconduct, especially retaliation. The Committee is particularly concerned with the professionalism of the Bank's legal department, and questions its ability to carry out its responsibilities fairly and effectively. Among other things, the Bank's lawyers have expended resources prolonging cases that should have been resolved quickly, or defended management when it would have been in the interests of the institution to represent the complainants, who often cannot afford lawyers of their own.

World Commission on Dams.—The Committee is concerned with the World Bank's failure to formally adopt the guidelines recommended by the World Commission on Dams (WCD), whose report, ''Dams and Development,'' addresses a complex, controversial subject in a balanced way, including proposing comprehensive, practical and innovative guidelines for future action. The Committee again urges the Bank to continue to engage with the full range of interested parties in the implementation of the WCD's report, and to integrate these guidelines to the fullest extent practicable into the Bank's relevant operational policies and directives, including those relating to resettlement, environmental assessment, and water and energy policies.

International Monetary Fund.—The Committee remains concerned that the IMF has not implemented many of the recommendations of its 1994 Working Group on the Status of Women, especially those aimed at increasing the number of women in managerial positions. Last year, the Committee urged the IMF to obtain an updated regression analysis to determine what further steps are needed to correct persistent gender disparities in hiring and promotion. Regrettably, the IMF has failed to do so.

INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION

Appropriations, 2002	$792,400,000
Budget estimate, 2003	874,338,333
Committee recommendation	837,338,333

GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY

Appropriations, 2002	$100,500,000
Budget estimate, 2003	177,813,533
Committee recommendation	177,813,533

MULTILATERAL INVESTMENT GUARANTEE AGENCY

Appropriations, 2002	$5,000,000
Budget estimate, 2003	3,631,000
Committee recommendation	1,631,000

The Committee remains concerned about the Bujagli dam proposal and expects to be consulted concerning the U.S. position prior to a vote on this project.

INTER-AMERICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK

INTER-AMERICAN INVESTMENT CORPORATION

Appropriations, 2002	$18,000,000
Budget estimate, 2003	30,352,000
Committee recommendation	18,351,667

MULTILATERAL INVESTMENT FUND

Appropriations, 2002	.....
Budget estimate, 2003	$29,590,667
Committee recommendation	29,590,667

ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK

ASIAN DEVELOPMENT FUND

Appropriations, 2002	$98,017,000
Budget estimate, 2003	147,386,133

Committee recommendation	100,386,133

AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK

Appropriations, 2002	$5,100,000
Budget estimate, 2003	5,104,473
Committee recommendation	5,104,473

AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT FUND

Appropriations, 2002	$100,000,000
Budget estimate, 2003	118,073,333
Committee recommendation	108,073,333

EUROPEAN BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

Appropriations, 2002	$35,779,000
Budget estimate, 2003	35,804,955
Committee recommendation	35,804,955

The Committee notes that Article 1 of the Agreement Establishing the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) states that the Bank's purpose is to foster transition toward market economies in countries that are committed to and applying the principles of multiparty democracy and pluralism. The Committee, therefore, is troubled by the EBRD's decision to hold its annual meeting next year in Tashkent, Uzbekistan, and expects the Treasury Department and the EBRD to use this opportunity to urge the Government of Uzbekistan to meet its commitments under the ''Declaration on the Strategic Partnership and Cooperation Framework Between the Republic of Uzbekistan and the United States of America'', by ensuring respect for human rights and freedoms, building a multiparty democracy, and implementing judicial and legal reforms.

INTERNATIONAL FUND FOR AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

Appropriations, 2002	$20,000,000
Budget estimate, 2003	15,003,667
Committee recommendation	15,003,667

The Committee recommends $15,003,667 for a contribution to the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) and expects the United States to continue its strong support of IFAD during negotiations for the 6th replenishment of IFAD.

The Committee is supportive of the IFAD's new rural finance policy, and encourages IFAD to coordinate more effectively with cooperative development organizations in the United States to build sustainable, member-owned cooperatives and credit unions.

The Committee also supports IFAD's continuing participation in the enhanced Heavily-Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) initiative. The Committee recommends that the administration explore ways to ensure that IFAD's continued participation in the enhanced HIPC initiative will not detract from its capacity to manage its development programs.

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND PROGRAMS

Appropriations, 2002	$208,500,000
Budget estimate, 2003	310,400,000
Committee recommendation	215,000,000

The Committee provides $215,000,000 for the ''International Organizations and Programs'' account. This amount does not include funding for the Korean Peninsula Energy Development Organization and the International Atomic Energy Agency.

UNITED NATIONS FUND FOR VICTIMS OF TORTURE

The Committee continues to support the United Nations Fund for Victims of Torture and recommends a U.S. contribution of $5,000,000 in fiscal year 2003. The Committee is aware that this Fund supports nearly 100 treatment programs and projects for victims of torture in over 50 countries. The Committee urges the State Department to seek additional contributions from other governments for the Fund.

INTERNATIONAL EFFORTS TO COMBAT THE ILLICIT TRADE IN SMALL ARMS AND LIGHT WEAPONS

The Committee directs the Secretary of State, no later than 120 days after the date of enactment of the Act, to transmit a report describing the activities undertaken, and the progress made, by the Department of State or other agencies and entities of the U.S. Government in implementing the goals of the Program of Action of the 2001 United Nations Conference on the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects.

UNITED NATIONS POPULATION FUND

Last year, the President requested $25,000,000 for the U.N. Population Fund (UNFPA), based on a February 2001 determination by the State Department that the UNFPA's program in the People's Republic of China was not in violation of the ''Kemp-Kasten Amendment'' which prohibits United States funds to any organization or program which ''supports or participates in the management of a program of coercive abortions or involuntary sterilization.''

After lengthy negotiations and a series of comprises, the House and Senate approved up to $34,000,000 for UNFPA. The Statement of the Managers accompanying the fiscal year 2002 Foreign Operations Conference Report made clear that the Congress intended to provide $34,000,000 for UNFPA. Congress also continued the prohibition on the use of United States funds in China.

Allegations that UNFPA was in violation of Kemp-Kasten prompted the administration to withhold disbursement of the fiscal year 2002 funds for UNFPA and to dispatch a 3-member investigative team to China in April. The Committee commends the administration for its efforts to investigate these allegations, and deplores the coercive aspects of China's family planning program which are violations of human rights.

As the administration is in the process of working with UNFPA and the Chinese Government in an attempt to resolve this matter, the Committee has provided that funds appropriated in this Act, and in Public Law 107–115 that were available for the UNFPA, shall be made available to the UNFPA if the Secretary of State determines that UNFPA no longer participates in the management of a program of coercive abortion or involuntary sterilization.

The Committee has continued its prohibition on the use of funds made available to UNFPA in the People's Republic of China.

UNITED NATIONS ENVIRONMENT PROGRAM

The Committee has provided $12,025,000 for a United States contribution to the United Nations Environment Program, which plays a key role in addressing a wide range of environmental problems, including ozone depletion, the unsafe use of toxic chemicals, and land-based and marine pollution. The Committee recognizes that UNEP's activities are complimentary to U.S. interests in protecting the global environment, and believes the United States should more strongly support UNEP.

WORLD FOOD PROGRAM

Traditionally, the Committee has provided funds for costs associated with the delivery and management of U.S. food donations to the World Food Program in the Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act. In its fiscal year 2003 budget, the administration requested funds for this purpose in the Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act. The Committee prefers to continue its past practice, and provides $6,000,000 for the World Food Program.

The Committee is extremely concerned with the food security crisis in sub-Saharan Africa, where a combination of adverse climate conditions, mismanagement of grain reserves, and questionable government policies, particularly in Zimbabwe, have put approximately 38 million people at risk. The Committee has provided additional funds in the ''International Disaster Assistance'' and ''Migration and Refugee Assistance'' accounts to help address this crisis and urges the administration to increase food aid to the region. The Committee urages the administration to request supplemental funding for this purpose.

UNITED NATIONS UNIVERSITY

The Committee is aware that U.N. University contributes, through research and capacity building, to international efforts to address pressing global issues such as food security, environmental degradation, and governance. Rather than a degree-granting institution, U.N. University is an important resource for the United Nations, promoting bridges between the United Nations and the international academic community. The Committee encourages the administration to consider resuming support for U.N. University.

TITLE V

GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 501. Obligations during last month of availability.
SEC. 502. Private and Voluntary Organizations.
SEC. 503. Limitation on Residence Expenses.
SEC. 504. Limitation on Expenses.
SEC. 505. Limitation on Representational Allowances.
SEC. 506. Prohibition on Financing Nuclear Goods.
SEC. 507. Prohibition Against Direct Funding for Certain Countries.
SEC. 508. Military Coups.
SEC. 509. Transfers Between Accounts.
SEC. 510. Deobligation/Reobligation Authority.
SEC. 511. Availability of Funds.
SEC. 512. Limitation on Assistance to Countries in Default.
SEC. 513. Commerce and Trade.
SEC. 514. Surplus Commodities.
SEC. 515. Notification Requirements.
SEC. 516. Limitation on Availability of Funds for International Organizations and Programs.
SEC. 517. Independent States of the Former Soviet Union.
SEC. 518. Export Financing Transfer Authorities.
SEC. 519. Special Notification Requirements.
SEC. 520. Definition of Program, Project, and Activity.
SEC. 521. Child Survival and Health Activities.
SEC. 522. Notification on Excess Defense Equipment.
SEC. 523. Authorization Requirement.
SEC. 524. Democracy Programs.
SEC. 525. Prohibition on Bilateral Assistance to Terrorist Countries.
SEC. 526. Prohibition on Assistance to Foreign Governments That Export Lethal Military Equipment to Countries Supporting International Terrorism.
SEC. 527. Debt-For-Development.
SEC. 528. Separate Accounts.
SEC. 529. Compensation for United States Executive Directors to International Financial Institutions.

SEC. 530. Compliance With United Nations Sanctions Against Iraq.
SEC. 531. Authorities for the Peace Corps, Inter-American Foundation and African Development Foundation.
SEC. 532. Impact on Jobs in the United States.
SEC. 533. Special Authorities.
SEC. 534. Arab League Boycott of Israel.
SEC. 535. Administration of Justice Activities.
SEC. 536. Eligibility For Assistance.
SEC. 537. Earmarks.
SEC. 538. Ceilings and Earmarks.
SEC. 539. Prohibition on Publicity or Propaganda.
SEC. 540. Prohibition of Payments to United Nations Members.
SEC. 541. Nongovernmental Organization—Documentation.
SEC. 542. Withholding of Assistance for Parking Fines Owed By Foreign Countries.
SEC. 543. Limitation on Assistance for the PLO for the West Bank and Gaza.
SEC. 544. War Crimes Tribunal Drawdown.
SEC. 545. Landmines.
SEC. 546. Restrictions Concerning The Palestinian Authority.
SEC. 547. Prohibition of Payment of Certain Expenses.
SEC. 548. Palestinian Statehood.
SEC. 549. Tibet.
SEC. 550. Haiti Coast Guard.
SEC. 551. Limitation on Assistance to the Palestinian Authority.
SEC. 552. Limitation on Assistance to Security Forces.
SEC. 553. Protection of Tropical Forests and Biodiversity.
SEC. 554. Energy Conservation, Energy Efficiency and Clean Energy Programs.
SEC. 555. Afghanistan.
SEC. 556. Zimbabwe.
SEC 557. Nigeria.
SEC. 558. Burma.
SEC. 559. Enterprise Fund Restrictions.
SEC. 560. Cambodia.
SEC. 561. Foreign Military Training Report.
SEC. 562. Korean Peninsula Energy Development Organization.
SEC. 563. Colombia.
SEC. 564. Illegal Armed Groups.
SEC. 565. Prohibition on Assistance to the Palestinian Broadcasting Corporation.
SEC. 566. Iraq.
SEC. 567. West bank and Gaza Program.
SEC. 568. Indonesia.
SEC. 569. Restrictions on Assistance to Governments Destabilizing Sierra Leone.
SEC. 570. Voluntary Separation Incentives.
SEC. 571. Central Asia.
SEC. 572. American Churchwomen in El Salvador.
SEC. 573. Commercial Leasing of Defense Articles.
SEC. 574. War Criminals.
SEC. 575. User Fees.
SEC. 576. Funding For Serbia.
SEC. 577. Community Based Police Assistance.
SEC. 578. Excess Defense Articles for Central and Southern European and Certain Other Countries.
SEC. 579. Overseas Private Investment Corporation and Export-Import Bank Restrictions.
SEC. 580. Cooperation With Cuba on Counter-Narcotics Matters.
SEC. 581. Prohibition on Funding for Abortions and Involuntary Sterilization.
SEC. 582. Tropical Forest Conservation.
SEC. 583. Regional Democracy Programs for East Asia and the Pacific.

COMPLIANCE WITH PARAGRAPH 7, RULE XVI OF THE STANDING RULES OF THE SENATE

Rule XVI, paragraph 7 requires that every report on a general appropriation bill filed by the Committee must identify each recommended amendment, with particularity, which proposes an item of appropriation which is not made to carry out the provisions of an existing law, a treaty stipulation, or an act or resolution previously passed by the Senate during that session.

Items providing funding for fiscal year 2003 which lack authorization are as follows:

Child Survival and Health Programs Fund	$1,780,000,000
Development Assistance	1,350,000,000
International Disaster Assistance	255,500,000
USAID Operating Expenses	571,087,000
USAID Operating Expenses, Office of Inspector General	33,046,000
USAID Capital Investment Fund	65,000,000
Economic Support Fund	2,250,000,000
Assistance for Eastern Europe and the Baltics	555,000,000
Assistance for the Independent States of the Former Soviet Union	765,000,000
African Development Foundation	17,689,000
Inter-American Foundation	16,385,000
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	196,713,000
Migration and Refugee Assistance	782,000,000
Emergency Migration and Refugee Assistance	32,000,000
Nonproliferation, Anti-Terrorism, Demining and Related Assistance	376,400,000
Treasury Technical Assistance	10,500,000
Debt Restructuring	40,000,000
International Military Education and Training	80,000,000
Foreign Military Financing Program	4,067,000,000
Peacekeeping Operations	125,250,000
International Organizations and Programs	230,461,000
International Development Association	837,338,000
Asian Development Fund	127,386,000
African Development Fund	108,073,000

COMPLIANCE WITH PARAGRAPH 12, RULE XXVI OF THE STANDING RULES OF THE SENATE

Paragraph 12 of rule XXVI requires that Committee report on a bill or joint resolution repealing or amending any statute or part of any statute include ''(a) the text of the statute or part thereof which is proposed to be repealed; and (b) a comparative print of that part of the bill or joint resolution making the amendment and of the statute or part thereof proposed to be amended, showing by stricken-through type and italics, parallel columns, or other appropriate typographical devices the omissions and insertions which would be made by the bill or joint resolution if enacted in the form recommended by the committee.''

In compliance with this rule, the following changes in existing law proposed to be made by the bill are shown as follows: existing law to be omitted is enclosed in black brackets, new matter is printed in italic, and existing law in which no change is proposed is shown in roman.

With respect to this bill, it is the opinion of the Committee that it is necessary to dispense with these requirements in order to expedite the business of the Senate.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2002 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 2003

[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2002 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or −)	
				2002 appropriation	Budget estimate
TITLE I—EXPORT AND INVESTMENT ASSISTANCE					
EXPORT-IMPORT BANK OF THE UNITED STATES					
Subsidy appropriation	727,323	541,400	541,400	−185,923	
Administrative expenses	63,000	68,300	68,300	+5,300	
Negative subsidy	−11,000	−13,000	−13,000	−2,000	
Rescission (Public Law 107–206)	−50,000			+50,000	
Total, Export-Import Bank of the United States	729,323	596,700	596,700	−132,623	
OVERSEAS PRIVATE INVESTMENT CORPORATION					
Noncredit account:					
Administrative expenses	38,608	39,885	39,885	+1,277	
Insurance fees and other offsetting collections	−290,000	−306,000	−306,000	−16,000	
Subsidy appropriation		24,000	24,000	+24,000	
Total, Overseas Private Investment Corporation	−251,392	−242,115	−242,115	+9,277	
FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT					
Trade and development agency	50,024	44,696	44,696	−5,328	
Total, title I, Export and investment assistance	527,955	399,281	399,281	−128,674	

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2002 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 2003—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2002 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or −)	
				2002 appropriation	Budget estimate
TITLE II—BILATERAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE					
FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT					
United States Agency for International Development					
Child survival and health programs fund	1,433,500		1,790,000	+356,500	+1,790,000
UNICEF	(120,000)		(120,000)		(+120,000)
(Transfer out)					
Development assistance	1,178,000	2,839,500	1,365,500	+187,500	−1,474,000
(Transfer out)	(−18,500)			(+18,500)	
International disaster assistance	235,500	285,500	290,000	+54,500	+4,500
Emergency supplemental	50,000			−50,000	
Emergency appropriations (Public Law 107–206)	40,000			−40,000	
Transition Initiatives	50,000	55,000	55,000	+5,000	
Development Credit Program:					
(By transfer)	(18,500)			(−18,500)	
(Guaranteed loan authorization)	(267,500)			(−267,500)	
Administrative expenses	7,500	7,591	7,591	+91	
Subtotal, development assistance	2,994,500	3,187,591	3,508,091	+513,591	+320,500
Payment to the Foreign Service Retirement and Disability Fund	44,880	45,200	45,200	+320	
Operating expenses of the U.S. Agency for International Development	549,000	572,087	571,087	+22,087	−1,000
Emergency appropriations (Public Law 107–206)	7,000			−7,000	
(By transfer)	(3,500)			(−3,500)	
Capital Investment Fund		95,000	65,000	+65,000	−30,000
Operating expenses of the U.S. Agency for Inter- national Development Office of Inspector General	31,500	33,046	33,046	+1,546	
Total, U.S. Agency for International Development	3,626,880	3,932,924	4,222,424	+595,544	+289,500
Other Bilateral Economic Assistance					
Economic support fund:					
Camp David countries	1,375,000	1,415,000	1,215,000	−160,000	−200,000
Other	824,000	1,075,000	1,045,000	+221,000	−30,000
(Transfer out)	(−3,500)			(+3,500)	
Emergency appropriations (Public Law 107–206)	465,000			−465,000	
Subtotal, Economic support fund	2,664,000	2,490,000	2,260,000	−404,000	−230,000
International Fund for Ireland	25,000			−25,000	
Assistance for Eastern Europe and the Baltic States	621,000	495,000	530,000	−91,000	+35,000
Assistance for the Independent States of the former Soviet Union	784,000	755,000	765,000	−19,000	+10,000
Emergency appropriations (Public Law 107–206)	110,000			−110,000	
Total, Other Bilateral Economic Assistance	4,204,000	3,740,000	3,555,000	−649,000	−185,000
INDEPENDENT AGENCIES					
Inter-American Foundation					
Appropriation	13,107	14,185	16,385	+3,278	+2,200
African Development Foundation					
Appropriation	16,542	16,689	17,689	+1,147	+1,000
Peace Corps					
Appropriation	275,000	317,228	285,000	+10,000	−32,228
Department of State					
International narcotics control and law enforcement	217,000	196,713	196,713	−20,287	
Emergency appropriations (Public Law 107–206)	114,000			−114,000	
(By transfer)					
Andean Counterdrug Initiative	625,000	731,000	650,000	+25,000	−81,000
(By transfer)			(88,000)	(+88,000)	(+88,000)
Migration and refugee assistance	705,000	704,565	787,000	+82,000	+82,435
United States Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance Fund	15,000	15,000	32,000	+17,000	+17,000
Nonproliferation, anti-terrorism, demining and related programs	313,500	372,400	306,400	−7,100	−66,000
Emergency supplemental					
Emergency appropriations (Public Law 107–206)	83,000			−83,000	
(By transfer)					
Subtotal, Department of State	2,072,500	2,019,678	1,972,113	−100,387	−47,565
Department of the Treasury					
International Affairs Technical Assistance	6,500	10,000	10,500	+4,000	+500
Debt restructuring	229,000			−229,000	
Subtotal, Department of the Treasury	235,500	10,000	10,500	−225,000	+500
Total, title II, Bilateral economic assistance	10,443,529	10,050,704	10,079,111	−364,418	+28,407
Appropriations	(9,574,529)	(10,050,704)	(10,079,111)	(+504,582)	(+28,407)
Emergency appropriations	(869,000)			(−869,000)	
(By transfer)	(22,000)		(88,000)	(+66,000)	(+88,000)
(Transfer out)	(−22,000)			(+22,000)	
TITLE III—MILITARY ASSISTANCE					
FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT					
International Military Education and Training	70,000	80,000	80,000	+10,000	
Foreign Military Financing Program:					
Grants:					
Camp David countries	3,340,000	3,400,000	3,400,000	+60,000	
Other	310,000	707,200	672,000	+362,000	−35,200
Subtotal, grants	3,650,000	4,107,200	4,072,000	+422,000	−35,200
(Limitation on administrative expenses)	(35,000)	(37,000)	(38,000)	(+3,000)	(+1,000)
Emergency appropriations (Public Law 107–206)	357,000			−357,000	
(Transfer out)					
Associated outlays:					
Israel					
Egypt					
Other					

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2002 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 2003—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2002 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or −)	
				2002 appropriation	Budget estimate
(Transfer out)			(−88,000)	(−88,000)	(−88,000)
Total, Foreign Military Financing	4,007,000	4,107,200	4,072,000	+65,000	−35,200
Peacekeeping operations	135,000	108,250	120,025	−14,975	+11,775
Emergency appropriations (Public Law 107–206)	20,000			−20,000	
Total, title III, Military assistance	4,232,000	4,295,450	4,272,025	+40,025	−23,425
Appropriations	(3,855,000)	(4,295,450)	(4,272,025)	(+417,025)	(−23,425)
Emergency appropriations	(377,000)			(−377,000)	
(Limitation on administrative expenses)	(35,000)	(37,000)	(38,000)	(+3,000)	(+1,000)
TITLE IV—MULTILATERAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE					
FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT					
International Financial Institutions					
World Bank Group					
Contribution to the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development:					
Global Environment Facility	100,500	177,813	177,813	+77,313	
Contribution to the International Development Association	792,400	874,338	837,338	+44,938	−37,000
Contribution to Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency	5,000	3,631	1,631	−3,369	−2,000
(Limitation on callable capital subscriptions)	(25,000)	(14,825)	(14,825)	(−10,175)	
Total, World Bank Group	897,900	1,055,782	1,016,782	+118,882	−39,000
Contribution to the Inter-American Development Bank:					
Contribution to the Inter-American Investment Corporation	18,000	30,352	18,352	+352	−12,000
Contribution to the Enterprise for the Americas Multilateral Investment Fund		29,591	29,591	+29,591	
Total, Inter-American Development Bank	18,000	59,943	47,943	+29,943	−12,000
Contribution to the Asian Development Bank:					
Contribution to the Asian Development Fund	98,017	147,386	100,386	+2,369	−47,000
Contribution to the African Development Bank:					
Paid-in capital	5,100	5,104	5,104	+4	
(Limitation on callable capital subscriptions)	(79,992)	(79,603)	(79,603)	(−389)	
Contribution to the African Development Fund	100,000	118,073	108,073	+8,073	−10,000
Total, African Development Bank	105,100	123,177	113,177	+8,077	−10,000
Contribution to the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development:					
Paid-in capital	35,779	35,805	35,805	+26	
(Limitation on callable capital subscriptions)	(123,238)	(123,328)	(123,328)	(+90)	
Contribution to the International Fund for Agricultural Development	20,000	15,004	15,004	−4,996	
Total, International Financial Institutions	1,174,796	1,437,097	1,329,097	+154,301	−108,000
International Organizations and Programs					
Appropriation	208,500	310,400	215,000	+6,500	−95,400
Total, title IV, Multilateral economic assistance	1,383,296	1,747,497	1,544,097	+160,801	−203,400
(Limitation on callable capital subscript)	(228,230)	(217,756)	(217,756)	(−10,474)	
Grand total	16,586,780	16,492,932	16,294,514	−292,266	−198,418
Appropriations	(15,390,780)	(16,492,932)	(16,294,514)	(+903,734)	(−198,418)
Rescissions	(−50,000)			(+50,000)	
Emergency appropriations	(1,246,000)			(−1,246,000)	
(By transfer)	(22,000)		(88,000)	(+66,000)	(+88,000)
(Transfer out)	(−22,000)		(−88,000)	(−66,000)	(−88,000)
(Limitation on administrative expenses)	(35,000)	(37,000)	(38,000)	(+3,000)	(+1,000)
(Limitation on callable capital subscript)	(228,230)	(217,756)	(217,756)	(−10,474)	

[COMMITTEE PRINT]

[NOTICE: This is a draft for use of the Committee and its staff only, in preparation for markup.]

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 2003

JANUARY ____, 2003.—Ordered to be printed

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

REPORT

[To accompany S. 0000]

The Committee on Appropriations reports the bill (S. 0000) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2003, and for other purposes, reports favorably thereon and recommends that the bill do pass.

Amounts in new budget (obligational) authority, fiscal year 2003

Total of bill as reported to Senate	$18,973,625,000
Estimates considered by Senate	18,938,078,000
Above the budget estimate, 2003	35,547,000
Below appropriations, 2002 (including emergencies)	184,145,000

SUMMARY OF BILL

For this bill, estimates totaling $18,938,916,000 in new obligational authority were considered by the Committee for the programs and activities of the agencies and bureaus of the Department of the Interior, except the Bureau of Reclamation, and the following related agencies:

Department of Agriculture:
Forest Service.
Department of Energy:
Clean coal technology.
Fossil energy research and development.
Naval petroleum and oil shale reserves.
Elk Hills School lands fund.
Energy conservation.
Economic regulation.
Strategic petroleum reserve.
SPR petroleum account.
Energy Information Administration.
Department of Health and Human Services:
Indian Health Service.
Office of Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation.
Institute of American Indian and Alaska Native Culture and Arts Development.
Smithsonian Institution.
National Gallery of Art.
John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts.
Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars.
National Foundation on the Arts and Humanities:
National Endowment for the Arts.
National Endowment for the Humanities.
Challenge America Arts Funds.
Commission of Fine Arts.
Advisory Council on Historic Preservation.
National Capital Planning Commission.
United States Holocaust Memorial Museum.
Presidio Trust.

REVENUE GENERATED BY AGENCIES IN BILL

Oil and gas leasing and other mineral leasing activities, recreation and user fees, the timber and range programs, and oil production from the naval petroleum reserves are estimated to generate income to the Government of $6,148,958,000 in fiscal year 2003. These estimated receipts, for agencies under the subcommittee's jurisdiction, are tabulated below:

Item	Fiscal year—		
	2001	2002	2003
Department of the Interior	$10,865,661,000	$6,609,623,000	$5,719,689,000
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

MAJOR CHANGES RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL

The Committee has developed revisions to the budget estimate for the 2003 fiscal year.

A comparative summary of funding in the bill by agency is shown by agency or principal program in the following table:

[In thousands of dollars]

	Committee recommendation	Committee recommendation compared with budget estimate
Title I—Department of the Interior:		
Bureau of Land Management	1,861,458	+36,036
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	1,213,108	−70,256
National Park Service	2,286,305	−69,256
United States Geological Survey	914,617	+47,279
Minerals Management Service	170,427	+100
Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement	297,112	+17,710
Bureau of Indian Affairs	2,267,329	+21,525
Departmental Offices	420,126	−3,409
Total, Title I—Department of the Interior	9,430,482	−20,271
Title II—Related agencies:		
Forest Service	3,949,824	+1,113
Department of Energy	1,764,243	+47,002
Indian Health Service	2,821,271	+5,703
Office of Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation	14,491	
Institute of American Indian and Alaska Native Culture and Arts Develop- ment	5,130	
Smithsonian Institution	530,960	+3,000
National Gallery of Art	93,449	−1,000
John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts	33,910	
Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars	8,488	
National Endowment for the Arts	116,489	+17,000
National Endowment for the Humanities	125,754	
Institute of Museum and Library Services		
Challenge America Arts Fund		−17,000
Commission of Fine Arts	1,224	
National Capital Arts and Cultural Affairs	7,000	
Advisory Council on Historic Preservation	3,667	
National Capital Planning Commission	7,253	
U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum	38,663	
Presidio Trust	21,327	
Total, Title II—Related Agencies	9,543,143	+55,818
Grand total, fiscal year 2003	18,973,625	+35,547

CONSERVATION SPENDING CATEGORY

Title VIII of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2001, created a separate conservation spending category within the Budget Act. Given the expiration of the Budget Act and the absence of formal spending allocations pursuant to a budget resolution, the Committee has not included references to the conservation spending category in this bill. The total funding provided for conservation category programs, however, meets the aggregate total projected for fiscal year 2003.

ACCRUAL FUNDING OF RETIREMENT COSTS AND POST-RETIREMENT HEALTH BENEFITS

The President's Budget included a legislative proposal under the jurisdiction of the Senate Committee on Governmental Affairs 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.

The authorizing committee has not acted on this legislation, therefore the Senate Appropriations Committee has reduced the dollar amounts of the President's request shown in the ''Comparative Statement of New Budget Authority Request and Amounts Recommended in the Bill'', as well as in other tables in this report, to exclude the accrual funding proposal.

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 subsequently transmitted to the Congress.

The Senate Appropriations Committee joins with the House Appropriations Committee in raising concern 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.

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

LAND AND WATER RESOURCES

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT OF LAND AND RESOURCES

Appropriations, 2002	$775,632,000
Budget estimate, 2003	812,990,000
Committee recommendation	816,062,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $816,062,000, an increase of $3,072,000 above the budget estimate. The funding amounts described below are at the activity level. Additional details on funding for subactivities within the various appropriations accounts for the Bureau are set out in a table in the back of the report. A comparison of the Committee recommendations with the budget estimate is as follows:

	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Change
Land resources	$177,557,000	$179,857,000	+$2,300,000
Wildlife and fisheries management	33,755,000	33,755,000	

	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Change
Threatened and endangered species	21,288,000	21,288,000	
Recreation management	62,696,000	64,096,000	+1,400,000
Energy and minerals	104,841,000	105,591,000	+750,000
Alaska minerals	2,228,000	4,000,000	+1,772,000
Realty and ownership management	85,250,000	89,850,000	+4,600,000
Resource protection and maintenance	76,227,000	76,977,000	+750,000
Transportation and facilities maintenance	77,958,000	79,458,000	+1,500,000
Land and resources information systems	19,341,000	19,341,000	
Mining law administration:			
Administration	32,696,000	32,696,000	
Offsetting fees	−32,696,000	−32,696,000	
Work force and organizational support	132,876,000	132,876,000	
Challenge cost share	18,973,000	8,973,000	−10,000,000
Total, management of lands and resources	812,990,000	816,062,000	+3,072,000

Land resources.—The Committee recommends $179,857,000 for land resources, which is an increase of $2,300,000 above the request. Increases above the request include $300,000 for the Rio Puerco watershed project in New Mexico for a total of $700,000; $1,000,000 to continue work at the National Center for Ecologically-Based Noxious Weed Management at Montana State University, including work on treatments of burned over areas to prevent the spread of noxious weeds; $1,000,000 for the Idaho Department of Agriculture to provide coordination, facilitation, administrative support, and cost-shared weed control project funding to Cooperative Weed Management Areas.

The Committee notes that the funding provided for land resources fully supports the budget request for noxious weed management. The projects funded above are over and above the request and should provide additional capability to the Bureau in its efforts to manage the serious problem of invasive weed control across all ownerships.

The Committee is concerned that the Bureau retain its current level of support for the National Conservation Training Center, and directs that $500,000 shall be used for this purpose and made available to NCTC within 60 days of enactment.

Wildlife and fisheries management.—The Committee recommends $33,755,000 for wildlife and fisheries management, which is equal to the request.

Threatened and endangered species.—The Committee recommends $21,288,000 for threatened and endangered species management, which is equal to the request.

Recreation management.—The Committee recommends $64,096,000 for recreation management, which is an increase of $1,400,000 above the request. Increases above the request are $1,000,000 to continue the Undaunted Stewardship program and $400,000 for operations at the Colorado Canyons National Conservation Area. To the extent that Bureau needs to allocate the additional funds provided for the NCA throughout the Management of Lands and Resources appropriation in order to accomplish the program of work at Colorado Canyons it may do so upon notification and consultation with the Committee.

Energy and minerals management including Alaska minerals.—The Committee has provided $105,591,000 for energy and minerals management, which is an increase of $750,000 above the request. The increase above the request is for the permitting, including supporting analysis, of geothermal energy applications and the processing of wind-energy rights-of-way in Nevada.

The Committee has provided an additional $4,000,000 for the Alaska minerals program, which is an increase of $1,772,000 above the request. The additional funding is for the minerals at risk program, which will complete this project.

Realty and ownership management.—The Committee recommends $89,850,000 for realty and ownership management, which is an increase of $4,600,000 above the request. Increases above the request are $2,000,000 for the Alaska Conveyance program, $1,850,000 for the cadastral survey program, and $750,000 for additional personnel to perform realty work in the State of Nevada.

The Committee is concerned about the failure of the Bureau to process applications under the Native Allotment Act of 1906 in a timely manner. Some applications have been pending nearly a century while all applications have been pending for over 30 years. The Committee has provided $2,000,000 in additional funding for the Alaska conveyance program, and directs that of the total amount provided for the program at least $15,000,000 shall be for cadastral surveys. The Committee expects the Bureau to develop a plan to complete work on all allotment applications and all land selections under the Alaska Statehood Act of 1959 by 2009, 50 years after its enactment and nearly 40 years after the deadline for applying for Native allotments.

Within the funds provided by the Committee for the cadastral survey program, an additional $350,000 is for the State of Utah Automated Geographic Reference Center to continue work on a centralized GIS database of wilderness inventories, and $1,500,000 to continue work on a public lands survey and ownership database for the State of Alaska.

Resource protection and maintenance.—The Committee recommends $76,977,000 for resource protection and maintenance, which is $750,000 above the request. The increase above the request is for the digitization and cataloging of the extensive collection of five combined Department of the Interior resource libraries in Alaska.

Transportation and facilities maintenance.—The Committee recommends $79,458,000 for transportation and facilities maintenance, which is $1,500,000 above the request. Increases above the request are $500,000 to continue maintenance work on the Iditarod National Historic Trail, and $1,000,000 for the capping of oil wells in the National Petroleum Reserve to prevent leakage and oil spills into the environment.

Land and information systems.—The Committee recommends $19,341,000 for land and information systems, which is equal to the request.

Mining law administration.—The Committee recommends $32,696,000 for mining law administration, which is equal to the request.

Workforce organization and support.—The Committee recommends $132,876,000 for workforce organization and support, which is equal to the request.

Challenge cost share.—The Committee has provided $8,973,000 for the challenge cost share program, which is equal to the enacted level. The Committee has not provided funds for the Cooperative Conservation Initiative, but has funded the challenge cost share program at current levels which performs similar activities.

General.—It has come to the Committee's attention that the Department has made little progress responding to direction included in last year's Conference Report urging the Department and its bureaus to begin utilizing battery pulse technology in vehicles and other equipment. The experience of the United States military has illustrated impressive cost savings and environmental benefits following the aggressive application of this technology to extend the service life of batteries. The Department is directed to evaluate the application of this technology within its bureaus and report back to the Committee within 90 days of enactment of this Act on the feasibility and benefits of the use of pulse technology for batteries.

The Committee notes that the Bureau of Land Management's Preferred Alternative in the Final SEIS for the reclamation of the Zortman Landusky Mine near the Fort Belknap Reservation in Montana proposes additional funding of $33.5 million over the amount bonded for reclamation, including $11 million to ensure the water treatment facilities proposed in the alternative can be operated in perpetuity. The Committee believes that protecting water quality in the region should be a top priority for the BLM budget requests for fiscal years 2004 and 2005.

WILDLAND FIRE MANAGEMENT

Appropriations, 2002	$678,421,000
Budget estimate, 2003	653,754,000
Committee recommendation	654,254,000

The Committee recommends a total appropriation of $654,254,000 for wildland fire management activities, which is $500,000 above the request.

The Committee recommendation includes $277,213,000 for fire preparedness, which is equal to the request and $3,594,000 below the enacted level.

The Committee also recommends a total of $160,351,000 for fire suppression activities, which is equal to the request.

The Committee's recommendation includes $216,690,000 for Other Fire Operations, which is $500,000 above the request. Within the amount provided, $186,690,000 is for hazardous fuels reduction, $20,000,000 is for burned area rehabilitation, and $10,000,000 is for rural fire assistance. The increase above the request is for the National Center for Landscape Fire Analysis at the University of Montana, for a total of $1,500,000 for the Bureau's share of this cooperative project.

The Committee notes that it has more than fully funded the request for hazardous fuels reduction of $186,190,000 within the amounts provided. The Committee believes that reduction of fuel loads in areas adjacent to communities in the wildland-urban interface is critical for protecting the public and that these areas should be a primary focus of the Department. Accordingly, the Committee directs the Department of the Interior to allocate the funding level proposed in the budget request of $111,255,000 on projects in the wildland-urban interface. If for any reason the Department is unable to attain the proposed levels, it shall promptly notify the Committee explaining why the Department was unable to expend such sums. The Committee recognizes the serious problem of

deteriorating forest health as an underlying cause of wildland fire. A comprehensive approach to improving degraded forests and reducing the threat of wildfire includes forest restoration treatment. The Committee understands that the Ecological Restoration Institute in Flagstaff, Arizona provides research, application, development, and assistance to communities needed to implement landscape level treatments and improve forest health.

CENTRAL HAZARDOUS MATERIALS FUND

Appropriations, 2002	$9,978,000
Budget estimate, 2003	9,978,000
Committee recommendation	9,978,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $9,978,000 for the central hazardous materials fund, which is equal to the request.

CONSTRUCTION

Appropriations, 2002	$13,076,000
Budget estimate, 2003	10,976,000
Committee recommendation	12,976,000

The Committee recommends $12,976,000 for construction, which is an increase of $2,000,000 above the request. The increase above the request is for construction of the California Trail Interpretive Center in Elko County, Nevada.

PAYMENTS IN LIEU OF TAXES

Appropriations, 2002	$210,000,000
Budget estimate, 2003	165,000,000
Committee recommendation	210,000,000

The Committee recommends $210,000,000 for Payments in Lieu of Taxes. The amount provided is an increase of $45,000,000 above the budget request.

LAND ACQUISITION

Appropriations, 2002	$49,920,000
Budget estimate, 2003	44,686,000
Committee recommendation	30,150,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $30,150,000 for land acquisition, a decrease of $14,536,000 below the budget estimate.

The following table shows the Committee's recommendations:

Area and State	*Committee Recommendation*
Beaver Creek National WSR/White Mountains NRA (AK)	$750,000
Cosumnes River Watershed (CA)	2,500,000
Golden Bair Ranch (CO)	1,500,000
Kasha-Katuwe Tent Rocks National Monument (NM)	1,500,000
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
Moses Coulee (WA)	2,000,000
Otay Mountain Wilderness (CA)	2,000,000
Rio Grande National WSR (NM)	4,500,000
Sandy River (OR)	2,500,000
Santa Rosa and San Jacinto Mountains NM (CA)	2,000,000
Squaw Leap Management Area (CA) (San Joaquin River)	900,000
Steens Cooperative Management and Protection Area (OR)	2,000,000
Use of carryover/anticipated slippage	−3,000,000
Subtotal, Acquisitions	23,150,000
Emergency/Inholding/Relocation	2,500,000
Land Exchange Equalization Payments	500,000
Acquisition Management	4,000,000
Total, BLM Land Acquisition	30,150,000

From unobligated funds previously appropriated for the Spring Gulch, WY project, the Bureau is directed to provide $4,000,000 for the West Slope (Devil's Canyon Ranch), WY project and $584,000 for the Continental Divide National Scenic Trail, WY.

The Committee has consistently supported the West Eugene Wetlands acquisition program over the years, and is aware that the Federal portion of the acquisition program is nearing completion. In order to properly conclude the project, however, certain issues regarding the status of lands in the project area must be resolved. Should these issues be resolved in a manner that warrants additional Federal acquisition support, the Committee will consider providing funding to complete the project.

OREGON AND CALIFORNIA GRANT LANDS

Appropriations, 2002	$105,165,000
Budget estimate, 2003	105,633,000
Committee recommendation	105,633,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $105,633,000, which is equal to the budget request.

FOREST ECOSYSTEMS HEALTH AND RECOVERY

(REVOLVING FUND, SPECIAL ACCOUNT)

The Committee has retained bill language clarifying that the Federal share of salvage receipts to be deposited into this account shall be those funds remaining after payments to counties.

RANGE IMPROVEMENTS

Appropriations, 2002	$10,000,000
Budget estimate, 2003	10,000,000
Committee recommendation	10,000,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $10,000,000 for range improvements, the same as the budget estimate and the fiscal year 2002 enacted level.

SERVICE CHARGES, DEPOSITS, AND FORFEITURES

Appropriations, 2002	$8,000,000
Budget estimate, 2003	7,900,000
Committee recommendation	7,900,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $7,900,000, the same as the budget estimate and $100,000 below the fiscal year 2002 enacted level.

MISCELLANEOUS TRUST FUNDS

Appropriations, 2002	$12,405,000
Budget estimate, 2003	12,405,000
Committee recommendation	12,405,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $12,405,000, the same as the budget estimate and the fiscal year 2002 enacted level.

FISH AND WILDLIFE AND PARKS

U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

Appropriations, 2002	$850,597,000
Budget estimate, 2003	903,604,000
Committee recommendation	902,697,000

	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Change
Ecological Services	$211,147,000	$226,659,000	+$15,512,000
Refuges and Wildlife	456,717,000	442,692,000	−14,025,000
Fisheries	94,763,000	104,734,000	+9,971,000
General Administration	140,977,000	128,612,000	−12,365,000
Total, Resource Management	903,604,000	902,697,000	−907,000

The Committee recommends $902,697,000 for resource management, $907,000 below the budget estimate. The detail table at the back of the report displays the distribution of funds among the Service's activities. Changes to the budget estimate are detailed below.

Ecological Services.—The Committee recommends $226,659,000 for ecological services, an increase of $15,512,000 above the budget estimate. For the ecological services activity, the Committee recommends an increase of $5,716,000 for the endangered species subactivity. Within that increase, the Committee recommends $1,300,000 for candidate conservation, of which $150,000 is for the conservation of the burbot population in the Kootenai River, $400,000 is for continued funding of the Idaho Sage Grouse Management Plan through the Idaho Office of Species Conservation, $750,000 is for sea otter research in Alaska, and $50,000 is made available to the Idaho State Department of Agriculture to study the influence of herbivory on Slickspot Peppergrass within general program activities. The Committee recommends an increase of $200,000 in consultation programs for the Central Valley and Southern California Habitat Conservation Plan. For recovery, the Committee recommends a net increase of $4,212,000, of which $1,500,000 is for Atlantic salmon recovery activities administered by the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation, $500,000 is for the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to undertake Atlantic Salmon recovery efforts in Maine, $1,000,000 is for eider recovery work undertaken by the Alaska Sealife Center, $50,000 is for freshwater mussel recovery to be performed in conjunction with White Sulphur Springs NFH, $600,000 is for recovery of the Lahontan cutthroat trout, and $1,160,000 is for the wolf recovery program in the State of Idaho. Of the funds provided for wolf monitoring, $600,000 is for the Nez Perce Tribe, $100,000 is for the Snake River Basin Fish and Wildlife Service Office, and $460,000 is for the Office of Species Conservation. These funds are provided in lieu of funds the Service proposed for wolf monitoring in the request. The Peregrine Fund should be funded at $400,000 in fiscal year 2003. The funds provided also include the $750,000 requested to continue the Virgin River Resource Recovery and Management Plan.

The Committee is aware of efforts to prevent the Salt Creek Tiger beetle from being listed as an endangered species. The Committee encourages the Service to support these endeavors.

The Committee recommends $84,423,000 for habitat conservation, an increase of $9,800,000 over the budget request. Changes recommended for habitat conservation programs include an increase of $9,600,000 for the Partners for Fish and Wildlife Program, of which $200,000 is for bald eagle restoration performed in cooperation with the Vermont Natural Heritage Partners program, $500,000

is for the Big Hole Watershed Committee, $600,000 is for Columbia River Estuary Research, $1,000,000 is for the Hawaii Endangered Species Act Community Conservation Plan, $1,450,000 is for the Nevada Biodiversity Research and Conservation Project, $250,000 is for the Thunder Basin Grasslands Initiative, $500,000 is for the Montana Water Center for the Wild Fish Habitat Initiative, and $1,400,000 is for Washington State regional salmon enhancement. Also within the $9,600,000 increase provided for the Partners program, $2,700,000 is provided for invasive species control efforts in the State of Hawaii, Blackwater National Wildlife Refuge, and Willapa Bay. An additional $400,000 is also provided through refuge operations to eradicate spartina at Willapa NWR. The Committee encourages the Service to address the growing problem of invasive species in its fiscal year 2004 budget request. In project planning, the Committee recommends an increase of $200,000 for the Middle Rio Grande (Bosque) Research program. The Committee also recommends an increase of $1,000,000 for the Cook Inlet Aquaculture Association through coastal programs. The Committee recommends the budget request for environmental contaminants.

The Committee is concerned by reports that participation of the Fish and Wildlife Service in the Chesapeake Bay Program has diminished over the past decade. The Committee expects the Service to develop and submit to the Committee by April 1, 2003, an action plan to increase support for meeting the living resource, habitat restoration and education goals of the Chesapeake Bay Program.

Refuges and wildlife.—The Committee recommends $442,692,000 for refuges and wildlife, a decrease of $14,025,000 below the budget estimate.

The Committee has recommended an increase of $46,517,000 for the national wildlife refuge system in recognition of the upcoming refuge system centennial.

The Committee recognizes the agreement reached by the Fish and Wildlife Service, the State of California, and a private landowner for the purchase of salt ponds in the San Francisco Bay area for inclusion in the Don Edwards National Wildlife Refuge. The Committee urges the Fish and Wildlife Service to allocate resources to provide for maintenance and operations associated with the refuge's increased size.

A total of $998,000, the budget estimate, 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.

In migratory bird management, the Committee recommends an increase of $575,000 for continued seabird bycatch reduction. Due to funding constraints, the Committee was unable to provide an increase above the request for the North American Waterfowl Management Plans. The Committee agrees to the following distribution of funds for joint ventures:

Joint venture	Fiscal year 2002	Recommended fiscal year 2003	Target level fiscal year 2004
Atlantic Coast	$506,000	$531,000	$800,000
Lower Mississippi	576,000	605,000	750,000
Upper Mississippi	363,000	382,000	650,000
Prairie Pothole	1,248,000	1,310,000	1,400,000
Gulf Coast	448,000	470,000	700,000
Playa Lakes	369,000	387,000	700,000
Rainwater Basin	278,000	292,000	400,000
Intermountain West	469,000	492,000	1,000,000
Central Valley	417,000	438,000	550,000
Pacific Coast	378,000	397,000	700,000
San Francisco Bay	269,000	282,000	370,000
Sonoran	278,000	292,000	400,000
Arctic Goose	210,000	221,000	370,000
Black Duck	188,000	197,000	370,000
Sea Duck	340,000	357,000	550,000
General Program Activities	662,000	695,000	750,000
Administration	.....	69,000	.....
Total	6,999,000	7,417,000	10,460,000

The Committee provides the budget request for law enforcement.

The Director of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service shall, within 180 days of the enactment of this Act, report to the Committee on Appropriations on the current availability of recreational air access to the Charles M. Russell National Wildlife Refuge, the history of such access over the life of the refuge, and alternatives for the enhancement of such access in a manner consistent with refuge purposes. Such report shall specifically address the possibility of providing access to the Slippery Ann and Sand Creek airstrip, as well as other alternatives. The Director shall consult with the Montana Pilots Association and other interested stakeholders in preparing the report.

Fisheries.—The Committee recommends $104,734,000 for fisheries, $9,971,000 more than the budget request.

For hatchery operations and maintenance, the Committee recommends $52,952,000, which includes an increase of $2,000,000 for hatchery operations and an increase of $1,000,000 for hatchery maintenance. The Committee notes that, while it has restored the cut to hatchery general operations, the Service should pursue cost recovery opportunities outlined in the plan for achieving the proposed budget reduction. Any savings realized from these measures should be used to address the many unmet needs of the hatchery system. Within the funds provided for hatcheries, the Committee expects the Service to address the needs at the Pittsford National Fish Hatchery and the Ouray National Fish Hatchery.

The Committee encourages the Service to articulate a coherent long-term plan for the hatchery system in the fiscal year 2004 budget, incorporating the numerous reviews completed over the past several years, including the Sport Fishing and Boating Partnership Council report.

The Committee recommends $51,782,000 for fish and wildlife management, an increase of $6,971,000 over the request. The Committee has provided the budget request for anadromous fish management, $5,771,000 above the request for fish and wildlife assistance, and $1,200,000 above the request for marine mammals. Within the increase provided for fish and wildlife assistance, $400,000 is provided for fish passage improvements along railroads in Alaska, $118,000 is for fish surveys in West Virginia to be performed in conjunction with White Sulphur Springs NFH, $500,000 is for the Great Lakes fish and wildlife restoration program, $850,000 is for continued wildlife enhancement in Starkville, Mississippi, $500,000 is for the wildlife health center in Montana, and $3,403,000 is for Yukon River Treaty implementation (for a total of $4,000,000 devoted to Yukon River Treaty implementation). Within the fish and wildlife assistance program, $2,246,000 is provided for continuation of activities begun in fiscal year 1997 to combat whirling disease and related fish health issues. Within the amount provided, $950,000 is for the National Partnership on the Management of Wild and Native Coldwater Fisheries (of which $250,000 is for resistant trout research in coordination with the Whirling Disease Foundation), and $1,296,000 is provided to continue the National Wild Fish Health Survey, expand whirling disease investigations, and recruit and train health professionals. In marine mammals, $1,200,000 is provided above the request for continued marine mammal protection in Alaska.

General Administration.—The Committee recommends $128,612,000 for general administration, a decrease of $12,365,000 below the budget request. Within the funds provided, the Committee recommends an increase of $35,000 above the request for the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation as well as an increase of $50,000 for training needs at the National Conservation Training Center (NCTC) and a $550,000 increase for maintenance at NCTC. The Committee directs the Service to evaluate the NCTC maintenance budget as to whether it sufficiently meets Federal Facilities Council standards for routine maintenance and repair of a facility of its size and scope. Within funds available for NCTC, up to $5,000 is recommended to help defray the costs for civic and community groups using the facility provided community use does not conflict with that of service and other departmental groups.

The Committee is also concerned that training courses offered at NCTC have decreased by more than 20 percent at a time when studies point to the need for additional training and the service is completing construction of a new lodge that will only increase the demand for additional offerings.

The Committee has not funded the Cooperative Conservation Initiative. While the Committee recognizes the value of cooperative partnerships in conservation, it cannot justify the establishment of another grant program when so many existing needs are not met.

Administrative Provisions.—The Committee has included language regarding the Great Salt Pond.

CONSTRUCTION

Appropriations, 2002	$55,543,000
Budget estimate, 2003	35,402,000
Committee recommendation	42,882,000

The Committee recommends $42,882,000 for construction, an increase of $7,480,000 above the budget estimate.

The Committee agrees to the following distribution of funds:

Unit	Project	Committee recommendation
Black-Footed Ferret Wildlife Research Center, CO	New Endangered Species Facility—Phase IV [cc]	$3,240,000
Bozeman Fish Technology Center, MT	Seismic Safety Rehabilitation of Three Buildings—Phase I [p/d]	150,000
Bozeman Fish Technology Center, MT	Construction of Laboratory/Administration Building—Phase IV [c]	500,000
Caddo Lake NWR, TX	Caddo Lake Ramsar Wetland Science Center	200,000
Cape Romain NWR, SC	Restoration of Dominick House	150,000
Cat Island NWR, LA	Environmental Education Center Construction [p/d]	330,000
Canaan Valley NWR, WV	Road Maintenance	650,000
Clark R. Bavin NFW Forensics Lab, OR	Forensics Laboratory Expansion—Phase III [c]	6,235,000
Craig Brook NFH, ME	Wastewater Compliance—Phase I [p]	200,000
Garrison Dam NFH, ND	Heat Pump Water System Maintenance [c]	200,000
Jackson NFH, WY	Seismic Safety Rehabilitation—Phase II [d]	80,000
Jordan River NFH, MI	Replace Great Lakes Fish Stocking Vessel, M/V Togue—Phase II [d]	800,000
Kealia Pond, HI	Mitigation and restoration [c]	1,000,000
Klamath Basin NWR Complex, CA	Water Supply and Management—Phase IV	1,000,000
Kodiak NWR, AK	Visitor Center Construction	3,000,000
Mammoth Springs NFH, AR	Renovation of Environmental Education Center [p,d,cc]	1,400,000
Missisquoi NWR, VT	Visitor Center completion [c]	1,500,000
Ohio River Islands, WV	Visitor Center Utilizing standard design—Phase I [d/ic]	1,100,000
Orangeburg NFH, SC	Orangeburg Substation Dam—Phase II [cc]	4,144,000
Quilcene NFH, WA	Seismic Safety Rehabilitation of the Hatchery Building—Phase I [d]	45,000
Sevilleta NWR, NM	Laboratory design	1,250,000
Silvio O. Conte NFWR (Nulhegan Division), VT	Refuge Headquarters/Visitor Center [p,d]	300,000
Servicewide	Bridge Safety Inspections	560,000
Servicewide	Dam Safety Programs and Inspections	705,000
Sonny Bono Salton Sea NWR, CA	Seismic Safety Rehabilitation of Shop Buildings—Phase II [cc]	200,000
Waccamaw NWR, SC	Visitor Center Construction	2,600,000
White Sulphur Springs NFH, WV	Maintenance	625,000
World Birding Center, TX	Construction	500,000
Subtotal, Line Item Construction		32,664,000
Servicewide	Nationwide Engineering Services	5,468,000
Servicewide	Cost Allocation Methodology	3,000,000
Servicewide	Seismic Safety Program	200,000
Servicewide	Environmental Compliance Management	1,400,000
Servicewide	Waste Prevention and Recycling	150,000
Subtotal, Nationwide Engineering Services		10,218,000
Total, Construction		42,882,000

The Alaska region is directed to evaluate whether additional public use cabins are needed in the Kenai National Wildlife Refuge given the huge increase in visitation it is experiencing. This evaluation should make recommendations on the need for public use cabins and identify alternatives for funding including the use of concessionaires.

Bill language.—The Committee has provided the authority for the Service to contract for the full scope of constructing a visitor center at Kodiak NWR in hopes this will save the Service money in the long term.

LAND ACQUISITION

Appropriations, 2002	$99,135,000
Budget estimate, 2003	70,384,000
Committee recommendation	81,555,000

The Committee recommends $81,555,000, $11,171,000 above the budget request for FWS land acquisition.

The following table shows the Committee's recommendations:

Area and State	*Committee Recommendation*
Baca Ranch (CO)	$4,000,000
Back Bay NWR (VA)	2,000,000
Balcones Canyonlands NWR (TX)	2,200,000
Bandon Marsh NWR (OR)	140,000
Big Muddy NFWR (MO)	2,000,000
Cache River NWR (AR)	2,000,000
Cahaba NWR (AL)	3,000,000
Cape May NWR (NJ)	1,100,000
Cat Island NWR (LA)	2,500,000
Centennial Valley NWR (MT)	500,000
Chickasaw NWR (TN)	500,000
Clarks River NWR (KY)	2,000,000
Cypress Creek NWR (IL)	250,000
Dakota Tallgrass Prairie WMA (ND/SD)	1,000,000
Fairfield Marsh WPA (WI)	2,000,000
Great Bay NWR (NH)	300,000
Great Meadows NWR (MA)	1,600,000
Great River NWR (MO)	2,000,000
J.N. Ding Darling NWR (FL)	1,000,000
James Campbell NWR (HI)	2,000,000
Laguna Atascosa NWR (TX)	750,000
Lower Hatchie NWR (TN)	500,000
Lower Rio Grande Valley NWR (TX)	500,000
National Key Deer Refuge (FL)	1,500,000
Neal Smith NWR (IA)	1,000,000
North Dakota WMA (ND)	1,500,000
Northern Tallgrass Prairie NWR (MN/IA)	1,000,000
Ottawa NWR (OH)	1,000,000
Parker River NWR (MA)	500,000
Patoka River NWR (IN)	250,000
Prime Hook NWR (DE)	1,350,000
Rachel Carson NWR (ME)	3,000,000
Rappahannock River Valley NWR (VA)	180,000
Red River NWR (LA)	5,060,000
Rhode Island Refuge Complex (RI)	3,400,000
Sacramento NWR (CA)	1,100,000
San Diego NWR (CA)	2,000,000
Silvio O. Conte NFWR (VT/NH/MA/CT)	1,100,000
St. Marks NWR (FL)	2,000,000
Tetlin NWR (AK)	425,000
Togiak NWR (AK)	3,300,000
Upper Mississippi River NFWR (MN/WI/IA/IL)	250,000
Waccamaw NWR (SC)	3,000,000
Wallkill River NWR (NJ/NY)	2,300,000
Western Montana Project (MT)	750,000
Willapa NWR (WA)	750,000
Use of carryover/anticipated slippage	−7,000,000
Subtotal, Acquisitions	63,555,000
Acquisition Management	10,000,000
CAM	2,500,000
Exchanges	1,000,000
Inholdings	2,500,000
Emergencies & Hardships	2,000,000
Total, FWS Land Acquisition	81,555,000

The Committee recognizes the Service's efforts to reform acquisition management and has provided $10,000,000 for this activity, which reflects the actual acquisition management costs for the division of realty.

Within funds available for land acquisition, the Service should provide for survey and related costs at Canaan Valley National Wildlife Refuge associated with the recent land purchase.

The funds provided for the Rhode Island Refuge Complex should be spent at Ninigret NWR, John H. Chafee NWR, and Sachuest NWR.

LANDOWNER INCENTIVE PROGRAM

Appropriations, 2002	$40,000,000
Budget estimate, 2003	50,000,000
Committee recommendation	600,000

The Committee has provided $600,000 for the landowner incentive program primarily to cover residual expenses incurred in the distribution of fiscal year 2002 funds. A portion of these funds may be used to study the program's effectiveness and to determine the most appropriate funding level in the context of the other conservation grant programs available through the Service. The Service should produce a comprehensive comparison of its grant programs in the fiscal year 2004 budget justification so the Committee can better understand the differences between the existing programs and their individual purposes.

The landowner incentive program was established in fiscal year 2002 to provide competitive matching grants to States, territories, and tribes for assistance to landowners in protecting imperiled species and funded with a $40,000,000 appropriation. Unfortunately the Service did not publish the

Federal Register notice for this program until June 7, 2002, more than 8 months after enactment of the fiscal year 2002 appropriation bill. This significant delay is unacceptable to the Committee. While the Committee appreciates the Service's attempt to involve States and other stakeholders in the development of the program, this consultation should have occurred prior to the program's proposal. The Committee cannot justify providing additional funds for grants in fiscal year 2003, when the fiscal year 2002 grants process was initiated at such a late date, and obligation may not occur during this fiscal year.

STEWARDSHIP GRANTS

Appropriations, 2002	$10,000,000
Budget estimate, 2003	10,000,000
Committee recommendation	200,000

The Committee recommends $200,000 for stewardship grants, which are competitive awards made directly to individuals and groups involved in endangered species recovery efforts on private lands. Similar to the Landowner Incentive Program, the Committee cannot provide a large appropriation for an untested program only recently announced in the Federal Register on June 7, 2002. Since no grants have been made, the Committee cannot determine the effectiveness of this conservation measure and, therefore, has only provided a nominal sum for remaining costs incurred in the fiscal year 2002 cycle and evaluation of the program.

COOPERATIVE ENDANGERED SPECIES CONSERVATION FUND

Appropriations, 2002	$96,235,000
Budget estimate, 2003	91,000,000
Committee recommendation	81,000,000

The Committee recommends $81,000,000 for the cooperative endangered species fund, of which $2,600,000 is for administration and $51,471,000 is for habitat conservation plan land acquisition. The Committee has not derived this program from the land and water conservation fund, as proposed in the budget request.

NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE FUND

Appropriations, 2002	$14,414,000
Budget estimate, 2003	14,414,000
Committee recommendation	14,414,000

The Committee recommends $14,414,000 for the national wildlife refuge fund, the same as the budget request.

NORTH AMERICAN WETLANDS CONSERVATION FUND

Appropriations, 2002	$43,500,000
Budget estimate, 2003	43,560,000
Committee recommendation	38,560,000

The Committee recommends $38,560,000 for the North American wetlands conservation fund, a reduction of $5,000,000 below the budget request.

NEOTROPICAL MIGRATORY BIRD CONSERVATION

Appropriations, 2002	$3,000,000
Budget estimate, 2003	.....
Committee recommendation	2,000,000

The Committee recommends $2,000,000 for neotropical migratory bird conservation, instead of transferring $1,000,000 for neotropical bird conservation to the multinational species fund as proposed in the request. As in fiscal year 2002, the Committee expects the Service's Division of Bird Habitat Conservation to administer this program. The Division of Bird Habitat Conservation should solicit significant input from the international program staff, utilizing their expertise.

MULTINATIONAL SPECIES CONSERVATION FUND

Appropriations, 2002	$4,000,000
Budget estimate, 2003	5,000,000
Committee recommendation	4,200,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $4,200,000 for the multinational species conservation fund, an increase of $200,000 above the budget estimate. The increase is provided for rhinoceros and tiger conservation.

STATE AND TRIBAL WILDLIFE GRANTS

Appropriations, 2002	$60,000,000
Budget estimate, 2003	60,000,000
Committee recommendation	45,000,000

The Committee recommends $45,000,000 for State and tribal wildlife grants. Of the amount provided, $3,000,000 is provided for tribal grants. The Committee believes there are opportunities to develop synergies between the State and Tribal Wildlife Grants program and the State Assistance program funded through the National Park Service. The Committee has addressed this issue in the National Park Service, Land Acquisition and State Assistance section of the report.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

OPERATION OF THE NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM

Appropriations, 2002	$1,487,075,000
Budget estimate, 2003	1,584,565,000
Committee recommendation	1,571,065,000

The Committee recommends $1,571,065,000 for operation of the national park system, an increase of $83,990,000 above the fiscal year 2002 enacted level. Increases above the current enacted level include $16,466,000 in fixed costs, and an overall increase of $15,000,000 in basic park operations. The Committee is aware of the unmet needs in many our nation's parks and has included the additional funds in an effort to address those needs.

The following table shows the amounts recommended by the Committee as compared with the budget request:

	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Change
Park management:			
Resource stewardship	$334,923,000	$340,227,000	+$5,304,000
Visitor services	309,681,000	314,128,000	+4,447,000
Maintenance	531,428,000	528,823,000	−2,605,000
Park support	300,297,000	279,651,000	−20,646,000
External administrative costs	108,236,000	108,236,000	.....
Total, Operation of the National Park System	1,584,565,000	1,571,065,000	−13,500,000

Resource Stewardship.—The Committee recommends $340,227,000 for resource stewardship, an increase of $21,915,000 above the fiscal year 2002 enacted level, and $5,304,000 above the budget request. Within the amount provided, $600,000 is for additional funding for the Vanishing Treasures program, and $500,000 is to be made available to the Klondike Goldrush National Park for the acquisition of the Rapuzzi historic gold rush collection.

Within the amounts provided, the Committee expects the Service to continue the lake trout control program at Yellowstone National Park.

Visitor Services.—The Committee recommends $314,128,000 for visitor services, an increase of $17,037,000 over the fiscal year 2002 enacted level, and $4,447,000 above the budget request. The increase over the request is for park operations.

Facility Operations and Maintenance.—The Committee recommends $528,823,000 in facility operations and maintenance, an increase of $47,622,000 above the fiscal year 2002 enacted level, and $2,605,000 below the budget request. The amount provided includes increases of $20,000,000 over the current year level for cyclic maintenance and $7,640,000 for condition assessments; and an increase over the request of $4,395,000 for park operations. In addition, the Committee expects the National Park Service to meet its responsibilities under the Assateague Island Restoration Project, and to make the required funds available in fiscal year 2003 to match the contribution by the Army Corps of Engineers. Finally, the Committee expects the Service to continue its current level of support for the New River Gorge Parkway Authority for technical advice and maintenance activities on the parkway.

Park Support.—The Committee recommends $279,651,000 for park support, an increase of $4,626,000 above the fiscal year 2002 level, and a decrease of $20,646,000 below the budget request. Increases above the request include $854,000 in park operations, and $500,000 for the Volunteer in the Parks program. The decrease of $22,000,000 in cooperative programs reflects the decision of the Committee to utilize all available resources in support of an overall increase in basic park operations as opposed to the more limited scope contained in the budget request. The amount provided continues the Lewis and Clark challenge cost share at the request level. Within the amounts provided, $750,000 is to be used for an independent and comprehensive management, operational, performance and financial review of Yellowstone National Park.

External administrative costs.—The Committee recommends $108,236,000 for external administrative costs, an increase of $2,888,000 above the fiscal year 2002 enacted level, and fully commensurate with the budget request.

General.—The Going to the Sun Road provides close to 2 million visitors annually with an unparalleled opportunity to experience the wonders of Glacier National Park. Age and neglect have taken a toll, however, and the threat of catastrophic road failure looms if steps are not taken to reconstruct significant portions of the historic road. The Committee is aware that the National Park Service has drafted an Environmental Impact Statement that assesses road reconstruction options, and directs the Service to devote the resources necessary to complete the EIS in a timely fashion so that reconstruction work can begin promptly. In developing the Record of Decision, the Service should be mindful of the input provided by the Going to the Sun Road Advisory Committee.

Whichever alternative is selected in the Record of Decision, significant additional resources will be required to rehabilitate the road consistent with the Park's General

Management Plan. The Committee strongly urges the Administration to anticipate these needs in developing its proposal for the reauthorization of the transportation bill. The Committee further urges the Service to pursue aggressive completion of road rehabilitation work for which planning has already been done, and which will need to be performed regardless of the alternative selected in the Record of Decision. The Committee understands that there is at least $11,000,000 of such work ready for execution in fiscal year 2003. The Committee has included a general provision in this title authorizing the use of certain unobligated carryover funds to accomplish rehabilitation work.

While the long term reconstruction of the Going to the Sun Road has been the recent focus of park planners, the Committee remains concerned about the ongoing operation of the Road itself. In addition to being the principle route used by visitors to experience the Park, the Road is vitally important to the health of the communities in and around the Park that serve those visitors. In that regard, the opening of the Road each spring is a much anticipated event in these communities. The Committee is concerned that the Park may not be placing adequate emphasis on opening the road in a timely manner each year. While snow conditions and plow crew safety must remain primary considerations in determining the road's opening date, the Committee recommends that the Service undertake a review to determine if options exist to facilitate an earlier opening date and to maximize the window during which the road is open. The Committee understands, while new snow removal equipment has been acquired in recent years, the current policy may be antiquated and does not fully utilize current technological and safety advances used by organizations working in similar, extreme environments. This review should be performed in cooperation with local entities, and should result in a written policy that articulates the Park's road-clearing strategy and offers alternatives for enhancing road-clearing performance. Options explored should include contracting portions of the work to expand the work week or seeking aid from other entities with snow removal duties. The results of this review should be provided to the Committee by March 15, 2003.

Within the funds provided for ONPS, the Committee expects the National Park Service to continue to provide at least $500,000, the current level of support, to the National Conservation Training Center.

In the year 2003, the centennial of the Wright brothers' first flight, national and international attention will focus on the two national parks that tell the story of the Wright brothers. The Dayton Aviation Heritage Park, which was first created in 1992, honors the contributions of the Wright brothers. The only Wright brothers' bicycle shop that remains on its original site, the Wright brothers' print shop, the 1905 Wright flyer, and the Huffman Prairie Flying Field are all located at this park. The Committee recognizes the importance of the centennial of flight celebration and has fully funded the budget request for operating funds at the Dayton Aviation Heritage National Historic Park and the Wright Brothers National Memorial.

Not less often than annually, the Director of the National Park Service shall report to the Committee on the status of the Colorado River Management Plan.

UNITED STATES PARK POLICE

Appropriations, 2002	$90,555,000
Budget estimate, 2003	78,431,000
Committee recommendation	78,431,000

The Committee recommends $78,431,000 for the United States Park Police, a decrease of $12,124,000 below the fiscal year 2002 enacted level, and fully commensurate with the budget request. The decrease below the enacted level is attributable to one-time security costs provided as a result of the September 11, 2001, terrorist attacks.

NATIONAL RECREATION AND PRESERVATION

Appropriations, 2002	$66,159,000
Budget estimate, 2003	46,824,000
Committee recommendation	62,978,000

The Committee recommends $62,978,000 for national recreation and preservation, a decrease of $3,181,000 below the fiscal year 2002 enacted level, and an increase of $16,154,000 above the budget request. A comparison of the Committee recommendation to the budget request follows:

	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Change
Recreation programs	$552,000	$552,000	
Natural programs	10,948,000	11,198,000	+$250,000
Cultural programs	19,748,000	19,748,000	
International park affairs	1,719,000	1,719,000	
Environmental and compliance review	400,000	400,000	
Grant administration	1,585,000	1,585,000	
Heritage Partnership Programs	7,735,000	13,384,000	+5,649,000
Statutory or Contractual Aid	4,137,000	14,392,000	+10,255,000

Recreation Programs.—The Committee recommends $552,000 for recreation programs, which is fully commensurate with the budget request.

Natural Programs.—The Committee recommends $11,198,000 for natural programs, an increase of $268,000 above the fiscal year 2002 enacted level, and $250,000 above the budget request. The increase above the request is provided for the Northern Forest Canoe trail. Within the Rivers and Trails Conservation Program, careful consideration should be given to applications for assistance for the Ohio River Trail in Cincinnati, Ohio; the Fanno Creek Greenway Trail in Washington County, Oregon; and the Tuscaloosa Nature Preserve and Hiking Trail.

Cultural Programs.—The Committee recommends $19,748,000 for cultural programs, a decrease of $1,021,000 from the fiscal year 2002 enacted level, but fully commensurate with the budget request. Within available funds, the Service is directed to provide $100,000 to the National Park Service's Southeastern Archeological Center to conduct a cultural study of the national importance and cultural significance of the Congaree Creek site. In addition, the Service is directed to provide $170,000 for restoration of the area around Ft. Piute in the Mojave National Preserve.

Environmental and Compliance Review.—The Committee recommends $400,000 for environmental and compliance review, the amount requested by the Service.

Grants Administration.—The Committee recommends $1,585,000 for grants administration, the amount request by the Service.

International Park Affairs.—The Committee recommends $1,719,000 for international park affairs, the amount request by the Service.

Heritage Partnership Programs.—The Committee recommends $13,384,000 for heritage partnership programs, an increase of $175,000 above the fiscal year 2002 enacted level, and $5,649,000 above the budget request. The Committee recommends the following distribution of funds:

Project	*Amount*
America's Agricultural Heritage Partnership	$800,000
Augusta Canal National Heritage Area	600,000
Automobile National Heritage Area	500,000
Cache La Poudre River Corridor	50,000
Cane River National Heritage Area	995,000
Delaware and Lehigh National Heritage Corridor	850,000
Erie Canalway	210,000
Essex National Heritage Area	1,000,000
Hudson River Valley National Heritage Area	600,000
Illinois and Michigan Canal National Heritage Corridor	400,000
John H. Chafee Blackstone River Valley National Heritage Corridor	800,000
Lackawanna Heritage Area	750,000
National Coal Heritage Area	210,000
Ohio and Erie Canal National Heritage Corridor	700,000
Quinebaug and Shetucket Rivers Valley National Heritage Corridor	1,000,000
Rivers of Steel National Heritage Area	1,000,000
Schuylkill National Heritage Center	400,000
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	480,000
Yuma Crossing National Heritage Area	210,000
Administrative support	119,000
Total	13,384,000

Statutory or Contractual Aid.—The Committee recommends $14,392,000 for statutory or contractual aid, a decrease of $2,613,000 below the fiscal year 2002 enacted level, and an increase of $10,255,000 above the budget request. The Committee recommends the following distribution of funds:

	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation
Aleutian World War II Nat'l Historic Area		$400,000
Brown Foundation (***Brown*** v. ***Board of Ed***)	$101,000	401,000
Chesapeake Bay Gateways & Water Trails	798,000	3,000,000

	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation
Dayton Aviation Heritage Commission	47,000	500,000
Ice Age National Scientific Reserve	806,000	806,000
Illinois & Michigan Canal Passage		500,000
Jamestown 2007		400,000
Johnstown Area Heritage Association	49,000	49,000
Lamprey Wild & Scenic River	200,000	1,000,000
Louisiana Creole Heritage Center		250,000
Louisiana Purchase Comm. of Arkansas		350,000
Martin Luther King, Jr. Center	528,000	528,000
National Constitution Center		500,000
Native Hawaiian Culture & Arts Program	740,000	740,000
New Orleans Jazz Commission	66,000	66,000
Office of Arctic Studies		1,500,000
Penn Center National Landmark		1,000,000
Roosevelt Campobello Int'l Park Commission	802,000	802,000
Sewall-Belmont House		500,000
Sleeping Rainbow Ranch, Capitol Reef NP		700,000
Vancover NHR		400,000
Total	4,137,000	14,392,000

The amount provided for the Dayton Aviation Heritage Commission includes $150,000 for interpretive exhibits.

URBAN PARKS AND RECREATION FUND

Appropriations, 2002	$30,000,000
Budget estimate, 2003	300,000
Committee recommendation	10,000,000

The Committee recommends $10,000,000 for the urban parks and recreation fund, a decrease of $20,000,000 below the fiscal year 2002 enacted level, and an increase of $9,700,000 above the budget request.

HISTORIC PRESERVATION FUND

Appropriations, 2002	$74,500,000
Budget estimate, 2003	67,000,000
Committee recommendation	67,000,000

The Committee recommends $67,000,000 for the historic preservation fund, a decrease of $7,500,000 below the fiscal year 2002 enacted level. The amount provided includes $34,000,000 in Grants in Aid to States, $3,000,000 in Grants in Aid to Tribes, $30,000,000 for the Save America's Treasures program.

CONSTRUCTION

Appropriations, 2002	$387,668,000
Budget estimate, 2003	322,384,000
Committee recommendation	322,826,000

The Committee recommends $322,826,000 for construction, a decrease of $64,842,000 below the fiscal year 2002 enacted level, and an increase of $442,000 above the budget request. The decrease below the enacted level is attributable, in large part, to one-time security costs provided as a result of the September 11, 2001, terrorist attacks. The Committee recommends the following distribution of funds:

National Park Service Construction

Project	*Committee recommendation*
Acadia NP, ME (rehab bridges)	$3,351,000
Acadia NP, ME (upgrade utilities/camp)	5,171,000
Adams NP, MA (p/d visitor center)	541,000
American, Saipan (upgrade water system)	858,000
Apostle Islands NL, WI (upgrade utility system)	1,030,000
Arches NP, UT (replace visitor center)	5,600,000
Bent's Old Fort NHS, CO (new space/restrooms)	1,325,000
Big Bend NP, TX (rehab/expand water system)	246,000
Big Bend NP,TX (install sprinkler system)	673,000
Big Cypress NP, FL (rehab off-road trails)	2,000,000
Blue Ridge Prkwy, NC (rehab Mt. Pisgah utilities)	1,624,000

National Park Service Construction—Continued

Project	*Committee recommendation*
Channel Islands NP, CA (animal protection devices)	2,116,000
Chickasaw NRA, OK (construct visitor center)	2,665,000
Colonial NP, VA (protect Jamestown collections)	4,221,000
Congaree Swamp NM, SC (new maint facility)	650,000
Craters of the Moon NM, ID (upgrade visitor center)	1,283,000
Cumberland Gap NHP, KY (rehab wilderness road)	5,583,000
Death Valley NP, CA (replace maint facility)	2,007,000
Death Valley NP, CA (replace roof)	550,000
Denali NP&P, AK (complete visitor center)	3,171,000
Denali NP&P, AK (p/d for south Denali visitor facilities)	750,000
Eleanor Roosevelt NHS, NY (restoration)	400,000
Everglades NP, FL (Pine Island water)	4,594,000
Everglades NP, FL (modified water)	13,295,000
Fort Larned NHS, KS (rehab quarters)	30,000
Fort Osage NHL, MO (education center)	500,000
Fredericksburg NMP, VA (stabilize ruins)	2,250,000
Ft. McHenry, MD (p/d visitor center)	200,000
G Washington Memorial Prkwy, VA (Arlington house)	616,000
G. Washington Carver NM, MO (improvements)	1,000,000
Gateway NRA, NY (Jamaica Bay)	3,299,000
General Grant N Mem, NY (rehab tomb)	1,840,000
Gettysburg NMP, PA (p/d for Wills house)	938,000
Glacier NP, MT (Many Glacier Hotel)	1,500,000
Golden Gate NRA, CA (repair balconies at Alcatraz)	1,210,000
Golden Gate NRA, CA (renovate Cliff House)	1,914,000
Grand Portage NM, MN (heritage center)	400,000
Great Basin NP, NV (complete visitor center)	2,700,000
Great Sand Dunes NM & Pres, CO (renovate visitor center)	4,424,000
Harpers Ferry NP, WV (renovate bldgs)	1,413,000
Hispanic Cultural Center, NM (complete)	1,000,000
Horace Albright TC (rehab training center)	7,151,000
Independence NHP, PA (site rehab)	4,923,000
Indiana Dunes NL, IN (remove hazardous struc)	2,389,000

National Park Service Construction—Continued

Project	*Committee recommendation*
Japanese Amer Hist—Presidio, CA (design)	600,000
John H. Chafee Blackstone River Valley NHC, RI (restoration)	1,000,000
Joshua Tree NP, CA (repair campgrounds)	70,000
Keweenaw NHP, MI (rehab bldg)	395,000
Lincoln Library & Museum, IL (construction)	5,000,000
Mammoth Cave NP, KY (mitigate water pollution)	555,000
Manassas NB, VA (stabilize structures)	1,493,000
Morris Thompson Visitor Center, AK	3,000,000
Mount Rainier NP, WA (Paradise Guide House)	244,000
Mount Rainier NP, WA (seasonal emp dorms)	4,400,000
Natchez Trace Parkway, TN (access road)	350,000
National Cave & Karst Inst, NM (const vc)	782,000
National Museum Amer Revolution, PA	500,000
National Underground RR Freedom, OH (ed center)	6,088,000
NCP, DC (Lincoln Memorial)	5,192,000
NCP, DC (sec at Lincoln Memorial)	6,183,000
New Bedford Whaling NHP, MA (rehab Corson bldg)	500,000
New River Gorge NSR, WV (infrastructure improvements)	868,000
Olympic NP, WA (Elwha)	14,381,000
Oregon Caves NP, OR (replace hq bldg)	1,044,000
Organ Pipe NM, AZ (fencing)	7,000,000
Pacific Coast Immigration Station, CA (study)	200,000
Pea Ridge NMP, AR (rehab exhibits)	109,000
Pea Ridge NMP, AR (replace cannon carriages)	230,000
Petrified Forest NP, AZ (Painted Desert Inn)	3,004,000
Rocky Mountain NP, CO (Hidden Valley)	2,335,000
SF Maritime NHP, CA (C.A. Thayer)	5,010,000
Tallgrass Prairie N Pres, KS (fire suppression system)	2,891,000
Thomas Stone NHS, MD (staff offices)	895,000
U.S.S. *Arizona* Memorial, HI (restrooms)	1,157,000
Ulysses S. Grant NHS, MO (restoration)	1,994,000
Vicksburg NMP, MS (security upgrades)	300,000
Virginia City NHL, MT (restoration)	2,500,000
Washita Battlefield NHS, OK (visitor center const)	3,500,000
White House, DC (structure/utility repair)	9,582,000

National Park Service Construction—Continued

Project	*Committee recommendation*
Wind Cave NP, SD (prevent runoff)	2,172,000
Wright Brothers N Mem, NC (upgrade)	1,000,000
Yellowstone NP, WY (fire protection at Old Faithful)	757,000
Yellowstone NP, WY (rehab hq bldg)	6,396,000
Subtotal	207,078,000
Emergency and Unscheduled Projects	3,500,000
Housing Replacement	12,500,000
Dam Safety	2,700,000
Equipment Replacement	32,460,000
Construction Planning (10 percent), pre-design and Supplementary Services	25,400,000
Construction Program Management and Operations	24,792,000
General Management Planning	14,396,000
TOTAL, NPS Construction	322,826,000

The Committee has not recommended appropriations for several projects included in the budget request for which funds could not be obligated in fiscal year 2003. The Committee expects the Service to resubmit these projects in the fiscal year 2004 budget request.

Funds provided for the Pacific Coast Immigration Station and the Japanese American History project at the Presidio are for completion of ongoing planning and feasibility studies. All funding for actual construction (estimated at $7,200,000) will need to be raised through partnerships with the private and non-profit sectors.

Funding has been provided for further design of the Grand Portage Heritage Center at the Grand Portage National Monument. The Committee is aware that initial planning and design has been completed. Nevertheless, the Committee urges the National Park Service to rethink the size and scope of the Grand Portage project and work to downsize the effort.

Within the amounts provided for equipment replacement, not to exceed $750,000 is to be provided to the Isle Royale National Park for the acquisition of replacement boats.

Within the increases provided for general management planning, the Service is directed to allocate $490,000 for the continuation of the GMP at the Harpers Ferry National Historical Park. The Service should also initiate special resource studies of the Baranof Museum and the historic sites in Beaufort, South Carolina if these studies are authorized.

The Committee has provided additional funds for construction of the Morris Thompson Visitor and Native Cultural Center, but is concerned that the scope of the project has not yet been fully defined. The funds provided for construction should not be released until the Service and the non-Federal cooperators have briefed the Committee regarding project scope and plans to comply with the requirements of H. Rept. 107–234.

Funding provided for the New Bedford Whaling NHP is for planning activities associated with the interior and exterior rehabilitation of the Corson Building, which the Committee understands is to be donated to the Service for use as an education and community outreach center. Future funding for the project will be contingent upon the Service's ability to complete the donation process.

The Committee expects funding for the New River Gorge NSR to be used for visitor access improvements ($275,000), building stabilization and demolition ($200,000), boundary surveys ($217,000), and emergency radio equipment ($176,000).

The Committee recommends $5,600,000 for the Arches National Park visitor center. In combination with remaining balances from this project in the planning account, these funds will be sufficient to complete the proposed facility.

The Committee concurs with the following modifications to project scopes from the presentation included in the fiscal year 2003 budget justification: Bent's Old Fort (visitor restrooms have already been constructed, but final siting of the proposed structures necessitates higher than anticipated utility hook-up costs); Gateway National Recreation Area (project will not replace facility but will reuse the shell of the existing building and provide viewing opportunities in an alternative way); and Fredericksburg/Spotsylvania National Historical Park (stabilize 14 historic ruins dispersed throughout the park rather than 9 historic ruins in one location).

The Committee recommends $2,700,000 for the visitor center at Great Basin National Park, with the understanding that this completes the project and that funding for the exhibits, estimated at $1,100,000, will come from non-Federal sources.

LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND

(RESCISSION)

Appropriations, 2002	−$30,000,000
Budget estimate, 2003	−30,000,000
Committee recommendation	−30,000,000

The Committee recommends a rescission of $30,000,000 in annual contract authority provided by 16 U.S.C. 460*l*–10a. This authority has not been used in recent years and there are no plans to use it in fiscal year 2002.

LAND ACQUISITION AND STATE ASSISTANCE

Appropriations, 2002	$274,117,000
Budget estimate, 2003	286,057,000
Committee recommendation	204,005,000

The Committee recommends $204,005,000 for land acquisition and State assistance, a reduction of $82,052,000 below the budget request.

The following table shows the Committee recommendation:

Area and State	*Committee Recommendation*
Big Thicket National Preserve (TX)	$5,800,000
Black Canyon NP (CO)	300,000
Chickamaugua & Chattanooga NMP (TN)	1,030,000
Ebey's Landing National Historical Reserve (WA)	1,100,000
Fredericksburg & Spotsylvania County Battlefields NMP (VA)	1,100,000
Gauley River NRA (WV)	1,750,000
Great Sand Dunes NM & Preserve (CO)	6,500,000
Gulf Islands NS (MS)	10,600,000
Hawaii Volcanoes NP (HI)	10,000,000
Ice Age National Scenic Trail (WI) (Interpretive Center at Cross Plains)	200,000
Keweenaw NHP (MI)	600,000
Little Rock Central HS NHS (AR)	130,000
Mississippi National River and Recreation Area (MN)	607,000
Missouri National Recreational River (SD)	1,000,000
Mojave NP (CA)	2,000,000
Piscataway Park (MD)	500,000
Richmond Battlefield Park (VA)	2,000,000
Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore (MI)	2,000,000
Timucuan Ecological Preserve (FL)	3,000,000
Valley Forge NHP (PA)	2,000,000
Virgin Islands NP (USVI)	1,500,000
Western Arctic National Parklands (AK)	1,200,000
Grant to the State of Florida (FL) (Everglades Restoration)	19,500,000
Use of carryover/anticipated slippage	−5,000,000
Subtotal, Acquisitions	68,417,000
Acquisition Management	12,588,000
Emergencies/Hardships	4,000,000
Inholdings/Exchanges	4,000,000
Total, NPS Federal Land Acquisition	89,005,000
Stateside Grants	111,000,000
State Assistance Grant Administration	4,000,000
Subtotal, NPS State Land Acquisition	115,000,000
Total, NPS Land Acquisition and State Assistance	204,005,000

The amount provided for the acquisition of Cat Island at the Gulf Island National Seashore is based on the latest information available to the Committee regarding the acreage and value of lands to be acquired. The Committee is aware that discussions are ongoing among the National Park Service, the landowner and third party interests, and that the amount required to complete phase two of this acquisition may change. The Service should keep the Committee informed of the status of these discussions.

The Committee is aware that legislation has been enacted to authorize the acquisition of Pemberton's Headquarters for inclusion in Vicksburg National Military Park. The Committee directs the Service to complete the acquisition using acquisition balances available at the Park, together with additional carryover balances if necessary.

The Committee has provided $200,000 to purchase the interpretive center at Cross Plains along the Ice Age Scenic Trail. The Committee understands that this amount combined with the current unobligated balance is sufficient to complete the purchase.

The Committee authorizes the purchase of land from willing sellers under the Inholding program of the National Park Service (Units of the System authorized before fiscal year 1960) without referring the offers to the Committee for approval unless the acquisition is more than the approved appraisal and said appraised value is greater than $500,000.

In addition to the amount provided for State Assistance, the Committee has provided significant funding for State and Tribal Wildlife Grants through the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. The Committee believes that these two programs can be mutually beneficial, as grants supported by the State Assistance program may be beneficial to non-game wildlife and grants supported by the State and Tribal Wildlife Grants program may have associated recreation benefits. The Committee urges the Department to work with States, tribes and other relevant stakeholders to explore opportunities to develop synergies between these two programs.

ENERGY AND MINERALS

U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

SURVEYS, INVESTIGATIONS, AND RESEARCH

Appropriations, 2002	$914,002,000

Budget estimate, 2003	867,338,000
Committee recommendation	914,617,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $914,617,000 for the United States Geological Survey (USGS) for fiscal year 2003. This amount is $615,000 above the fiscal year 2002 enacted level and $47,279,000 above the budget estimate. The detail table at the back of the report displays the Committee's proposed distribution of funds among the Survey's activities.

The Committee is dismayed that the budget estimate for the USGS once again recommends large reductions to valuable ongoing programs. Proposals such as the elimination of the Toxic Substances Hydrology program, a significant reduction to the National Water-Quality Assessment program (NAWQA), and the elimination of Federal funding for the Water Resources Research Institutes are but a few of the recommendations included in the budget estimate. The Committee does not agree to the termination or substantial weakening of programs for which there is strong support from a broad constituency, and a demonstrated value through the significant amount of non-Federal funds that are leveraged through most USGS programs. In the Committee's view, it will remain difficult to find the resources to support new directions for the Survey as long as the annual need to restore large amounts to base programs continues. As budget planning gets underway for fiscal year 2004, the Committee urges those involved in the process to bear in mind the expressed public support across the United States for the Survey's programs.

National Mapping Program.—The Committee recommends $131,077,000 for the National Mapping Program, a decrease of $200,000 from the current year enacted level and $1,783,000 above the budget estimate. Funds are restored in the amount of $809,000 for the urban dynamics program. An amount of $1,000,000 is provided for the Alaska mapping activities, of which $500,000 is designated for the North Slope project described in the budget. An additional $500,000 is provided for an Alaska Mapping Initiative that will be undertaken in other areas of the State.

Geologic hazards, resources and processes.—The Committee recommends $234,903,000 for the geologic hazards, resources and processes activity. This amount is an increase of $2,093,000 above the fiscal year 2002 enacted level and $10,247,000 above the budget estimate. The Committee recommendation includes a transfer of $4,000,000 from the National Park Service to support a Critical Ecosystems Initiative in the Everglades. Decreases from the budget request include $1,200,000 for oil and gas assessments and $500,000 for geothermal assessments. The Committee does not agree with many of the program reductions assumed in the budget request and has restored the following: $4,987,000 for the National Cooperative Geologic Mapping program; $500,000 to continue coastal erosion studies in North Carolina; $500,000 to continue land subsidence studies in southeastern Louisiana; $1,300,000 for regional aggregate materials projects; $1,500,000 to complete the Alaska Minerals-at-Risk project; $474,000 for geological surveys of the Yukon Flats; and $1,000,000 for the purchase and installation of volcano monitoring equipment at Shemya, AK. In agreement with the budget request, the following programs are continued within base funds: $1,250,000 for South Carolina/Georgia Coastal Erosion and Coastal Monitoring Studies, of which $250,000 is intended for the South Carolina coastal erosion monitoring program; $3,000,000 for operations of the Alaska Volcano Observatory; and $250,000 for the cooperative program at the University of Hawaii-Hilo. Within the coastal program, over $4,000,000 is dedicated specifically to research efforts in the Gulf of Mexico.

Water resources investigations.—The Committee recommends $206,626,000 for water resources investigations. This amount is $3,800,000 above the current year enacted level and $28,798,000 above the budget estimate. The Committee does not concur with the proposed reductions and has restored programmatic funds as follows: $4,796,000 for the NAWQA program; $12,919,000 for the Toxic Substances Hydrology program, which was proposed for elimination in its current form; $2,096,000 for streamgaging activities; $5,500,000 for the Water Resources Research Institutes program, which was proposed for elimination; $200,000 for a study of extremophilic life in the Berkeley Pit Lake; $299,000 for toxic materials studies at Lake Champlain, making the total available for this project $485,000; $450,000 for monitoring water resources in Hawaii; and $195,000 for the Noyes Slough study. A decrease from the budget request of $1,000,000 has been assumed for the proposed United States-Mexico border environmental health initiative. Other increases to the budget estimate include: $220,000 for a cladophora bloom algae study in coastal Maui; $500,000 for the Community Rivers Coalition watershed protection project; and $500,000 for the Rathdrum Prairie/Spokane Valley aquifer study. The Committee understands that a State or local match for the Federal contributions will be provided for both the Alaska and Idaho/Washington projects. Within the funds restored for the Toxic Substances Hydrology program, $500,000 is continued for the Gulf Hypoxia project. The Committee continues the direction that allows for up to $1,000,000 to be expended for the Survey's participation in the work of the Long-Term Estuary Assessment Group.

Biological Resources.—The Committee recommends $166,927,000 for Biological Resources. This amount is $538,000 above the fiscal year 2002 enacted level and $6,446,000 above the budget estimate. The Committee does not agree with many of the reductions proposed in the budget estimate and has restored the following: $750,000 to continue a mining study on the Mark Twain National Forest in cooperation with the Water Resources activity and the Forest Service; $180,000 for Yukon River Chum Salmon research; and $400,000 to continue molecular biology studies at the Leetown Science Center. An amount of $500,000 is included for a Pallid Sturgeon study; this study is funded currently at $300,000, but was proposed for elimination. An amount of $100,000 is included for continuation of the Diamondback Terrapin study, currently funded at $250,000 and also proposed for elimination in the budget request. Other increases above the budget request include: $1,000,000 for the National Biological Information Infrastructure (NBII); $1,000,000 for a DNA bear sampling study in Montana; $300,000 for a multidisciplinary water resources study to be conducted at the Leetown Science Center; and $1,000,000 for additional work at Lake Tahoe, which will include $500,000 for a decision support system, and $500,000 to initiate the process for a place-based study. Within the funds provided for the DNA bear sampling study, USGS may hire temporary FTEs as necessary to support the project. The Committee notes the interest that has been expressed in establishing additional State cooperative research units and, therefore, directs the Survey to develop a priority system for expanding the current program. The Committee supports the NBII but encourages the USGS to more broadly distribute the funding throughout the system and to place greater emphasis on scientific data for the management of public lands.

Science Support.—The Committee recommends $85,734,000 for science support activities. This amount is $521,000 below the current year enacted level and $370,000 below the budget request. Changes to the budget request include decreases of $1,625,000 for accessible data transfer work and $1,000,000 for the Enterprise GIS proposal.

Facilities.—The Committee recommends $89,350,000 for facilities costs. This amount is $95,000 below the current year enacted level and $375,000 above the budget request. The proposed increase to the budget estimate is provided to the Leetown Science Center for planning and design of much needed additional space at the facility.

General.—The Committee has concurred with proposed budget increases for fixed costs and reductions to travel costs throughout USGS activities. Other streamlining savings proposed in the budget request have not been assumed because no additional information was provided to assure the Committee that savings would not be gained by reducing programmatic activities.

The Committee urges the Survey, in conjunction with other agencies of the Department, to work with Alaska educators in developing a science initiative that could involve school children in the Earth and life sciences programs of the Department of the Interior.

The Committee is deeply concerned by the ongoing spread of Chronic Wasting Disease (CWD) among wildlife populations around the country, and is especially troubled by the possibility of cross-species transmission of CWD. The Committee is aware of the Interagency Plan for Assisting States, Federal Agencies, and Tribes in Managing Chronic Wasting Disease in Wild and Captive Cervids, and believes it is appropriate for USGS to expand its collaborative work with outside research institutions to conduct prion research focusing on chronic wasting disease treatments for impacted wildlife populations.

MINERALS MANAGEMENT SERVICE

ROYALTY AND OFFSHORE MINERALS MANAGEMENT

Appropriations, 2002	$150,667,000
Budget estimate, 2003	164,222,000
Committee recommendation	164,322,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $164,322,000 for royalty and offshore minerals management, an increase of $100,000 above the budget request. A comparison of the budget estimates and the Committee recommendations are shown in the following table. The funding amounts set out below are at the activity level. Additional details on funding for sub-activities within the various appropriations accounts for the Service are set out in a table in the back of this report.

	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Change
Outer Continental Shelf lands	$137,543,000	$137,643,000	+$100,000
Royalty management	83,284,000	83,284,000	
General administration	43,625,000	43,625,000	

	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Change
Use of receipts	−100,230,000	−100,230,000	
Total, royalty and offshore minerals management	164,222,000	164,322,000	+100,000

Within the funds for the leasing and environmental program in the Outer Continental Shelf lands activity, the Committee has provided $150,000 for the Alaska Eskimo Whaling Commission to ensure that proposed OCS sales in Alaska properly consider the impacts of offshore drilling on whale migration patterns and whaling activities.

The Committee has provided an increase of $1,600,000 above the budget request for the resource evaluation program in the Outer Continental Shelf lands activity. The increase is comprised of $800,000 for the Center for Marine Resources and Environmental Technology to support exploration and sustainable development of seabed minerals and $800,000 for the Marine Mineral Technology Center in Alaska to conduct assessments on potential gold reserves off the coast of Nome.

Within the funds provided for the regulatory program in the Outer Continental Shelf lands activity, $1,400,000 shall be for the Offshore Technology Research Center to perform research for MMS through the cooperative agreement dated June 18, 1999.

Within the funds provided for the information management program in the Outer Continental Shelf lands activity, the Committee has reduced the request for the agency's e-government initiative by $2,000,000.

The Committee has continued bill language that was included in the fiscal year 2002 appropriations act under general provisions, Department of the Interior to prohibit the use of funds for Outer Continental Shelf leasing and development in certain areas.

The Committee understands that the process of projecting offsetting receipts 1 to 2 years into the future is an uncertain business. Recognizing this, the Committee has again given the Minerals Management Service the authority to utilize receipts accruing from rental rates in effect prior to August 5, 1993 to augment primary sources of receipts should this be necessary to reach the operating levels intended by the Committee.

OIL SPILL RESEARCH

Appropriations, 2002	$6,105,000
Budget estimate, 2003	6,105,000
Committee recommendation	6,105,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $6,105,000 for oil spill research, which is equal to the request.

OFFICE OF SURFACE MINING RECLAMATION AND ENFORCEMENT

REGULATION AND TECHNOLOGY

Appropriations, 2002	$103,075,000
Budget estimate, 2003	105,367,000
Committee recommendation	105,367,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $105,367,000 for regulation and technology, which is equal to the budget estimate. A comparison of the budget estimate and the Committee recommendation is as follows:

	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Change
Environmental restoration	$162,000	$162,000	
Environmental protection	79,159,000	79,159,000	
Technology development and transfer	12,593,000	12,593,000	
Financial management	485,000	485,000	
Executive direction	12,693,000	12,693,000	
Subtotal, regulation and technology	105,092,000	105,092,000	
Civil penalties	275,000	275,000	
Total, regulation and technology	105,367,000	105,367,000	

ABANDONED MINE RECLAMATION FUND

(Definite, Trust Fund)

Appropriations, 2002	$203,455,000
Budget estimate, 2003	174,035,000
Committee recommendation	191,745,000

The Committee recommends $191,745,000 for the abandoned mine reclamation fund, which is an increase above the budget estimate of $17,710,000. A comparison of the Committee recommendation and the budget estimate is as follows:

	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Change
Environmental restoration	$156,987,000	$174,697,000	+$17,710,000
Technology development and transfer	4,164,000	4,164,000	
Financial management	6,179,000	6,179,000	
Executive direction	6,705,000	6,705,000	
Total	174,305,000	191,745,000	+17,710,000

The Committee has included $10,000,000 for the Appalachian clean streams initiative to address acid mine drainage problems.

The Committee remains concerned about the $6,800,000,000 backlog of high priority mine reclamation work that must be completed throughout the Nation. Accordingly, the Committee has restored $17,710,000 of the reduction the administration proposed for the abandoned mine reclamation program within the environmental restoration activity. The increase is comprised of $17,500,000 for State grants and $210,000 for Federal high priority reclamation projects.

Bill language.—As in prior years, the bill includes language related to the conduct of the abandoned mine land program. The Committee has included language that maintains the Federal emergency reclamation program and limits expenditures in any one State to 25 percent of the total appropriated for Federal and State-run emergency programs. Language also is included in the bill to permit States to use prior-year carryover funds from the emergency program without being subject to the 25-percent statutory limitation per State. The Committee also has recommended language in the bill which would fund minimum program State grants at $1,500,000 per State as well as language which provides $10,000,000 to be used for projects in the Appalachian clean streams initiative.

The Committee also has included language specific to the State of Maryland authorizing the State to set aside the greater of $1,000,000 or 10 percent of the total of the grants made available to the State under title IV of the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977, subject to specific provisions identified in the bill language.

INDIAN AFFAIRS

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

OPERATION OF INDIAN PROGRAMS

Appropriations, 2002	$1,799,809,000
Budget estimate, 2003	1,837,110,000
Committee recommendation	1,855,635,000

The Committee recommends $1,855,635,000 for the operation of Indian programs, an increase of $55,826,000 above the fiscal year 2002 enacted level, and $18,525,000 above the budget estimate. Increases include internal transfers and fixed costs in the amount of $13,381,000. In addition, the Committee has included the full amount requested for the Bureau's trust and trust reform programs; restored cuts made in vital education programs, including the Tribally Controlled Community Colleges; and increased law enforcement funding in the area of border security. The following table provides a comparison of the budget estimate and Committee recommendations in the major programmatic areas:

	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Change
TRIBAL BUDGET SYSTEM			
Tribal Priority Allocations	$775,534,000	$775,534,000	
Other Recurring Programs	596,192,000	595,642,000	−$550,000
Non-Recurring Programs	67,510,000	72,360,000	+4,850,000

	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Change
Total, Tribal Budget System	1,439,236,000	1,443,536,000	+4,300,000
BIA OPERATIONS			
Central Office Operations	72,490,000	72,490,000	
Regional Office Operations	64,223,000	64,223,000	
Special Programs and Pooled Overhead	261,161,000	275,386,000	+14,225,000
Total, BIA Operations	397,874,000	412,099,000	+14,225,000
Total, Operation of Indian Programs	1,837,110,000	1,855,635,000	+18,525,000

Additional details on the funding for the Bureau's Activities are provided in a table in the back of this report.

Tribal priority allocation.—The Committee recommends $775,534,000 for tribal priority allocations (TPA), an increase of $23,378,000 above the fiscal year 2002 enacted level and fully commensurate with the budget estimate. The increase above the enacted level includes $6,637,000 in internal transfers and fixed costs.

Other recurring programs.—The Committee recommends $595,642,000 for other recurring programs, an increase of $8,674,000 above the fiscal year 2002 enacted level, and $550,000 below the budget estimate. The amount provided includes $5,993,000 in internal transfers and fixed costs. Increases above the budget estimate include $4,000,000 for operating grants for Tribally Controlled Community Colleges, $550,000 for the western Washington shellfish program (Boldt decision), $3,100,000 for the Timber-Fish-Wildlife project, $300,000 for the Great Lakes Area Resource Management (Circle of Flight) program, and $3,400,000 for the following Tribal Management/Development programs: the Alaska Sea Otter Commission ($100,000), the Wetlands/Waterfowl Management program ($600,000), the Upper Columbia United Tribes ($320,000), the Bering Sea Fishermen's Association ($800,000), the Lake Roosevelt Management program ($630,000), the bison program ($600,000), and the Chugach Regional Resources Commission ($350,000). Decreases below the budget estimate are $11,900,000 for the proposed school privatization which includes $5,000,000 from ISEP (Program Adjustments), $2,000,000 from student transportation, $1,900,000 from facilities operations and maintenance, and $3,000,000 from administrative cost grants.

Non-recurring programs.—The Committee recommends $72,360,000 for non-recurring programs, a decrease of $438,000 below the fiscal year 2002 enacted level, and an increase of $4,850,000 above the budget estimate. The amount provided includes a decrease of $554,000 in internal transfers and fixed costs. Increases above the budget estimate include $2,000,000 for the Rocky Mountain Technology Foundation's distance learning project, $1,000,000 for the rural Alaska fire program, $1,500,000 for the Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe's prairie management plan, and $350,000 for legal services provided by the Alaska Legal Services program.

Central office operations.—The Committee recommends $72,490,000 for central office operations, an increase of $14,384,000 above the fiscal year 2002 enacted level, and fully commensurate with the budget estimate. The amount provided includes $230,000 in internal transfers and fixed costs. Major programmatic increases above the enacted level include $5,700,000 for trust services, and $5,500,000 for information resources technology.

Regional office operations.—The Committee recommends $64,223,000 for regional office operations, an increase of $1,544,000 above the fiscal year 2002 enacted level, and fully commensurate with the budget estimate. The amount provided includes $44,000 in internal transfers and fixed costs.

Special programs/pooled overhead.—The Committee recommends $275,386,000 for special programs/pooled overhead, an increase of $8,284,000 above the fiscal year 2002 enacted level, and $14,225,000 above the budget estimate. The amount provided includes $1,031,000 in internal transfers and fixed costs. Increases above the budget estimate included the following: In education, $200,000 for the pre-law preparatory course conducted by the Law Institute for American Indians; in public safety and justice, $3,000,000 for additional detention center services, and $2,175,000 for additional costs associated with existing law enforcement responsibilities along the Canadian and Mexican borders; in community development, $3,000,000 for the United Tribes Technical College, $350,000 for the United Sioux Tribes Development Corporation, $1,500,000 for the Crownpoint Institute of Technology, $1,500,000 for the Western Heritage Center's tribal history and distance learning project, $500,000 for the American Indian and Alaska Native child abuse/child welfare study, $1,000,000 for the Alaska Native Aviation Training program, and $1,000,000 for continuation of work on the Yuut Elitnauviat People's Learning Center. Funding for the aviation training program and the Learning Center is contingent upon compliance with the reporting requirements mandated in House Report 107–234 and Senate Report 107–36, respectively. Funding is provided to the Bureau to formulate and pilot an American Indian and Alaska Native child abuse/child welfare program which addresses the adverse effects of child abuse on American Indians and Alaska Natives. In developing the program, the Bureau is instructed to consult with tribes and social service agencies to identify communities willing to participate in the development of and execution of a pilot project aimed at reducing child abuse and addressing the effects of child abuse. The Committee is aware of interest expressed by the Oglala Sioux Tribe and the Alaska Children's Alliance. The Committee recommends that the Bureau strongly consider utilizing partnerships with these entities, other tribal organizations, State social services and/or non-profit agencies for execution of the program.

General.—The Committee directs the Bureau of Indian Affairs to establish a Tribal Service Area for the Samish Indian Nation consistent with the tribe's existing Tribal Service Area for services provided by the Indian Health Service. When the service area is completed, the Samish Indian Nation shall be included in the Bureau's budget for services and programs offered to Samish tribal members, in addition to the tribe's existing funding for ''Other Aid to Tribal Government.'' The Committee directs the Secretary to report to the Congress within 60 days of enactment of this Act on the status of the actions taken in regard to the Samish Indian Nation.

Fractionated ownership of trust assets continues to be one of the primary hurdles to implementing effective trust management within BIA. Consolidating these fractionated interests is one of the most effective means of ameliorating a problem that grows worse every year. The Indian Land Consolidation Pilot has been successful on those few reservations where it has been implemented. No additional funds were requested for fiscal year 2003 because of past years' unexpended balances being carried over. Not later than September 30, 2003, the Department should report to the Congress on the obstacles that are preventing the full implementation of not only the pilot but the implementation of the Indian Land Consolidation Act Amendments of 2000.

CONSTRUCTION

Appropriations, 2002	$357,132,000
Budget estimate, 2003	345,252,000
Committee recommendation	348,252,000

The Committee recommends $348,252,000 for construction, a decrease of $8,880,000 from the fiscal year 2002 enacted level, and an increase of $3,000,000 from the budget estimate. The following table provides a comparison of the budget estimate with the Committee recommendations:

	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Change
Education	$292,717,000	$295,717,000	+$3,000,000
Public safety and justice	5,046,000	5,046,000	
Resources management	39,173,000	39,173,000	
General administration	2,182,000	2,182,000	
Construction management	6,134,000	6,134,000	
Total, Construction	345,252,000	348,252,000	+3,000,000

The Committee's recommendation for education construction includes $125,223,000 for replacement school construction. This amount will address the needs of the next six schools on the Bureau's priority list. Those schools are: Santa Fe Indian School, Kayenta Boarding School, Tiospa Zina Tribal School, Wide Ruins Boarding School, Low Mountain Boarding School, and St. Francis Indian School. In addition, the Committee has recommended $3,000,000 for the tribal school construction demonstration program established in fiscal year 2001.

INDIAN LAND AND WATER CLAIMS SETTLEMENTS AND MISCELLANEOUS PAYMENTS TO INDIANS

Appropriations, 2002	$60,949,000

Budget estimate, 2003	57,949,000
Committee recommendation	57,949,000

The Committee recommends $57,949,000 for Indian land and water claims settlements and miscellaneous payments to Indians. Funding is provided as follows:

	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Change
White Earth Land Settlement Act (Admin)	$625,000	$625,000	
Hoopa-Yurok settlement fund	250,000	250,000	
Pyramid Lake water rights settlement	142,000	142,000	
Ute Indian water rights settlement	24,728,000	24,728,000	
Rocky Boy's	5,068,000	5,068,000	
Shivwits Band Settlement	16,000,000	16,000,000	
Santo Domingo Pueblo Settlement	3,136,000	3,136,000	
Colorado Ute Settlement	8,000,000	8,000,000	
Total	57,949,000	57,949,000	

The Committee understands that the funding provided for the Santa Domingo Pueblo settlement is in the second year of a 3-year obligation. The Committee also understands that, following the provision of funds in fiscal year 2003, the Bureau's remaining obligation is approximately $10,000,000. As such, the Committee expects the Bureau to include this final installment in its fiscal year 2004 budget.

INDIAN GUARANTEED LOAN PROGRAM ACCOUNT

Appropriations, 2002	$4,986,000
Budget estimate, 2003	5,493,000
Committee recommendation	5,493,000

The Committee recommends $5,493,000 for the Indian guaranteed loan program, an increase of $507,000 over the fiscal year 2002 enacted level and commensurate with the budget request.

DEPARTMENTAL OFFICES

INSULAR AFFAIRS

ASSISTANCE TO TERRITORIES

Appropriations, 2002	$78,950,000
Budget estimate, 2003	70,217,000
Committee recommendation	75,217,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $75,217,000, which is $5,000,000 above the budget request. The amounts recommended by the Committee compared to the budget estimate are shown in the following table:

	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Change
Territorial assistance:			
Office of Insular Affairs	$5,295,000	$5,295,000	
Technical assistance	7,461,000	12,461,000	+$5,000,000
Maintenance assistance fund	2,300,000	2,300,000	
Brown tree snake	2,350,000	2,350,000	
Insular management controls	1,491,000	1,491,000	
Coral reef initiative	500	500	
Subtotal, territorial assistance	19,397,000	24,397,000	+5,000,000
American Samoa: Operations grants	23,100,000	23,100,000	
Northern Mariana Islands: Covenant grants	27,720,000	27,720,000	
Total, assistance to territories	70,217,000	75,217,000	+5,000,000

Territorial assistance.—The Committee recommends $24,397,000 for territorial assistance, which is $5,000,000 above the request.

The increase above the request is for Impact of Compact aid to the State of Hawaii and Healthcare Association of Hawaii.

American Samoa operations grants/American Samoa construction.—The Committee recommends $23,100,000 for operations grants to American Samoa, which is equal to the request.

CNMI/Covenant grants.—The Committee recommends $27,720,000 for covenant grants. Included in this amount is $11,000,0000 for CNMI construction, $4,580,000 for impact aid to Guam, $840,000 for impact aid to CNMI, $10,140,000 for American Samoa, and $1,160,000 for the CNMI immigration, labor, and law enforcement initiative. The Committee understands that the statutory matching requirement for CNMI construction funds will expire during fiscal year 2003 so that $5,580,000 of these funds will be available without any match from the CNMI. Given the economic difficulties facing the Commonwealth, the Committee has chosen not to reinstitute the matching requirement at this time.

The Committee is aware of the serious challenges facing the Virgin Islands in complying with certain environmental standards. Accordingly, the committee directs the Secretary of the Interior, acting through the Deputy Assistant Secretary for Insular Affairs, to develop, in consultation with the Government of the Virgin Islands and other relevant Federal agencies, a Federal-local financing plan to accomplish the environmental infrastructure improvements required by Federal law. Such plan shall be submitted to the authorizing committees of jurisdiction and to the committees on appropriations of the Congress no later than June 15, 2003.

COMPACT OF FREE ASSOCIATION

Appropriations, 2002	$23,245,000
Budget estimate, 2003	20,745,000
Committee recommendation	20,925,000

The Committee recommends $20,925,000 for compact of free association, which is $180,000 above the request. A comparison of the Committee recommendation to the budget estimate follows:

	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Change
Compact of free association—Federal services	$7,354,000	$7,354,000	
Mandatory payments—Program grant assistance	12,000,000	12,000,000	
Enewetak support	1,391,000	1,571,000	+$180,000
Total, compact of free association	20,745,000	20,925,000	+180,000

Federal services assistance.—The Committee recommends $7,354,000 for Federal services assistance, equal to the budget request.

Program grant assistance.—The Committee recommends $12,000,000 for program grant assistance, equal to the budget request.

Enewetak support.—The Committee recommends $1,571,000 for Enewetak support, which is $180,000 above the request. The additional funds shall be used for repairs to the shipping vessel which provides food to Enewetak as part of the Enewetak Food and Agriculture Program.

DEPARTMENTAL MANAGEMENT

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2002	$69,946,000
Budget estimate, 2003	78,596,000
Committee recommendation	72,427,000

The Committee recommends $72,427,000 for departmental management, an increase of $2,481,000 above the fiscal year 2002 enacted level of $69,946,000, and a decrease of $6,169,000 from the budget estimate. The amount provided includes $2,176,000 in fixed costs. A comparison of the Committee recommendations and the budget estimate follows:

	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Change
Departmental direction	$13,405,000	$13,405,000	
Management and coordination	26,455,000	26,455,000	
Hearings and appeals	8,198,000	8,198,000	

	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Change
Central services	26,429,000	23,528,000	−$2,901,000
Bureau of Mines workers compensation/unemployment	4,109,000	841,000	−3,268,000
Total	78,596,000	72,427,000	−6,169,000

Pursuant to the Cardiac Arrest Survival Act of 2000, the Department of Health and Human Services and the General Services Administration have released guidelines for agencies wishing to implement automated external defibrillator (AED) programs. The Department of the Interior is in the process of ordering additional AED units, and has already installed more than 450 AEDs at various locations. The Committee feels that a comprehensive review of the Department's AED program is appropriate at this time. The Department should submit a report to the Committee that describes the number of AEDs currently in place or on order for DOI facilities, their geographic distribution, their distribution among DOI bureaus, current maintenance and training costs, and the Department's long term plans for AED placement, service and training. This report should be submitted by March 1, 2003.

OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2002	$45,000,000
Budget estimate, 2003	47,773,000
Committee recommendation	47,773,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $47,773,000 for salaries and expenses of the Office of the Solicitor, an increase of $2,773,000 over the fiscal year 2002 enacted level. Within the funds provided, the Solicitor's Office shall hire one full time attorney to work exclusively with the Indian Arts and Crafts Board in enforcement of the Indian Arts and Crafts Act. The office shall report to the Committee upon the hiring of this attorney.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2002	$34,302,000
Budget estimate, 2003	36,659,000
Committee recommendation	36,239,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $36,239,000 for the Office of Inspector General.

The amount provided includes the program changes proposed in the budget request and $861,000 for fixed costs, an amount consistent with that provided for other departmental bureaus.

OFFICE OF THE SPECIAL TRUSTEE FOR AMERICAN INDIANS

FEDERAL TRUST PROGRAMS

Appropriations, 2002	$99,224,000
Budget estimate, 2003	151,027,000
Committee recommendation	151,027,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $151,027,000 for the Office of the Special Trustee for American Indians, which is the same level as the budget request and $51,803,000 above the fiscal year 2002 enacted level. The Committee continues to recognize the dire need for the Federal Government to improve Indian trust management and continues to support the Bureau's efforts in this regard.

INDIAN LAND CONSOLIDATION PROJECT

Appropriations, 2002	$10,980,000
Budget estimate, 2003	7,980,000
Committee recommendation	10,980,000

The Committee recommends $10,980,000 for Indian land consolidation, which is the same as the fiscal year 2002 enacted level and $3,000,000 above the budget request. The increase reflects the Committee's decision to consolidate the proposed Federal priority land acquisitions and exchanges program with the Indian land consolidation program.

NATURAL RESOURCE DAMAGE ASSESSMENT AND RESTORATION

NATURAL RESOURCE DAMAGE ASSESSMENT FUND

Appropriations, 2002	$5,497,000
Budget estimate, 2003	5,538,000
Committee recommendation	5,538,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $5,538,000 for natural resource damage assessments, which is the same as the request.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

The Committee has included in ''General Provisions, Department of the Interior'' various legislative provisions affecting the Department of the Interior. Several of these provisions have been carried in previous years and others are proposed new this year. The provisions are:

SEC. 101. Provides Secretarial authority to transfer program funds for expenditures in cases of emergency when all other emergency funds are exhausted.

SEC. 102. Provides for expenditure or transfer of funds by the Secretary in the event of actual or potential emergencies including forest fires, range fires, earthquakes, floods, volcanic eruptions, storms, oilspills, grasshopper and Mormon cricket outbreaks, and surface mine reclamation emergencies.

SEC. 103. Provides for use of appropriated funds for operation of garages, shops, warehouses, and similar facilities.

SEC. 104. Provides for use of appropriated funds for contracts, rental cars and aircraft, certain library memberships, and certain telephone expenses.

SEC. 105. Provides for use of appropriated funds to purchase uniforms or to provide a uniform allowance.

SEC. 106. Provides that contracts issued for services and rentals with appropriated funds be in effect for a period not to exceed 12 months.

SECS. 107–110. Prohibits the use of funds provided in the act for certain offshore leasing and related activities pursuant to the revised 5-year plan for Outer Continental Shelf oil and gas leasing.

SEC. 111. Provides that advance payments under the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act may be (1) invested only in obligations of the United States, or in obligations or securities that are guaranteed or insured by the United States, or mutual (or other) funds registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission and which only invest in obligations of the United States or securities that are guaranteed or insured by the United States; or (2) deposited only into accounts that are insured by an agency or instrumentality of the United States, or are fully collateralized to ensure protection of the funds, even in the event of a bank failure.

SEC. 112. Provides for the transfer of unobligated balances from the Bureau of Indian Affairs or the Office of the Special Trustee for American Indians for expenditure or transfer for Indian trust management activities.

SEC. 113. Allows the hiring of administrative law judges to address the Indian probate backlog.

SEC. 114. Permits the redistribution of tribal priority allocation and tribal base funds to alleviate funding inequities.

SEC. 115. Continues a provision requiring the allocation of Bureau of Indian Affairs postsecondary schools funds consistent with unmet needs.

SEC. 116. Provides for the protection of lands of the Huron Cemetery for religious and cultural uses and as a burial ground.

SEC. 117. Continues a provision that land and other reimbursement the Secretary may receive in the conveyance of the Twin Cities Research Center may be used for the benefit of the National Wildlife Refuge System in Minnesota and for activities authorized by Public Law 104–134.

SEC. 118. Authorizes the National Park Service to enter into a cooperative agreement with the Golden Gate National Parks Association to provide fee-based education, interpretive and visitor service functions within the Crissy Field and Fort Point areas of the Presidio.

SEC. 119. Allows the Bureau of Land Management to retain revenues derived from the sale of surplus seedlings.

SEC. 120. Continues a cost-shared tribal school construction program. This item is discussed in more detail under the Bureau of Indian Affairs construction account.

SEC. 121. Permits 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.

SEC. 122. Authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to use helicopters or motor vehicles to capture and transport horses and burros at the Sheldon and Hart National Wildlife Refuges.

SEC. 123. Prohibits use of funds to approve the transfer of lands on South Fox Island, Michigan, until Congress has authorized such transfer.

SEC. 124. Provides certain contract authority regarding transportation at Zion National Park in Utah and Rocky Mountain National Park in Colorado.

SEC. 125. Removes outdated grant restriction on a heritage education park in Fairbanks, Alaska to allow for rehabilitation of the park.

SEC. 126. Prohibits the use of funds to issue a Record of Decision or to take any action to issue a right-of-way grant for a pipeline or associated facilities related to the Cadiz groundwater storage and dry-year supply program.

SEC. 127. Authorizes use of previously appropriated funds to plan the John Adams Presidential Memorial.

SEC. 128. Provides that funds appropriated and remaining available in the Construction (Trust Fund) account of the National Park Service at the completion of all authorized projects shall be available for the rehabilitation and improvement of Going-to-the-Sun Road in Glacier National Park.

SEC. 129. Directs the National Park Service to make interim payments as part of the Glacier Bay compensation program. The Committee notes that the Park Service has been developing this program for more than three years, and most fishermen, fishing-dependent businesses, and local communities have still not received compensation.

SEC. 130. Extends certain authorities applicable to the Department of Interior's National Business Center.

SEC. 131. Clarifies the effect of section 134 of the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2002 regarding certain lands in the State of Kansas.

SEC. 132. Makes technical correction to Public Law 99–548 regarding the conveyance of land to the city of Mesquite, Nevada.

SEC. 133. Authorizes transfer of funds to meet operational needs at Midway Atoll National Wildlife refuge.

SEC. 134. Amends Public Law 107–331, which authorizes appropriations for the construction of the Native American Cultural Center and Museum.

SEC. 135. Modifies authorities applicable to the Department of the Interior franchise fund.

TITLE II—RELATED AGENCIES

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FOREST SERVICE

The Committee notes the Administration's proposal to eliminate funding for prior year Congressional earmarks in favor of its own priorities. The Committee does not accept the Administration's action to present a budget that does not continue these worthwhile and significant projects, and expects the agency to continue funding those programs to a level that will assure projects are completed and objectives accomplished. Except as otherwise noted in this report, the agency is directed to continue funding of the congressional priorities noted in prior years where work remains to be accomplished or where such priorities require several years to accomplish.

FOREST AND RANGELAND RESEARCH

Appropriations, 2002	$241,304,000
Budget estimate, 2003	242,798,000
Committee recommendation	247,804,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $247,804,000, which is an increase of $5,006,000 above the budget request, $6,500,000 above the enacted level.

The administration proposed redirections of $35,900,000 of ongoing research in order to fund a number of its new initiatives. The Committee does not concur with this proposal which would have led to the closure of a number of critical research facilities and required the termination or reassignment of 275 employees. Over the past 15 years the research program has lost approximately half of its research scientists and the Committee cannot concur with a proposal to further erode the base research program. Accordingly, funding for activities in the research program shall not be reduced from the enacted level, including funding levels for all prior year congressional projects that were proposed for elimination in fiscal year 2003 such as $2,000,000 for the Northeastern States Research Cooperative, and $1,130,000 for the research laboratory in Sitka, Alaska.

Increases above the enacted level are $5,000,000 for the Forest Inventory and Analysis program in order to further the goal of reducing cycle times for completing inventory work and to expand the program to additional States, $1,000,000 for the global climate change initiative as proposed in the budget request, and $500,000 to improve research and technology development capacity for the Northeastern Research Station at Morgantown, WV to reduce the impacts to eastern forests from invasive pathogens, parasites, and insects. Within the increase for the Forest Inventory and Analysis program, $500,000 shall be provided to support programs at the Mississippi Institute for Forest Inventory. The Committee believes the Institute offers a unique opportunity to interpret, expand, and process Forest Inventory and Analysis data in a manner making data more readily available and useful to non-Federal entities. Within the funds provided for research $500,000 shall be granted to the Joe Skeen Institute for Rangeland Restoration to perform research work on significant rangeland restoration initiatives.

STATE AND PRIVATE FORESTRY

Appropriations, 2002	$291,221,000
Budget estimate, 2003	277,363,000
Committee recommendation	297,472,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $297,472,000, an increase of $6,251,000 above the enacted level, and $20,109,000 above the request.

The following table provides a comparison of the budget estimate with the Committee recommendations. Additional details on funding for activities below the budget line item level are provided in a table in the back of this report.

	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Change
Forest health management	$81,380,000	$83,412,000	+$2,032,000
Cooperative fire protection	30,393,000	30,893,000	+500,000
Cooperative forestry	160,554,000	177,667,000	+17,113,000
International forestry	5,036,000	5,500,000	+464,000
Total, State and private forestry	277,363,000	297,472,000	+20,109,000

Forest Health Management.—The Committee recommends $83,412,000 for forest health management, which is $15,108,000 above the enacted level. The Committee has provided $44,374,000, an increase of $1,070,000 above the enacted level, for Federal lands forest health management which is for fixed cost increases.

The Committee continues support of the cooperative effort between the State of Vermont and the University of Vermont for the Vermont forest monitoring cooperative, and has provided $300,000 for this effort.

The Committee has provided $14,000,000 to support the administration's new proposed fund to rapidly respond to invasive species problems. This is $2,032,000 more than the request. The Committee has included bill language that assures these funds are available for the full spectrum of invasive species including pests, pathogens, and plants. Within the funds provided is $5,000,000 for research and control of Sudden Oak Death, including $2,500,000 for control and containment activities and $2,500,000 for research. The Committee expects the Forest Service to focus these activities in States which have had Sudden Oak Death outbreaks such as California, Arkansas, and Mississippi or in States where the risk of outbreaks is high due to the high concentration of oak species.

The Committee is disappointed that the Forest Service has not fulfilled its stewardship responsibility of controlling leafy spurge on its land, particularly in the Dakota Grasslands. Within the funds provided, the Committee encourages the Forest Service to make controlling leafy spurge a priority. The Committee has included $300,000 for the Dakota Prairie Grasslands Unit to control leafy spurge on the National Grasslands. The Committee urges the Forest Service to spend these additional funds on management activities on the ground.

Cooperative Fire Protection.—The Committee recommends $30,893,000 for cooperative fire protection, which is $530,000 above the enacted level. The Committee has provided $25,853,000 for State fire assistance and $5,040,000 for volunteer fire assistance. Additional funding for these programs is also included under the Wildland Fire Management heading.

Within the funds provided for State fire assistance, $500,000 shall be provided to the Cook Inlet Tribal Council in the form of an advance direct lump sum payment to perform work in areas infested by the spruce bark beetle which has caused severe fire danger on the Kenai Peninsula.

Cooperative Forestry.—The Committee recommends $177,667,000 for cooperative forestry, which is $9,624,000 below the enacted level.

The Committee has provided $32,221,000 for the forest stewardship program which is $950,000 below the enacted level. Within the funds provided, $1,000,000 is for the Chesapeake Bay program to support forestry efforts in the Chesapeake Bay watershed, and $300,000 above the normal allocation for Utah is to support forestry education for private landowners with timber resources on their lands.

The Committee has provided $74,000,000 for the forest legacy program which is $9,000,000 above the enacted level. The distribution of these funds is set out in the table below.

Project Name	*Senate*
Coon Gulf, phase 2, AL	$2,000,000
Perdido River, AL	2,000,000
East Sacramento Oak Woodlands, phase 1, CA	2,600,000
Spruce Mountain Ranch, CO	1,875,000
Stone House Brook Project, CT	1,100,000
Green Horizons, phase 2, CT	2,000,000
Sheffield, GA	100,000
McCandless Ranch, HI	1,300,000
Yellow River Forest Project, IA	700,000
Coon Creek Woods, IL	95,000
Kyte River, IL	305,000
Mt. Tea Ridge, IN	1,600,000
Eagleville Pines, MA	835,000
Karner Brook Ridge, MA	525,000
Pintail, MD	150,000
Deer Creek, MD	150,000
Leavitt Plantation, ME	600,000
West Branch, phase 2, ME	2,900,000
North Duluth, phase 1&2, MN	400,000
Schiemann, MT	600,000
Thompson Fisher, phase 4, MT	4,000,000
Blue Ridge Parkway Buffer, phase 2, NC	1,500,000
RPM project, NC	3,000,000
Connecticut Lakes Headwaters, NH	8,000,000
Lake Gerard, NJ	3,000,000
Arcadia Lake, NJ	330,000
Lagunas Bonitas, NM	2,000,000
East Branch Fish Creek, phase 2, NY	1,500,000
Pochuk Mountain, NY	1,300,000
Weetamoe Woods, phase 2, RI	250,000
DuVal Trail Corridor, RI	200,000
Coastal Forest Ecosystem Restoration Initiative, phase 3, SC	5,000,000
Anderson—Tully, TN	2,500,000
Castle Rock, phase 2, UT	2,000,000
Chalk Creek (Blonquist), UT	1,600,000
Romine project, VA	600,000
Buffalo River Crossing, VA	200,000

Project Name	Senate
Sandy Point, VA	575,000
Mendon Brook, VT	200,000
Bull & Sable, VT	2,600,000
Skykomish River Landscape, phase 2, WA	920,000
Yakama River, WA	1,000,000
Tomahawk Northwoods, phase 3, WI	4,000,000
Baraboo Hills, WI	1,000,000
New State start-up, AK	500,000
New State start-up, ID	500,000
Forest Service program administration and AON Planning	3,890,000
Total	74,000,000

The Committee has provided $37,750,000 for the urban and community forestry program which is $1,750,000 above the enacted level. Increases above the enacted level are $250,000 for the Chicago Green Streets program, $400,000 for a total of $750,000 for the Cook County Forest Preserve to conduct environmental and technical work associated with the Preserve's forestry programs in Illinois, $300,000 for tree planting work in cooperation with the city of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and $800,000 to establish the Urban Watershed Forest Research and Demonstration Project Cooperative to help support existing applied research, technology transfer, and urban natural resources stewardship in Baltimore, Maryland. The Committee directs that $350,000 of the amount for the Cooperative be provided to the Northeastern Research Station for work associated with the Baltimore Ecosystem Study and the remainder of the funds be provided to the Parks and People Foundation of Baltimore.

The Committee notes that the administration proposed to eliminate the Economic Action Program for fiscal year 2003. However, the Committee believes that the EAP programs are crucial to assisting rural timber-dependent communities, many of which have acute economic problems. Accordingly, the Committee recommends $28,700,000 for the Economic Action Programs (EAP), which is $28,700,000 above the request and $5,980,000 below the enacted level. The allocation of funds for EAP is set out in the table below:

Economic Recovery Program	$6,730,000
Rural Development Program	4,400,000
Forest Products Conservation & Recycling Program	1,300,000
Wood in Transportation Program	1,920,000
Special Projects:	
Four Corners Sustainable Forestry, NM	1,000,000
Kake Land Exchange, AK	2,000,000
KY mine reforestation	1,000,000
Mountain Studies Institute, CO	500,000
Envir. Sci. & Public Policy Research, ID	500,000
Rural Technology Transfer Initiative, WA	900,000
Fuels-in-schools biomass program, MT	750,000
Wood Education & Resource Center, WV	2,700,000
Lake Tahoe erosion control grants, CA	3,000,000
Little Sandy River, fish passage improvements, OR	2,000,000
Subtotal special projects	14,350,000
Total Economic Action Programs	28,700,000

The Committee notes that the administration also proposed eliminating the Pacific Northwest Assistance program for fiscal year 2003. While the Committee has not provided a separate budget line for the Pacific Northwest Assistance programs as in prior years, it has added an additional $3,045,000 above the enacted level for the economic recovery program component of EAP. The Committee expects that the agency will allocate these funds with special consideration for projects in the Pacific Northwest.

The Committee directs that no less than $2,500,000 of the funds provided for Rural Development Through Forestry shall be allocated to the Northeast-Midwest program.

The Committee has included bill language to facilitate the transfer of the $2,000,000 provided within Economic Action Programs to Kake Tribal Corporation in order to implement the Kake Tribal Corporation Land Transfer Act.

International Forestry.—The Committee recommends $5,500,000 for the international forestry program which is $237,000 above the enacted level. The Committee encourages continued focus of the program on efforts to protect the habitat of migratory birds and on invasive species control.

NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM

Appropriations, 2002	$1,331,439,000
Budget estimate, 2003	1,366,475,000
Committee recommendation	1,352,999,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $1,352,999,000, an increase of $21,560,000 above the enacted level, and a decrease of $13,476,000 compared to the request.

The distribution of the Committee's recommendations are as follows:

	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Change
Land management planning	$72,195,000	$72,195,000	
Inventory and monitoring	176,306,000	176,306,000	
Recreation, heritage and wilderness	252,444,000	252,444,000	
Wildlife and fish habitat management	133,506,000	133,506,000	
Grazing management	35,850,000	35,850,000	
Forest products	264,753,000	263,753,000	−$1,000,000
Vegetation and watershed management	190,644,000	190,644,000	
Minerals and geology management	53,635,000	53,635,000	
Landownership Management	91,016,000	91,016,000	
Law enforcement operations	80,142,000	80,500,000	+358,000
Valles Caldera National Preserve	984,000	3,150,000	+2,166,000
Expedited consultations	15,000,000		−15,000,000
Total, National Forest System	1,366,475,000	1,352,999,000	−13,476,000

Land Management Planning.—The Committee recommends $248,501,000 for land management planning activities, including inventorying and monitoring, which is $4,827,000 above the enacted level. The Committee has provided $72,195,000 for land management planning, for national forest and grassland planning activities and $176,306,000 for inventorying and monitoring. The increases above the enacted level are $4,827,000 for fixed costs. Within the funds provided, a total of $600,000 is to support adaptive management activities at Lake Tahoe.

Recreation, heritage, and wilderness.—The Committee recommends $252,444,000 for recreation, heritage, and wilderness programs, which is an increase of $6,944,000 above the enacted level. Increases above the enacted level are $6,444,000 for fixed costs, and $500,000 to prepare an Environmental Impact Statement to identify ways to mitigate the impacts of helicopter charter flights in the Tongass National Forest on the community of Juneau, Alaska. Within the funds provided for recreation, $450,000 shall be allocated to the Arthur Carhart Wilderness Training Center, in Missoula, Montana.

Wildlife and fish habitat management.—The Committee recommends $133,506,000 for wildlife and fisheries habitat management, which is an increase of $1,659,000 above the enacted level. The increase is for fixed costs. Within the funds provided, $250,000 shall be allocated to efforts to protect and improve river, stream banks and habitat areas of the Batten Kill river.

Grazing management.—The Committee recommends $35,850,000 for grazing management, an increase of $1,075,000 above the enacted level. The increase is for fixed costs.

Forest products.—The Committee recommends $263,753,000 for forest products, a decrease of $2,587,000 below the enacted level, and $1,000,000 below the budget request. The Committee has retained bill language included in prior years which allows the funds provided for timber pipeline supply above the normal regional allocation on the Tongass National Forest to be allocated between the Capital Improvement and Maintenance and the National Forest System appropriation. The amount provided this purpose is $4,000,000.

The Committee expects the Forest Service to continue preparing and submitting its quarterly reports on the timber sales program. The Committee recommends that the agency identify the volumes that are offered, sold, and harvested categorized as net merchantable sawtimber in its quarterly reports.

Vegetation and watershed management.—The Committee recommends $190,644,000 for vegetation and watershed management, which is an increase of $531,000 above the enacted level. Increases above the enacted level are for fixed costs. Within the funds provided, $305,000 is for pine restoration work on the Mark Twain National Forest, $300,000 is for the Wasatch Canyon Water Quality Initiative, $135,000 is for a hydrology study on the Monongahela National Forest, and $1,000,000 for a total of $4,550,000 is for wetland and riparian restoration, urban lot management, and other activities at Lake Tahoe.

Minerals and geology management.—The Committee recommends $53,635,000 which is $4,679,000 above the enacted level. The increase is for fixed costs.

Land ownership management.—The Committee recommends $91,016,000 for land ownership management, which is $2,582,000 above the enacted level. The increase is for fixed costs.

Law enforcement operations.—The Committee recommends $80,500,000 for law enforcement operations, which is $1,500,000 above the enacted level. Within the funds

provided, a total of $950,000 is for counterdrug operations on the Daniel Boone National Forest.

Valles Caldera.—The Committee has provided $3,150,000 for the Valles Caldera Trust for management activities at the Baca Ranch, New Mexico. This is equal to the enacted level.

Expedited consultations.—The Committee has not established a new budget line item in the amount of $15,000,000 as proposed by the administration for expedited Endangered Species Act consultations. The agency received $11,000,000 for such consultations in fiscal year 2001 under the wildland fire management appropriation and was unable to spend more than $1,000,000 of these funds. If the agency demonstrates the ability to efficiently utilize funds for consultation purposes in the future, the Committee would reconsider such a request. While the Committee has not established a new budget line item with additional consultations, it has given the agency the authority to transfer up to $15,000,000 within the existing budget structure for this purpose in the administrative provisions section.

Quincy Library Group.—The Committee recommends $26,000,000 for the Quincy Library Group project, which is equal to the enacted level and the request. Funding for this project is included in both the national forest system and wildland fire management appropriation accounts.

Land Between the Lakes NRA.—The Committee has included funding in various accounts such that not less than $8,400,000 shall be used by the Forest Service for management of the Land Between the Lakes NRA.

Lake Tahoe.—The Committee notes that it has provided a total of $22,000,000 for activities in the Lake Tahoe Basin. This is an increase of $980,000 above the enacted level and $15,150,000 above the budget request. Within the National Forest System appropriation these amounts are allocated as follows, $600,000 within inventorying and monitoring to support adaptive management work, $150,000 within recreation, heritage, and wilderness management, $50,000 within wildlife and fisheries management, $4,550,000 within vegetation and watershed management, and $350,000 for landownership management. To the extent that a change in the program of work is necessitated by a change in priorities in the field the distribution of these funds may be revised upon notification and consultation with the Committee.

The Committee has also provided $3,000,000 within the State and Private Forestry appropriation, $3,000,000 in the Capital Improvement and Maintenance appropriation, $3,000,000 within the Wildland Fire Management Appropriation, $350,000 from the Roads and Trails fund, and approximately $6,950,000 within the Land Acquisition appropriation for activities at Lake Tahoe.

WILDLAND FIRE MANAGEMENT

Appropriations, 2002	$1,560,349,000
Budget estimate, 2003	1,369,138,000
Committee recommendation	1,349,291,000

The Committee recommends a total appropriation of $1,349,291,000 for wildland fire management activities, which is $19,847,000 below the budget request.

The Committee recommendation includes full funding of the request for wildland fire preparedness in the amount of $600,703,000. The Committee has also provided a total of $420,699,000 for wildland fire suppression which is equal to the request.

The Committee has provided a total of $327,889,000 for other fire operations which is $19,847,000 below the budget request. Within this amount, the Committee has fully funded the hazardous fuels reduction request of $228,109,000. Of the funds provided for hazardous fuels, a total of $3,000,000 shall be allocated for fuels reduction work at Lake Tahoe, including work on urban lots, and $1,500,000 shall be allocated to the Santa Fe National Forest for the implementation of the Santa Fe Watershed Thinning Project.

The Committee continues to believe that reduction of fuel loads on national forests and in areas adjacent to communities in the wildland-urban interface is critical for protecting the environment and the safety of the public. The Committee also believes that the agency should focus on treating acres in the urban interface where lives and property are most at risk. Accordingly, the agency is directed to spend 70 percent of its hazardous fuels funds on treating acres in the wildland urban interface as proposed in the agency's budget request. If for any reason the Forest Service is unable to attain these levels, it shall promptly notify the Committee explaining why the agency was unable to expend such sums.

The remaining funds within the other fire operations appropriations account are allocated as follows, $3,624,000 for rehabilitation and restoration as proposed in the request; $21,427,000 for research and development; $8,000,000 for the joint fire science program as proposed in the request; $46,555,000 for the State fire assistance program; $8,240,000 for volunteer fire assistance as proposed in the request; and $11,934,000 for forest health activities as proposed in the request.

Within the funds provided for research and development, $1,700,000 shall be allocated to the National Center for Landscape Fire Analysis at the University of Montana for the Forest Service share of this cooperative project. Of these funds, $200,000 shall be used for the FRAMES project in conjunction with the University of Idaho.

Within the amounts provided for State fire assistance, $6,000,000 is for the Municipality of Anchorage and the Matanuska Susitna Borough in the form of an advance direct lump sum payment to perform work in areas affected by the spruce bark beetle which has created a severe fire risk to large areas of Southcentral Alaska.

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT AND MAINTENANCE

Appropriations, 2002	$546,188,000
Budget estimate, 2003	552,088,000
Committee recommendation	543,656,000

The Committee recommends $543,656,000 for capital improvement and maintenance, which is $2,532,000 below the enacted level.

The Committee agrees to the following distribution of funds:

	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Change
Facilities	$200,500,000	$168,652,000	−$29,848,000
Roads	231,893,000	235,566,000	+3,673,000
Trails	68,829,000	69,572,000	+743,000
Infrastructure improvement	50,866,000	69,866,000	+19,000,000
Total, capital improvement and maintenance	552,088,000	543,656,000	−8,432,000

Facilities.—The Committee recommends $168,652,000 for facilities maintenance and capital improvement, which is a decrease of $16,795,000 below the enacted level. The funding allocations are set out below.

Facilities Maintenance/Capital Improvement	$153,413,000
Franklin County Lake, MS	2,400,000
Mystic Ranger District Station, SD	1,500,000
Old Stoney feasibility study, WY	300,000
Green Mountain NF, Supervisor's Office	1,000,000
Camp Ouachita, Ouachita NF, AR	1,500,000
Washita Battlefield, OK	500,000
Backcountry Hut repairs, AK	500,000
Log Transfer Facilities, Tongass NF, AK	1,000,000
Forestry Science Bldg repairs, Princeton WV	315,000
Monongahela facilities improvements, WV	1,340,000
Hardwood Technology Ctr., Purdue Univ., IN	3,100,000
Durability Test Facility, FPL, WI	500,000
Chugach NF, visitor center, AK	1,000,000
Lewis & Clark Ctr., MT	284,000
Total	168,652,000

The funds provided for construction of backcountry huts in Alaska shall be used to contract with the Alaska Mountain and Wilderness Huts Association at Snow River to perform the work.

The Committee has included bill language authorizing the Forest Service to transfer previously appropriated funds in addition to the $3,100,000 provided for fiscal year 2003, to Purdue University for construction of the Hardwood Tree Improvement and Regeneration Center.

Within the funds provided for facilities capital improvement and maintenance, $1,000,000 is for the Institute of Pacific Island Forestry, HI.

The Committee recommends that the agency continue to lease the administrative buildings in Newcastle, Wyoming until a permanent facility is established to provide continued operations within the community of Newcastle.

The Committee has been informed that the Forest Service has utilized funds appropriated in fiscal year 2001 for the Seward multi-agency administrative facility for other purposes without seeking authority from the Committee. The Committee directs the Forest Service to replace the funds appropriated for the Seward facility by using funds from general administrative functions and to expedite this project. The Committee notes that the funds for the Chugach NF visitor center in Cordova shall be the final amount provided by the Forest Service. In addition, the agency shall be given a share of the space in this facility proportional to the agency's share of the construction cost.

Roads.—The Committee recommends $235,566,000 for road maintenance and capital improvement, which is an increase of $3,673,000 above the budget request, and $5,900,000 above the enacted level. The funding allocations are set out below.

Road Maintenance/Capital Improvement	$229,666,000

Highland Scenic Highway, Williams River Improvements, WV	1,300,000
Road Improvements, Tongass NF, AK	4,000,000
Avalanche Control, Chugach NF, AK	600,000
Total	236,566,000

The Committee has included $4,000,000 for construction and reconstruction of roads on the Tongass National Forest. Within the funds provided, $3,000,000 shall be allocated for retrofitting and road decommissioning in the Lake Tahoe Basin.

Trails.—The Committee recommends $69,572,000 for trail maintenance and capital improvement, which is $503,000 below the enacted level, and $743,000 above the request. The funding allocations are set out below.

Trail Maintence/Improvement	$68,712,000
San Sophia Station, CO	500,000
Pinhoti Trail, AL	360,000
Total	69,572,000

Infrastructure improvement.—The Committee recommends $69,866,000 for infrastructure improvements which is $19,000,000 above the request.

The Committee has not provided the $10,000,000 for office collocations with the Bureau of Land Management as proposed in the budget request. Before providing these funds, the Committee believes a more prudent course is for the Forest Service to analyze the number of sites where such collocations would be beneficial and provide the Committee with a report indicating the locations of these sites and the funds necessary to accomplish this objective.

LAND ACQUISITION

Appropriations, 2002	$149,742,000
Budget estimate, 2003	130,510,000
Committee recommendation	148,263,000

The Committee recommends $148,263,000 for land acquisition, $17,753,000 above the budget request.

The Committee recommends the following distribution of funds:

Project	Forest	Committee recommendation
Arkansas Rivers and Streams (incl. Stumpy Point and Lake Winona)	Ozark-St. Francis NF (AR)	$3,000,000
Big Sur Ecosystem	Los Padres NF (CA)	3,000,000
Black Hills Critical inholdings	Black Hills NF (SD)	3,700,000
Bonneville Shoreline Trail	Wasatch-Cache NF (UT)	2,265,000
Bridger-Teton	Bridger-Teton NF (WY)	4,584,000
Broad River Corridor	Sumter NF (SC)	5,000,000
Chattooga W&SR/Chattooga River	Chattahoochee NF/Nantahala NF (SC/GA/NC)	2,000,000
Clinch Ranch District and New Castle Ranger District	Jefferson NF (VA)	2,600,000
Columbia River Gorge NSA	CRGNSA (OR/WA)	10,000,000
Critically Sensitive Lands	Lake Tahoe Basin (CA/NV)	6,700,000
Daniel Boone Assorted Inholdings	Daniel Boone NF (KY)	2,500,000
Florida National Scenic Trail	Multiple (FL)	500,000
Francis Marion	Francis Marion NF (SC)	4,000,000
Gascon Point (Sawyer)	Santa Fe NF (NM)	5,500,000
Georgia Mountains	Chattahoochee NF (GA)	3,200,000
Greater Yellowstone Area	Multiple (MT)	9,300,000
Green Mountain Recreation & Water Enhancement	Green Mountain NF (VT)	1,750,000
High Uintas	Wasatch-Cache NF (UT)	4,250,000
Hoosier Unique Areas	Hoosier NF (IN)	2,500,000
I–90 Corridor/Plum Creek & Cascade Conservation Partnership	Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie NF (WA)	6,000,000
La Madera	Cibola NF (NM)	3,800,000
Lake Labish Restoration Project	Willamette NF (OR)	500,000
Minnesota Wilderness/Water/Wildlife	Chippewa NF/Superior NF (MN)	1,650,000
Mount Sentinel	Lolo NF (MT)	800,000
Northwest Wild & Scenic Rivers (incl. Illinois WSR and Skagit)	Multiple (OR/WA)	2,500,000
Ozarks Mountain Streams and Rivers	Mark Twain NF (MO)	2,000,000
Pacific Crest Trail	Multiple (CA/OR/WA)	3,000,000
Pacific Northwest Streams (incl. Salmon Streams of the Siuslaw and Arrowleaf)	Multiple (OR/WA)	4,000,000
Red Mountain	Uncompahgre NF/San Juan NF (CO)	5,000,000
Sedona/Red Rocks (incl. Thomas Point & Woo Ranch)	Coconino NF (AZ)	2,500,000
Ottawa NF	Ottawa NF (MI)	6,000,000
SPI, North Fork American River	Tahoe NF (CA)	2,000,000
Swan Valley	Flathead NF (MT)	8,000,000
Talladega	Talladega NF (AL)	700,000
Tennessee Mountains	Cherokee NF (TN)	4,400,000
Thunder Mountain	Payette NF (ID)	2,000,000
Watershed, RY Timber	Beaverhead-Deerlodge NF (MT)	5,700,000
White Mountain	White Mountain NF (NH)	500,000
White Sulphur Springs/John Lee Hollow	Monongahela NF (WV)	4,100,000
Critical Inholdings/Wilderness Protection	Multiple	3,000,000
Use of carryover/anticipated slippage		−14,000,000
Subtotal, Line Item Acquisitions		130,499,000
Acquisition Management (incl. Cash Equalization)		17,764,000
Total, FS Land Acquisition		148,263,000

Consistent with the budget request, the Committee has provided a substantial increase for acquisition management. The Committee expects that the additional amounts provided will be sufficient to execute the acquisition program in an efficient manner, and that the Forest Service will ensure that acquisition management funds are being spent appropriately and that project dollars are not being used for acquisition management or otherwise misallocated.

The Committee understands negotiations are ongoing between the Forest Service and outside parties to purchase Snow Country byways in the Ottawa NF. Should an agreement satisfactory to all parties be reached, the funds designated for the Ottawa NF in this report should be used for those lands.

ACQUISITION OF LANDS FOR NATIONAL FORESTS, SPECIAL ACTS

Appropriations, 2002	$1,069,000
Budget estimate, 2003	1,069,000
Committee recommendation	1,069,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $1,069,000 which is equal to the fiscal year 2002 enacted level. These funds are derived from receipts at certain forests.

ACQUISITION OF LANDS TO COMPLETE LAND EXCHANGES

Appropriations, 2002	$234,000
Budget estimate, 2003	234,000
Committee recommendation	234,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $234,000, which is equal to the fiscal year 2002 enacted level. This amount is derived from funds deposited by State, county, and municipal governments or public school authorities pursuant to the Act of December 4, 1967, as amended (16 U.S.C. 484a).

RANGE BETTERMENT FUND

(Special Fund, Indefinite)

Appropriations, 2002	$3,290,000
Budget estimate, 2003	3,402,000
Committee recommendation	3,402,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $3,402,000, which is equal to the request. This amount is for range rehabilitation, protection, and improvement, and is derived from fees received for livestock grazing on National Forests pursuant to section 401(b)(1) of Public Law 94–579, as amended.

GIFTS, DONATIONS AND BEQUESTS FOR FOREST AND RANGELAND RESEARCH

Appropriations, 2002	$92,000
Budget estimate, 2003	92,000
Committee recommendation	92,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $92,000, the same as the budget estimate and the fiscal year 2002 enacted level. This amount is derived from the fund established under 16 U.S.C 1643(b).

MANAGEMENT OF NATIONAL FOREST LANDS FOR SUBSISTENCE USES SUBSISTENCE MANAGEMENT, FOREST SERVICE

Appropriations, 2002	$5,488,000
Budget estimate, 2003	5,542,000
Committee recommendation	5,542,000

The Committee recommends $5,542,000 for subsistence management of forest lands in the State of Alaska, which is the same as the budget request.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS, FOREST SERVICE

The Committee has continued many of the same administrative provisions as provided in prior years.

Language is included which authorizes the Forest Service to provide funds to the National Forest Foundation to match up to $2,250,000 in private contributions on a 1-for-1 basis for projects on National Forest System lands or related to Forest Service programs. The Committee has authorized up to $400,000 of Federal funds provided, may be used for administrative expenses of the Foundation.

Language is included which provides funds for the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation in the amount of $2,650,000 on a 1-for-1 matching basis with private contributions for projects on or benefiting National Forest System lands.

Language is included which allows the Forest Service to transfer appropriated funds to the Bureau of Land Management from the National Forest System account for work related to the management of wild horses and burros. The amount of funds transferred with this authority should be displayed in subsequent budget justifications.

Language is included which permits the Secretary of Agriculture to sell excess buildings and other facilities on the Green Mountain National Forest and to retain the revenues for maintenance and rehabilitation activities on the forest.

Language is included allowing up to $15,000,000 to be transferred to the Secretary of Commerce or the Secretary of the Interior for Endangered Species Act consultations.

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 percent of total obligations.

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

BUDGET DOCUMENTATION

The Committee continues to be deeply concerned with the quality and content of the Department's budget justification and related documents. The information presented to Congress—information on which it must base critical funding decisions—is often incomplete, frequently uninformative, and generally lacking in clarity and specificity. Proposed changes in activities from one fiscal year to another are regularly left unexplained. Indeed, the Department's budget documents are replete with examples where funding levels have been proposed for change, including the outright termination of ongoing activities, yet no justification or explanation is offered. Particularly troublesome are the proposed changes in statutory language which are presented to Congress without explanation.

Unfortunately, these concerns are not new, nor is this the first time the Committee has advised the Department of this ongoing problem. Consequently, the Committee directs the Department to evaluate its current budget formulation and request process, and, within 90 days of enactment of this Act, present the Committee with a plan for addressing this problem. At a minimum, the Committee expects future budget justifications to include a full explanation of any funding change of $50,000 or more within a specific activity, and fiscal year crosswalks detailing, at the activity level, any project initiations or terminations. In addition, the Department is directed to fully explain in future justifications proposed changes to statutory language, including a detailed description of the need for such changes and the history of any statutes and regulations affected. This directive was included on page 85 of Senate Report 106–312, but has been utterly ignored by the Department and the Office of Management and Budget despite the fact that such explanations are required by OMB itself.

CLEAN COAL TECHNOLOGY

(DEFERRAL)

The Committee recommends a deferral of $70,000,000 in previously appropriated funding for the Clean Coal Technology program. The Committee understands that the projects for which this funding will be used are progressing, but at a somewhat slower pace than originally anticipated.

FOSSIL ENERGY RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

Appropriations, 2002	$622,490,000
Budget estimate, 2003	529,305,000
Committee recommendation	625,665,000

The Committee recommends $625,665,000 for fossil energy research and development, an increase of $3,175,000 over the equivalent enacted level in fiscal year 2002. More than $77,700,000 in programmatic increases above the budget request were necessitated by the Department's proposed early termination of valuable research projects, many of which, in the opinion of the Committee, are central to our Nation's energy security. In addition, the Committee has not agreed to the use of $14,000,000 in previously appropriated funds. The amounts recommend by the Committee as compared to the budget estimate are shown below.

	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Change
Clean coal power initiative (new budget auth.)	$110,000,000	$150,000,000	+$40,000
(By transfer)	40,000,000		−40,000,000
Total	150,000,000	150,000,000	
Coal and Power Systems:			
Central Systems	84,950,000	95,250,000	+10,300,000
Distributed Generation Systems—Fuel Cells	49,500,000	64,525,000	+15,025,000
Sequestration R&D	54,000,000	41,965,000	−12,035,000
Fuels	5,000,000	27,300,000	+22,300,000
Advanced Research	31,650,000	34,150,000	+2,500,000
Subtotal, Coal and Power Systems	225,100,000	263,190,000	+38,090,000
Gas	22,590,000	46,320,000	+23,730,000
Petroleum—Oil Technology	35,400,000	44,300,000	+8,900,000
Cooperative R&D	6,000,000	8,340,000	+2,340,000
Fossil energy environmental restoration	9,715,000	9,715,000	
Import/export authorization	2,500,000	3,000,000	+500,000
Headquarters program direction	15,820,000	18,900,000	+3,080,000
Energy Technology Center program direction	54,880,000	69,900,000	+15,020,000
General plant projects	2,000,000	6,000,000	+4,000,000
Advanced Metallurgical Processes: Advanced metallurgical processes	5,300,000	6,000,000	+700,000
Total, Fossil Energy Research and Development	529,305,000	625,665,000	+82,360,000

Clean Coal Power Initiative.—The Committee recommends $150,000,000 in new budget authority for the clean coal power initiative in keeping with the President's stated commitment to provide $2,000,000,000 over 10 years for clean coal technologies. The Committee does not agree to the Department's proposal to use $40,000,000 in previously appropriated clean coal funds.

The Committee is aware of promising results from a pilot test of electro-catalytic oxidation (ECO) multi-pollutant control technology for fossil fuel-fired power plants previously supported by Congress. The Department of Energy has supported mercury removal testing as part of this pilot and the Ohio Coal Development Office is supporting a 50 megawatt (MW) demonstration of this technology. Full scale (several hundred MW) demonstration of this type of multi-pollutant technology would be an appropriate use of Clean Coal Technology funds.

Fuels and Power Systems.—The Committee recommends $263,190,000 for fuels and power systems, an increase of $16,689,000 over the fiscal year 2002 enacted level and $38,090,000 over the budget request. In Central Systems, increases above the budget request total $10,300,000, of which $1,000,000 is to support an evaluation program of elemental mercury emissions reduction from North Dakota lignite-fired power plants, $4,000,000 is for IGGC including continued support of the ion transport membrane (ITM) oxygen project, $2,300,000 is for advanced combustion systems, and $3,000,000 is for turbines. In Distributed Generation, increases above the request total $15,025,000, of which $1,000,000 is for advanced research (continuation of the electrochemical engineering program at MSU), $2,000,000 is for Vision 21 hybrids, $11,500,000 is for innovative systems concepts (for the SECA program), and $525,000 is for novel generation (ramgen). Within the amount provided for Fuel Cell Systems, $3,000,000 is to continue work on the Molten Carbonate Hybrid project started in fiscal year 2002. In Sequestration Research and Development, there is a decrease below the budget request of $12,035,000. In Fuels, increases above the budget request total $22,300,000, of which $15,000,000 is for transportation fuels and chemicals (of which $7,000,000 is for ultra clean fuels), $4,000,000 is

for solid fuels and feedstocks (of which $1,000,000 is for CPCPC and $3,000,000 is for CAST), and $3,300,000 is for advanced fuels research (of which $2,000,000 is for the C–1 chemistry program and $1,300,000 is for the carbon products program). And, in Advanced Research, increases above the budget request total $2,500,000, of which $1,000,000 is for coal utilization science (continuation of the Arctic Energy Office), $1,000,000 is for materials, and $2,000,000 is for technology crosscut (for continuation of the supercomputing program). Decreases below the budget request total $1,500,000, of which $1,000,000 is from University Coal Research and $500,000 is from HBCU Research Activities.

The Committee is aware of the ongoing work between NETL, Western Kentucky University, and other institutions to initiate a Consortium to Study Coal Combustion. The Department is encouraged to use a portion of the $2,300,000 increase in Advanced Combustion Systems to begin development of this Consortium.

Within the increase provided for Transportation Fuels and Chemicals, the Department should continue ongoing projects including the clean diesel fuels program in cooperation with the University of Alaska, small footprint plant conversion technology and the ITM syngas project.

Natural Gas Technologies.—The Committee recommends $46,320,000 for natural gas technologies, an increase of $1,120,000 over the fiscal year 2002 enacted level, and $23,730,000 over the budget request. In Exploration and Production, increases above the budget request total $7,000,000, of which $3,000,000 is for the Deep Trek program, $1,000,000 is for continuation of the lab/industry partnerships, and $3,000,000 is for the Arctic Energy Office (of which $2,000,000 is directed toward research on the Alaska gas pipeline). In Gas Hydrates, increases above the budget request total $5,000,000. In Infrastructure, increases above the request total $9,050,000, of which $2,000,000 is for storage technology and $7,000,000 is for infrastructure technology. In Emerging Processing Technology, increases above the budget total $2,680,000 (for the final phase of the coal mine methane demonstration program).

Oil Technologies.—The Committee recommends $44,300,000 for oil technologies, a decrease of $11,699,000 from the fiscal year 2002 enacted level and an increase of $8,900,000 from the budget request. In Exploration and Production, increases above the budget request total $9,000,000, of which $500,000 is for advanced drilling, $1,500,000 is for advanced diagnostics, $2,000,000 is for the lab/industry partnerships, $2,000,000 is for reservoir efficiency, $1,500,000 is for PRIME, and $1,500,000 is for the Arctic Energy Office of which $500,000 is to continue oxygen transport ceramic membrane research. In Reservoir Life Extension, Reservoir Life Extension includes an overall reduction of $500,000 from the budget request level, including a decrease of $1,500,000 from Technology Transfer and an increase of $1,000,000 for PUMP. And, in Effective Environmental Protection, increases above the budget request total $400,000 for the risk assessment program split equally between the RBDMS Base Program and the coalbed methane interface for MT and Alaska.

Cooperative Research and Development.—The Committee recommends $8,340,000 for cooperative research and development, an increase of $100,000 over the fiscal year 2002 enacted level, and $2,340,000 above the budget request.

Environmental Restoration.—The Committee recommends $9,715,000 for environmental restoration, and increase of $215,000 above the fiscal year 2002 enacted level and fully commensurate with the budget request.

Program Direction and Management Support.—The Committee recommends $88,800,000 for program direction and management support, an increase of $2,800,000 above the fiscal year 2002 enacted level, and $18,100,000 above the budget request. The sizable increase above the budget request is attributable to the fact that the Committee has not followed the Department's practice of counting previously appropriated program direction funding. Of the funds provided, $18,900,000 is for headquarters program direction and $69,900,000 is for field program direction.

Plant and Capital Equipment.—The Committee recommends $6,000,000 for plant and capital equipment, a decrease of $7,450,000 from the fiscal year 2002 enacted level, and an increase of $4,000,000 above the budget request. Of the funds made available, $2,000,000 is for general plant projects (including the Albany Research Center) and $4,000,000 is for the second installment of the infrastructure improvement program at the National Energy Technology Laboratory. The Committee is hopeful that the Department will heed its direction of last year and include the NETL funding as part of the base in future years.

Advanced Metallurgical Processes.—The Committee recommends $6,000,000 for advanced metallurgical processes, an increase of $800,000 from the fiscal year 2002 enacted level, and $700,000 above the budget request.

NAVAL PETROLEUM AND OIL SHALE RESERVES

Appropriations, 2002	$17,371,000
Budget estimate, 2003	20,831,000
Committee recommendation	20,831,000

The Committee recommends $20,831,000 for the Naval Petroleum and Oil Shale Reserves, the same as the budget request.

ELK HILLS SCHOOL LANDS FUND

Appropriations, 2002	$36,000,000
Budget estimate, 2003	36,000,000
Committee recommendation (advance appropriation)	36,000,000

The Committee recommends $36,000,000 for the Elk Hills school lands fund, the same as the budget request and the fiscal year 2002 level. These funds will become available on October 1, 2003.

ENERGY CONSERVATION

Appropriations, 2002	$912,805,000
Budget estimate, 2003	901,651,000
Committee recommendation	884,293,000

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

	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Change
Building Technology, State and Community Sector	$408,791,000	$366,993,000	−$41,798,000
Federal Energy Management Program	27,880,000	26,880,000	−1,000,000
Industry Sector	138,359,000	140,859,000	+2,500,000
Power Technologies	63,904,000	65,154,000	+1,250,000
Transportation	222,664,000	244,354,000	+21,690,000
Policy and management	40,053,000	40,053,000	
Total, Energy Conservation	901,651,000	884,293,000	−17,358,000

The detail table at the back of the report displays the distribution of funds among the activities in energy conservation. Changes to the budget request are detailed below.

Building, Technology, State and Community Sector.—In buildings, research, and standards, increases include $5,000,000 in equipment, materials, and tools, of which $4,000,000 is for the Next Generation of Lighting Initiative and $1,000,000 is for window technologies, and $1,000,000 for lighting and appliance standards. Decreases include $700,000 for technical and program management support.

In building technology assistance, there is an increase of $6,202,000 for the State energy program, a decrease of $52,100,000 for weatherization assistance and a decrease of $1,000,000 for Energy Star.

Federal Energy Management Program.—The Committee recommends a reduction of $1,000,000 from the budget request for the Federal Energy Management Program.

Industry Sector.—For industry sector research, the Committee recommends a net increase of $2,500,000 above the request for industries of the future (crosscutting). Within the increase above the request, $1,000,000 is provided for industrial materials of the future, $1,500,000 is provided for the inventions and innovations program, and $2,000,000 is provided to fund a regional bio-based products consortia. The Committee encourages this organization to work toward becoming self-sustaining. In industries of the future (crosscutting), there are decreases of $1,000,000 for industrial assessment centers and $1,000,000 for technical and program management support. The Committee encourages the mining vision to emphasize research that reduces the cost of mineral production and to document best practices.

Power Technologies.—For power technologies, increases include $1,000,000 for gas turbines and $250,000 for fuel flexibility to be dedicated to oil heat research. Within available funds, the Department should consider funding for the National Accounts Energy Alliance.

Transportation Sector.—For transportation sector research, there is an increase of $21,690,000. The Committee recommends a $8,000,000 net increase for vehicle technologies research and development, including $2,000,000 for combustion and aftertreatment research and development, $1,000,000 for light truck engines, $5,000,000 for heavy truck engines, $1,000,000 for gasoline boosting technology research, $1,500,000 for off-highway engine research and development, including research on locomotive engines, agricultural, and other off-highway equipment, and $1,000,000 for advanced battery development. The Committee recommends decreases of $3,000,000 for fuel cell research and development (including $1,400,000 for systems, $1,000,000 for stack subsystems components, and $600,000 for fuel processor storage), and $500,000 for vehicle systems optimization. Within the funds provided, the Northwest Alliance for Transportation Technologies (NATT) should be expanded to support the continued development of essential power systems advanced emissions technologies for Light and Heavy Duty vehicles.

Other transportation program increases include an increase of $4,690,000 for fuels utilization research and development. Within this increase, $990,000 is for alternative fuels for automobiles and light trucks, $1,000,000 is for medium trucks, and $1,000,000 is for heavy trucks. Also within this increase is $1,700,000 for fueling infrastructure. The Committee expects the Department to consider the natural gas CNG Cylinder Safety Inspection and Certification Training program within that increase.

The Committee recommends a $8,000,000 increase for materials technologies, including $2,000,000 for automotive propulsion materials, $5,000,000 for automotive lightweight materials, and $1,000,000 for heavy vehicle strength reduction materials to support continued funding of on-going research on Metal Matrix Composites.

In technology deployment, the Committee recommends a $2,000,000 increase for the Clean Cities program and decreases of $500,000 for testing and evaluation and $500,000 for replacement fuels. The Committee is aware of work being done by the National Ethanol Vehicle Coalition to increase E–85 fueling capacity, and urges the Department to give careful consideration to proposals that may be submitted to further this goal.

General.—By means of this report, the Committee approves the reorganizational reprogramming submitted by the Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy. The Committee still questions certain aspects of this proposal, particularly the board of directors and it expects that its concerns will be addressed when the new organization is in place.

As is mentioned earlier in this report, the Committee directs the Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy to revise and restructure the budget justification document submitted to this subcommittee for fiscal year 2004. The fiscal year 2004 budget justification should include a detailed crosswalk table from the old budget structure and organization to the new budget structure and organization, as well as provide adequate explanations of programmatic changes. The Office should not use the current format that repeats the same program explanation each year. Instead, EERE should detail and justify any changes made to the enacted level.

ECONOMIC REGULATION

Appropriations, 2002	$1,996,000
Budget estimate, 2003	1,487,000
Committee recommendation	1,487,000

The Committee recommends $1,487,000 for economic regulation, equal to the budget request.

STRATEGIC PETROLEUM RESERVE

Appropriations, 2002	$179,009,000
Budget estimate, 2003	168,856,000
Committee recommendation	172,856,000

The Committee recommends $172,856,000 for the Strategic Petroleum Reserve, a decrease of $6,153,000 from the fiscal year 2002 enacted level, and an increase of $4,000,000 from the budget request. Of the amount provided, the Committee recommends $158,856,000 for storage facilities development and operations, an increase of $4,000,000 over the budget request. These funds are to be used for the electricity and operational requirements directly associated with injecting oil into the Reserve's caverns. The increase is offset by reducing the SPR Petroleum Account by a corresponding amount. This change will preserve consistency in accounting, and allow comparability of costs over time. The Committee's recommendation also includes $14,000,000 for management. Finally, funding for the Northeast Home Heating Oil Reserve has been retained in a separate account.

SPR PETROLEUM ACCOUNT

Appropriations, 2002	.....
Budget estimate, 2003	$11,000,000
Committee recommendation	7,000,000

The Committee recommends $7,000,000 for the SPR Petroleum Account, a decrease of $4,000,000 below the budget request. This decrease is fully explained in the recommendations for the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

NORTHEAST HOME HEATING OIL RESERVE

Appropriations, 2002	$8,000,000
Budget estimate, 2003	8,000,000
Committee recommendation	6,000,000

The Committee recommends $6,000,000 for the Northeast Home Heating Oil Reserve, a decrease of $2,000,000 from the fiscal year 2002 enacted level and the budget request. The reduction is to be offset by the use of carryover balances.

ENERGY INFORMATION ADMINISTRATION

Appropriations, 2002	$78,499,000
Budget estimate, 2003	80,111,000
Committee recommendation	80,111,000

The Committee recommends $80,111,000 for the Energy Information Administration, which is the same as the budget estimate.

The Committee is concerned about the quality, consistency, and timeliness of the data published by EIA on coal production and consumption as well as the electric utility sector. EIA is directed to resolve and correct the problems surrounding this data.

The Committee is also aware that the EIA forecasts for nuclear energy in the ''Annual Energy Outlook'' have required significant revision over the past several years. EIA should review its nuclear energy models to assess whether the information presented is accurate, reliable, and based on sound economic assumptions.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

INDIAN HEALTH SERVICE

INDIAN HEALTH SERVICES

Appropriations, 2002	$2,389,614,000
Budget estimate, 2003	2,452,997,000
Committee recommendation	2,455,881,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $2,455,881,000 for Health Services. This amount is $66,267,000 above the current year enacted level and $2,884,000 above the budget estimate. Increases above the budget estimate include: $230,000 for the Ketchikan Native Corporation to correct a reconciliation error that would have resulted in an unintended decrease to the base funds available for the operation of a clinic in Ketchikan; and $95,000 for the Recruitment and Retention of American Indians into Nursing (RAIN) program at the University of North Dakota. This national program has proven to be highly successful in recruiting and graduating American Indians with degrees in nursing. A decrease of $500,000 has been taken from the proposed $1,500,000 increase for the epidemiological centers. Within Indian health professions, the Committee has continued base funding of $250,000 for the University of Montana and $250,000 for the University of North Dakota to continue their InPsych programs, and $750,000 for the University of North Dakota to continue its INMED program. Within urban health services, an amount of $1,000,000 is retained in base funding for the dental program run by First Nations Community Health Sources in cooperation with the Southwest Indian Polytechnic Institute. An amount of $4,000,000 remains in the base for the Telehealth Initiative in Alaska. An amount of $4,150,000 for additional recruitment efforts proposed in the budget estimate has not been included in the Committee's recommendations because it is unclear why many of the proposed activities could not be accomplished within existing funds.

The Committee has restored an amount of $9,709,000 in proposed administrative reductions or transfers within the Services account. The Committee does not agree to the proposed reductions of $4,435,000 from tribal operations and $4,436,000 from direct operations for managerial reforms. The budget estimate indicates that these reductions are to be taken from administrative positions and costs associated with travel, training, copying, and similar activities. In the time period from 1993–2001, the FTE levels at IHS headquarters were reduced by 60 percent. Regional program staffing levels were reduced by 58 percent. Given these statistics, as well as the vast need for improved services, the Committee cannot support these proposals. Further, the Committee does not agree to the proposed transfer of $838,000 for consolidation of the Legislative Affairs Office at IHS with that of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS). The complexity and variety of issues that surround the provision of health services to Native Americans and Alaska Natives demand an unusual degree of expertise and experience. It is the Committee's view that Native American health issues merit greater emphasis and attention than would be gained in a consolidation at the Department's headquarters level. As in past years, language has been included in the bill under Administrative Provisions requiring that any changes to the appropriation structure of the Indian Health Service be approved in advance by the House and Senate Appropriations Committees. This language would pertain to any consolidation plans the Department of Health and Human Services may wish to implement that would redirect funds appropriated to the IHS for specific functions.

The Committee does not agree to the budget proposal that would require the Indian Health Service to absorb $11,899,000 in retirement annuity payments for Commissioned Corps Officers and, therefore, has included language in the bill continuing the current system of non-reimbursable contributions by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services to the Retirement Pay and Medical Benefits for Commissioned Officers account. Given the enormous needs in every area of health services for Native Americans, the Committee cannot support a proposal that would use already insufficient program dollars to cover the unfunded increase.

Bill language has also been included regarding base funds of $15,000,000 that are directed to the Alaska Federation of Natives for alcohol control, prevention, and treatment. The bill language would designate $100,000 of the overall amount for an independent third party (1) to conduct an evaluation of the program, including each grantee and contractor, which will include by region the number of clients, including recidivism rates, and the impact on overall alcoholism and crime rates, and (2) to make recommendations for improvement, provided that no more than 5 percent may be used by any entity receiving funding for administrative overhead including indirect costs.

The Committee expects the Service to continue the diabetes prevention and research activities centered at the National Diabetes Prevention Center in Gallup, New Mexico, and jointly funded by the Centers for Disease Control.

Within 45 days of receiving a request to expand the contract health service area of the

Mississippi Band of Choctaw Indians to cover members in the western Tennessee counties of Lauderdale, Shelby and Tipton, the Director of the Indian Health Service shall rule on such request. If the request is not approved, the Director shall report to the Committee within 30 days of his ruling the specific reasons for the denial. Prior to accepting the request for expansion of the service area, the Service shall consult with the tribe regarding the documentation and information required by the Service in order to process the request.

INDIAN HEALTH FACILITIES

Appropriations, 2002	$369,487,000
Budget estimate, 2003	362,571,000
Committee recommendation	365,390,000

The Committee has provided an appropriation of $365,390,000 for Indian health facilities. This amount is $4,097,000 below the enacted level and $2,819,000 above the budget request. The detail table at the back of the report displays the proposed distribution of funds among the Service's facilities programs.

Within health care facilities construction, the Committee recommends the following distribution:

Health care facilities construction	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation
Hospitals:		
Fort Defiance, AZ	$20,400,000	$16,400,000
Winnebago, NE	8,241,000	8,241,000
Outpatient Facilities:		
Pinon, AZ	13,900,000	16,000,000
Red Mesa, AZ	7,653,000	7,653,000
Pawnee, OK	10,639,000	12,633,000
St. Paul, AK	11,167,000	5,584,000
Metlakatla, AK		308,000
Sisseton, SD		3,000,000
Staff quarters: Bethel		5,000,000

As indicated above, an amount of $308,000 for the health clinic at Metlakatla, AK, is recommended by the Committee with the understanding that an additional $5,000,000 will be dedicated to the construction project from available carryover funds.

The Committee has included bill language that would prohibit the use of Indian Health Service appropriated funds for sanitation facilities construction associated with new homes funded with grants by housing programs of the Department of Housing and Urban Development (DHUD). These DHUD housing grant programs for new homes are able to fund the sanitation facilities necessary for the homes.

The Committee strongly encourages the Indian Health Service, from its Sanitation Facilities Construction program, to continue to fund at the highest level possible within the current IHS priority list, construction of a new drinking water system for the Shoshone-Bannock Tribes of the Fort Hall Reservation in Idaho.

Last year, the Committee instructed the Indian Health Service to continue its review of the facilities priority system with the goal of better reflecting the full range of need for facilities in Indian country. Since that time, the Committee understands that a work group assembled by the facilities appropriations tribal advisory board has completed a draft report for the board's consideration. That report is available to the public through the Service's web site. Once the board has had the opportunity to consider the group's recommendations, a final report will be issued for consideration by the tribes and the Service. Upon issuance of the final report, the Committee expects that future budget requests will better reflect the range of needs identified by the report.

The Committee is concerned about reports that the small ambulatory grant program lacks representation from tribes in the eastern region of the United States. While recognizing that this is a competitive program, the Committee encourages the Service to consider geographic distribution as one of the criteria for selection in applications that are otherwise similarly evaluated.

OTHER RELATED AGENCIES

OFFICE OF NAVAJO AND HOPI INDIAN RELOCATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2002	$15,148,000
Budget estimate, 2003	14,491,000
Committee recommendation	14,491,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $14,491,000 which is $657,000 below the fiscal year 2002 level and is the same as the budget estimate.

INSTITUTE OF AMERICAN INDIAN AND ALASKA NATIVE CULTURE AND ARTS DEVELOPMENT

PAYMENTS TO THE INSTITUTE

Appropriations, 2002	$4,490,000
Budget estimate, 2003	5,130,000
Committee recommendation	5,130,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $5,130,000, which is the same as the budget estimate.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

(INCLUDING RESCISSION)

Appropriations, 2002	$420,960,000
Budget estimate, 2003	434,660,000
Committee recommendation	436,660,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $436,660,000 for salaries and expenses of the Smithsonian Institution. This amount is $2,000,000 above the budget estimate. The detail table at the back of the report displays the proposed allocation of funds among the Institution's programs. The increase to the budget estimate is provided to the National Museum of American History for its 9/11 initiative.

The Smithsonian's Inspector General found that for fiscal years 1998 through 2000, the Board of Regents approved $699,000,000 in trust fund expenditures while the Institution spent $1,070,000,000. This discrepancy was due to the lack of coherent and comprehensive budget proposals for the Institution's trust funded activities. The Committee is pleased that the Institution has developed a plan to address this issue, and urges its timely implementation. The Committee also urges the Institution to implement such interim measures as are necessary to mitigate the risks associated with incomplete trust budget proposals.

REPAIR, RESTORATION AND ALTERATION OF FACILITIES

Appropriations, 2002	$67,900,000
Budget estimate, 2003	81,300,000
Committee recommendation	78,300,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $78,300,000 for the repair and restoration of facilities. This amount is $3,000,000 below the budget request and an increase of $10,400,000 above the fiscal year 2002 enacted level. The Committee has included bill language proposed in the budget justification that would allow for funds from this appropriation to be used for salaries of personnel assigned to facilities projects. The bill also includes language providing for the issuance of a single procurement contract for the repair and renovation of the Patent Office Building. Within funds provided, the Smithsonian should address the need for a Mall entrance to the National Museum of Natural History that meets the American with Disabilities Act regulations.

The Committee requested the National Academy of Public Administration to examine the needs for restoration and renovation of Smithsonian facilities, and a report was received by the Committee in July, 2001 which recommends $1,500,000,000 in repairs and renovations to ensure the safety and security of the collections, facilities, employees and visitors at the Smithsonian's 400 buildings. The Committee is providing $78,300,000 for the repair and restoration of facilities as a beginning to the $1,500,000,000 that is needed over the next 10 years.

CONSTRUCTION

Appropriations, 2002	$30,000,000
Budget estimate, 2003	12,000,000
Committee recommendation	16,000,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $16,000,000 for construction of Smithsonian facilities. This amount exceeds the budget estimate by $4,000,000 and is designated in full for ongoing construction of the National Museum of the American Indian. Based on the most recent information provided to the Committee, these additional funds are necessary to meet the Museum's remaining contractual obligations.

The Committee has included language proposed in the budget justification that would allow the use of construction funds for salaries of personnel required for construction projects.

NATIONAL GALLERY OF ART

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2002	$71,115,000
Budget estimate, 2003	78,219,000
Committee recommendation	77,219,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $77,219,000 for salaries and expenses at the National Gallery of Art. This amount is $6,104,000 above the enacted level and $1,000,000 below the budget estimate. The Committee does not concur with the proposal to fund the special exhibitions program at $807,000 and has provided an additional $2,199,000 in order to maintain the current operating level of $3,026,000. An increase of $952,000 above the enacted level has been included for preventive maintenance and facilities repairs. Given the overall budget constraints faced by the Committee, as well as the priority placed on restoring special exhibitions funds, it was not possible to meet the budget estimate for those activities in full. The detail table at the back of the report displays the distribution of funds among and Gallery's activities and, with the exceptions noted above, is in agreement with the budget request.

REPAIR, RESTORATION, AND RENOVATION OF BUILDINGS

Appropriations, 2002	$14,220,000
Budget estimate, 2003	16,230,000
Committee recommendation	16,230,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $16,230,000 for the repair, restoration, and renovation of buildings. This amount meets the budget estimate, and provides funding to continue Master Facilities Plan projects, as well as ongoing renovation and repair work. The Committee expects that any proposal by the Gallery to apply these funds in a manner that is not readily apparent from the fiscal year 2003 budget presentation will be brought to the Committee's attention before action is taken.

JOHN F. KENNEDY CENTER FOR THE PERFORMING ARTS

OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE

Appropriations, 2002	$19,310,000

Budget estimate, 2003	16,310,000
Committee recommendation	16,310,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $16,310,000 to meet the budget estimate for the operations and maintenance of the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts.

CONSTRUCTION

Appropriations, 2002	$19,000,000
Budget estimate, 2003	17,600,000
Committee recommendation	17,600,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $17,600,000 to meet the budget request for major construction and renovation projects of the Kennedy Center.

WOODROW WILSON INTERNATIONAL CENTER FOR SCHOLARS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2002	$7,796,000
Budget estimate, 2003	8,488,000
Committee recommendation	8,488,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $8,488,000 for the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars, an amount that meets the budget request. The detail table at the back of the report displays the proposed distribution of funding for the center's activities in the coming fiscal year.

NATIONAL FOUNDATION ON THE ARTS AND THE HUMANITIES

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE ARTS

GRANTS AND ADMINISTRATION

Appropriations, 2002	$98,234,000
Budget estimate, 2003	99,489,000
Committee recommendation	[1] 116,489,000

[1] Includes funds previously appropriated separately through the Challenge America fund account.

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $116,489,000 for the National Endowment of the Arts. This total includes an amount of $99,489,000 for grants and administration, and $17,000,000 for the Challenge America Fund, which has been folded into the NEA account to more accurately reflect overall program levels. Both sums are in agreement with the budget estimate.

Language in title III of the bill retains provisions from prior years regarding priority for rural and underserved communities; priority for grants that encourage public knowledge, education, understanding, and appreciation of the arts; restrictions regarding individual grants, subgranting, and seasonal support; a 15-percent cap on the total amount of grant funds directed to any one State; designation of a category for grants of national significance; and authority to solicit and invest funds.

The detail table at the back of the report displays the proposed distribution among the endowment's activities.

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE HUMANITIES

GRANTS AND ADMINISTRATION

Appropriations, 2002	$108,382,000
Budget estimate, 2003	109,632,000
Committee recommendation	109,632,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $109,632,000 for grants and administration of the National Endowment for the Humanities, an amount that meets the budget estimate. The detail table at the back of the report displays the distribution of funds among the agency's various activities.

As in prior years, the Committee has included bill language providing the Endowment with the authority to solicit and invest funds.

MATCHING GRANTS

Appropriations, 2002	$16,122,000
Budget estimate, 2003	16,122,000
Committee recommendation	16,122,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $16,122,000 for matching grants. This amount meets the budget request and provides $10,436,000 for Challenge grants and $5,686,000 is for Treasury funds.

COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2002	$1,224,000
Budget estimate, 2003	1,224,000
Committee recommendation	1,224,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $1,224,000 for the Commission of Fine Arts, an amount that meets the fiscal year 2003 budget estimate. The Committee expects that the Commission of Fine Arts will continue to serve as the administering agency for the National Capital Arts and Cultural Affairs Program. It had been proposed in the budget estimate to transfer this program to the D.C. Commission on the Arts and Humanities.

NATIONAL CAPITAL ARTS AND CULTURAL AFFAIRS

Appropriations, 2002	$7,000,000
Budget estimate, 2003	7,000,000
Committee recommendation	7,000,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $7,000,000 for the National Capital Arts and Cultural Affairs Program. The Committee does not agree with the proposal to administer these funds through the D.C. Commission on the Arts and Humanities and, therefore, expects the Commission of Fine Arts to continue managing the program in the same manner as it has in the past.

ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION

Appropriations, 2002	$3,400,000
Budget estimate, 2003	3,667,000
Committee recommendation	3,667,000

The Committee recommends $3,667,000, the same as the budget request.

NATIONAL CAPITAL PLANNING COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2002	$8,011,000
Budget estimate, 2003	7,253,000
Committee recommendation	7,253,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $7,253,000 for the National Capital Planning Commission, which meets the budget estimate.

UNITED STATES HOLOCAUST MEMORIAL MUSEUM

HOLOCAUST MEMORIAL MUSEUM

Appropriations, 2002	$36,028,000
Budget estimate, 2003	38,663,000
Committee recommendation	38,663,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $38,663,000 for the Holocaust Memorial Museum. This amount meets the fiscal year 2003 budget estimate, which includes funds for fixed cost increases and additional maintenance needs.

PRESIDIO TRUST

PRESIDIO TRUST FUND

Appropriations, 2002	$23,125,000
Budget estimate, 2003	21,327,000
Committee recommendation	21,327,000

The Committee recommends $21,327,000 for the Presidio Trust, a decrease of $1,798,000 from the fiscal year 2002 enacted level and fully commensurate with the budget request.

TITLE III—GENERAL PROVISIONS

The Committee has recommended inclusion of several general provisions in the bill including the following:

SEC. 301. Provides that contracts which provide consulting services be a matter of public record and available for public review, except where otherwise provided by law.

SEC. 302. Provides that appropriations available in the bill shall not be used to produce literature or otherwise promote public support of a legislative proposal on which legislative action is not complete.

SEC. 303. Provides that appropriations made available in this bill will not remain available beyond the current fiscal year unless otherwise provided.

SEC. 304. Provides that appropriations made available in this bill cannot be used to provide a cook, chauffeur, or other personal servants.

SEC. 305. Provides for restrictions on departmental assessments unless approved by the Committees on Appropriations.

SEC. 306. Limits the actions of the Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management with regard to the sale of giant sequoia trees to a manner consistent with such sales as were conducted in fiscal year 2000.

SEC. 307. Prohibits the National Park Service from implementing a concession contract which permits or requires the removal of the underground lunchroom at Carlsbad Caverns National Park.

SEC. 308. Retains mining patent moratorium carried in previous years.

SEC. 309. Provides that funds appropriated to the Bureau of Indian Affairs and the Indian Health Service for contract support costs for fiscal years 1994 through 2001 are the total amounts available except that, for the Bureau of Indian Affairs, tribes and tribal organizations may use their tribal priority allocations for unmet indirect costs of ongoing contracts, grants, self-governance compacts, or annual funding agreements.

SEC. 310. Includes language allowing competition for watershed restoration projects through the ''Jobs in the Woods'' component of the President's forest plan for the Pacific Northwest or for the ''Jobs in the Woods'' program for Alaska to be limited to individuals and entities in historically timber-dependent areas covered by the plan.

SEC. 311. Includes language defining the grantmaking capabilities and responsibilities of the National Endowment of the Arts. Grants to individuals may be made only for literature fellowships, national heritage fellowships, or American jazz masters fellowships. The Chairperson of the Endowment will establish procedures to ensure that grants made, except those to a State or local arts agency, will not be used to make a further grant to any other organization or individual to conduct activity independent of the direct grant recipient. Grants for seasonal support may not be awarded unless the application is specific to the contents of the season.

SEC. 312. Includes language allowing the National Endowment for the Arts and the National Endowment for the Humanities to raise funds and receive gifts, to deposit such in an interest-bearing account for the appropriate Endowment, and to use such to further the functions of the respective Endowments in accordance with the specified intent of the donors.

SEC. 313. Provides language for awarding financial assistance to underserved populations under the National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities Act of 1965. With funds appropriated to carry out section 5 of the act, the chairman will establish a

category of national significance grants. With the exception of this grant category, the chairman will not make grants exceeding 15 percent, in the aggregate, of such funds to any single State.

SEC. 314. Prohibits the use of appropriations to fund any activities associated with the issuance of the 5-year program under the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act. Strategic planning activities carried out for that act should now be completed as part of the agency's compliance with the Government Performance and Results Act, Public Law 103–62.

SEC. 315. Prohibits the use of funds to support Government-wide administrative functions unless they are justified in the budget process and approved by the House and Senate Appropriations Committees.

SEC. 316. Prohibits the use of funds for GSA telecommunication centers.

SEC. 317. Prohibits the use of funds to make improvements to Pennsylvania Avenue in front of the White House without Committee approval.

SEC. 318. Provides additional authority to use the roads and trails funds for priority forest health related management. The Committee recognizes that there is a serious backlog in important road, trail and bridge work throughout the national forest system just as there is a serious backlog in needed management related to forest health.

SEC. 319. Addresses timber sales involving Alaska western red cedar. This language slightly modifies a provision carried in the fiscal year 2002 bill, which deals with export of certain western red cedar timber from Alaska. Mills which process western red cedar in the Pacific Northwest have an insufficient supply of western red cedar, and the national forest in southeast Alaska sometimes has a surplus. This provision continues a program by which Alaska's surplus western red cedar is made available preferentially to U.S. domestic mills outside Alaska, prior to export abroad.

SEC. 320. Provides that the Forest Service may not inappropriately use the Recreation Fee Demonstration program to supplant existing recreation concessions on the national forests.

SEC. 321. Continues a provision providing that the Secretary of Agriculture shall not be considered in violation of certain provisions of the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act solely because more than 15 years have passed without revision of a forest plan, provided that the Secretary is working in good faith to complete the plan revision within available funds.

SEC. 322. Prohibits oil, natural gas and mining related activities within current national monument boundaries.

SEC. 323. Authorizes the Forest Service to expand the number of stewardship and end results contracts. These projects are in addition to the projects authorized in Public Law 106–291.

SEC. 324. Makes employees of foundations established by Acts of Congress to solicit private sector funds on behalf of Federal land management agencies eligible to qualify for General Service Administration contract airfares beginning in fiscal year 2004.

SEC. 325. Provides the Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of the Interior the authority to enter into reciprocal agreements with foreign nations concerning the personal liability of firefighters.

SEC. 326. Modifies administration-proposed provision addressing expiring grazing permits on BLM land to include permits on Forest Service lands. This section allows existing permit holders whose permits will or have expired due to agency delays to continue grazing activities until the Secretary of Agriculture or the Secretary of the Interior completes an environmental review of these permits.

SEC. 327. Allows the Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of the Interior to consider local contractors when awarding contracts for certain activities on public lands.

SEC. 328. Increases the cap on administrative costs for the North Pacific Research Board established in the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1998.

SEC. 329. Limits the review of certain aspects of the Tongass Land Management Plan.

LIMITATIONS AND LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

COMPLIANCE WITH PARAGRAPH 7, RULE XVI OF THE STANDING RULES OF THE SENATE

Rule XVI, paragraph 7 requires that every report on a general appropriation bill filed by the Committee must identify each recommended amendment which proposes an item of appropriation which is not made to carry out the provisions of an existing law, a treaty stipulation, or an act or resolution previously passed by the Senate during that session.

Those items are as follows:

—Sums provided to the Bureau of Land Management to inventory, manage, and improve rangelands for domestic livestock grazing pursuant to Public Law 95–514, the Public Rangeland Improvement Act of 1978.

—$212,456,000 for the endangered species program, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

—$4,000,000 for the Yukon River Restoration and Enhancement Fund, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, pursuant to the Fisheries Act of 1995.

—Sums provided to the Fish and Wildlife Service for the conservation and protection of marine mammals pursuant to Public Law 103–238, the Marine Mammal Protection Act Amendments of 1994.

—$2,250,000 for start-up and matching funds for projects of the National Forest Foundation, U.S. Forest Service.

—Sums provided to the Department of Energy for the integration of fuel cells with hydrogen production systems pursuant to the Hydrogen Future Act of 1996.

—Sums provided to the Department of Energy for various programs authorized in Public Law 102–486, Energy Policy Act of 1992.

—$1,487,000 for economic regulation and the Energy Information Administration, Department of Energy, pursuant to the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1981.

—$14,491,000 for the Office of Navajo and Hopi Relocation.

—$116,489,000 for the National Endowment for the Arts.

—$125,754,000 for the National Endowment for the Humanities.

—$6,088,000 for the National Underground Railroad Freedom Center.

—$50,000 for the Cache La Poudre River Corridor Commission.

COMPLIANCE WITH PARAGRAPH 12, RULE XXVI OF THE STANDING RULES OF THE SENATE

Paragraph 12 of rule XXVI requires that Committee reports on a bill or joint resolution repealing or amending any statute or part of any statute include ''(a) the text of the statute or part thereof which is proposed to be repealed; and (b) a comparative print of that part of the bill or joint resolution making the amendment and of the statute or part thereof proposed to be amended, showing by stricken-through type and italics, parallel columns, or other appropriate typographical devices the omissions and insertions which would be made by the bill or joint resolution if enacted in the form recommended by the committee.''

In compliance with this rule, the following changes in existing law proposed to be made by the bill are shown as follows: existing law to be omitted is enclosed in black brackets; new matter is printed in italic; and existing law in which no change is proposed is shown in roman.

With respect to this bill, it is the opinion of the Committee that it is necessary to dispense with these requirements in order to expedite the business of the Senate.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2002 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 2003

[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2002 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or −)	
				2002 appropriation	Budget estimate
TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR					
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT					
Management of Lands and Resources					
Land Resources:					
Soil, water and air management	34,469	34,683	34,983	+514	+300
Range management	70,697	69,754	71,754	+1,057	+2,000
Forestry management	7,629	7,235	7,235	−394	.....
Riparian management	22,806	21,786	21,786	−1,020	.....
Cultural resources management	14,181	14,382	14,382	+201	.....
Wild horse and burro management	29,665	29,717	29,717	+52	.....
Subtotal, Land Resources	179,447	177,557	179,857	+410	+2,300
Wildlife and Fisheries:					
Wildlife management	25,318	22,086	22,086	−3,232	.....

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2002 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 2003—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2002 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or −)	
				2002 appropriation	Budget estimate
Fisheries management	12,110	11,669	11,669	−441	
Subtotal, Wildlife and Fisheries	37,428	33,755	33,755	−3,673	
Threatened and endangered species	21,618	21,288	21,288	−330	
Recreation Management:					
Wilderness management	17,232	17,093	17,093	−139	
Recreation resources management	45,762	44,603	46,003	+241	+1,400
Recreation operations (fees)	1,295	1,000	1,000	−295	
Subtotal, Recreation Management	64,289	62,696	64,096	−193	+1,400
Energy and Minerals:					
Oil and gas	76,609	84,936	84,936	+8,327	
Coal management	8,828	9,588	9,588	+760	
Other mineral resources	10,096	10,317	11,067	+971	+750
Subtotal, Energy and Minerals	95,533	104,841	105,591	+10,058	+750
Alaska minerals	4,000	2,228	4,000		+1,772
Realty and Ownership Management:					
Alaska conveyance	36,338	35,067	37,067	+729	+2,000
Cadastral survey	14,546	14,022	15,872	+1,326	+1,850
Land and realty management	33,813	36,161	36,911	+3,098	+750
Subtotal, Realty and Ownership Management	84,697	85,250	89,850	+5,153	+4,600
Resource Protection and Maintenance:					
Resource management planning	33,035	47,301	48,051	+15,016	+750
Resource protection and law enforcement	11,947	12,112	12,112	+165	
Hazardous materials management	16,709	16,814	16,814	+105	
Subtotal, Resource Protection and Maintenance	61,691	76,227	76,977	+15,286	+750
Transportation and Facilities Maintenance:					
Operations	6,640	6,428	6,428	−212	
Annual maintenance	30,310	30,613	31,113	+803	+500
Deferred maintenance	12,917	11,889	12,889	−28	+1,000
Infrastructure improvement			29,028	+29,028	+29,028
Conservation (infrastructure improvement)	28,000	29,028		−28,000	−29,028
Subtotal, Transportation/Facilities Maintenance	77,867	77,958	79,458	+1,591	+1,500
Land and resources information systems	19,756	19,341	19,341	−415	
Mining Law Administration:					
Administration	32,298	32,696	32,696	+398	
Offsetting fees	−32,298	−32,696	−32,696	−398	
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	
Challenge cost share		8,973	8,973	+8,973	
Conservation		10,000			−10,000
Adjustment for conservation spending	−1,000	−1,000		+1,000	+1,000
Conservation (Youth Conservation Corps)	1,000	1,000		−1,000	−1,000
Total, Management of Lands and Resources	775,632	812,990	816,062	+40,430	+3,072
Appropriations	(746,632)	(772,962)	(816,062)	(+69,430)	(+43,100)
Conservation	(29,000)	(40,028)		(−29,000)	(−40,028)
Wildland Fire Management					
Preparedness	280,807	277,213	277,213	−3,594	
Fire suppression operations	127,424	160,351	160,351	+32,927	
Other operations	216,190	216,190	216,690	+500	+500
Emergency suppression	34,000			−34,000	
Emergency other operations	20,000			−20,000	
Total, Wildland Fire Management	678,421	653,754	654,254	−24,167	+500
Central Hazardous Materials Fund					
Bureau of Land Management	9,978	9,978	9,978		
Construction					
Construction	13,076	10,976	12,976	−100	+2,000
Payments in Lieu of Taxes					
Payments to local governments	160,000	150,000	210,000	+50,000	+60,000
Conservation	50,000	15,000		−50,000	−15,000
Total, Payments in Lieu of Taxes	210,000	165,000	210,000		+45,000
Land Acquisition					
Land Acquisition:					
Acquisitions			23,150	+23,150	+23,150
Conservation	43,420	38,686		−43,420	−38,686
Emergencies and hardships			2,500	+2,500	+2,500
Conservation	1,000	1,500		−1,000	−1,500
Acquisition management			4,000	+4,000	+4,000
Conservation	5,000	4,000		−5,000	−4,000
Land exchange equalization payment			500	+500	+500
Conservation	500	500		−500	−500
Total, Land Acquisition	49,920	44,686	30,150	−19,770	−14,536

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2002 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 2003—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2002 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or −)	
				2002 appropriation	Budget estimate
Oregon and California Grant Lands					
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 and 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	
Range Improvements					
Improvements to public lands	7,873	7,873	7,873		
Farm Tenant Act lands	1,527	1,527	1,527		
Administrative expenses	600	600	600		
Total, Range Improvements	10,000	10,000	10,000		
Service Charges, Deposits, and Forfeitures					
Rights-of-way processing	1,115	1,115	1,115		
Adopt-a-horse program	1,225	1,225	1,225		
Repair of damaged lands	3,666	3,666	3,666		
Cost recoverable realty cases	515	515	515		
Timber purchaser expenses	50	50	50		
Copy fees	1,429	1,329	1,329	−100	
Subtotal (gross)	8,000	7,900	7,900	−100	
Offsetting fees		−7,900	−7,900	−7,900	
Total, Service Charges, Deposits and Forfeitures	8,000			−8,000	
Miscellaneous Trust Funds					
Current appropriations	12,405	12,405	12,405		
TOTAL, BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT	1,872,597	1,825,422	1,861,458	−11,139	+36,036
Appropriations	(1,689,677)	(1,725,708)	(1,861,458)	(+171,781)	(+135,750)
Conservation	(128,920)	(99,714)		(−128,920)	(−99,714)
Contingent emergency appropriations	(54,000)			(−54,000)	
UNITED STATES FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE					
Resource Management					
Ecological Services:					
Endangered species:					
Candidate conservation	7,620	8,682	9,982	+2,362	+1,300
Listing	9,000	9,077	9,077	+77	
Consultation	45,501	47,770	47,970	+2,469	+200
Recovery	63,617	60,215	64,427	+810	+4,212
Subtotal, Endangered species	125,738	125,744	131,456	+5,718	+5,712
Habitat conservation	83,409	74,623	84,423	+1,014	+9,800
Environmental contaminants	10,579	10,780	10,780	+201	
Subtotal, Ecological Services	219,726	211,147	226,659	+6,933	+15,512
Refuges and Wildlife:					
Refuge operations and maintenance	293,964	316,475	360,881	+66,917	+44,406
Conservation (cooperative conservation initiative)		5,000			−5,000
Conservation (infrastructure improvement)	23,000	52,006		−23,000	−52,006
Conservation (Youth Conservation Corps)	2,000	2,000		−2,000	−2,000
Salton Sea recovery	993	998	998	+5	
Migratory bird management	28,616	28,310	28,885	+269	+575
Law enforcement operations	48,411	49,928	51,928	+3,517	+2,000
Conservation (infrastructure improvement)	2,000	2,000		−2,000	−2,000
Subtotal, Refuges and Wildlife	398,984	456,717	442,692	+43,708	−14,025
Fisheries:					
Hatchery operations and maintenance	51,362	45,952	52,952	+1,590	+7,000
Conservation (infrastructure improvement)	4,000	4,000		−4,000	−4,000
Fish and wildlife management	48,547	44,811	51,782	+3,235	+6,971
Subtotal, Fisheries	103,909	94,763	104,734	+825	+9,971
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	57,762	+4,467	
National Fish and Wildlife Foundation	7,705	7,670	7,705		+35
National Conservation Training Center	15,526	15,592	16,192	+666	+600
International affairs	8,130	8,167	8,167	+37	
Conservation (cooperative conservation initiative)		13,000			−13,000
Cost allocation methodology	3,000			−3,000	
Subtotal, General Administration	127,978	140,977	128,612	+634	−12,365
Total, Resource Management	850,597	903,604	902,697	+52,100	−907
Appropriations	(819,597)	(825,598)	(902,697)	(+83,100)	(+77,099)
Conservation	(31,000)	(78,006)		(−31,000)	(−78,006)
Construction					
Construction and rehabilitation:					
Line item construction		25,184	32,664	−10,387	+7,480
Nationwide engineering services	12,492	10,218	10,218	−2,274	
Total, Construction	55,543	35,402	42,882	−12,661	+7,480
Land Acquisition					
Fish and Wildlife Service:					
Acquisitions—Federal refuge lands			63,555	+63,555	+63,555

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2002 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 2003—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2002 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or −)	
				2002 appropriation	Budget estimate
Conservation	80,135	53,884		−80,135	−53,884
Inholdings			2,500	+2,500	+2,500
Conservation	1,500	2,500		−1,500	−2,500
Emergencies and hardships			2,000	+2,000	+2,000
Conservation	1,500	2,000		−1,500	−2,000
Exchanges			1,000	+1,000	+1,000
Conservation	1,000	1,000		−1,000	−1,000
Acquisition management			10,000	+10,000	+10,000
Conservation	15,000	8,500		−15,000	−8,500
Cost allocation methodology			2,500	+2,500	+2,500
Conservation		2,500			−2,500
Total, Land Acquisition	99,135	70,384	81,555	−17,580	+11,171
Landowner Incentive Program					
Grants to States			600	+600	+600
Conservation	40,000	50,000		−40,000	−50,000
Private Stewardship Grants Program					
Stewardship grants			200	+200	+200
Conservation	10,000	10,000		−10,000	−10,000
Cooperative Endangered Species Conservation Fund					
Grants to States			26,929	+26,929	+26,929
Conservation	31,929	31,929		−31,929	−31,929
HCP land acquisition			51,471	+51,471	+51,471
Conservation	61,306	56,471		−61,306	−56,471
Administration			2,600	+2,600	+2,600
Conservation	3,000	2,600		−3,000	−2,600
Total, Cooperative Endangered Species Fund	96,235	91,000	81,000	−15,235	−10,000
National Wildlife Refuge Fund					
Payments in lieu of taxes	14,414	14,414	14,414		
North American Wetlands Conservation Fund					
Wetlands conservation			36,818	+36,818	+36,818
Conservation	41,760	41,818		−41,760	−41,818
Administration			1,742	+1,742	+1,742
Conservation	1,740	1,742		−1,740	−1,742
Total, North American Wetlands Conservation Fund	43,500	43,560	38,560	−4,940	−5,000
Neotropical Migratory Birds Conservation Fund					
Migratory bird grants	3,000		2,000	−1,000	+2,000
Multinational Species Conservation Fund					
African elephant conservation	1,000	1,000	1,000		
Rhinoceros and tiger conservation	1,000	1,000	1,200	+200	+200
Asian elephant conservation	1,000	1,000	1,000		
Great ape conservation	1,000	1,000	1,000		
Neotropical migratory bird conservation		1,000			−1,000
Total, Multinational Species Conservation Fund	4,000	5,000	4,200	+200	−800
State and Tribal Wildlife Grants					
State wildlife grants			45,000	+45,000	+45,000
Conservation	85,000	60,000		−85,000	−60,000
Rescission	−25,000			+25,000	
Total, State and Tribal Wildlife Grants	60,000	60,000	45,000	−15,000	−15,000
TOTAL, U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE	1,276,424	1,283,364	1,213,108	−63,316	−70,256
Appropriations	(896,554)	(880,414)	(1,213,108)	(+316,554)	(+332,694)
Conservation	(404,870)	(402,950)		(−404,870)	(−402,950)
Rescission	(−25,000)			(+25,000)	
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE					
Operation of the National Park System					
Park Management:					
Resource stewardship	318,312	334,923	340,227	+21,915	+5,304
Visitor services	297,091	309,681	314,128	+17,037	+4,447
Maintenance	479,201	529,428	528,823	+49,622	−605
Conservation (Youth Conservation Corps)	2,000	2,000		−2,000	−2,000
Park support	275,025	278,297	279,651	+4,626	+1,354
Conservation (cooperative conservation initiative)		22,000			−22,000
Subtotal, Park Management	1,371,629	1,476,329	1,462,829	+91,200	−13,500
External administrative costs	105,348	108,236	108,236	+2,888	
Emergency supplemental (Public Law 107–117)	10,098			−10,098	
Total, Operation of the National Park System	1,487,075	1,584,565	1,571,065	+83,990	−13,500
Appropriations	(1,474,977)	(1,560,565)	(1,571,065)	(+96,088)	(+10,500)
Conservation	(2,000)	(24,000)		(−2,000)	(−24,000)
Emergency appropriations	(10,098)			(−10,098)	
United States Park Police					
Park Police	65,260	78,431	78,431	+13,171	
Emergency appropriations (Public Law 107–117)	25,295			−25,295	
Total, United States Park Police	90,555	78,431	78,431	−12,124	
National Recreation and Preservation					
Recreation programs	549	552	552	+3	
Natural programs	10,930	10,948	11,198	+268	+250

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2002 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 2003—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2002 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or −)	
				2002 appropriation	Budget estimate
Cultural programs	20,769	19,748	19,748	−1,021	
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	13,265	+173	+5,649
Administrative support	117	119	119	+2	
Subtotal, Heritage Partnership Programs	13,209	7,735	13,384	+175	+5,649
Statutory or Contractual Aid:					
Aleutian World War II Historic Area:			400	+400	+400
Anchorage Museum	2,500			−2,500	
Barnanoff Museum / Erskin House	250			−250	
Bishop Museum's Falls of Clyde	300			−300	
Brown Foundation	101	101	401	+300	+300
Chesapeake Bay Gateway	1,200	798	3,000	+1,800	+2,202
Dayton Aviation Heritage Commission	299	47	500	+201	+453
Denver Natural History and Science Museum	750			−750	
Ice Age National Scientific Reserve	806	806	806		
Illinois and Michagan Canal Passage			500	+500	+500
Independence Mine, AK	1,500			−1,500	
Jamestown 2007	200		400	+200	+400
Johnstown Area Heritage Association	49	49	49		
Lake Roosevelt Forum	50			−50	
Lamprey River	500	200	1,000	+500	+800
Louisiana Creole Heritage Center			250	+250	+250
Louisiana Purchase Comm of Arkansas			350	+350	+350
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		
Office of Arctic Studies			1,500	+1,500	+1,500
Penn Center National landmark, SC	1,000		1,000		+1,000
Roosevelt Campobello International Park Commission	766	802	802	+36	
Sewall-Belmont House	500		500		+500
Sleeping Rainbow Ranch, Capitol Reef NP			700	+700	+700
St. Charles Interpretive Center	500			−500	
Vancouver National Historic reserve	400		400		+400
Vulcan State Park	2,000			−2,000	
Subtotal, Statutory or Contractual Aid	17,005	4,137	14,392	−2,613	+10,255
Total, National Recreation and Preservation	66,159	46,824	62,978	−3,181	+16,154
Urban Park and Recreation Fund					
Urban park grants			10,000	+10,000	+10,000
Conservation	30,000	300		−30,000	−300
Historic Preservation Fund					
State historic preservation offices			34,000	+34,000	+34,000
Conservation	39,000	34,000		−39,000	−34,000
Tribal grants			3,000	+3,000	+3,000
Conservation	3,000	3,000		−3,000	−3,000
Grants for millennium initiative			30,000	+30,000	+30,000
Conservation	30,000	30,000		−30,000	−30,000
National trust (endowment)	2,500			−2,500	
Total, Historic Preservation Fund	74,500	67,000	67,000	−7,500	
Construction					
Emergency and unscheduled	3,500	3,500	3,500		
Housing	12,500	12,500	12,500		
Equipment replacement	17,960	31,960	32,460	+14,500	+500
Planning, construction	25,400	25,400	25,400		
General management plans	11,240	13,896	14,396	+3,156	+500
Line item construction and maintenance	208,488	122,934	207,078	−1,410	+84,144
Conservation (infrastructure improvement)	66,851	82,202		−66,851	−82,202
Construction program management	17,405	27,292	24,792	+7,387	−2,500
Dam safety	2,700	2,700	2,700		
Emergency appropriations (Public Law 107–117)	21,624			−21,624	
Total, Construction	387,668	322,384	322,826	−64,842	+442
Appropriations	(299,193)	(240,182)	(322,826)	(+23,633)	(+82,644)
Conservation	(66,851)	(82,202)		(−66,851)	(−82,202)
Emergency appropriations	(21,624)			(−21,624)	
Land and Water Conservation Fund					
(Rescission of contract authority)	−30,000	−30,000	−30,000		
Land Acquisition and State Assistance					
Assistance to States:					
State conservation grants			111,000	+111,000	+111,000
Conservation	140,000	194,600		−140,000	−194,600
Administrative expenses			4,000	+4,000	+4,000
Conservation	4,000	5,400		−4,000	−5,400
Total, Assistance to States	144,000	200,000	115,000	−29,000	−85,000
National Park Service:					
Acquisitions			68,417	+68,417	+68,417
Conservation	110,117	65,469		−110,117	−65,469
Emergencies and hardships			4,000	+4,000	+4,000
Conservation	4,000	4,000		−4,000	−4,000
Acquisition management			12,588	+12,588	+12,588
Conservation	12,000	12,588		−12,000	−12,588
Inholdings			4,000	+4,000	+4,000
Conservation	4,000	4,000		−4,000	−4,000

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2002 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 2003—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2002 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or −)	
				2002 appropriation	Budget estimate
Total, National Park Service	130,117	86,057	89,005	−41,112	+2,948
Total, Land Acquisition and State Assistance	274,117	286,057	204,005	−70,112	−82,052
TOTAL, NATIONAL PARK SERVICE	2,380,074	2,355,561	2,286,305	−93,769	−69,256
Appropriations	(1,905,589)	(1,926,002)	(2,316,305)	(+410,716)	(+390,303)
Conservation	(447,468)	(459,559)	.....	(−447,468)	(−459,559)
Rescission	(−30,000)	(−30,000)	(−30,000)	.....	.....
Emergency appropriations	(57,017)	.....	.....	(−57,017)	.....
UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY					
Surveys, Investigations, and Research					
Mapping, Remote Sensing, and Geographic Investigations:					
Cooperative topographic mapping	81,067	80,940	81,651	+584	+711
Land remote sensing	35,849	32,828	32,945	−2,904	+117
Geographic analysis and monitoring	16,361	15,526	16,481	+120	+955
Subtotal, National Mapping Program	133,277	129,294	131,077	−2,200	+1,783
Geologic Hazards, Resource and Processes:					
Geologic hazards assessments	75,004	73,971	75,481	+477	+1,510
Geologic landscape and coastal assessments	77,973	73,217	79,699	+1,726	+6,482
Geologic resource assessments	79,833	77,468	79,723	−110	+2,255
Subtotal, Geologic Hazards, Resource and Processes	232,810	224,656	234,903	+2,093	+10,247
Water Resources Investigations:					
Hydrologic monitoring, assessments and research:					
Ground water resources program	5,421	6,422	5,945	+524	−477
National water quality assessment	63,096	57,321	62,631	−465	+5,310
Toxic substances hydrology	13,919	.....	13,525	−394	+13,525
Hydrologic research and development	13,876	13,680	13,987	+111	+307
National streamflow information program	14,310	12,214	14,310	.....	+2,096
Hydrologic networks and analysis	24,886	23,852	25,752	+866	+1,900
Subtotal, Hydrologic monitoring, assessments and research	135,508	113,489	136,150	+642	+22,661
Federal-State program	64,318	64,339	64,974	+656	+635
Water resources research institutes	6,000	.....	5,502	−498	+5,502
Subtotal, Water Resources Investigations	205,826	177,828	206,626	+800	+28,798
Biological Research:					
Biological research and monitoring	133,502	127,619	132,816	−686	+5,197
Biological information management and delivery	18,917	18,893	20,036	+1,119	+1,143
Cooperative research units	13,970	13,969	14,075	+105	+106
Subtotal, Biological Research	166,389	160,481	166,927	+538	+6,446
Science support	86,255	86,104	85,734	−521	−370
Facilities	89,445	88,975	89,350	−95	+375
Adjustment for conservation spending	−25,000	−13,578	.....	+25,000	+13,578
Conservation	25,000	13,578	.....	−25,000	−13,578
TOTAL, UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY	914,002	867,338	914,617	+615	+47,279
Appropriations	(889,002)	(853,760)	(914,617)	(+25,615)	(+60,857)
Conservation	(25,000)	(13,578)	.....	(−25,000)	(−13,578)
MINERALS MANAGEMENT SERVICE					
Royalty and Offshore Minerals Management					
OCS Lands:					
Leasing and environmental program	38,573	37,633	37,633	−940	.....
Resource evaluation	24,989	25,348	26,948	+1,959	+1,600
Regulatory program	49,572	50,512	51,012	+1,440	+500
Information management program	14,894	24,050	22,050	+7,156	−2,000
Subtotal, OCS Lands	128,028	137,543	137,643	+9,615	+100
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	264,552	+11,155	+100
Use of receipts	−102,730	−100,230	−100,230	+2,500	.....
Total, Royalty and Offshore Minerals Management	150,667	164,222	164,322	+13,655	+100
Oil Spill Research					
Oil spill research	6,105	6,105	6,105	.....	.....
TOTAL, MINERALS MANAGEMENT SERVICE	156,772	170,327	170,427	+13,655	+100
OFFICE OF SURFACE MINING RECLAMATION AND ENFORCEMENT					
Regulation and Technology					
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	.....

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2002 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 2003—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2002 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or −)	
				2002 appropriation	Budget estimate
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	
Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund					
Environmental restoration	186,697	156,987	174,697	−12,000	+17,710
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	191,745	−11,710	+17,710
TOTAL, OFFICE OF SURFACE MINING RECLAMATION AND ENFORCEMENT	306,530	279,402	297,112	−9,418	+17,710
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS					
Operation of Indian Programs					
Tribal Budget System					
Tribal Priority Allocations:					
Tribal government	378,956	388,949	388,949	+9,993	
Human services	151,199	148,951	148,951	−2,248	
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	775,534	+23,378	
Other Recurring Programs:					
Education:					
School operations:					
Forward-funded	436,427	452,984	442,985	+6,558	−9,999
Other school operations	67,588	69,832	67,931	+343	−1,901
Subtotal, School operations	504,015	522,816	510,916	+6,901	−11,900
Continuing education	41,118	39,118	43,118	+2,000	+4,000
Subtotal, Education	545,133	561,934	554,034	+8,901	−7,900
Resources management	41,835	34,258	41,608	−227	+7,350
Subtotal, Other Recurring Programs	586,968	596,192	595,642	+8,674	−550
Non-Recurring Programs:					
Community development	3,175		3,000	−175	+3,000
Resources management	32,611	30,215	31,715	−896	+1,500
Trust services	37,012	37,295	37,645	+633	+350
Subtotal, Non-Recurring Programs	72,798	67,510	72,360	−438	+4,850
Total, Tribal Budget System	1,411,922	1,439,236	1,443,536	+31,614	+4,300
BIA Operations					
Central Office Operations:					
Tribal government	2,649	2,654	2,654	+5	
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	53,334	+8,712	
Subtotal, General administration	47,057	55,743	55,743	+8,686	
Subtotal, Central Office Operations	58,106	72,490	72,490	+14,384	
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	16,473	+434	+200
Public safety and justice	160,652	161,368	166,543	+5,891	+5,175
Community development	8,623	1,061	9,911	+1,288	+8,850
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	275,386	+8,284	+14,225
Total, BIA Operations	387,887	397,874	412,099	+24,212	+14,225
Total, Operation of Indian Programs	1,799,809	1,837,110	1,855,635	+55,826	+18,525
BIA SPLITS					
Natural resources	(140,341)	(136,234)	(145,084)	(+4,743)	(+8,850)
Forward-funding	(436,427)	(452,984)	(442,985)	(+6,558)	(−9,999)
Education	(177,217)	(177,797)	(180,096)	(+2,879)	(+2,299)

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2002 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 2003—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2002 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or −)	
				2002 appropriation	Budget estimate
Community development	(1,045,824)	(1,070,095)	(1,087,470)	(+41,646)	(+17,375)
Total, BIA splits	(1,799,809)	(1,837,110)	(1,855,635)	(+55,826)	(+18,525)
Construction					
Education	292,503	292,717	295,717	+3,214	+3,000
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	348,252	−8,880	+3,000
Indian Land and Water Claim Settlements and Miscellaneous Payments to Indians					
White Earth Land Settlement Act (Admin)	625	625	625		
Hoopa-Yurok settlement fund	250	250	250		
Pyramid Lake water rights settlement	142	142	142		
Ute Indian water rights settlement	24,728	24,728	24,728		
Rocky Boy's	7,950	5,068	5,068	−2,882	
Great Lakes fishing settlement	6,254			−6,254	
Shivwits Band Settlement	5,000	16,000	16,000	+11,000	
Santo Domingo Pueblo Settlement	2,000	3,136	3,136	+1,136	
Colorado Ute Settlement	8,000	8,000	8,000		
Torres-Martinez Settlement	6,000			−6,000	
Total, Miscellaneous Payments to Indians	60,949	57,949	57,949	−3,000	
Indian Guaranteed Loan Program Account					
Indian guaranteed loan program account	4,986	5,493	5,493	+507	
TOTAL, BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS	2,222,876	2,245,804	2,267,329	+44,453	+21,525
DEPARTMENTAL OFFICES					
Insular Affairs					
Assistance to Territories					
Territorial Assistance:					
Office of Insular Affairs	4,528	5,295	5,295	+767	
Technical assistance	16,961	7,461	12,461	−4,500	+5,000
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	24,397	−3,733	+5,000
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	75,217	−3,733	+5,000
Compact of Free Association					
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	1,571	+180	+180
Total, Compact of Free Association	23,245	20,745	20,925	−2,320	+180
Total, Insular Affairs	102,195	90,962	96,142	−6,053	+5,180
Departmental Management					
Departmental direction	12,964	13,405	13,405	+441	
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	23,528	+3,103	−2,901
Bureau of Mines workers compensation/unemployment	888	4,109	841	−47	−3,268
Emergency appropriations (Public Law 107–117)	2,205			−2,205	
Total, Departmental Management	69,946	78,596	72,427	+2,481	−6,169
Office of the Solicitor					
Legal services	37,276	38,432	38,432	+1,156	
General administration	7,724	9,341	9,341	+1,617	
Total, Office of the Solicitor	45,000	47,773	47,773	+2,773	
Office of Inspector General					
Audit	18,680	19,782	19,580	+900	−202
Investigations	6,763	7,266	7,213	+450	−53
Program integrity	1,457	1,496	1,488	+31	−8
Policy and management	7,402	8,115	7,958	+556	−157
Total, Office of Inspector General	34,302	36,659	36,239	+1,937	−420
Office of Special Trustee for American Indians					
Federal Trust Programs					
Program operations, support, and improvements	96,728	148,246	148,246	+51,518	
Executive direction	2,496	2,781	2,781	+285	
Total, Federal Trust programs	99,224	151,027	151,027	+51,803	
Indian Land Consolidation Program					
Indian land consolidation	10,980	7,980	10,980		+3,000
Indian land consolidation (conservation)					

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2002 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 2003—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2002 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or −)	
				2002 appropriation	Budget estimate
Total, Office of Special Trustee for American Indians	110,204	159,007	162,007	+51,803	+3,000
National Indian Gaming Commission					
Salaries and expenses		2,000			−2,000
Natural Resource Damage Assessment Fund					
Damage assessments	4,165	3,927	3,927	−238	
Program management	1,332	1,361	1,361	+29	
Restoration support		250	250	+250	
Total, Natural Resource Damage Assessment Fund	5,497	5,538	5,538	+41	
Federal Priority Land Acquisitions and Exchanges					
Federal priority land acquisitions and exchanges		3,000			−3,000
TOTAL, DEPARTMENTAL OFFICES	367,144	423,535	420,126	+52,982	−3,409
TOTAL, TITLE I, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR	9,496,419	9,450,753	9,430,482	−65,937	−20,271
Appropriations	(8,431,939)	(8,501,952)	(9,460,482)	(+1,028,543)	(+958,530)
Conservation	(1,006,258)	(978,801)		(−1,006,258)	(−978,801)
Emergency appropriations	(59,222)			(−59,222)	
Contingent emergency appropriations	(54,000)			(−54,000)	
Rescission	(−55,000)	(−30,000)	(−30,000)	(+25,000)	
TITLE II—RELATED AGENCIES					
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE					
FOREST SERVICE					
Forest and Rangeland Research					
Forest and rangeland research	241,304	242,798	247,804	+6,500	006
State and Private Forestry					
Forest Health Management:					
Federal lands forest health management	43,304	44,374	44,374	+1,070	
Cooperative lands forest health management	25,000	25,038	25,038	+38	
Emerging pest and pathogens fund		11,968	14,000	+14,000	+2,032
Subtotal, Forest Health Management	68,304	81,380	83,412	+15,108	+2,032
Cooperative Fire Assistance:					
State fire assistance	25,310	25,353	25,853	+543	+500
Volunteer fire assistance	5,053	5,040	5,040	−13	
Subtotal, Cooperative Fire Assistance	30,363	30,393	30,893	+530	+500
Cooperative Forestry:					
Forest stewardship	33,171		32,221	−950	+32,221
Conservation		49,526			−49,526
Stewardship incentives	3,000			−3,000	
Forest Legacy			74,000	+74,000	+74,000
Forest legacy program (conservation)	65,000	69,797		−65,000	−69,797
Urban and Community Forestry			37,750	+37,750	+37,750
Urban and community forestry (conservation)	36,000	36,235		−36,000	−36,235
Economic action programs	35,680		28,700	−6,980	+28,700
Pacific Northwest assistance programs	9,425			−9,425	
Forest resource information and analysis	5,015	4,996	4,996	−19	
Subtotal, Cooperative Forestry	187,291	160,554	177,667	−9,624	+17,113
International forestry	5,263	5,036	5,500	+237	+464
Total, State and Private Forestry	291,221	277,363	297,472	+6,251	+20,109
Appropriations	(190,221)	(121,805)	(297,472)	(+107,251)	(+175,667)
Conservation	(101,000)	(155,558)		(−101,000)	(−155,558)
National Forest System					
Land management planning	70,358	72,195	72,195	+1,837	
Inventory and monitoring	173,316	176,306	176,306	+2,990	
Recreation, heritage and wilderness	245,500	252,444	252,444	+6,944	
Wildlife and fish habitat management	131,847	133,506	133,506	+1,659	
Grazing management	34,775	35,850	35,850	+1,075	
Forest products	266,340	264,753	263,753	−2,587	−1,000
Vegetation and watershed management	190,113	190,644	190,644	+531	
Minerals and geology management	48,956	53,635	53,635	+4,679	
Landownership management	88,434	91,016	91,016	+2,582	
Law enforcement operations	79,000	80,142	80,500	+1,500	+358
Valles Caldera National Preserve	2,800	984	3,150	+350	+2,166
Expedited consultations		15,000			−15,000
Total, National Forest System	1,331,439	1,366,475	1,352,999	+21,560	−13,476
Wildland Fire Management					
Preparedness	622,618	600,703	600,703	−21,915	
Fire suppression operations	255,321	420,699	420,699	+165,378	
Other operations	336,410	347,736	327,889	−8,521	−19,847
Suppression (contingent emergency operations)	266,000			−266,000	
Other operations (contingent emergency appropriations)	80,000			−80,000	
Total, Wildland Fire Management	1,560,349	1,369,138	1,349,291	−211,058	−19,847
Capital Improvement and Maintenance					
Facilities	185,447	200,500	168,652	−16,795	−31,848
Roads	229,666	231,893	235,566	+5,900	+3,673
Trails	70,075	68,829	69,572	−503	+743
Infrastructure improvement			69,866	+69,866	+69,866
Infrastructure improvement (conservation)	61,000	50,866		−61,000	−50,866
Total, Capital Improvement and Maintenance	546,188	552,088	543,656	−2,532	−8,432

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2002 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 2003—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2002 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or −)	
				2002 appropriation	Budget estimate
Appropriations	(485,188)	(501,222)	(543,656)	(+58,468)	(+42,434)
Conservation	(61,000)	(50,866)		(−61,000)	(−50,866)
Land Acquisition					
Forest Service:					
Acquisitions			130,499	+130,499	+130,499
Conservation	132,242	112,746		−132,242	−112,746
Acquisition management			17,764	+17,764	+17,764
Conservation	13,000	17,764		−13,000	−17,764
Cash equalization	1,500			−1,500	
Forest inholdings	2,000			−2,000	
Wilderness inholdings	1,000			−1,000	
Total, Land Acquisition	149,742	130,510	148,263	−1,479	+17,753
Acquisition of lands for national forests, special acts	1,069	1,069	1,069		
Acquisition of lands to complete land exchanges	234	234	234		
Range betterment fund	3,290	3,402	3,402	+112	
Gifts, donations and bequests for forest and rangeland research	92	92	92		
Management of national forest lands for subsistence uses	5,488	5,542	5,542	+54	
Reduction for conservation funding	−2,000	−2,000		+2,000	+2,000
Conservation (Youth Conservation Corps)	2,000	2,000		−2,000	−2,000
TOTAL, FOREST SERVICE	4,130,416	3,948,711	3,949,824	−180,592	+1,113
Appropriations	(3,470,674)	(3,609,777)	(3,949,824)	(+479,150)	(+340,047)
Contingent emergency appropriations	(346,000)			(−346,000)	
Conservation	(313,742)	(338,934)		(−313,742)	(−338,934)
DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY					
Clean Coal Technology					
Deferral	−40,000		−70,000	−30,000	−70,000
(Transfer to Fossil Energy)	(−33,700)	(−40,000)		(+33,700)	(+40,000)
Fossil Energy Research and Development					
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	22,200	−1,300	+1,000
Advanced Systems:					
Integrated gasification combined cycle	43,000	40,650	44,650	+1,650	+4,000
Pressurized fluidized bed systems	11,000	9,100	11,400	+400	+2,300
Turbines	18,500	14,000	17,000	−1,500	+3,000
Subtotal, Advanced Systems	72,500	63,750	73,050	+550	+9,300
Subtotal, Central Systems	96,000	84,950	95,250	−750	+10,300
Distributed Generation Systems—Fuel Cells:					
Advanced research	4,000	3,000	4,000		+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	34,000	+6,876	+11,500
Novel generation		2,500	3,025	+3,025	+525
Subtotal, Distributed Generation Systems—Fuel Cells	58,124	49,500	64,525	+6,401	+15,025
Sequestration R&D: Greenhouse gas control	32,177	54,000	41,965	+9,788	−12,035
Fuels:					
Transportation fuels and chemicals	24,000	5,000	20,000	−4,000	+15,000
Solid fuels and feedstocks	5,000		4,000	−1,000	+4,000
Advanced fuels research	3,200		3,300	+100	+3,300
Subtotal, Fuels	32,200	5,000	27,300	−4,900	+22,300
Advanced Research:					
Coal utilization science	6,250	8,000	9,000	+2,750	+1,000
Materials	7,000	9,000	10,000	+3,000	+1,000
Technology crosscut	10,750	9,150	11,150	+400	+2,000
University coal research	3,000	4,000	3,000		−1,000
HBCUs, education and training	1,000	1,500	1,000		−500
Subtotal, Advanced Research	28,000	31,650	34,150	+6,150	+2,500
Subtotal, Fuels and Power Systems	246,501	225,100	263,190	+16,689	+38,090
Gas:					
Natural Gas Technologies:					
Exploration and production	20,500	15,450	22,450	+1,950	+7,000
Gas hydrates	9,800	4,500	9,500	−300	+5,000
Infrastructure	10,050		9,050	−1,000	+9,050
Emerging processing technology applications	2,250		2,680	+430	+2,680
Effective environmental protection	2,600	2,640	2,640	+40	
Subtotal, Gas	45,200	22,590	46,320	+1,120	+23,730
Petroleum—Oil Technology:					
Exploration and production supporting research	32,350	16,400	25,400	−6,950	+9,000
Reservoir life extension/management	12,949	9,500	9,000	−3,949	−500
Effective environmental protection	10,700	9,500	9,900	−800	+400
Subtotal, Petroleum—Oil Technology	55,999	35,400	44,300	−11,699	+8,900
Cooperative R&D	8,240	6,000	8,340	+100	+2,340
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	15,820	18,900	+200	+3,080

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2002 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 2003—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2002 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or −)	
				2002 appropriation	Budget estimate
Energy Technology Center program direction	67,300	54,880	69,900	+2,600	+15,020
General plant projects	13,450	2,000	6,000	−7,450	+4,000
Advanced metallurgical processes	5,200	5,300	6,000	+800	+700
Use of prior year balances	−6,000	−14,000		+6,000	+14,000
Total, Fossil Energy Research and Development	582,790	475,305	625,665	+42,875	+150,360
Alternative Fuels Production					
Transfer to Treasury	−2,000			+2,000	
Naval Petroleum and Oil Shale Reserves					
Oil Reserves:					
Naval petroleum reserves Nos. 1 and 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	
Elk Hills School Lands Fund					
Elk Hills school lands fund		36,000			−36,000
Advance appropriations, Fiscal Year 2003	36,000		36,000		+36,000
Total, Elk Hills School Lands Fund	36,000	36,000	36,000		
Energy Conservation					
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	37,018	−1,529	+5,300
Subtotal, Building research and standards	62,392	52,563	57,863	−4,529	+5,300
Building Technology Assistance:					
Weatherization assistance	230,000	277,100	225,000	−5,000	−52,100
State energy program	45,000	38,798	45,000		+6,202
Community partnerships	18,788	20,037	20,037	+1,249	
Energy star program	3,000	6,200	5,000	+2,000	−1,200
Subtotal, Building technology assistance	296,788	342,135	295,037	−1,751	−47,098
Cooperative programs with States	2,000			−2,000	
Energy efficiency science initiative	4,000			−4,000	
Management and planning	15,090	14,093	14,093	−997	
Subtotal, Building Technology, State and Community Sector	380,270	408,791	366,993	−13,277	−41,798
Federal Energy Management Program:					
Program activities	18,900	23,425	22,425	+3,525	−1,000
Program direction	4,400	4,455	4,455	+55	
Subtotal, Federal Energy Management Program	23,300	27,880	26,880	+3,580	−1,000
Industry Sector:					
Industries of the future (specific)	72,624	71,615	71,615	−1,009	
Industries of the future (crosscutting)	60,900	57,109	59,609	−1,291	+2,500
Cooperative programs with States	2,000	2,000	2,000		
Energy efficiency science initiative	4,000			−4,000	
Management and planning	9,400	7,635	7,635	−1,765	
Subtotal, Industry Sector	148,924	138,359	140,859	−8,065	+2,500
Power Technologies:					
Distributed generation technologies development	61,896	62,284	63,534	+1,638	+1,250
Management and planning	1,950	1,620	1,620	−330	
Subtotal, Power Technologies	63,846	63,904	65,154	+1,308	+1,250
Transportation:					
Vehicle technology R&D	155,122	149,280	157,280	+2,158	+8,000
Fuels utilization R&D	25,908	18,483	23,173	−2,735	+4,690
Materials technologies	40,293	29,800	37,800	−2,493	+8,000
Technology deployment	15,160	15,000	16,000	+840	+1,000
Cooperative programs with States	2,000			−2,000	
Energy efficiency science initiative	4,000			−4,000	
Management and planning	10,232	10,101	10,101	−131	
Subtotal, Transportation	252,715	222,664	244,354	−8,361	+21,690
Policy and management	43,750	40,053	40,053	−3,697	
Total, Energy Conservation	912,805	901,651	884,293	−28,512	−17,358
Economic Regulation					
Office of Hearings and Appeals	1,996	1,487	1,487	−509	
Strategic Petroleum Reserve					
Storage facilities development and operations	154,009	154,856	158,856	+4,847	+4,000
Home heating oil reserve	8,000			−8,000	
Management	17,000	14,000	14,000	−3,000	
Total, Strategic Petroleum Reserve	179,009	168,856	172,856	−6,153	+4,000
SPR Petroleum Account					
Oil acquisition		11,000	7,000	+7,000	−4,000
Northeast Home Heating Oil Reserve					
Northeast home heating oil reserve		8,000	6,000	+6,000	−2,000

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2002 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 2003—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2002 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or −)	
				2002 appropriation	Budget estimate
Energy Information Administration					
National Energy Information System	78,499	80,611	80,611	+2,112	
Use of prior year balances		−500	−500	−500	
Total, Energy Information Administration	78,499	80,111	80,111	+1,612	
TOTAL, DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY	1,766,470	1,703,241	1,764,243	−2,227	+61,002
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES					
INDIAN HEALTH SERVICE					
Indian Health Services					
Clinical Services:					
IHS and tribal health delivery:					
Hospital and health clinic programs	1,153,711	1,188,540	1,192,705	+38,994	+4,165
Dental health program	95,305	100,085	100,085	+4,780	
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	468,130	+7,354	
Subtotal, Clinical Services	1,891,939	1,945,125	1,949,290	+57,351	+4,165
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	31,318	+153	−4,055
Tribal management	2,406	2,406	2,406		
Direct operations	55,323	54,474	57,248	+1,925	+2,774
Self-governance	9,876	10,089	10,089	+213	
Contract support costs	268,234	270,734	270,734	+2,500	
Medicare/Medicaid Reimbursements: Hospital and clinic accreditation (Est. collecting)	(499,985)	(449,985)	(449,985)	(−50,000)	
Total, Indian Health Services	2,389,614	2,452,997	2,455,881	+66,267	+2,884
Indian Health Facilities					
Maintenance and improvement	46,331	47,331	47,331	+1,000	
Sanitation facilities	93,827	93,983	93,827		−156
Construction facilities	86,260	72,000	74,819	−11,441	+2,819
Facilities and environmental health support	126,775	132,963	133,119	+6,344	+156
Equipment	16,294	16,294	16,294		
Total, Indian Health Facilities	369,487	362,571	365,390	−4,097	+2,819
TOTAL, INDIAN HEALTH SERVICE	2,759,101	2,815,568	2,821,271	+62,170	+5,703
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					
Museum and Research Institutes:					
Anacostia Museum and Center for African American History and Culture	1,932	1,981	1,981	+49	
Archives of American Art	1,738	1,802	1,802	+64	
Arthur M. Sackler Gallery/Freer Gallery of Art	6,098	6,168	6,168	+70	
Center for Folklife and Cultural Heritage	1,850	1,911	1,911	+61	
Cooper-Hewitt, National Design Museum	2,942	3,050	3,050	+108	
Hirshhorn Museum and Sculpture Garden	4,771	4,724	4,724	−47	
National Air and Space Museum	16,599	20,402	20,402	+3,803	
National Museum of African Art	4,334	4,464	4,464	+130	
National Museum of American Art	8,265	8,327	8,327	+62	
National Museum of American History	20,800	21,604	23,604	+2,804	+2,000
National Museum of the American Indian	27,899	33,616	33,616	+5,717	
National Museum of Natural History	43,404	44,982	44,982	+1,578	
National Portrait Gallery	5,626	5,550	5,550	−76	
National Zoological Park	22,027	24,275	24,275	+2,248	
Astrophysical Observatory	20,546	21,121	21,121	+575	
Center for Materials Research and Education	3,357	3,460	3,460	+103	
Environmental Research Center	3,391	3,510	3,510	+119	
Tropical Research Institute	10,581	11,029	11,029	+448	
Subtoal, Museums and Research Institutes	206,160	221,976	223,976	+17,816	+2,000
Program Support and Outreach:					
Outreach	8,193	8,383	8,383	+190	
Communications	1,617	1,356	1,356	−261	
Institution-wide programs	5,506	6,006	6,006	+500	
Office of Exhibits Central	2,494	2,588	2,588	+94	
Major scientific instrumentation	6,229	5,000	5,000	−1,229	
Museum Support Center	3,074	2,469	2,469	−605	
Smithsonian Institution Archives	1,611	1,674	1,674	+63	
Smithsonian Institution Libraries	7,437	8,488	8,488	+1,051	
Subtotal, Program Support and Outreach	36,161	35,964	35,964	−197	
Administration	43,376	53,976	53,976	+10,600	
Facilities Services:					
Office of Protection Services	37,383	58,674	58,674	+21,291	

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2002 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 2003—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2002 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or −)	
				2002 appropriation	Budget estimate
Office of Physical Plant	76,173	90,965	90,965	+14,792	
Subtotal, Facilities Services	113,556	149,639	149,639	+36,083	
Emergency appropriations (Public Law 107–117)	21,707			−21,707	
Offsetting reduction		−12,795	−12,795	−12,795	
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
Repair, Restoration and Alteration of Facilities					
Base program	67,900	81,300	78,300	+10,400	−3,000
Construction					
Museum support center		2,000			−2,000
National Museum of the American Indian	30,000	10,000	16,000	−14,000	+6,000
Total, Construction	30,000	12,000	16,000	−14,000	+4,000
TOTAL, SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION	518,860	527,960	530,960	+12,100	+3,000
NATIONAL GALLERY OF ART					
Salaries and Expenses					
Care and utilization of art collections	26,019	25,721	27,920	+1,901	+2,199
Operation and maintenance of buildings and grounds	14,908	19,907	16,708	+1,800	−3,199
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 (Public Law 107–117)	2,148			−2,148	
Total, Salaries and Expenses	71,115	78,219	77,219	+6,104	−1,000
Repair, Restoration and Renovation of Buildings					
Base program	14,220	16,230	16,230	+2,010	
TOTAL, NATIONAL GALLERY OF ART	85,335	94,449	93,449	+8,114	−1,000
JOHN F. KENNEDY CENTER FOR THE PERFORMING ARTS					
Operations and maintenance	15,000	16,310	16,310	+1,310	
Emergency appropriations (Public Law 107–117)	4,310			−4,310	
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					
Fellowship program	1,218	1,259	1,259	+41	
Scholar support	615	659	659	+44	
Public service	2,164	2,261	2,261	+97	
General administration	1,656	1,968	1,968	+312	
Smithsonian fee	208	208	208		
Conference planning	1,770	1,968	1,968	+198	
Space	165	165	165		
TOTAL, WOODROW WILSON CENTER	7,796	8,488	8,488	+692	
NATIONAL FOUNDATION ON THE ARTS AND THE HUMANITIES					
National Endowment for the Arts					
Grants and Administration					
Grants:					
Direct grants	47,827	47,271	46,862	−965	−409
Challenge America grants			17,000	+17,000	+17,000
State partnerships:					
State and regional	25,118	24,802	25,118		+316
Underserved set-aside	6,805	6,712	6,805		+93
Subtotal, State partnerships	31,923	31,514	31,923		+409
Subtotal, Grants	79,750	78,785	95,785	+16,035	+17,000
Program support	1,154	1,304	1,304	+150	
Administration	17,330	19,400	19,400	+2,070	
Total, Arts	98,234	99,489	116,489	+18,255	+17,000
National Endowment for the Humanities					
Grants and Administration					
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	19,700	+1,250	
Total, Grants and Administration	108,382	109,632	109,632	+1,250	
Matching Grants					
Treasury funds	4,000	5,686	5,686	+1,686	
Challenge grants	10,436	10,436	10,436		

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2002 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 2003—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2002 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or −)	
				2002 appropriation	Budget estimate
Regional humanities centers	1,686			−1,686	
Total, Matching Grants	16,122	16,122	16,122		
Total, Humanities	124,504	125,754	125,754	+1,250	
Challenge America grants	17,000	17,000		−17,000	−17,000
TOTAL, NATIONAL FOUNDATION ON THE ARTS AND THE HUMANITIES	266,637	242,243	242,243	−24,394	
COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS					
Salaries and expenses	1,224	1,224	1,224		
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	7,253		
Emergency appropriations (Public Law 107–117)	758			−758	
Total, National Capital Planning Commission	8,011	7,253	7,253	−758	
UNITED STATES HOLOCAUST MEMORIAL MUSEUM					
Holocaust Memorial Museum	36,028	38,663	38,663	+2,635	
PRESIDIO TRUST					
Operations	23,125	21,327	21,327	−1,798	
Total, Presidio Trust	23,125	21,327	21,327	−1,798	
TOTAL, TITLE II, RELATED AGENCIES	9,671,351	9,473,325	9,543,143	−128,208	+69,818
Appropriations	(8,986,686)	(9,148,491)	(9,591,243)	(+604,557)	(+442,752)
Conservation	(313,742)	(338,934)		(−313,742)	(−338,934)
Advance appropriations	(36,000)		(36,000)		(+36,000)
Emergency appropriations	(28,923)			(−28,923)	
Contingent emergency appropriations	(346,000)			(−346,000)	
Rescission		(−14,100)	(−14,100)	(−14,100)	
Deferrals	(−40,000)		(−70,000)	(−30,000)	(−70,000)
TOTAL, TITLE IV, WILDLAND FIRE MANAGEMENT			825,000	+825,000	+825,000
TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR					
Bureau of Land Management	1,872,597	1,825,422	1,861,458	−11,139	+36,036
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	1,276,424	1,283,364	1,213,108	−63,316	−70,256
National Park Service	2,380,074	2,355,561	2,286,305	−93,769	−69,256
United States Geological Survey	914,002	867,338	914,617	+615	+47,279
Minerals Management Service	156,772	170,327	170,427	+13,655	+100
Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement	306,530	279,402	297,112	−9,418	+17,710
Bureau of Indian Affairs	2,222,876	2,245,804	2,267,329	+44,453	+21,525
Departmental Offices	367,144	423,535	420,126	+52,982	−3,409
Total, Title I—Department of the Interior	9,496,419	9,450,753	9,430,482	−65,937	−20,271
TITLE II—RELATED AGENCIES					
Forest Service	4,130,416	3,948,711	3,949,824	−180,592	+1,113
Department of Energy:	(1,766,470)	(1,703,241)	(1,764,243)	(−2,227)	(+61,002)
Clean Coal Technology	−40,000		−70,000	−30,000	−70,000
Fossil Energy Research and Development	582,790	475,305	625,665	+42,875	+150,360
Alternative Fuels Production	−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	36,000		
Energy Conservation	912,805	901,651	884,293	−28,512	−17,358
Economic Regulation	1,996	1,487	1,487	−509	
Strategic Petroleum Reserve	179,009	168,856	172,856	−6,153	+4,000
SPR Petroleum Account		11,000	7,000	+7,000	−4,000
Northeast home heating oil reserve		8,000	6,000	+6,000	−2,000
Energy Information Administration	78,499	80,111	80,111	+1,612	
Indian Health Service	2,759,101	2,815,568	2,821,271	+62,170	+5,703
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	530,960	+12,100	+3,000
National Gallery of Art	85,335	94,449	93,449	+8,114	−1,000
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	116,489	+18,255	+17,000
National Endowment for the Humanities	124,504	125,754	125,754	+1,250	
Institute of Museum and Library Services	26,899			−26,899	
Challenge America Arts Fund	17,000	17,000		−17,000	−17,000
Commission of Fine Arts	1,224	1,224	1,224		
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	7,253	−758	
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	9,473,325	9,543,143	−128,208	+69,818
GRAND TOTAL	19,167,770	18,924,078	18,973,625	−194,145	+49,547
Appropriations	(17,847,770)	(17,606,343)	(18,973,625)	(+1,125,855)	(+1,367,282)
Conservation	(1,320,000)	(1,317,735)		(−1,320,000)	(−1,317,735)

[COMMITTEE PRINT]

[NOTICE: This is a draft for use of the Committee and its staff only, in preparation for markup.]

DEPARTMENTS OF LABOR, HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, AND EDUCATION, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATION BILL, 2003

JANUARY ____, 2003.—Ordered to be printed

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

REPORT

[To accompany S. 0000]

The Committee on Appropriations reports the bill (S. 0000) making appropriations for Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2003, and for other purposes, reports favorably thereon and recommends that the bill do pass.

Amount of budget authority

Total bill as reported to Senate	$430,133,003,000
Amount of adjusted appropriations, 2002	412,247,133,000
Budget estimates, 2003	425,777,165,000
The bill as reported to the Senate:	
Over the adjusted appropriations for 2002	+17,885,870,000
Over the budget estimates for 2003	+4,355,838,000

SUMMARY OF BUDGET ESTIMATES AND COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

For fiscal year 2003, the Committee recommends total budget authority of $430,133,003,000 for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and Related Agencies. Of this amount, $131,399,000,000 is current year discretionary funding.

OVERVIEW AND BILL HIGHLIGHTS

The Labor, HHS, and Education and Related Agencies bill constitutes the largest of the non-defense Federal appropriations bills being considered by Congress this year. It is the product of extensive deliberations, driven by the realization that no task before Congress is more important than safeguarding and improving the health and well-being of all Americans. This bill is made up of over 300 programs, spanning three Federal Departments and numerous related agencies. But the bill is more than its component parts. Virtually every element of this bill reflects the traditional ideal of democracy: that every citizen deserves the right to a basic education and job skills training; protection from illness and want; and an equal opportunity to reach one's highest potential.

This bill at the same time provides a safety net of social protections for the needy while stimulating advances in human achievement and the life sciences. At its core, this bill embodies those defining principles by which any free society must be guided: compassion for the less fortunate; respect for family and loved ones; acceptance of personal responsibility for one's actions; character development; and the avoidance of destructive behavior.

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE BILL

Physical Activity and Nutrition.—The Committee recommendation includes a total of $940,467,000 for programs to increase physical activity, improve nutrition, and reduce obesity and overweight.

Job Training.—The Committee recommendation includes $5,120,084,000 for job training programs, an increase of $144,321,000 over the budget request.

Worker protection.—The Committee bill includes $1,239,500,000 to ensure the health and safety of workers, including $462,314,000 for the Occupational Safety and Health Administration and $271,841,000 for the Mine Safety and Health Administration. The recommendation is an increase of $61,000,000 over the 2002 level.

Child Labor.—The Committee bill includes $148,015,000 for activities designed to end abusive child labor. This is $93,441,000 above the budget request.

Persons With Disabilities.—To promote independent living in home and community based settings, the Committee has included $6,960,162,000 for services to persons with disabilities. This includes $27,000,000 for programs authorized under the Assistive Technology Act. In addition, the recommendation includes $47,015,000 for the Office of Disability Policy at the Department of Labor, and $40,000,000 for Real Choice Systems Change Grants through the Center for Medicaid and Medicare Services.

National Institutes of Health.—A total of $27,167,926,000 is recommended to fund biomedical research at the 27 Institutes and Centers that comprise the NIH. This represents an increase of $3,712,083,000 over the fiscal year 2002 level and is the same as the budget request. This appropriation completes the historic 5-year effort to double the funding for the NIH.

Minority health, education and training initiative.—The Committee bill includes $2,116,187,000, an increase of $144,258,000 over the 2002 appropriation for an initiative to provide greater support for minority health, education and training programs.

AIDS.—The Committee bill includes $5,677,026,000 for AIDS research, prevention, and services. This includes $2,051,295,000 for Ryan White programs, an increase of $140,570,000 over the fiscal year 2002 level, and $860,293,000 for AIDS prevention programs at the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

Bioterrorism initiative.—The Committee bill includes $3,741,080,000 to fund efforts to address bioterrorism threats.

Health Centers.—The recommendation includes $1,533,570,000 for health centers, an increase of $75,706,000 over the budget request and $190,000,000 over the fiscal 2002 level.

Centers for Disease Control.—The Committee bill provides $745,600,000 within the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention to combat chronic disease and promote health. The amount recommended is $55,370,000 over the budget request.

Substance abuse.—The Committee bill provides $2,278,379,000 for substance abuse prevention and treatment programs. This is an increase of $63,985,000 over the 2002 enacted level. The recommendation restores proposed reductions to substance abuse prevention programs and supports an increase of $60,000,000 for the substance abuse prevention and treatment block grant.

Head Start.—The Committee recommendation includes $6,667,533,000 for the Head Start Program. This represents an increase of $129,893,000 over the 2002 level and is the same as the request.

Low-income home energy assistance state grants.—The Committee recommends $1,700,000,000 for heating and cooling assistance for low-income individuals and families, $300,000,000 more than the request and the same as the 2002 level.

Education for the Disadvantaged.—The Committee has provided $13,178,400,000 in grants to enhance educational opportunities for disadvantaged children. This includes an increase of $1,000,000,000 over the fiscal year 2002 amount for grants to local education agencies, bringing the total to $11,350,000,000.

Teacher Quality.—The Committee recommends $2,850,000,000 for State grants to improve teacher quality. This is the same as both the fiscal year 2002 appropriation and the budget request.

English Language Acquisition.—The Committee recommends $690,000,000 for bilingual education, an increase of $25,000,000 over the administration request and the fiscal year 2002 level.

Student financial aid.—The Committee recommends $13,151,500,000 for student financial assistance, an increase of $866,000,000 over last year and $384,000,000 more than the President's budget. The amount provided for the Pell Grant Program will allow the maximum grant to be raised to $4,100, an increase of $100 over the 2002 amount and the budget request.

Higher education initiatives.—The Committee bill provides $2,047,640,000 for initiatives to provide greater opportunities for higher education, including $832,500,000 for Federal TRIO programs.

Education for individuals with disabilities.—The Committee bill provides $9,691,424,000 to help ensure that all children have access to a free and appropriate education, and that all infants and toddlers with disabilities have access to early intervention services. This represents an increase of $1,018,620,000 over the 2002 level. Included in this appropriation is an increase of $1,000,000,000 over last year's level for grants to States.

Rehabilitation services.—The bill recommends $2,959,838,000 for rehabilitation services, an increase of $14,025,000 above the amount provided in 2002. These funds are essential for families with disabilities seeking employment. The Committee restored funding for several important programs proposed for elimination, such as Supported Employment State Grants, Projects with Industry, Recreational programs and programs for migrant and seasonal farmworkers.

Services for older Americans.—For programs serving older Americans, the Committee recommendation totals $3,034,636,000, an increase of $128,080,000 over the fiscal year 2002. This recommendation includes $212,547,000 for senior volunteer programs, $440,200,000 for community service employment for older Americans, $359,000,000 for supportive services and centers, $150,000,000 for family caregiver support programs and $721,670,000 for senior nutrition programs. For the medical research activities of the National Institute on Aging, the Committee recommends $1,000,099,000. The Committee recommendation includes $12,500,000 for the Medicare insurance counseling program.

PHYSICAL ACTIVITY AND NUTRITION INITIATIVE

Obesity has become our Nation's fastest rising public health threat. All available data show that the number of Americans who are obese or overweight have reached epidemic proportions. An estimated 120 million people—61 percent of American adults—are either overweight or obese. This puts them at increased risk for chronic and life-threatening diseases such as heart disease, stroke, cancer and diabetes. Chronic diseases account for 7 out of every 10 U.S. deaths, and more than 60 percent of medical care expenditures.

Between 1980 and 1999 the number of obese American adults nearly doubled from approximately 15 percent to 27 percent. An estimated 300,000 premature deaths a year are associated with obesity and overweight, an amount second only to tobacco-related deaths. The total direct and indirect costs attributed to overweight and obesity amounted to $117,000,000,000 in 2000. The problem is not limited to adults. Alarmingly, an increasing number of overweight youth in this country are at risk for chronic health problems or disabilities later in life. About 13 percent of children and 14 percent of adolescents are obese. The increase in obesity

and overweight among American youth over the past two decades has been dramatic, more than tripling in the past two decades. According to a recent study, hospital costs for diseases related to childhood obesity have increased threefold in the past 20 years. A recent study confirms that Americans are becoming obese at younger ages: approximately 27 percent of U.S. adults are obese by the time they reach their mid–30s, about twice the rate in the early 1960s.

This dramatic upsurge in obesity has been associated with a nationwide increase in diabetes. The prevalence of type 2 diabetes, the most common form of the disease, has tripled in the last 30 years. At least 80 percent of patients with type 2 diabetes are overweight or obese. Type 2 diabetes was commonly known in the past as ''adult onset'' diabetes. However, research is showing a dramatic escalation in the number of children diagnosed with type 2 diabetes. Whereas fewer than 4 percent of childhood diabetes cases in 1990 were type 2, that number has risen to approximately 20 percent.

Problems with obesity and diabetes also disproportionately affect minority communities. Thirty percent of African Americans are obese, compared to 21 percent of whites. Black women were nearly twice as likely as white women to be obese, and one quarter of Hispanic women are obese. According to the CDC, African American are considered to have the highest rates of both obesity and diabetes among all races and ethnic groups. Among all groups, however, Native Americans have some of the highest prevalence rates of overweight. Among the highest rates reported are for American Indians in Arizona at 80 percent for women and 67 percent for men.

The good news is that many of the chronic diseases linked to obesity are preventable. Recent studies provide strong evidence that prevention efforts focusing on diet, exercise and other lifestyle changes can result in substantially reduced risk among high-risk groups. Last August a major clinical trial reported that Americans at high risk for type 2 diabetes can dramatically reduce their risk of getting the disease with improvements to their diet and exercise. In addition, exercise and nutrition can have health benefits for individuals of all ages and at all levels of fitness.

The Committee strongly believes a commitment to improving physical activity and nutrition is imperative if we are to reduce chronic disease, premature deaths and related health care costs. For this reason, the Committee has included a total of $940,467,000 for programs designed to increase physical activity, healthy lifestyles and nutrition. This is an increase of $60,219,000 over last year's level.

Recognizing the myriad physical activity promotion programs being undertaken by different Federal agencies, the Committee urges agencies receiving funds for this purpose under this bill to take special measures to coordinate their activities. In particular, the CDC's Division of Nutrition and Physical Activity (DNPA) should develop mechanisms such as interagency committees to coordinate with the Department of Education in administering such as programs as the Carol M. White Physical Education for Progress in order to leverage resources at the local level. The Committee notes the recent establishment of a Memorandum of Understanding between the CDC, the Department of Interior and the Department of Agriculture in the area of promoting physical activity as a valuable model.

Nutrition and Physical Activity

The Committee commends the substantial efforts that CDC is directing to stem the obesity epidemic across all life stages. CDC is coordinating national, State, and school-based programs to research and implement health promotion and public health education strategies and interventions to increase physical activity levels and good nutrition at all ages, to provide important health information, and to monitor health and healthy behaviors in the population. CDC currently funds 12 States to promote physical activity and good nutrition to prevent and control obesity. The Committee recommends $40,000,000 for primary prevention activities related to Nutrition, Physical Activity, and Obesity at CDC, an increase of $12,495,000 over fiscal year 2002.

The Committee recognizes the potential to respond to this national problem through broad, population-based primary prevention strategies. The Committee encourages CDC to build on the successful CDC Guide to Community Preventive Services and the Guidelines for Comprehensive Programs to Promote Healthy Eating and Physical Activity, and to collect and disseminate information, evaluations, and planning guides that document a range of specific State and local policy and environmental interventions that provide practical, replicable approaches to improving nutrition and physical activity.The Committee recognizes coordination at the local level is critical, especially among community health and school-based efforts to promote physical activity and nutrition. The Committee recommends that the CDC urge its grantees to establish a position of statewide physical activity coordinator to oversee a comprehensive physical activity and nutrition program, in order to ensure resources are utilized to their optimum potential and to avoid duplicative efforts. This position could be funded through DNPA grants or elsewhere and could be located in the State Health Department, Governor's Council on Physical Fitness and Sports, or in the State Education Department.

Healthy Communities

The Committee provides $20,000,000 to HRSA for the Healthy Communities Innovation Initiative, a new pilot program designed to prevent three of the most rapidly increasing chronic conditions in this country: diabetes, asthma, and obesity. The Committee is pleased that the Secretary has championed this program, which will develop coalitions between private and public organizations working in the areas of prevention, medical, social, educational, business, religious, and civic services. This program will encourage the development of innovative efforts in five communities to enhance access to services, encourage positive behavioral changes, and improve community health. The Committee further encourages the Secretary to stress the importance of weight reduction as a tool in preventing heart disease.

School Health

Obesity rates were significantly reduced among girls in grades 6–8 who participated in a school-based intervention program. The Committee applauds CDC for establishing effective coordinated school health programs in 20 States and 2 local education agencies. The Committee urges CDC to expand its coordinated school health program. The Committee has provided $58,235,000 for coordinated school health to address risk behaviors such as tobacco use, unhealthy diets, and physical inactivity at CDC. The Committee urges CDC and the Department of Education to coordinate activities relating to nutrition and physical activity which will help to reduce obesity and prevent heart disease.

Head Start

The Committee commends the Department for its focus on prevention as a key to improving the overall health and well-being of our Nation. The Committee also recognizes the importance of good nutrition and physical activity among young children for developing a fertile atmosphere for cognitive development and school readiness. According to the Nutrition Cognition National Advisory Committee at Tufts University in Massachusetts, children without an adequate diet may have trouble concentrating in school, participating in play, bonding with peers, and performing at their potential. Therefore, the Committee urges the Head Start Bureau to review the scope of good nutrition and physical activities which are presently being undertaken in response to the Head Start Performance Standards, as well as the current knowledge base on good nutrition and physical activities for young children. Further, the Committee urges the Head Start Bureau to review the activities presently being undertaken by local programs to promote healthy bodies as a prerequisite for strong minds and to identify best practices currently employed by local programs. As a follow up, the Committee encourages the Head Start Bureau, in collaboration with the National Head Start Association, to devise a plan for implementing a locally-determined but coordinated effort to achieve the goals of a stronger, more vibrant and effective nutritional and physical activity component within Head Start programs. The Committee expects that the Head Start Bureau will enter into a cooperative agreement with the National Head Start Association to carry out these activities.

Physical Education

Despite the well-publicized benefits of exercise, more than 60 percent of American adults do not get enough physical activity to provide health benefits. This trend is not limited to adults: more than a third of young people in grades 9–12 do not regularly engage in physical activity. Nearly one-half of American youths aged 12–21 years are not vigorously active on a regular basis. Physical education (PE) classes are important for ensuring that young people have a minimal, regular amount of physical activity and for establishing physical activity patterns that may be carried into adulthood. Yet the Committee notes that daily enrollment in physical education classes dropped from 42 percent to 25 percent among high school students between 1991 and 1995. In order to help reverse this trend, the Committee recommendation includes $70,000,000 for the Carol M. White Physical Education for Progress program. This is an increase of $20,000,000 over the fiscal year 2002 level and $70,000,000 over the request. This program provides grants to local educational agencies and community-based organization to initiate, expand and improve physical education program for students in kindergarten through 12th grade. The PEP program will help curb this Nation's increasing obesity problem, which will in turn reduce the risk of developing heart disease later in life.

National Youth Fitness Survey

The Committee believes a national instrument to assess fitness levels of young people is needed to plan, execute and evaluate a comprehensive effort to address obesity and overweight. CDC conducted the National Children and Youth Fitness Survey (NCYFS) twice during the mid–1980's, funded under Departmental authority, but this survey was discontinued. The Committee believes NCYFS should be re-established. The NCYFS should include the same measures of fitness used previously, in order to allow for comparisons with past data, and should incorporate new measures, in order to reflect new understandings of appropriate fitness assessment. In addition, in developing a new NC

fiscal years, consideration should be given to establishing measures relating the provision of physical activity programs (physical education, recess, and after-school) and academic performance. The Committee envisions NCYFS to be done on regular 5-year intervals in the future.

PREVENTING AND REVERSING HEART DISEASE INITIATIVE

Nearly 62 million Americans, young and old, live with the effects of cardiovascular disease. The Nation's number one killer, cardiovascular disease costs society an estimated $330,000,000,000 annually in medical costs and lost productivity. Challenges to combating this disease include persistent geographic, racial, and ethnic disparities, the increased prevalence of sedentary lifestyles, obesity rates, and deficiencies in the use of proven and effective treatments for those already afflicted with cardiovascular disease.

On May 16, 2002, the Subcommittee on Labor, Health and Human Services and Education convened a hearing to more closely examine the factors contributing to cardiovascular disease, and to explore possible approaches to prevent, control, and reverse its effects. Testimony heard from a variety of top medical experts reflected a common theme: All agreed that stress management, in conjunction with diet modification, exercise, and pharmacological and/or surgical intervention, can significantly improve the quality of life for those confronted with cardiovascular disease. Witnesses confirmed that cardiovascular disease usually begins several years before symptoms appear. Due to the body's compensation mechanisms many individuals function normally for years in an asymptomatic state, unaware that the disease is taking hold. Once symptoms become apparent, a disproportionate amount of medical resources are devoted to dealing with those symptomatic events, rather than taking preventive measures at a much earlier stage. Integrating technology, behavioral and metabolic medicine, and lifestyle modifications at an early age would shift that focus from reactive medicine to preventive medicine. For example, relatively simple lifestyle modifications, including exercise, nutrition plans and learning a relaxation response to stress, such as yoga techniques, have led to successful outcomes for individuals who are otherwise at risk. Individuals who have adopted these changes have experienced positive results, including weight loss, lower blood pressure and cholesterol levels, improved clinical symptoms and reduction in psychological distress. For many years the National Heart, Lung and Blood Institute has supported a vigorous program of research on the behavioral and psychological impact of cardiovascular disease. Data obtained by NHLBI confirmed that mental stress could cause myocardial ischemia or reduced blood flow.

Current evidence suggests that all individuals at risk for cardiovascular disease can benefit from stress reduction, but that general health and well-being are greatly improved if the first steps are taken during childhood. Among children, in fact, stress management programs have been shown to improve self-esteem, grade-point average and work habits while reducing violent behavior. To that end, the educational system in this country should be encouraged to incorporate stress management programs into school curriculum.

To address the prevention and reversing heart disease initiative, the Committee has included $419,300,000 in addition to the amounts provided as part of the physical activity and nutrition initiative.

Obesity and nutrition programs work hand in hand in preventing and reducing heart disease. The Committee encourages the Departments of Health and Human Services and Education to coordinate the above programs and activities to address both initiatives.

Fund for Innovative Education

As part of the preventing and reversing heart disease initiative, the Committee has included $1,000,000 to design programs to teach school children and teachers coping skills to help ease both the short- and long-term effects of stress. The Committee directs the Department to implement this initiative as soon as possible. Programs such as these have been scientifically proven to improve students' self-esteem, self-efficacy, control, grade point average, work habits, memory and cooperation.

National Institute of Heart, Lung and Blood

The Committee encourages the NHLBI, in conjunction with Walter Reed Medical Center, to conduct a controlled, prospective, randomized trial to compare the outcomes of utilizing a demanding vegetarian diet versus a more liberal diet that would also utilize lipid-lowering drugs, as well as the impact of relaxation response-based stress management programs. Such a trial could take place over a long period of time to allow a long-term assessment of outcomes.

Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Service

The Committee commends the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Service (CMS) for their work on a lifestyle modification study comparing the efficacy and costs of two cardiac approaches to reversing heart disease.

Centers for Disease Control

The Committee has provided $10,000,000 to increase CDC's cardiovascular programs as part of the Committee's initiative to prevent and reverse heart disease. The Committee urges the CDC to initiate research to examine strategies to prevent and reverse heart disease, including mind/body approaches to stress management, yoga, diet modifications, and exercise programs.

Minorities continue to be underrepresented in the health professions. To address disparities in the health care workforce, as well as the shortages in underserved communities, the Committee has included $305,564,000 for health professions programs, including $125,330,000 for centers of excellence, health careers opportunity programs, faculty loan repayment and scholarships for disadvantaged students. Also included is $25,051,000 for nursing workforce diversity.

To improve the health of racial and ethnic populations through the development of effective health policies and programs to eliminate disparities in health, the Committee has provided $283,258,000 including $186,929,000 for the National Center on Minority Health and Health disparities and $46,329,000 for minority health improvements. Also included, to address areas hardest hit by the HIV–AIDS epidemic, is $50,000,000 specifically targeted for minority AIDS programs.

For Indian education programs to help increase student achievement through early childhood, preschool, elementary and secondary education and vocational programs, the Committee has included $129,368,000. Programs for migrant and Native American education and training are funded at $579,101,000.

To aid institutions with a significant percentage of financially needy students, the Committee has provided an increase of $36,788,000 over the fiscal year 2002 appropriation for a total of $475,413,000. Included in this amount is $82,000,000 for strengthening institutions, $93,000,000 for Hispanic-serving institutions, $215,415,000 for historically black colleges and universities, $53,764,000 for strengthening historically black graduate institutions, and Native Alaskan and Native Hawaiian institutions are funded at $8,234,000.

To assist States, colleges, middle and high schools serving high percentages of low income students and improve postsecondary education opportunities for low-income individuals and first-generation college students, the Committee has included $1,127,500,000 for the GEAR UP and TRIO programs. To assist Howard University with academic programs and the administration of the University hospital, the Committee recommends $239,474,000. And to provide minority and low-income college students with information, preparation and financial assistance needed to gain access to complete law school, $5,000,000 has been provided for the Thurgood Marshall legal educational opportunity program.

The increases provided for the above mentioned programs, along with funding for the National Institutes of Health, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, and the No child Left Behind Act, will go a long way towards eliminating health and education disparities.

SAFE MOTHERHOOD INITIATIVE

Over the last decade, the Committee has expressed its strong support for closing the gap in research on diseases and conditions specific to women and of including women and minorities in clinical research where they had previously been ignored. The Committee recognizes that much progress has been made to improve research and the quality of care for women. Yet over the past year, the Committee has grown increasingly concerned about the lack of progress that has been made in reducing the rates of maternal mortality and morbidity in the United States. The Committee notes that there has been no decline in pregnancy-related deaths or morbidity in 20 years. Although the Department of Health and Human Services set goals to reduce pregnancy-related deaths and illness set forth in Healthy People 2000 and again in Healthy People 2010, it has failed to do so.

Today, the United States ranks 20th out of 49 developed countries in maternal mortality related deaths. About 1,000 women a year—two to three every day—die from pregnancy-related causes. African American women are four times more likely to die from pregnancy-related illness or conditions; and women over the age of 35 are two to three times more likely to experience a pregnancy-related death compared to women aged 20–25. The rate of pre-term labor and delivery remains virtually unchanged as well.

Pregnancy-related illness affect an even wider number of women: in the United States one out of three pregnant women experience a major medical complication at some point during their pregnancy. And women who are high-risk, who have a chronic condition face even more difficult pregnancies, deliveries, and risk to their long-term health.

Despite the need for accurate information on prescription drug use by pregnant women, only 1 percent of FDA approved drugs have been shown in controlled studies to show no risk to pregnant women and their babies. And 80 percent of FDA approved drugs lack adequate scientific evidence about use in pregnancy. That means that pregnant women are left with little or no knowledge about the safety of medications, prescribed or over-the-counter, and their impact on the fetus.

The Committee believes it is time to live up to the commitments articulated in Healthy People 2000 and 2010 to reduce maternal mortality and morbidity and ensure a safe and healthy pregnancy for all women. In fact, a recent National Summit on Safe

Motherhood held by the CDC, and cosponsored by a range of agencies and organizations, laid the cornerstones of a strategy to improve our Nation's commitments to healthy pregnancies, healthy mothers, and healthy infants. The Committee calls on the Secretary to put key elements of such a safe motherhood initiative in place and has developed this Safe Motherhood initiative to help achieve these goals, including:

Improving the Safety of Medications for Pregnant Women

The Committee is very concerned about the lack of scientific data and studies on the safety and dosing of drugs for women who are pregnant. While drug testing in women raises important ethical considerations, the Committee believes that the NIH and FDA can develop appropriate protocols and mechanisms to improve the quality of information available to women and their health care providers about the safety and proper dosing of drugs and biologics taken during pregnancy. The Committee urges NIH to work with the FDA to improve the quality of information on drugs and biological products for women who are pregnant and lactating through grants, contract or other appropriate mechanisms to aid in promptly completing studies to determine the safety and dosing for marketed drugs and biologics that were not approved or licensed based on studies in pregnant women. The Director shall be prepared to report to the Committee at its annual review before the Committee on the progress and activities.

Improving National Data and Information related to Maternal Morbidity and Mortality

The Committee provides the CDC $5,000,000 to establish a demonstration program to improve data collection about pregnancy-related complications and maternal mortality. CDC shall award grants to at least four States for the development of surveillance systems that use standard definitions of maternal morbidity and mortality that have been developed by the CDC in collaboration with the grant recipients. The quality of data and information about maternal morbidity and mortality is poor and unreliable. States do not use standard definitions of maternal morbidity or mortality. When States do collect data, it is impossible to compare their data, know precisely what is happening within the State, or to identify emerging trends across States.

CDC Safe Motherhood Activities

The committee commends CDC for its groundbreaking National Summit of Safe Motherhood and commends the agency for its work on its Safe Motherhood Initiative. The Summit succeeded in expanding our understanding of Safe Motherhood as a critical woman's health issue and identified the troubling lack of research and data on pregnancy-related issues. The Committee has provided an increase of $2,000,000 to CDC to further its work identified at the Summit and to continue to carry out their existing Safe Motherhood activities.

Research to Reduce Poor Pregnancy Outcomes—and Racial and Ethnic Disparities

The Committee provides CDC $2,000,000 to provide individual grants to community-based organizations, public and private research institutions and universities to conduct prevention and health promotion research to focus specifically on improving maternal outcomes in maternal morbidity and mortality, eliminating racial disparities in maternal morbidity and mortality, such as developing better health care models, population-based studies, prevention strategies, culturally sensitive and appropriate health care practice models, improved outreach and efforts and funding for minority organizations to provide technical assistance and outreach in minority communities. The research should take into consideration the role of stress, violence, discrimination, nutrition, obesity, and access to quality health care and health literacy.

Substance abuse treatment

According to the National Institute of Drug Abuse, more than 5 percent of the 4,000,000 women who gave birth in the United States in 1992 used illegal drugs while pregnant, according to the first and only nationally representative survey of drug use among pregnant women. That is an estimated 221,000 women gave birth that year while using illicit drugs during their pregnancy. The Committee notes that when a pregnant woman abuses drugs or alcohol, both she and her unborn child may suffer harm. In addition, substance abuse often creates or is accompanied by an array of social problems for the abuser and those around her, including violence, child abuse and neglect, and family dysfunction. Therefore, the Committee has provided SAMHSA with $3,000,000 for residential treatment programs for pregnant women which provide comprehensive treatment service strategies, including outreach, intake and assessment, provision of comprehensive services, and follow-up for women and their children in order to reduce the harm caused to mothers and their children.

EDUCATION INITIATIVE

The No Child Left Behind Act, approved overwhelmingly by Congress in December 2001 and signed into law in January 2002, mandates the Nation's most sweeping education reforms in decades. It signals a new relationship between the Federal Government and public schools, one that is based on high expectations for every student—and strict accountability for success or failure. More than ever before, Federal dollars will be tied to academic achievement; States, districts, and schools must improve student performance, or face the consequences.

Most importantly, the law presumes that all children—regardless of race, ethnicity, disability, or proficiency in English—can succeed academically. That is a powerful notion, and it holds great potential to raise student performance across the Nation.

But that potential may not be maded if these high expectations aren't backed up with enough resources to make them attainable. While States and local communities provide more than 90 percent of funding for elementary and secondary education and our education system primarily is a State and local responsibility, the Federal Government does have a supporting role. That's why this education funding bill makes targeted investments in programs that support State and local education reform efforts. Hiring qualified teachers takes more than lofty goals and good intentions; it also takes money. So does replacing old textbooks, buying computers, implementing successful curricula, and numerous other measures that are critical to creating an environment where children can learn. Educators and parents need to believe their schools have enough money to give them a fighting chance to meet the new mandates. Without that trust, public opinion will quickly turn against the No Child Left Behind Act's reforms, and the high expectations that are the cornerstone of the law will be relaxed or ignored. That would be a tragic result for the millions of today's students who are receiving an inadequate education. For those reasons, the Committee has responded by adding more than $1,700,000,000 for education over last year's historic increase in Federal funding. Almost $800,000,000 of that amount is designated for programs authorized by the No Child Left Behind Act.

Title I grants to LEAs

One of the Committee's top educational priorities was to increase funding for Title I Grants to LEAs. Schools receiving Title I aid are at the greatest risk of failing to meet the academic standards mandated in the new law; they're also the schools upon which the most accountability measures have been placed. Therefore, the Committee has provided for this account a record-high $11,350,000,000, an increase of $1,000,000,000 over last year. The Committee allocated all of this increase through the two funding formulas that are the most targeted to the poorest schools.

Teacher quality programs

Another priority for the Committee in addressing the mandates of the No Child Left Behind Act was to increase funding for teacher quality programs, which can be used for a variety of measures, including teacher recruitment and retention, professional development, the reform of teacher certification requirements, and class-size reduction. The No Child Left Behind Act mandates that all teachers must be ''highly qualified'' by the end of the 2005–06 school year; in the near term, all Title I teachers hired after September 2002 must also meet that definition. Therefore, the Committee has provided more than $3,350,000,000 for programs where funds may be used for specific activities in support of teacher quality.

English language acquisition

The No Child Left Behind Act establishes several new accountability measures that specifically address limited-English-proficient (LEP) students. States will be required to set annual yearly progress goals for the achievement of all children as well as specific groups of children, including LEP students. In addition, each State will be required to develop annual measurable objectives for LEP students; these objectives must track student progress in learning English and district progress in making adequate yearly progress for LEP students. The Committee recognizes that LEP students will face many unique challenges in trying to meet these goals; therefore, it has provided $690,000,000 for English language acquisition State grants. While the increase in the overall program is $25,000,000, States will receive an increase of $75,000,000 over last year because less money is needed to support categorical programs that were consolidated under the No Child Left Behind Act.

Other key education programs

The Committee also directed additional funding to several other programs that will help States, districts, and schools meet the new education mandates. Among them:

—The Committee has provided a $100,000,000 increase, as requested by the administration, for the Reading First program, for a total of $1,000,000,000. This program provides State grants to improve reading instruction in grades K–3.

—The Committee has provided $175,000,000, an increase of $12,500,000 over last year, for rural education programs.

—The Committee has provided $13,000,000, an increase of $3,000,000 over last year, for dropout prevention grants.

—The Committee has provided $15,000,000, an increase of $5,000,000, for school leadership programs to help districts recruit and train principals.

—The Committee has provided $37,584,000, an increase of $2,584,000 over last year, for voluntary public school choice programs; such programs help enable parents of students in failing public schools to send their children to better public schools.

REPROGRAMMING AND INITIATION OF NEW PROGRAMS

Reprogramming is the utilization of funds for purposes other than those contemplated at the time of appropriation enactment. Reprogramming actions do not represent requests for additional funds from the Congress, rather, the reapplication of resources already available.

The Committee has a particular interest in approving reprogrammings which, although they may not change either the total amount available in an account or any of the purposes for which the appropriation is legally available, represent a significant departure from budget plans presented to the Committee in an agency's budget justification.

Consequently, the Committee directs that the Departments and agencies funded through this bill make a written request to the chairman of the Committee prior to reprogramming of funds in excess of 10 percent, or $500,000, whichever is less, between programs, activities, or elements unless an alternate amount for the agency in question is specified elsewhere in this report. The Committee desires to have the requests for reprogramming actions which involve less than the above-mentioned amounts if such actions would have the effect of changing an agency's funding requirements in future years, if programs or projects specifically cited in the Committee's reports are affected or if the action can be considered to be the initiation of a new program.

The Committee directs that it be notified regarding reorganization of offices, programs, or activities prior to the planned implementation of such reorganizations.

The Committee further directs that each agency under its jurisdiction submit to the Committee statements on the effect of this appropriation act within 60 days of final enactment of this Act.

TRANSFER AUTHORITY

The Committee has included bill language permitting transfers up to 1 percent between discretionary appropriations accounts, as long as no such appropriation is increased by more than 3 percent by such transfer; however, the Appropriations Committees of both Houses of Congress must be notified at least 15 days in advance of any transfer. Similar bill language was carried in last year's bill for all three Departments.

Prior Committee notification is also required for actions requiring the use of general transfer authority unless otherwise provided for in this Act. Such transfers specifically include taps, or other assessments made between agencies, or between offices within agencies. Funds have been appropriated for each office funded by this Committee; it is not the intention of this Committee to augment those funding levels through the use of special assessments. This directive does not apply to working capital funds or other fee-for-service activities.

ACCRUAL FUNDING OF RETIREMENT COSTS AND POST-RETIREMENT HEALTH BENEFITS

The President's Budget included a legislative proposal under the jurisdiction of the Senate Committee on Governmental Affairs 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.

The authorizing committee has not acted on this legislation, therefore the Senate Appropriations Committee has reduced the dollar amounts of the President's request shown in the ''Comparative Statement of New Budget Authority Request and Amounts Recommended in the Bill'', as well as in other tables in this report, to exclude the accrual funding proposal.

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 subsequently transmitted to the Congress.

The Senate Appropriations Committee joins with the House Appropriations Committee in raising concern 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.

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING ADMINISTRATION

TRAINING AND EMPLOYMENT SERVICES

Appropriations, 2002	$5,484,834,000
Budget estimate, 2003	4,975,763,000
Committee recommendation	5,120,084,000

The Committee recommends $5,120,084,000 for this account in 2003 which provides funding authorized primarily by the Workforce Investment Act [WIA]. This is $364,750,000 less than the 2002 level, and $144,321,000 above the administration request.

Training and employment services is comprised of programs designed to enhance the employment and earnings of economically disadvantaged and dislocated workers, operated through a decentralized system of skill training and related services. This appropriation is generally forward-funded on a July-to-June cycle. Funds provided for fiscal year 2003 will support the program from July 1, 2003, through June 30, 2004.

Beginning with the fiscal year 2000 appropriation, budget constraints required that a portion of this account's funding be advance appropriated, with obligations for a portion of Adult and Dislocated Worker Employment and Training Activities and Job Corps delayed until the following fiscal year. This practice will continue in this year's appropriation.

Fiscal year 2000 was the first full year of operations under the new Workforce Investment Act, beginning July 1, 2000 through June 30, 2001. The new legislation is significantly enhancing employment and training services, consolidating, coordinating, and improving programs utilizing a local level one-stop delivery system. In concurring with the President's budget request for the youth, adult, and dislocated worker block grants, the administration expects that current participant levels will be maintained, due to the reported availability of large amounts of unspent funds carried over from prior years. However, the committee is aware that there is controversy over the accuracy of financial reporting under the Workforce Investment Act, and notes that the General Accounting Office has made several recommendations to the Labor Department for improvements. Therefore, the Committee intends to carefully monitor this situation, recognizing the vital role of the workforce system at a time of economic slowdown.

Adult employment and training activities.—For Adult Employment and Training Activities, the Committee recommends $900,000,000. This is $50,000,000 less than the 2002 comparable level and the same as the budget request. This program is authorized by the Workforce Investment Act and is formula-funded to States and further distributed to local workforce investment boards. Services for adults will be provided through the One-Stop system and most customers receiving training will use their individual training accounts to determine which programs and providers fit their needs. The Act authorizes core services, which will be available to all adults with no eligibility requirements, and intensive services, for unemployed individuals who are not able to find jobs through core services alone.

Dislocated worker employment and training activities.—For Dislocated Worker Employment and Training Activities, the Committee recommends $1,383,040,000, the same as the budget request. This is an increase of $11,540,000 over the 2002 comparable level. Of this amount, $1,106,432,000 is designated for State formula grants. This program, authorized by WIA, is a State-operated effort which provides core services, intensive services, training, and supportive services to help permanently separated workers return to productive, unsubsidized employment. In addition, States use these funds for rapid response assistance to help workers affected by mass layoffs and plant closures. The recommendation includes $276,608,000 available to the Secretary for activities specified in WIA, primarily to respond to mass layoffs, plant and/or military base closings, and natural disasters across the country, which cannot be otherwise anticipated, as well as technical assistance and training and demonstration projects.

The Committee bill continues language authorizing the use of funds under the dislocated workers program for projects that provide assistance to new entrants in the workforce and incumbent workers.

The Committee recommendation includes, as it has in past years, funding for dislocated worker projects aimed at assisting the long-term unemployed.

The Committee encourages efforts to make certain that dislocated workers in low pay, entry-level jobs can qualify for help under the Dislocated Worker Program and get a fair share of the funding.

The Committee is aware of the substantial worker dislocation brought on by the closure of sugarcane plantations and the rapidly increasing demand for food safety training at all levels of food production. To meet these needs, the Committee reiterates its recommendation in last year's report to provide on-farm and off-farm food safety training for dislocated sugarcane workers employed in the agricultural and food sector. Due to economic reasons and family dysfunction, elderly caregivers care for thousands of preschool Hawaiian and part-Hawaiian children with little or no preparation. The Committee urges the Department to expand funding to programs which work to train and assist these caregivers and the children they serve. The Committee was pleased to learn from the Secretary that the administration has established an interagency effort to address our Nation's nursing shortage. The shortage is especially critical in rural America and within various ethnic minority populations, such as native Hawaiians. The Department is accordingly strongly urged to work with

nursing programs serving such populations, and in particular, to ensure that summer employment opportunities exist for nursing students.

Youth activities.—For Youth Activities, the Committee recommends $1,000,965,000, the same as the budget request. Youth Activities, authorized by WIA, consolidates the Summer Youth Employment and Training Program under JTPA Title IIB, and Youth Training Grants under JTPA Title IIC. In addition to consolidating programs, WIA also requires Youth Activities to be connected to the One-Stop system as one way to link youth to all available community resources. The purpose of Youth Activities is to provide eligible youth with assistance in achieving academic and employment success through improving educational and skill competencies and providing connections to employers. Other activities include providing mentoring opportunities, opportunities for training, supportive services, summer employment opportunities that are directly linked to academic and occupational learning, incentives for recognition and achievement, and activities related to leadership development, citizenship, and community service.

Youth opportunity grants.—For Youth Opportunity Grants, the Committee recommends $44,500,000, the same as the budget request. Combined with funds from prior years, it is expected that this amount will be sufficient to continue funding the 36 existing Youth Opportunity Grants that meet performance goals. These grants are aimed at increasing the long-term employment of youth who live in empowerment zones, enterprise communities, and other high-poverty areas. Surveys conducted by the Department of Labor have found employment rates for out-of-school youth as low as 24 percent in selected high-poverty neighborhoods. Youth Opportunity Grants will attempt to dramatically increase these employment rates, and thus improve all aspects of life for persons living in these communities.

Job Corps.—For Job Corps, the Committee recommends $1,518,550,000. This is $13,610,000 less than the budget request, but $59,798,000 more than the 2002 comparable level. The Committee applauds Job Corps for establishing partnerships with national employers, and encourages Job Corps to continue to work with both large employers and small businesses to ensure that student training meets current labor market needs. Job Corps should continue its efforts to upgrade its vocational offerings and curricula to reflect industry standards and skill shortages. Job Corps, authorized by WIA, is a nationwide network of residential facilities chartered by Federal law to provide a comprehensive and intensive array of training, job placement and support services to at-risk young adults. The mission of Job Corps is to attract eligible young adults, teach them the skills they need to become employable and independent, and place them in meaningful jobs or further education. Participation in the program is voluntary and is open to economically disadvantaged young people in the 16–24 age range who are unemployed and out of school. Most Job Corps students come from disruptive or debilitating environments, and it is important that they be relocated to residential facilities where they can benefit from the highly structured and carefully integrated services provided by the Job Corps program. A limited number of opportunities are also available for non-residential participation.

The Committee encourages Job Corps to strengthen working relationships with work force development entities, including employers, that will enhance services to students and increase students' career opportunities. The Department is encouraged to continue its efforts to meet industry standards in its occupational offerings through a multi-year process to review, upgrade, and modernize its vocational curricula, equipment, and programs in order to create career opportunities for students in appropriate growth industries. The Committee also continues to encourage the Department of Labor's Employment and Training Administration to encourage Job Corps centers to coordinate with community-based organizations, such as substance abuse treatment centers, in innovative ways.

The Committee supports the goal of the Workforce Investment Act of 1998 to integrate our Nation's many diverse job training programs, and its approach of retraining the national character of the Job Corps program within the new framework. The Committee encourages the Department to continue its work to develop national partnerships with major regional and national employers to increase employment opportunities for Job Corps graduates. The Department should also continue to establish connections between Job Corps and State workforce development programs, and between Job Corps and other national and community partners, to provide the most efficient, cost-effective services possible.

Responsible Reintegration for Young Offenders.—The Committee recommends $55,000,000 for Responsible Reintegration for Young Offenders, the same as the fiscal year 2002 level, to address youth offender issues. This large scale WIA Pilot and Demonstration initiative will link offenders under age 35 with essential services that can help make the difference in their choices in the future, such as education, training, job placement, drug counseling, drug demand reduction activities, and mentoring, in order to reintegrate them into the mainstream economy. Through local competitive grants, this program would establish partnerships between the criminal justice system and local workforce investment systems, complementing a similar program in the Department of Justice (DOJ). To maximize the impact of these initiatives, the DOL and DOJ funds will be targeted to the same communities and populations. An estimated 10,400 youth will be served, and it is expected that 65 percent of program graduates will get jobs, re-enroll in high school, or be enrolled in post-secondary education or training.

Native Americans.—For Native Americans, the Committee recommends $57,000,000. This is the same as the 2002 comparable level. This program, authorized by WIA, is designed to improve the economic well-being of Native Americans (Indians, Eskimos, Aleuts, and Native Hawaiians) through the provision of training, work experience, and other employment-related services and opportunities that are intended to aid the participants to secure permanent, unsubsidized jobs.

Migrant and seasonal farmworkers.—For Migrant and Seasonal Farmworkers, the Committee recommends $80,770,000. This is the same as the 2002 comparable level. This program, authorized by WIA, is designed to serve members of economically disadvantaged families whose principal livelihood is derived from migratory and other forms of seasonal farmwork, or fishing, or logging activities. Enrollees and their families are provided with employment training and related services intended to prepare them for stable, year-round employment within and outside of the agriculture industry.

There are at least 3 million hard-working migrant and seasonal farmworkers in America whose annual incomes are below $10,000. At a time when most State budgets are shrinking and many of the basic services provided by State and local governments are being cut back, the Committee recognizes the importance of sustaining a national commitment, dating from 1964, to help alleviate the chronic seasonal unemployment and under-employment that traps many farmworker families in a cycle of poverty across generations and that deprives many farmworker children of educational opportunities and real prospects for better jobs at higher wages. The Committee also recognizes that many State and local government officials will be reluctant to fund this training and related assistance for this vulnerable portion of our Nation's workforce who migrate through many States every year, even though the work they perform is essential to the economic well-being of our Nation's farmers, growers, and small businesses.

The Committee recommendation of $80,770,000 for activities authorized under Section 167 of the Workforce Investment Act is reflected in two separate line items on the table accompanying the Committee Report: ''Migrant and Seasonal Farmworkers'' and ''National Activities/Other.'' Under the Migrant and Seasonal Farmworkers line item, the Committee recommends $79,751,000. The Committee recommendation includes bill language directing that $4,786,000 of this amount be used for migrant and seasonal farmworker housing grants. The recommendation also provides that the remaining amount be used for State service area grants, including funding grantees in those States impacted by formula reductions at no less than 85 percent of the comparable 1998 levels for such States. Within the National Activities/Other line item, the Committee recommendation includes $1,019,000 to be used for Section 167 training, technical assistance and related activities, including funds for migrant rest center activities. The Committee urges the Department to continue valuable technical assistance services provided by the Association of Farmworker Opportunity Programs. Finally, the Committee wishes to again advise the Department regarding the requirements of the Workforce Investment Act in selecting an eligible entity to receive a State service area grant under Section 167. Such an entity must have already demonstrated a capacity to administer effectively a diversified program of workforce training and related assistance for eligible migrant and seasonal farmworkers.

The Committee believes that the Association of Farmworkers Opportunity Programs provide valuable technical assistance and training to grantees and has distinguished itself as a tremendous resource. Its Children in the Fields Campaign provides information, education, and technical assistance related to child labor in agriculture. The Association also provides other assistance related to employment and training (including pesticide and other worker safety training for children and adults). The Department is encouraged to continue the services that the Association provides these areas.

The Committee requests the Department undertake a study and submit a report to the Congress by July 1, 2003 with recommendations for eliminating the double standard embodied currently in the Fair Labor Standards Act (FLSA) and corresponding regulations whereby child farmworkers as young as 10 years of age can work in large-scale, corporate agriculture in the United States at younger ages, for longer hours, and under more hazardous conditions than minors age 16 and over working in non-agricultural jobs.

National programs.—This activity includes WIA-authorized programs in support of the workforce system including technical assistance and incentive grants, evaluations, pilots, demonstrations and research, and the Women in Apprenticeship Program.

Technical Assistance/Incentive Grants.—The Committee recommends $15,000,000 for the

provision of technical assistance, staff development, and replication of programs of demonstrated effectiveness; as well as incentive grants to each State that exceeds State adjusted levels of performance for WIA State programs.

Pilots, Demonstrations, and Research.—The Committee recommends $55,161,000, which is $74,988,000 less than the fiscal year 2002 level, for grants or contracts to conduct research, pilots or demonstrations that improve techniques or demonstrate the effectiveness of programs. Within this amount, the Committee expects the Department of Labor to conduct a comprehensive study on the composition (including past and present numbers, as well as future projections) of the U.S. textile and apparel industry labor force, including the availability of training and textile-related engineering and manufacturing programs. The study should include a significant review of the impact of lay-offs on the industry, the workers, the local communities, and the States and regions involved. The Committee expects the Department of Labor to coordinate with the Department of Commerce in designing the preparation of this report. The Committee requests that the study be completed no later than September 1, 2003.

The Committee is deeply concerned about the ability of the 28 million Americans who are deaf or hard-of-hearing to be informed of critical news and information in the post-9/11/01 environment. The Committee is aware that court reporting schools may not be able to meet the ''unfunded mandate'' set by the Telecommunications Act of 1996 to provide closed captioning of 100 percent of broadcast programming by January 2006. These compelling concerns justify continued Federal support to those schools to increase their capacity to attract and train more real time writers and to work closely with the broadcasting industry to significantly increase the amount of programming that is closed captioned.

The Committee is concerned with the lack of information provided to the Committee regarding the performance and operation of the Workforce Investment Act (WIA). Further, the Committee is concerned that States and local workforce investment areas lack the technology to comply with the basic performance reporting and operational requirements of the WIA. This includes client case management, program performance and fiscal reporting and basic job match. The Committee recognizes that the private sector has developed and successfully implemented such technology on a limited basis on behalf of State and local workforce areas. However, the infrastructure cost restraints of the WIA have impeded widespread implementation. Therefore, the Committee recommends the Secretary provide States and local workforce investment areas funding to partner with the private sector to pilot such technology and determine its benefit to the WIA system.

Evaluation.—The Committee recommends $9,098,000 to provide for the continuing evaluation of programs conducted under WIA, as well as of federally-funded employment-related activities under other provisions of law.

Women in Apprenticeship.—The Committee recommends $1,000,000 to continue the current level of the Women in Apprenticeship and Nontraditional Occupations program. This activity provides technical assistance to employers and unions to assist them in training, placing, and retraining women in nontraditional jobs and occupations.

National Skills Standards Advisory Board.—The Committee concurs with the administration's request not to provide additional funding for the Board, the authorization for which has expired. Fiscal year 2002 funding for the Board was $3,500,000, to remain available until expended.

The Committee acknowledges the ongoing dialogue between the National Skill Standards Board (NSSB) and the Department of Labor concerning the future mission funding, and governance of the NSSB. If a plan satisfactory to the Labor Department can be developed, the Committee would entertain a request to provide funds through reprogramming.

COMMUNITY SERVICE EMPLOYMENT FOR OLDER AMERICANS

Appropriations, 2002	$445,100,000
Budget estimate, 2003	440,200,000
Committee recommendation	440,200,000

The Committee recommends $440,200,000, the same as the budget request for community service employment for older Americans. This program, authorized by title V of the Older Americans Act, provides part-time employment in community service activities for unemployed, low-income persons aged 55 and over. It is forward-funded from July to June, and the 2003 appropriation will support the program from July 1, 2003, through June 30, 2004. The Committee believes that within the title V community service employment for older Americans, special attention should be paid to providing community service jobs for older Americans with poor employment prospects, including individuals with a long-term detachment from the labor force, older displaced homemakers, aged minorities, limited English-speaking persons, and legal immigrants.

The program provides a direct, efficient, and quick means to assist economically disadvantaged older workers because it has a proven effective network—currently operated jointly by 10 national sponsors and the States—in every State and in practically every county. Administrative costs for the program are low, and the vast majority of the money goes directly to low-income seniors as wages and fringe benefits.

The program provides a wide range of vital community services that would not otherwise be available, particularly in low-income areas and in minority neighborhoods. Senior enrollees provide necessary and valuable services at Head Start centers, schools, hospitals, libraries, elderly nutrition sites, senior center, and elsewhere in the community. These services would not be available without the program.

A large proportion of senior enrollees use their work experience and training to obtain employment in the private sector. This not only increases our Nation's tax base, but it also enables more low-income seniors to participate in the program.

The Committee is aware that the administration portion of the cost per authorized position in the Title V program has not been adjusted since 1981. The Committee therefore directs the Department to conduct, in consultation with national and State Title V grantees, an analysis to determine the appropriate cost per authorized position and to report back its finding and recommendations no later than July 1, 2003.

Finally, the Committee reiterates the concern expressed in last year's report regarding balancing the community service and employment and training goals of this important program. The Committee again expresses its concern that any significant increase in job placement goals must be accompanied by assurances from the Department to the Committee that sufficient skills training resources under the Workforce Investment Act will be available to national and State Title V grantees to help meet such increased placement goals. The Committee has not yet received such assurances.

The Committee is aware that, prior to enactment of the Workforce Investment Act (WIA), the Federal job-training program targeted funds specifically to older workers. Currently, WIA funds are not targeted for training older workers, at a time when the number of older workers is increasing significantly. To remain competitive in the labor market, older workers must acquire or update their job skills. While WIA is designed to meet the needs of all workers, the Committee is concerned that the One-Stop Career Centers, funded under WIA, may not be adequately meeting the training and education needs of older workers. The Committee therefore requests that the Department report within 180 days the measures it can undertake to ensure training and related services, appropriated under WIA, are available to older workers.

FEDERAL UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS AND ALLOWANCES

Appropriations, 2002	$415,650,000
Budget estimate, 2003	13,000,000
Committee recommendation	972,200,000

The Committee recommends $972,200,000, an increase of $556,550,000 over the fiscal year 2002 level. This is the amount estimated to pay for increased training and income support expenses under the expanded trade adjustment assistance program included in the Trade Act of 2002, enacted last August. These are entitlement funds. The Committee encourages the Labor Department to utilize the reprogramming process, if it is necessary to utilize discretionary funds for administrative or other expenses for newly authorized programs under the Trade Act that cannot be paid from this account.

STATE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE AND EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OPERATIONS

Appropriations, 2002	$3,779,501,000
Budget estimate, 2003	3,686,543,000
Committee recommendation	3,618,903,000

The Committee recommends $3,618,903,000 for this account. This is $67,640,000 below the budget request and $160,598,000 below the 2002 comparable level. Included in the total availability is $3,475,451,000 authorized to be drawn from the ''Employment Security Administration'' account of the unemployment trust fund, and $143,452,000 to be provided from the general fund of the Treasury.

The funds in this account are used to provide administrative grants and assistance to State agencies which administer Federal and State unemployment compensation laws and operate the public employment service.

For unemployment insurance (UI) services, the bill provides $2,651,488,000. This includes $2,641,488,000 for State Operations, which is $76,200,000 less than the President's request and $136,498,000 less than the fiscal year 2002 level. The Committee has deleted the request for $76,200,000 related to proposed legislation for temporary extended benefits, since this cost was previously enacted as part of Public Law 107–147. The Committee expects the Department to manage these resources to ensure equitable funding to States to handle total workload. The Committee recommendation includes $10,000,000 for UI national activities, the same as the fiscal year 2002 level and the President's request, which is directed to activities that benefit the State/Federal unemployment insurance program. The bill provides for a contingency reserve amount should the unemployment workload exceed an average weekly insured claims volume of 4,526,000. This contingency amount would fund the administrative costs of unemployment insurance workload over the level of 4,526,000 insured unemployed per week at a rate of $28,600,000 per 100,000 insured unemployed, with a pro rata amount

granted for amounts of less than 100,000 insured unemployed.

For the Employment Service grants to States, the Committee recommends $796,735,000 which includes $23,452,000 in general funds together with an authorization to spend $773,283,000 from the ''Employment Security Administration'' account of the unemployment trust fund. These funds are available for the program year of July 1, 2003, through June 30, 2004.

The recommendation includes $50,680,000 for national activities, an increase of $21,560,000 over the budget request. This recommendation restores the $20,560,000 reduction proposed in direct funding of the foreign labor certification program, rejecting the proposal to finance a portion of this program by a direct transfer from H–1B fees. The recommendation also adds $1,000,000 over the request to restore the proposed cut in the work opportunity tax credit program.

The recommendation also includes $100,000,000 for One-Stop Career Centers, a reduction of $13,000,000 below the request. This Committee recommendation includes funding for America's Labor Market Information System, including core employment statistics, universal access for customers, improving efficiency in labor market transactions, and measuring and displaying WIA performance information.

The recommendation includes $20,000,000 for the Work Incentives Grants program, the same as last year's level and the President's request, to help persons with disabilities find and retain jobs through the One-Stop Career Center system mandated by the Workforce Investment Act. Funding will support systems building grants intended to ensure that One-Stop systems integrate and coordinate mainstream employment and training programs with essential employment-related services for persons with disabilities.

The Committee agrees that the work opportunity tax credit [WOTC], and the welfare-to-work tax credit provide important resources to create new jobs, particularly for those Americans who would otherwise be dependent on welfare. Therefore, the Committee recommendation includes $21,000,000 for the administration of these initiatives, an increase of $1,000,000 over the budget request, restoring the increased amount previously enacted.

ADVANCES TO THE UNEMPLOYMENT TRUST FUND AND OTHER FUNDS

Appropriations, 2002	$464,000,000
Budget estimate, 2003	463,000,000
Committee recommendation	463,000,000

The Committee recommends $463,000,000, a decrease of $1,000,000 below the 2002 comparable level, for this account. The appropriation is available to provide advances to several accounts for purposes authorized under various Federal and State unemployment compensation laws and the black lung disability trust fund, whenever balances in such accounts prove insufficient. The bill anticipates that fiscal year 2003 advances will be made to the black lung disability trust fund. The requested amount is required to provide for loan interest payments on Black Lung Trust Fund borrowed amounts.

The separate appropriations provided by the Committee for all other accounts eligible to borrow from this account in fiscal year 2003 are expected to be sufficient. Should the need arise, due to unanticipated changes in the economic situation, laws, or for other legitimate reasons, advances will be made to the needy accounts to the extent funds are available. Funds advanced to the black lung disability trust fund are now repayable with interest to the general fund of the Treasury.

PROGRAM ADMINISTRATION

Appropriations, 2002	$161,276,000
Budget estimate, 2003	172,061,000
Committee recommendation	177,642,000

The Committee recommendation includes $121,032,000 in general funds for this account, as well as authority to expend $56,610,000 from the ''Employment Security Administration'' account of the unemployment trust fund, for a total of $177,642,000. This is $16,366,000 greater than the 2002 comparable level.

The Committee recommendation concurs with the $5,500,000 requested increase to provide staff and contract resources for performance management and accountability functions. The recommendation restores proposed reductions in apprenticeship, Job Corps, and other youth services administrative activities. The recommendation also adds $6,000,000 to restore funding which the budget had assumed would come from enactment of authorizing legislation redirection H–1B fees for Federal administration expenses.

General funds in this account provide the Federal staff to administer employment and training programs under the Workforce Investment Act, the Older Americans Act, the Trade Act of 1974, and the National Apprenticeship Act. Trust funds provide for the Federal administration of employment security functions under title III of the Social Security Act and the Immigration and Nationality Act, as amended. Federal staff costs related to the Wagner-Peyser Act in this account are split 97 percent to 3 percent between unemployment trust funds and general revenue, respectively.

PENSION AND WELFARE BENEFITS ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2002	$110,932,000
Budget estimate, 2003	117,044,000
Committee recommendation	117,044,000

The Committee recommendation provides $117,044,000 for this account, which is $6,112,000 above the 2002 comparable level, and the same as the budget request. This includes program increases to enhance the Voluntary Fiduciary Compliance Program and the ERISA filing and acceptance system.

The Pension and Welfare Benefits Administration [PWBA] is responsible for the enforcement of title I of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 [ERISA] in both civil and criminal areas. PWBA is also responsible for enforcement of sections 8477 and 8478 of the Federal Employees' Retirement Security Act of 1986 [FERSA]. PWBA provides funding for the enforcement and compliance; policy, regulation, and public services; and program oversight activities.

PENSION BENEFIT GUARANTY CORPORATION

The Corporation's estimate for fiscal year 2003 includes benefit payments of $1,325,000,000, multiemployer financial assistance of $10,000,000, administrative expenses limitation of $13,050,000, and services related to terminations expenses of $179,844,000.

The Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation is a wholly owned Government corporation established by the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974. The law places it within the Department of Labor and makes the Secretary of Labor the Chair of its Board of Directors. The Corporation receives its income primarily from insurance premiums collected from covered pension plans, collections of employer liabilities imposed by the act, and investment earnings. It is also authorized to borrow up to $100,000,000 from the Treasury. The primary purpose of the Corporation is to guarantee the payment of pension plan benefits to participants if covered plans fail or go out of existence.

EMPLOYMENT STANDARDS ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2002	$370,236,000
Budget estimate, 2003	294,315,000
Committee recommendation	385,457,000

The Committee recommendation includes $385,457,000 for this account. This is $15,221,000 above the 2002 comparable level and $91,142,000 above the budget request. The bill contains authority to expend $2,029,000 from the special fund established by the Longshore and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act; the remainder are general funds. In addition, an amount of $31,987,000 is available by transfer from the black lung disability trust fund. This is the same as the request and $610,000 above the 2002 comparable level.

This recommendation provides sufficient funding to offset the impact of inflation, preventing the reduction in full-time equivalent staffing assumed in the budget request. It rejects the administration's proposed legislation that would have established a surcharge on the amount billed to Federal agencies for workers' compensation benefits to finance Labor Department administrative expenses of $86,442,000. It restores proposed program reductions, including the equal pay initiative and includes recommended program increases.

The President's budget included a legislative proposal under the jurisdiction of the Senate Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions to charge individual agencies, starting in fiscal year 2003, the administrative cost of the Federal Employees' Compensation Act (FECA) program. Currently Federal agencies are budgeted for and billed each year for monetary and medical benefits that have been paid to their employees under FECA, while the program's discretionary administrative costs are financed in the Department of Labor (DOL). The authorizing committee has not acted on this legislation, therefore the Senate Appropriations Committee will continue to fund this administrative cost through this account.

The Employment Standards Administration is involved in the administration of numerous laws, including the Fair Labor Standards Act, the Immigration and Nationality Act, the Migrant and Seasonal Agricultural Workers' Protection Act, the Davis-Bacon Act, the Family and Medical Leave Act, the Federal Employees' Compensation Act [FECA], the Longshore and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act, and the Federal Mine Safety and Health Act (black lung).

The Committee supports expansion of the equal pay initiative, which helps business improve the way they pay their employees, and assists in education about the importance of equal pay.

SPECIAL BENEFITS

Appropriations, 2002	$121,000,000
Budget estimate, 2003	163,000,000
Committee recommendation	163,000,000

The Committee recommends continuation of appropriation language to provide authority to require disclosure of Social Security account numbers by individuals filing claims under the Federal Employees' Compensation Act or the Longshore and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act and its extensions.

The recommendation includes $163,000,000, the same as the budget request and an increase of $42,000,000 above the 2002 comparable level. This appropriation primarily provides benefits under the Federal Employees' Compensation Act [FECA]. The payments are prescribed by law.

The total amount to be available in fiscal year 2003 is $3,326,393,000, an increase of $108,000,000 above the 2002 comparable level.

The Committee recommends continuation of appropriation language that provides authority to use the FECA fund to reimburse a new employer for a portion of the salary of a newly reemployed injured Federal worker. The FECA funds will be used to reimburse new employers during the first 3 years of employment not to exceed 75 percent of salary in the worker's first year, declining thereafter. Costs will be charged to the FECA fund.

The Committee again includes appropriation language that retains the drawdown date of August 15. The drawdown authority enables the agency to meet any immediate shortage of funds without requesting supplemental appropriations. The August 15 drawdown date allows maximum flexibility for continuation of benefit payments without interruption.

The Committee recommends continuation of appropriation language to provide authority to deposit into the special benefits account of the employees' compensation fund those funds that the Postal Service, the Tennessee Valley Authority, and other entities are required to pay to cover their fair share of the costs of administering the claims filed by their employees under FECA. The Committee concurs with requested bill language to allow use fair share collections to fund capital investment projects and specific initiatives to strengthen compensation fund control and oversight.

ENERGY EMPLOYEES OCCUPATIONAL ILLNESS COMPENSATION PROGRAM

Appropriations, 2002	$135,665,000
Budget estimate, 2003	104,867,000
Committee recommendation	104,867,000

The Committee recommends $104,867,000 for this account in 2003. This is the same as the President's request and $30,798,000 below 2002.

The mission of the Energy Employees Occupational Illness Compensation Program is to deliver benefits to eligible employees and former employees of the Department of Energy, its contractors and subcontractors or to certain survivors of such individuals, as provided in the Energy Employees Occupational Illness Compensation Program Act. The mission also includes delivering benefits to certain beneficiaries of the Radiation Exposure Compensation Act. Benefit costs of $758,000,000 are anticipated in fiscal year 2003.

The Energy Employees Occupational Illness Compensation Program provides benefits authorized by the Energy Employees Occupational Illness Compensation Program Act. The program went into effect on July 31, 2001. The Department of Labor's Office of Workers' Compensation Programs within the Employment Standards Administration is responsible for adjudicating and administering claims filed by employees or former employees (or their survivors) under the Act.

BLACK LUNG DISABILITY TRUST FUND

Appropriations, 2002 (Definite)	$1,036,115,000
Budget estimate, 2003:	
(Definite)	55,629,000
(Indefinite)	979,371,000
Committee recommendation:	
(Definite)	55,629,000
(Indefinite)	979,371,000

The Committee recommends $1,035,000,000 for this account in 2003, of which $55,629,000 is definite budget authority and $979,371,000 is indefinite budget authority. In total, this is a decrease of $934,000 below the 2002 comparable level and the same as the administration request. This represents a change in the appropriation language beginning in fiscal year 2002 for the Black Lung Disability Trust Fund. This change will eliminate the need for drawdowns from the subsequent year appropriation in order to meet current year compensation, interest, and other benefit payments. The appropriation language will continue to provide definite budget authority for the payment of administrative expenses for the operation and administration of the Trust Fund.

The total amount available for fiscal year 2003 will provide $360,371,000 for benefit payments, and $55,629,000 for administrative expenses for the Department of Labor. Also included is $619,000,000 for interest payments on advances. In fiscal year 2002, comparable obligations for benefit payments are estimated to be $388,283,000 while administrative expenses are $54,651,000. In fiscal year 2002, the interest payments on advances is estimated to be $593,000,000.

The trust fund pays all black lung compensation/medical and survivor benefit expenses when no responsible mine operation can be assigned liability for such benefits, or when coal mine employment ceased prior to 1970, as well as all administrative costs which are incurred in administering the benefits program and operating the trust fund.

It is estimated that 49,000 people will be receiving black lung benefits financed from the trust fund by the end of the fiscal year 2003. This compares with an estimated 53,250 receiving benefits in fiscal year 2002.

The basic financing for the trust fund comes from a coal excise tax for underground and surface-mined coal. Additional funds come from reimbursement payments from mine operators for benefit payments made by the trust fund before the mine operator is found liable, and advances. The advances to the fund assure availability of necessary funds when liabilities may exceed other income. The Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1987 continues the current tax structure until 2014.

OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2002	$443,498,000
Budget estimate, 2003	437,019,000
Committee recommendation	462,314,000

The Committee recommendation includes $462,314,000 for this account. This is an increase of $25,295,000 over the budget request and an increase of $18,816,000 above the 2002 comparable level. This agency is responsible for enforcing the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 in the Nation's workplaces.

This recommendation provides sufficient funding to offset the impact of inflation, preventing the reduction in full-time equivalent staffing assumed in the budget request.

In addition, the Committee has included language to allow OSHA to retain up to $750,000 per fiscal year of training institute course tuition fees to be utilized for occupational safety and health training and education grants in the private sector.

Within the amount for Safety and Health Standards, bill language specifies that $2,000,000 of the increased funding is only available to provide for the reissuance of a rule relating to ergonomics. It is the Committee's expectation that these funds expedite activities leading to reissuance of such a rule within the timeframe and according to the parameters specified in S. 2184.

The Committee is concerned that OSHA has halted action on or delayed many important regulatory initiatives on major workplace hazards, including chemical safety regulations to prevent reactive chemical explosions which have killed 108 workers over the past two decades, the extension of confined space entry requirements to the construction industry where 87 workers were killed in confined space incidents during the 1990's, and regulations to limit exposure to cancer causing chemicals perchoroetlylene, hexavalent chromium and metalworking fluids. At the same time, the administration has proposed to reduce funding for its standards activities. The Committee believes that the development and issuance of safety and health standards is one of the core responsibilities of OSHA, and has provided funding in the bill to maintain OSHA's current level of activity for safety and health standards, not including funds for the development of a new ergonomics standard.

The Committee retains language carried in last year's bill effectively exempting farms employing 10 or fewer people from the provisions of the act except those farms having a temporary labor camp. The Committee also retains language exempting small firms in industry classifications having a lost workday injury rate less than the national average from general schedule safety inspections. These provisions have been in the bill for many years.

The Committee believes that OSHA's worker safety and health training and education programs, including the grant program that supports such training, are a critical part of a comprehensive approach to worker protection. The Committee is concerned that OSHA cut funding to help establish ongoing worker safety and health training programs and has provided $7,175,000 in additional funds to restore the Susan Harwood training grant program to $11,175,000. Bill language specifies that no less than $3,200,000 shall be used to maintain the existing institutional competency building training grants, provided that grantees demonstrate satisfactory performance.

The Committee has provided funding to maintain the State consultation grant program and expects that this program will continue to be targeted to provide compliance assistance to small businesses.

The Committee is very pleased with OSHA's efforts in placing high priority on the voluntary protection programs (VPP) and other voluntary cooperative programs. The agency's work in expanding participation in the programs, and promoting prompt review and processing of applications is particularly noteworthy. The Committee expects OSHA to continue to place high priority on the VPP. Cooperative voluntary programs, especially the VPP, are an important part of OSHA's ability to assure worker safety and health and should be administered in conjunction with an effective strong enforcement program.

The Committee also intends that the Office of Regulatory Analysis continue to be funded as close as possible to its present level.

MINE SAFETY AND HEALTH ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2002	$253,932,000
Budget estimate, 2003	254,323,000
Committee recommendation	271,841,000

The Committee recommendation includes $271,841,000 for this account. This is $17,909,000 more than the 2002 comparable level, and $17,518,000 more than the budget request.

This recommendation provides sufficient funding to offset the impact of inflation, preventing the reduction in full-time equivalent staffing assumed in the budget request. It further includes funding to continue the Miner's Choice X-ray Program.

The Committee recommendation includes $10,000,000 for digitizing mine maps and to develop technologies to detect mine voids, in an effort to improve the ability of mining officials to verify the location of abandoned

mines. This recommendation is in response to initiatives for improving mine safety arising from a special hearing held October 21, 2002, in Johnstown, Pennsylvania, on the mine disaster at Quecreek. This initiative, to supplement State funding, is intended to make sure that all existing mine maps are available to the relevant agencies and the maps are centrally warehoused and digitized in order to ensure their preservation.

The Committee recommendation also increases the bill language amount for mine rescue and recovery activities from ''up to $1,000,000'' to ''up to $2,000,000'', while retaining the provision allowing the Secretary of Labor to use any funds available to the Department to provide for the costs of mine rescue and survival operations in the event of a major disaster.

This agency insures the safety and health of the Nation's miners by conducting inspections and special investigations of mine operations, promulgating mandatory safety and health standards, cooperating with the States in developing effective State programs, and improving training in conjunction with States and the mining industry.

In addition, bill language is included to allow the National Mine Health and Safety Academy to collect not to exceed $750,000 for room, board, tuition, and the sale of training materials to be available for mine safety and health education and training activities. Bill language also allows MSHA to retain up to $1,000,000 from fees collected for the approval and certification of equipment, materials, and explosives for use in mines, and may utilize such sums for such activities.

The Committee is aware that in October 2001 the National Academy of Sciences (NAS) released a report on recommendations to improve the safety of coal waste impoundments. The Committee notes that the NAS report includes recommendations on actions that could be taken, primarily by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) and the Office of Surface Mining (OSM) to improve the design process for coal slurry impoundments; to improve mapping of mines and the characterization of sites of existing and future impoundments; to improve the assessment of mitigation of risks associated with impoundments; and to assess alternative options for these impoundments. In recognizing the public safety and environmental threats that these impoundment failures pose, the Committee directs MSHA and OSM to provide the Committee with a study, no later than March 15, 2003, on specific actions the respective agencies are taking to implement the recommendations contained in the October 2001 NAS report, and on specific actions taken to address failures and potential failures which have occurred since October 11, 2000.

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2002	$475,431,000
Budget estimate, 2003	498,164,000
Committee recommendation	490,454,000

The Committee includes $494,454,000 for this account, $7,710,000 less than the budget request and $15,023,000 more than the 2002 comparable level. This includes $72,029,000 from the ''Employment Security Administration'' account of the unemployment trust fund, and $418,425,000 in Federal funds. This funding level will cover the agency's built-in increases.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics is the principal fact finding agency in the Federal Government in the broad field of labor economics.

In addition, the Committee has included bill language making $2,570,000 of the BLS allowance for Occupational Employment Statistics available for the period July 1, 2003 through September 30, 2003; this converts this activity to current year funding, at its annual level of $10,280,000, instead of funding on a program year basis.

OFFICE OF DISABILITY POLICY

Appropriations, 2002	$38,056,000
Budget estimate, 2003	47,015,000
Committee recommendation	47,015,000

The Committee recommends $47,015,000 for this account in 2003. This is the same as the President's request and $8,959,000 above 2002.

Congress created the Office of Disability Employment Policy (ODEP) in the Department of Labor's fiscal year 2001 appropriation. Programs and staff of the former President's Committee on Employment of People with Disabilities (PCEPD) have been integrated into this new office.

The ODEP mission, under the leadership of an Assistant Secretary, is to bring a heightened and permanent long-term focus to the goal of increasing employment of persons with disabilities. This will be achieved through policy analysis, technical assistance, and development of best practices, as well as outreach, education, constituent services, and promoting ODEP's mission among employers.

The increase includes: an expansion of One-Stop accessability grants, to support the process of implementing the ''ticket to work'' through One-Stop Career Centers; expanding the provision of grants aimed at developing and implementing innovative programs for moving youth with disabilities from school to work; and funding an Olmstead grant program to assist persons with significant disabilities in making the transition from institutional settings to the community and employment.

The Committee urges the Department to establish a special, structured, fall and spring semester internship program to augment existing programs supporting undergraduate students with disabilities in their efforts to pursue careers in public service. The program would be carried out under a partnership between the Secretary, the Congress and the Judiciary, groups representing citizens with disabilities and colleges and universities that would provide opportunities for their students to participate in this innovative program for undergraduate students with disabilities.

DEPARTMENTAL MANAGEMENT

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2002	$385,601,000
Budget estimate, 2003	317,934,000
Committee recommendation	396,623,000

The Committee recommendation includes $396,623,000 for this account, which is $78,689,000 more than the budget request and $11,022,000 more than the 2002 comparable level. In addition, an amount of $22,952,000 is available by transfer from the black lung disability trust fund, which is the same as the budget request.

The primary goal of the Department of Labor is to protect and promote the interests of American workers. The departmental management appropriation finances staff responsible for formulating and overseeing the implementation of departmental policy and management activities in support of that goal. In addition, this appropriation includes a variety of operating programs and activities that are not involved in departmental management functions, but for which other salaries and expenses appropriations are not suitable.

The Committee recommendation reflects major Committee priorities, including international labor affairs, and pension participant advocacy.

The Committee recommendation includes $26,468,000 for Executive Direction, the same as the budget request.

The Committee recommends $10,973,000 for the Women's Bureau, an increase of $2,604,000 over the budget request and $808,000 above the fiscal year 2002 level. The Committee urges the Women's Bureau to provide increased support for effective programs such as ''Women Work!'', to provide technical assistance and training on programming for women in transition, as well as Pay Equity initiatives.

Bill language specifies that not less than $3,000,000 is provided to establish an Office of Pension Participant Advocacy within the Office of the Secretary at the Department of Labor. The Committee believes that protecting and promoting the rights of workers in retirement plans is central to the mission of the Department of Labor. The Committee is concerned by the lack of protection for participants in private retirement plans that have been highlighted by recent financial failures. The Committee believes that it is necessary for there to be an office within the Federal Government to advise both Congress and the Administration on necessary changes in policies to correct problems that affect participants. In addition, there is a need to coordinate public and private efforts to assist participants and provide them with meaningful information. Although several Federal agencies have oversight of pension plans—the PBGC insures terminated defined benefit plans and the PWBA has traditionally focused on protecting the integrity of pension funds—none have traditionally sought to protect the retirement security interests of American workers. For this reason, the Committee has chosen to include funds for the express purpose of creating an office within this agency to identify needed changes in pension policies, and gaps in data on pension plans and their participants.

The Committee recommends $148,015,000 for the Bureau of International Labor Affairs, the same level of funding as provided in fiscal year 2002.

Of this amount, the Committee's recommendation includes $82,000,000 to sustain important U.S. commitments to restore hope and to improve the lives of more than 250 million defenseless child laborers at work in today's global economy. The United States was the third nation, to ratify ILO Convention #182 for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labor, just months after its unprecedented unanimous adoption in 1999. Having done so, the Committee recognizes an on-going obligation to provide supplementary resources to assist developing countries especially to remove children from the worst forms of child labor. $45,000,000 of that sub-total shall constitute the U.S. contribution to sustain and to extend to more countries in waiting the successful efforts of the ILO's International Program for the Elimination of Child Labor (IPEC). The remaining $37,000,000 is for bilateral assistance to expand upon the program initiated by the Department in fiscal year 2001 to help ensure access to basic education for the growing number of children removed from the worst forms of child labor in impoverished nations where abusive and exploitative child labor is most acute; however, the Secretary may transfer $14,000,000 of this sub-total to USAID's ''Basic Education and Policy Support Initiative'' for complementary projects. The Committee notes that the United States was a strong and active supporter of the Dakar Declaration of 2000, including the commitment therein to help achieve universal access to basic education for all of the world's children by 2015. Accordingly, the

Committee views this program to be a vital component for fulfilling this on-going commitment and firmly believes that affording access to basic education is also the single most effective means to curb the worst forms of child labor, wherever they exist. In programming these funds, the Committee directs the Department to consult with our country's labor attaches and labor reporting officers abroad, to coordinate and work more closely with USAID and IPEC officials, and to also make use of non-governmental organizations and trade unions, when appropriate, to promptly and economically steer these funds to where they benefit the most child laborers who are at the greatest risk.

The Committee recognizes that combating abusive child labor and promoting greater respect for other internationally-recognized worker rights and core labor standards are crucial to spreading the benefits of trade and investment more broadly within as well as among all trading nations. Accordingly, the Committee further recommends $20,000,000 for multilateral technical assistance, and $17,000,000 for bilateral assistance to enable developing countries in particular to strengthen governmental capacity to enforce national labor laws and protect internationally-recognized worker rights, to implement core labor standards, and to develop policies to assist workers who are adversely affected by shifts in trade and investment flows, structural adjustments, and macroeconomic changes within national economies and the global economy respectively.

The Committee also deems it very important that ILAB deepen and improve its permanent capacity to compile and report to the Congress annually on the extent to which each foreign country that has trade and investment agreements with the United States enforces internationally-recognized worker rights as required under multiple U.S. laws and promotes core labor standards as embodied in the ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work as adopted and reaffirmed in 1998. The Committee expects $5,000,000 to be spent for this purpose. The Committee recognizes that it may be necessary to build ILAB capacity over a period of 2 years and, for the Department to tap private sector expertise from knowledgeable employer, trade union, and non-governmental organizations with their own presence or in-country partners on the ground in foreign countries.

Finally, the Committee requests that ILAB undertake and complete a study and report to the Congress by September 30, 2003 on government-wide implementation of Executive Order No. 13126 prohibiting the acquisition and procurement of any products mined, produced, or manufactured with any forced or indentured child labor and compliance with this order by all civilian and military agencies. In prior studies and reports to the Congress, the Department has identified and presented evidence of the use of forced or indentured child labor in the production of at least 45 products in at least 25 foreign countries and those findings have been further corroborated by the U.S. State Department in its annual human rights reports to the Congress. Nevertheless, the Department, in coordination with the General Services Administration, only included 11 products in two foreign countries when the final list of tainted products was published in the Federal Register for the first time on January 18, 2001. This study should explain in detail why so few products and countries have been included on the current list of procurement prohibitions, given that the Labor Department, State Department, and Customs Service within the Treasury Department have identified collectively a much larger list of goods produced in many more foreign countries they have reason to believe were mined, produced, or manufactured using forced or indentured child labor. It should also include recommendations to improve government-wide compliance with Executive Order No. 13126, to include services within its scope where there is reason to believe thee is forced or indentured child labor involved, and to award Federal procurement preferences to reward companies and industries that do not do business with any foreign or domestic producers who use forced, indentured, or abusive child labor.

The Committee concurs with the request to provide $10,000,000 for HIV/AIDS workplace education. The Committee expects the Department to work through the ILO to most effectively program the appropriated funds. The Committee previously directed that ILAB work through the ILO to effectively program funds provided in fiscal year 2002 to global workplace-based education and prevention programs. In fiscal year 2003, the Committee recommendation includes $10,000,000 solely for the purpose of providing the ILO with assistance to conduct global workplace-based HIV–AIDS education and prevention programs. For other ILAB programs, including 125 FTE for Federal Administration, the Committee recommends $14,282,000.

Acknowledging the need to upgrade the information technology capability in the Department of Labor, the Committee provides $55,000,000 for the information technology fund, and $5,884,000 for management cross cut activities. The total provided includes support for cross-cutting investments such as common office automation suite implementation, architecture requirements, and web services as well as human resource management.

The Committee retains bill language intended to ensure that decisions on appeals of Longshore and Harborworker Compensation Act claims are reached in a timely manner.

VETERANS EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING

Appropriations, 2002	$212,624,000
Budget estimate, 2003	210,337,000
Committee recommendation	218,087,000

The Committee recommendation includes $218,087,000 for this account, including $26,550,000 in general revenue funding and $191,537,000 to be expended from the ''Employment Security Administration'' account of the unemployment trust fund. This is $7,750,000 more than the budget request and $5,463,000 above the 2002 comparable level.

For State grants the bill provides $83,615,000 for the Disabled Veterans Outreach Program and $79,253,000 for the Local Veterans Employment Representative Program. These amounts are each $2,000,000 above the budget request and the fiscal year 2002 enacted level.

For Federal administration, the Committee recommends $28,669,000, an increase of $2,000,000 over the budget request and $713,000 more than the fiscal year 2002 level. The Committee supports the concept of the Transition Assistance Program administered jointly with the Department of Defense which assists soon-to-be-discharged service members in transitioning into the civilian work force and includes funding to maintain an effective program. The Committee recommendation includes $2,000,000, the same as the fiscal 2002 level, for the National Veterans Training Institute [NVTI]. This Institute provides training to the Federal and State staff involved in the direct delivery of employment and training related services to veterans.

The Committee recommendation includes $19,000,000 for the Homeless Veterans Program, an increase of $1,500,000 over the budget request. Also included is $7,550,000 for the Veterans Workforce Investment Program, an increase of $250,000 above the budget request and the same as the fiscal year 2002 level.

The recommendation also authorizes the Department of Labor to permit the Veterans' Employment and Training Service [VETS] to also fund activities in support of the VETS' Federal Contractor Program [FTP] from funds currently made available to States for veterans' employment activities. It does not authorize transfer of any activities to the Department of Veterans Affairs, as proposed in the budget request.

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL

Appropriations, 2002	$56,860,000
Budget estimate, 2003	62,256,000
Committee recommendation	62,256,000

The bill includes $62,256,000 for this account, the same as the budget request and $5,396,000 above the 2002 comparable level. This funding will cover the agency's built-in increases, as well as program increases. The bill includes $56,659,000 in general funds and authority to transfer $5,597,000 from the ''Employment Security Administration'' account of the unemployment trust fund. In addition, an amount of $334,000 is available by transfer from the black lung disability trust fund.

The Office of the Inspector General [OIG] was created by law to protect the integrity of departmental programs as well as the welfare of beneficiaries served by those programs. Through a comprehensive program of audits, investigations, inspections, and program evaluations, the OIG attempts to reduce the incidence of fraud, waste, abuse, and mismanagement, and to promote economy, efficiency, and effectiveness.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

General provision bill language is included to:

Prohibit the use of Job Corps funding for compensation of an individual at a rate in excess of Executive Level II (sec. 101).

Permit transfers of up to 1 percent between appropriations (sec. 102).

Prohibit funding for the procurement of goods and services utilizing forced or indentured child labor in industries and host countries already identified by the Labor Department (sec. 103 in accordance with Executive Order 13126).

Authorize funds to be appropriated for job training for workers involved in construction projects funded through the Denali Commission (sec. 104).

TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

HEALTH RESOURCES AND SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

HEALTH RESOURCES AND SERVICES

Appropriations, 2002	$6,080,551,000
Budget estimate, 2003	5,365,404,000
Committee recommendation	6,115,654,000

The Committee provides an appropriation of $6,115,654,000 for health resources and services. This is $750,250,000 more than the administration request and $35,103,000 more than fiscal year 2002.

Health Resources and Services Administration [HRSA] activities support programs to provide health care services for mothers and infants; the underserved, elderly, homeless; migrant farm workers; and disadvantaged minorities. This appropriation supports cooperative programs in community health, AIDS care, health provider training, and health care delivery systems and facilities.

HEALTH CENTERS

The Committee provides $1,533,570,000 for the health centers, which is $190,000,000 more

than fiscal year 2002 level and $75,706,000 above the administration request for this group of programs, which include community health centers, migrant health centers, health care for the homeless, and public housing health service grants.

In fiscal year 2003, community, migrant, public housing and homeless Health Centers will provide primary health care services to more than 12,000,000 people. Health Centers serve indigent urban and underserved rural clients, including many uninsured patients. From 1999 to 2001, the number of uninsured seeking care at Health Centers increased by 500,000 for a total of 4.2 million or about 40 percent of the patient population in 2001. In addition, millions of poor, minority, or isolated people, who have some health insurance coverage, continue to encounter serious difficulties in getting access to health care due to income or distance barriers. For many of these Americans, Health Centers are the only source of primary and preventive health care. Located in more than 3,500 rural and urban medically-underserved communities around the Nation, Health Centers have proven to be a cost-effective and efficient source of care for the underserved. By providing access to basic health services, Health Centers annually save the health care system billions of dollars in reduced use of costly emergency room, specialty, and hospital inpatient care.

The Committee does not set aside any additional appropriations for loan guarantee authority under Section 330(d) or Part A of Title XVI of the Public Health Service Act. The Committee intends that the $14,000,000 of subsidy authority appropriated in fiscal year 1997 and fiscal year 1998, making $160,000,000 available for loan guarantees, continue to be available for guarantees of both loan principal and interest in accordance with the original allocations.

The Committee limits the amount available for payment of claims under the Federal Tort Claims Act to $50,000,000, which is $25,000,000 more than the administration request and $35,000,000 more than the amount provided for last year. The Committee recognizes the tremendous value of this program for health centers and as new health centers become covered, and past claims are settled, payments have risen accordingly.

Community health centers

Community health centers provide comprehensive, case-managed primary health care services to medically indigent and underserved populations in rural and urban areas. Of the clients served by community health centers, about 44 percent are children and 67 percent have incomes below the poverty line.

The Committee is pleased with the process HRSA has used to fund new start applications and also the expeditious manner in which the first round of funding was allocated. Adequate funding is provided to ensure that at least 30 new starts, 60 new sites, and 80 project expansions occur in 2003. However, the Committee expects HRSA to give priority to areas of the country that currently have few health centers and significant numbers of underserved populations not currently served by health centers, especially minority communities and rural and frontier areas.

Although the Committee continues to support the expansion of the health centers program to double the number of patients served, the Committee is concerned that current funding methodologies may not recognize the increased cost of providing services for current patients at existing health centers. The Committee expects HRSA to use a portion of the increased funding provided to increase support for existing health centers based on performance-related criteria separate from the funding of new service site and service expansion applications.

The Committee is concerned that Federal community health center funds are often not available to small, remote communities in Alaska, Hawaii and other similar States because the population base is too small. Many of these communities have no health service providers and are forced to travel long distances by boat or plane even in emergency situations. The Committee is aware that efforts are now underway to double community health center funding to address the growing number of uninsured persons in this country, but, without new approaches to providing health services, many will not benefit from the proposed increases in funding. The Committee applauds the agency for its initiatives such as the ''Alaska Frontier Health Plan,'' and encourages the agency to continue and expand its efforts with this program.

The Committee is concerned by the small percentage of Illinois' medically-underserved population that presently have access to community or migrant health center services. The Committee expects HRSA to take steps to address this services deficit in fiscal year 2003.

School-based health centers

This program provides grants for comprehensive primary and preventive health care services and health education to at-risk and medically underserved children and youth. Grants are awarded to public or private, nonprofit, community-based health care providers. Through agreements with a local school or school system, the health care entity provides the services in the school building or on school grounds.

Migrant health program

The program helps provide culturally sensitive comprehensive primary care services to migrant and seasonal farm workers and their families. Over 80 percent of the centers also receive funds from the community health centers program.

Health care for the homeless

The program provides project grants for the delivery of primary health care services, substance abuse services, and mental health services to homeless adults and children. About one-half of the projects are administered by community health centers. The other one-half are administered by nonprofit coalitions, inner-city hospitals, and local public health departments.

Public housing health service grants

The program awards grants to community-based organizations to provide case-managed ambulatory primary health and social services in clinics at or in proximity to public housing. More than 60 percent of the programs are operated by community health centers.

Native Hawaiian health care

The Committee again includes the legal citation in the bill for the Native Hawaiian Health Care Program. The Committee has included sufficient funding so that health care activities funded under the Native Hawaiian Health Care Program can be supported under the broader community health centers line. The Committee expects that not less than $9,000,000 be provided for these activities in fiscal year 2003.

The purpose of this activity is to improve the health status of native Hawaiians by making primary care, health promotion, and disease prevention services available through the support of Native Hawaiian health systems. Services provided include health screening, nutrition programs, and contracting for basic primary care services. This activity also supports a health professions scholarship program for native Hawaiians.

Other Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander health issues

The Committee remains committed to the concept of a demonstration project for American Samoans in Hawaii at the Waimanalo Health Center that will integrate social services, include traditional health, prevention and disease management, and address the disparities in health status among native Hawaiians and other minority populations.

In addition, as emphasized last year, the Committee strongly supports the establishment of a Center of Excellence for Indigenous Health and Healing at the University of Hawaii and other schools that serve native peoples including American Indians, Alaska Natives and Pacific Islanders. The incorporation of traditional medicine and healing practices into the training of medical, nursing, social work, psychology, pharmacy and public health students will not only advance these disciplines but also enhance the health care services delivered to these populations.

The Committee believes that community health centers are a critical source of care for the underserved, particularly in remote rural areas in States such as Alaska and Hawaii. To facilitate the development of such centers in these and other States with low-income persons living in extremely remote areas, the Committee recommends that HRSA examine its regulations and applications procedures to ensure they are not unduly burdensome but are appropriately flexible to meet the needs of these communities. New health centers in remote communities are needed.

Again, the Committee observes that the State of Hawaii and Pacific Basin Region are experiencing an acute shortage of doctorally prepared pharmacists, and there is no school of pharmacy in the State. Unique to Hawaii is the fact that much of its population comes from the pacific basin region and use health interventions that are unique to that part of the world. Therefore, the Committee again urges HRSA to develop a pharmacy program at the University of Hawaii/Hilo that includes in its curriculum a strong clinical focus on pacific basin region culture and traditional interventions.

The Committee recognizes the important service done by the Molokai Health System on that remote island. This is an exemplary facility. Its environment provides opportunities to research outcomes of new interventions, evaluate culturally relevant health education, train providers on caring for ethnic populations and integrate non-Western health treatments. The leadership of Molokai has also encouraged the collaboration among diverse health professionals and the use of technological advances such as telehealth and telemedicine and video consultations. Given this history of success in meeting the needs of its unique community, the Committee strongly recommends that Molokai General Hospital be designated as a Center of Excellence on the provision of health care in rural areas.

National Health Service Corps: Field placements

The Committee provides $46,498,000 for field placement activities, which is $8,000 less than the fiscal year 2002 level and the same as the administration request. The funds provided for this program are used to support the activities of National Health Service Corps obligors and volunteers in the field, including travel and transportation costs of assignees, training and education, recruitment of volunteers, and retention activities. Salary costs of most new assignees are paid by the employing entity.

National Health Service Corps: Recruitment

The Committee provides $142,918,000 for recruitment activities, which is $43,929,000 more than the fiscal year 2002 level and the same as the administration request. This program provides major benefits to students (full-cost scholarships or sizable loan repayment) in exchange for an agreement to serve as a primary care provider in a high priority federally designated health professional shortage area. The Committee reiterates its intention that funds support multi-year, rather than single-year, commitments.

The Committee applauds the President for building on the Committee's Rural Health Initiative from the previous fiscal year by proposing a needed increase for this program. The Committee is again increasing funding for field placements and recruitment to address growing concerns about primary care provider shortages in rural and underserved areas. The Committee strongly supports these programs because of their success in recruiting, training, and retaining well-trained providers in these areas. The Committee is aware that providers who train in rural and underserved areas are more likely to elect to practice in those areas.

HEALTH PROFESSIONS

The Committee provides $305,564,000 for health professions programs under Title VII of the Public Health Services Act, which is $10,343,000 more than the fiscal year 2002 level and $294,564,000 more than the administration request for these programs.

The Committee urges the administration to create a partnership between the HRSA and the Arthritis Foundation for the purpose of conducting a national study on the status of pediatric rheumatology in the United States. As provided in the Children's Health Act of 2000, this study will asses this crisis and identify strategies for addressing the significant shortage of pediatric services for children with arthritis. The Secretary shall report the findings of the study to the Committee no later than August 1, 2003.

The Committee remains concerned about the widening gap between the size of the Nation's aging baby boom population and the number of pulmonary/critical care physicians. Given the current funding trends for graduate medical education, we can expect a severe shortage of these specialists by 2007. The Committee therefore urges the Administrator to consult with the American College of Chest Physicians and the members of the Critical Care Workforce Partnership to develop a comprehensive action plan to address this pending crisis.

The following clusters and their associated programs are included in this consolidated account:

A. Training for diversity

Centers of excellence

This program was established to fund institutions that train a significant portion of the Nation's minority health professionals. Funds are used for the recruitment and retention of students, faculty training, and the development of plans to achieve institutional improvements. The institutions that are designated as centers of excellence are private institutions whose mission is to train disadvantaged minority students for service in underserved areas. Located in poor communities and usually with little State funding, they serve the health care needs of their patients often without remuneration. The Committee is pleased that the agency has refocused the minority centers of excellence program on providing support to historically minority health professions institutions.

The Committee is pleased that HRSA has re-focused the Minority Centers of Excellence program on providing support to historically minority health professions institutions.

Health careers opportunity program

This program provides funds to medical and other health professions schools for recruitment of disadvantaged students and pre-professional school preparations. The Committee is pleased that HRSA has given priority consideration for grants to minority health professions institutions, and recommends that grant review committees have proportionate representation from these institutions.

The Committee is pleased that HRSA has given priority consideration for H–COP grants to minority health professions institutions, and recommends that grant review committees have proportionate representation from these institutions. The Committee continues to encourage the H–COP program to consider applications that are responsive to allied health professions which are experiencing shortages and high vacancy rates.

Faculty loan repayment

This program provides for the repayment of education loans for individuals from disadvantaged backgrounds who are health professions students or graduates, and who have agreed to serve for not less than 2 years as a faculty member of a health professions school.

Scholarships for disadvantaged students

This program provides grants to health professions schools for student scholarships to individuals who are from disadvantaged backgrounds and are enrolled as full-time students in such schools. The Committee continues to intend that all health professions disciplines made eligible by statute be able to participate in the scholarships program.

B. Training in primary care medicine and dentistry

Family medicine training

Family medicine activities support grants for graduate training in family medicine, grants for pre-doctoral training in family medicine, grants for faculty development in family medicine, and grants for the establishment of departments of family medicine. The Committee reiterates its support for this program and recognizes its importance in increasing the number of primary care physicians in underserved areas.

General internal medicine and pediatrics training

This program provides funds to public and private nonprofit hospitals and schools of medicine and osteopathic medicine to support residencies in internal medicine and pediatrics. Grants may also include support for faculty.

Physician assistants

This program supports planning, development, and operation of physician assistant training programs.

General dentistry and pediatric dental residencies

This program assists dental schools and postgraduate dental training institutions to meet the costs of planning, developing, and operating residency training and advanced education programs in general practice of dentistry and funds innovative models for postdoctoral general dentistry and pediatric dentistry.

The Committee recognizes the need to increase the number of dentists in rural and underserved areas, and particularly increase the number of pediatric dentists in those areas. Rural States are disproportionately underserved by pediatric dentists.

The Committee recognizes that these programs play a critical role in meeting the oral health care needs of Americans; especially those who require specialized or complex care and represent vulnerable populations in underserved areas. Additionally, the Committee realizes that several States have fewer than 10 pediatric dentists. This clearly is not enough to address American children's needs.

C. Interdisciplinary, community-based linkages

Area health education centers

This program links university health science centers with community health service delivery systems to provide training sites for students, faculty, and practitioners. The program supports three types of projects: Core grants to plan and implement programs; special initiative funding for schools that have previously received Area Health Education Centers (AHEC) grants; and model programs to extend AHEC programs with 50 percent Federal funding.

Health education and training centers

These centers provide training to improve the supply, distribution, and quality of personnel providing health services in the State of Florida or along the border between the United States and Mexico and in other urban and rural areas with populations with serious unmet health care needs.

Allied health and other disciplines

These programs seek to improve access, diversity, and distribution of allied health practitioners to areas of need. The program improves access to comprehensive and culturally competent health care services for underserved populations.

The Committee recognizes the need to continue the Graduate Psychology Education Program within the Bureau of Health Professions. The Committee understands that this is the only federally funded psychology-training program, and for this reason, considers its continuation a high priority. The Committee urges the administration to establish of a graduate training program in Geropsychology (GTG) to train health service psychologists to work with older Americans, especially in rural communities and other underserved people.

The Committee continues to encourage HRSA to give priority consideration to those projects for schools training allied health professionals experiencing shortages, such as medical technologists and cytotechnologists.

Geriatric education centers and training

The Committee expects this program to continue to support grants to health professions schools to establish geriatric education centers and to support geriatric training projects. These centers and geriatric training programs play a vital role in enhancing the skill-base of health care professionals to care for our Nation's growing elderly population. The Committee is concerned about the shortage of trained geriatricians and urges the agency to give priority to building the work force necessary to care for the Nation's elderly.

Quentin N. Burdick program for rural health interdisciplinary training

This program addresses shortages of health professionals in rural areas through interdisciplinary training projects that prepare students from various disciplines to practice together, and offers clinical training experiences in rural health and mental health care settings to expose students to rural practice. The Committee continues to be concerned about the lack of providers in rural areas and expects funding to continue at least at the fiscal year 2003 level.

The Committee supports addressing the issue of how the delivery of chiropractic health care can be enhanced in rural areas, and how more women and minorities can be

recruited as chiropractic health care practitioners in rural areas. The Committee also expects the Bureau to expand its support for telecommunications and telehealth initiatives for providing distance education and training for nurses and allied health professionals serving rural areas.

Podiatric primary care training

This program provides grants to hospitals and schools of podiatric medicine for residency training in primary care. In addition to providing grants to hospitals and schools of podiatric medicine for residency training in primary care, the program also permits HRSA to study and explore ways to more effectively administer postdoctoral training in an ever changing health care environment.

Chiropractic demonstration grants

The program provides grants to colleges and universities of chiropractic to carry out demonstration projects in which chiropractors and physicians collaborate to identify and provide effective treatment of spinal and lower back conditions. The Committee continues to strongly support the chiropractic research and demonstration grant program, originally authorized under Section 782 of Public Law 102–408, and funded by the Committee in previous years. The Committee recommends that the chiropractic-medical school demonstration grant program be continued.

The Committee believes that demonstration projects that address treatment for spinal and lower-back conditions, as authorized under Section 755(b)(3) of Public Law 105–392, may include training initiatives as well as research collaborations between physicians, chiropractors and chiropractic colleges. Therefore, the Committee directs HRSA to provide funding for such training components of chiropractic demonstration grant proposals in fiscal year 2003 and beyond.

D. Workforce information and analysis

Health professions data and analysis

This program supports the collection and analysis of data on the labor supply in various health professions and on future work force configurations.

Research on certain health professions issues

This program supports research on the extent to which debt has a detrimental effect on students entering primary care specialties; the effects of federally funded education programs for minorities attending and completing health professions schools; and the effectiveness of State investigations in protecting the health of the public.

E. Public health workforce development

With the continued need for public health training throughout the country, the Committee believes these programs serve an important role in maintaining the country's public health infrastructure.

Public health, preventive medicine and dental public health programs

This program supports awards to schools of medicine, osteopathic medicine, public health, and dentistry for support of residency training programs in preventive medicine and dental public health; and for financial assistance to trainees enrolled in such programs.

Health administration programs

This program provides grants to public or nonprofit private educational entities, including schools of social work, but not schools of public health, to expand and improve graduate programs in health administration, hospital administration, and health policy analysis and planning; and assists educational institutions to prepare students for employment with public or nonprofit private agencies.

F. Children's hospital graduate medical education program

The Committee provides $285,000,000 for the Children's Hospital Graduate Medical Education (GME) program. This is $33,000 more than the fiscal year 2002 level and $85,000,000 more than the administration request.

The program provides support for health professions training in children's teaching hospitals that have a separate Medicare provider number (''free-standing'' children's hospitals). Children's hospitals are statutorily defined under Medicare as those whose inpatients are predominantly under the age of 18. The funds in this program are intended to make the level of Federal Graduate Medical Education support more consistent with other teaching hospitals, including children's hospitals, which share provider numbers with other teaching hospitals. Payments are determined by formula, based on a national per-resident amount. Payments support training of resident physicians as defined by Medicare in both ambulatory and inpatient settings.

The Committee believes Federal support for GME for children's hospitals is a sound investment in children's health. Congress has enacted expansions in children's health coverage and increased support for health programs devoted to children and biomedical research. Equitable funding for children's hospitals GME is needed to sustain the pediatric workforce, including an adequate supply of future pediatric researchers, and our pediatric research enterprise.

The Committee further recognizes that an inequity exists for GME funding for children's teaching hospitals because Medicare is the largest single payer of GME, and free-standing children's hospitals treat few Medicare patients. These funds provide essential, equitable support for the teaching contributions of these institutions.

G. Nursing education programs

The Committee provides $83,502,000 for Nursing Education Programs under Title VIII of the Public Health Services Act which is $1,000,000 more than the fiscal year 2002 level and the same as the administration request.

The Committee recognizes the current nursing shortage is creating a health care crisis in hospitals and skilled nursing facilities. The lack of young people in nursing has resulted in a steady and dramatic increase in the average age of U.S. nurses. Today, the average age of a working RN is 43 years old. According to recent surveys, one in five nurses plans to retire by 2006, exacerbating the shortage.

Another factor contributing to the nursing shortage is the availability of nursing faculty. They, like nurses in healthcare delivery, are aging. Thus, for some schools, even if they could recruit more students, they may not have faculty to teach them. The Committee believes that this is an area that requires critical attention.

One reason for this shortage is the inability of nursing schools to educate more nursing students, which is in turn largely the result of a lack of qualified nursing faculty. Since the average age of nurse educators today is 55, this shortage of educators will continue to accelerate. The Committee is further aware of the success of the Troops-to-Teachers program at the Departments of Defense and Education in placing qualified military veterans into teaching positions in America's public schools through an expedited certification process. The Committee therefore encourages HRSA to establish a pilot program similar to the Troops-to-Teachers program to encourage qualified, active duty military nurses to become nurse educators in certified nursing school programs. The program should include career and placement assistance, transitional stipends for those who commit to teach in nursing schools, and cooperation with nursing schools to expedite the transition from the military to civilian teaching.

Advanced education nursing

The Committee provides $47,596,000 for Advanced Education Nursing programs, which is $12,445,000 more than the fiscal year 2002 level and $13,445,000 more than the administration request. This program funds nursing schools to prepare nurses at the master's degree or higher level for teaching, administration, or service in other professional nursing specialties.

Basic nurse education and practice

The Committee provides $10,855,000 for Basic Nurse Education and Practice programs, which is $5,434,000 less than the fiscal year 2002 level and the administration request. Authorized by Public Law 105–392, the goal of this program is to improve the quality of nursing practice. Activities under this program will initiate new projects that will change the educational mix of the basic nursing workforce and empower the workforce to meet the demands of the current health care system.

Nursing workforce diversity

The Committee provides $25,051,000 for Nursing Workforce Diversity programs, which is $18,879,000 more than the fiscal year 2002 level and the administration request. The goal of this program is to improve the diversity of the nursing workforce through increased educational opportunities for individuals from disadvantaged backgrounds. The Committee urges the Division of Nursing to develop and increase cultural competence in nursing and to increase the number of underrepresented racial and ethnic minorities in all areas of nursing education and practice to enhance nursing's ability to provide quality health care services to the increasingly diverse community it serves.

OTHER HRSA PROGRAMS

Hansen's disease services

The Committee has included $18,142,000 for the Hansen's Disease Program which is $303,000 more than fiscal year 2002 and the same as the administration request. This program offers Hansen's Disease treatment in Baton Rouge at the Center, at other contract supported locations in Baton Rouge, and in grant supported outpatient regional clinics. These programs provide treatment to about 3,000 of the 6,000 Hansen's disease sufferers in the United States.

With the exception of about 40 long-term residents who continue to reside at Carville, the program has completed the move to leased space in Baton Rouge. Other former long term residents have been offered and elected to receive a living allowance from the program and now live independently. The former Federal property at Carville has been transferred to the State of Louisiana.

Over the next few years a long term facility will be developed in the Baton Rouge area and offered to the current long term residents remaining at the Carville location as an alternative to remaining at the historic facility.

The program also conducts research focusing on the global elimination of Hansen's Disease in laboratory facilities at Louisiana State University in Baton Rouge. Research activities are directed toward the development of new anti-leprosy drugs and short-term more effective regimens; manufacture and distribution of lepromin skin tests reagents through the World Health Organization; identification of host resistant mechanisms for potential use in vaccines development; and application of state-of-the-art biotechnology to develop simple lab techniques

for case detection and diagnosis of preclinical disease.

The Committee was surprised to learn of the extent to which there has been an increase in the number of individuals afflicted with Hansen's Disease in Hawaii due to its geographical location and the influx of immigrants from the Pacific Basin region. Funds have been provided to assist the State in its screening efforts, which of necessity, must be targeted towards the unique immigration cultures.

Healthy communities innovation initiative

The Committee has included $20,000,000 for the Healthy Communities Innovation Initiative. This new program is funded at the administration's request.

The Healthy Communities Innovation Initiative is a new interdisciplinary services demonstration program which will concentrate on the prevention of three of the most rapidly increasing diseases in the United States; diabetes, asthma, and obesity. The purpose of this initiative is to encourage the development of innovative efforts within 5 communities in defined geographical areas, to enhance access to services, and change health outcomes.

Maternal and child health block grant

The Committee provides $741,531,000 for the maternal and child health [MCH] block grant. This is $10,000,000 more than fiscal year 2002 and the administration request.

The Maternal and Child Health Block Grant program provides a flexible source of funding that allows States to target their most urgent maternal and child health needs through development of community-based networks of preventive and primary care that coordinate and integrate public and private sector resources and programs for pregnant women, mothers, infants, children, and adolescents. The program supports a broad range of activities including prenatal care, well child services and immunizations, reducing infant mortality, preventing injury and violence, expanding access to oral health care, addressing racial and ethnic disparities and providing comprehensive care for children, adolescents, and families through clinics, home visits and school-based health programs.

The MCH block grant funds are provided to States to support health care for mothers and children. According to statute, 12.75 percent of funds over $600,000,000 are used for community-integrated service systems [CISS] programs. Of the remaining funds, 15 percent is used for special projects of regional or national significance [SPRANS] while 85 percent is distributed on the same percentage split as the basic block grant formula.

The Committee provides $5,000,000 more for SPRANS activities than would otherwise be the case under the statutory formula for oral health demonstration programs and activities in the States. The Committee expects that the programs will include grants to reduce the incidence of early childhood caries and baby bottle tooth decay, community water fluoridation, school-linked dental sealant programs, and to implement State identified objectives for improving oral health.

The Committee is aware of the joint activities between CMS and HRSA to improve access to medical and dental care for mothers and children in underserved populations. CMS and the Maternal and Child Health program at HRSA have worked together to assist States to reduce barriers to care for Medicaid and SCHIP populations for maternal and child health care including oral health care. The Committee urges these agencies to continue their partnership and expand support for State oral health systems grants and innovative demonstration projects for the prevention and early intervention of dental diseases in young children, State dental access summit meetings, and the National Maternal and Child Oral Health Resource Center. The Committee recognizes that such agency collaborations are instrumental for providing coordinated services that do not duplicate limited resources.

It is the Committee's understanding that MCH has committed to retaining SPRANS funding for three thalassemia centers that provide comprehensive services to patients and families through fiscal year 2003. The Committee believes that these are critical programs and commends MCH for its support for them. The Committee further urges MCH to work closely with these three centers and with the Cooley's Anemia Foundation to assure that these centers continue to have a stable source of support that will allow them to function at or above current levels of service.

The Committee commends HRSA's Maternal and Child Health Bureau for its support of the Sudden Infant Death Syndrome Program Support Center, and encourages the Bureau to continue its efforts in this important area of service. The Committee is pleased that the SIDS and Other Infant Death Support Center is collaborating with the NIH to address the disproportionately high incidence of SIDS among African Americans.

The Committee recognizes that numerous and challenging problems confront our adolescent populations and that every effort should be made to encourage initiatives that promote the health and well being of whose who represent our future. In particular, we commend the Waimanalo Health Center in Hawaii and encourage all efforts to expand its programs for adolescents.

The Committee recognizes that every year over 4 million infants are born and screened to detect conditions that threaten their life and long-term health. Newborn screening is a public health activity used for early identification of infants affected by certain genetic, metabolic, hormonal, and or functional conditions for which there may be an effective treatment or intervention. If left untreated, these disorders can cause death, disability, mental retardation, and other serious illnesses. Parents are often unaware that while nearly all babies born in the United States undergo newborn screening, the number and quality of these tests vary from State to State. The Committee supports efforts, including those authorized by the Children's Health Act of 2000, to eliminate the disparities that exist between the types of screening provided in the States. Ultimately, eliminating these disparities can be the difference between children suffering irreversible injury or death versus children receiving successful diagnosis and treatment.

Healthy start initiative

The Committee provides $98,989,000 for the healthy start infant mortality initiative. This is the same as the fiscal year 2002 and the administration request.

The healthy start initiative was developed to respond to persistently high rates of infant mortality in this Nation. The initiative was expanded in fiscal year 1994 by a special projects program, which supported an additional seven urban and rural communities to implement infant mortality reduction strategies and interventions. The Children's Health Act of 2000 fully authorized this initiative as an independent program.

Universal newborn hearing screening and early intervention

The Committee provides $10,000,000 for universal newborn hearing screening and early intervention activities, which is $1,000 above the fiscal year 2002 level and $10,000,000 more than the administration request. The Committee rejects the administration proposal to consolidate this program into the Maternal and Child Health Block Grant program.

The Committee continues to strongly support the initiative it began 2 years ago to provide grants to States to establish universal newborn hearing screening and early intervention programs. This initiative has been quite successful and the response from States has been substantial. The Committee is aware that HRSA received many more high quality applications for this program than it was able to fund. Numerous studies have demonstrated that newborn hearing screening followed by early intervention services can greatly improve health and educational outcomes for children.

Currently, 44 States and 3 territories have received competitive grants for the purpose of implementing statewide early hearing detection intervention (EHDI) programs. Since these grants have only been operational for between 6 months to 2 years, the Committee believes that a dedicated source of funding is critical at this time to ensure that State EHDI programs become fully operational and that screening programs are properly linked with diagnosis, early intervention, and the child's routine medical care (medical home).

The Committee is concerned that only 67 percent of babies are now screened for hearing loss before 1 month of age. Of the babies screened, only 56 percent who needed diagnostic evaluations actually receive them by 3 months of age. Moreover, only 53 percent of those diagnosed with hearing loss are enrolled in early intervention programs by 6 months of age.

The Committee has provided an increase to expand funding to States, increase the availability of qualified pediatric audiologists, educate health care providers and families about the importance of and procedures for EHDI, continue and expand the National Technical Assistance System which works with States to develop their programs, evaluate the impact of statewide EHDI programs, increase the capacity of States to screen children for progressive and late-onset hearing losses, as well as chronic middle ear infections, and to link identified children with medical, audiological, otolaryngological and early intervention services. To minimize the loss to follow-up, the Committee urges HRSA to ensure that all infants identified through the screening process are linked to a medical home.

The Committee expects HRSA to coordinate projects funded with this appropriation with projects related to early hearing detection and intervention by the National Center on Birth Defects and Developmental Disabilities, the National Institute on Deafness and Other Communication Disorders, the National Institute on Disability and Rehabilitation Research, and the Office of Special Education and Rehabilitative Services.

Organ procurement and transplantation

The Committee provides $24,990,000 for organ transplant activities. This is $5,000,000 more than fiscal year 2002 and the same as the administration request.

These funds support a scientific registry of organ transplant recipients and the National Organ Procurement and Transplantation Network to match donors and potential recipients of organs. A portion of the appropriated funds may be used for education of the public and health professionals about organ donations and transplants, and to support agency staff providing clearinghouse and technical assistance functions. The Committee encourages the agency to establish linkages with State and Federal transportation officials to improve coordination of

donation following vehicular accidents, through the establishment of donor registries.

The Committee urges HRSA to implement policies to encourage the retrieval of pancreata so that additional transplants can be conducted.

The Committee considers increasing the supply of organs, available from voluntary donations to be a top public health priority and expects that funds be committed to those activities having the greatest demonstrable impact on donation rate.

National bone marrow donor program

The Committee provides $22,034,000 for the national bone marrow donor program. This is $37,000 more than fiscal year 2002 and the same as the administration request. The National Bone Marrow Donor Registry is a network, operated under contract, that helps patients suffering from leukemia or other blood diseases find matching volunteer unrelated bone marrow donors for transplants. The program also conducts research on the effectiveness of unrelated marrow transplants and related treatments.

Rural health outreach grants

The Committee provides $51,472,000 for health outreach grants. This amount is $645,000 less than the fiscal year 2002 level and $13,620,000 more than the administration request. This program supports projects that demonstrate new and innovative models of outreach in rural areas such as integration and coordination of health services.

The Committee is aware that the population of the Mississippi Delta suffers from the worst health status in the United States. This predominately African-American population suffers from disproportionately high rates of heart disease, cancer, diabetes, sexually transmitted diseases, and other infectious and chronic diseases. The Committee recognizes the variety of factors including socioeconomic, heredity, educational and environmental conditions that result in this abnormally high incidence of disease and poor health status. As a result of this combination of factors, the Committee also understands the need for a sustained multi-faceted approach that includes research, education, and infrastructure, as well as surveillance, prevention and treatment strategies to combat this health crisis. Therefore, the Committee recommends the continued funding of these activities as already initiated and undertaken by the coordinated efforts of the Mississippi Delta Health Initiative. The Delta Health Initiative is a partnership between The University of Mississippi Medical Center, Delta State University, Mississippi Valley State University and the Mississippi Department of Health as well as Delta region health officials, agencies and providers.

The Committee is deeply concerned about the increased incidence of prescription drug abuse in pockets of the country, particularly rural and frontier communities. Using existing authority under the Public Health Act, HRSA is urged to establish a program to raise awareness and promote comprehensive, community-focused, research-based approaches to reversing this trend, principally among our youth. Education and awareness on this critical issue will hopefully reduce the incidence of non-medical use of prescribed drugs and allow those patients who truly need these medicines to continue to have access to them.

The Committee understands that many primary care clinics in isolated, remote locations are providing extended stay services and are not staffed or receiving appropriate compensation to provide this service. The Committee encourages the agency to undertake a demonstration project to evaluate the effectiveness of a new type of provider, the ''Extended Stay Primary Care Center,'' to provide expanded services in remote and isolated primary care clinics to meet the needs of seriously ill or injured patients who cannot be transferred quickly to acute care referral centers, and patients who require monitoring and observation for a limited time.

Rural health research

The Committee provides $16,808,000 for the Rural Health Policy Development Program. This is $2,000,000 more than the fiscal year 2002 level and $10,808,000 more than the administration request. The funds provide support for the Office as the focal point for the Department's efforts to improve the delivery of health services to rural communities and populations. Funds are used for rural health research centers, the National Advisory Committee on Rural Health, and a reference and information service.

State offices of rural health

The Committee provides $10,000,000 for the State Offices of Rural Health. This is $2,001,000 above the fiscal year 2002 level and $6,000,000 more than the administration request. The State Office of Rural Health program helps the States strengthen rural heath care delivery systems. For the second consecutive year, Committee is significantly increasing funding for the offices of rural health to allow States to better coordinate care and improve support and outreach in rural areas. The Committee believes that increased funds for this purpose are critical to improving access and quality health care services throughout rural communities.

Telehealth

The Committee provides $39,192,000 for telehealth activities. This is $2,000,000 above the fiscal year 2002 level and $33,583,000 more the administration request.

The telehealth program promotes the use of technologies to improve access to health services and distance education for health professionals. The Committee recognizes the tremendous potential that telehealth has for improving the delivery of quality health care to rural underserved areas and for providing distance education to health care professionals. The Committee supports HRSA's numerous rural telehealth initiatives and encourages the agency to work in partnership with medical librarians and other health information specialists in the development and implementation of its telehealth projects.

Native and rural Alaskan health care

The Committee provides $30,000,000 for the Denali Commission, which is $10,000,000 more than the fiscal year 2002 level and $30,000,000 more than the administration request. These funds support construction and renovation of health clinics, hospitals and social service facilities in rural Alaska as authorized by Public Law 106–113. Provision of this funding will help remote communities in Alaska develop critically needed health and social service infrastructure for which no other funding sources are available so that health and social services may be provided to Alaskans in remote rural communities as they are in other communities throughout the country.

The Committee expects the Denali Commission to allocate funds to a mix of rural hospital, clinic, long-term care and social service facilities, rather than focusing exclusively on clinic funding.

Critical care programs

The Committee has grouped the following ongoing and proposed activities: emergency medical services for children, the traumatic brain injury program, trauma care/emergency medical services, and poison control centers.

Emergency medical services for children

The Committee provides $20,000,000 for emergency medical services for children. This is $1,009,000 more than the fiscal year 2002 level and $1,007,000 more than the administration request. The program supports demonstration grants for the delivery of emergency medical services to acutely ill and seriously injured children.

The Committee urges HRSA to consider EMSC a high priority, and supports the efforts and purpose of the EMSC program to continue to work with States to improve the training and availability of emergency medical services personnel who effectively treat children. The Committee also urges the Department to focus on the development of prevention and treatment programs and education of emergency personnel in remote and rural areas throughout the country.

Poison control centers

The Committee provides $24,000,000 for poison control center activities, which is $2,792,000 more than fiscal year 2002. The funds provided support activities authorized in the Poison Control Center Enforcement and Enhancement Act as well as the development and assessment of uniform patient management guidelines.

Traumatic brain injury program

The Committee provides $9,000,000 for the traumatic brain injury program, which is $1,501,000 more than the fiscal year 2002 level and the administration request. The program supports implementation and planning grants to States for coordination and improvement of services to individuals and families with traumatic brain injuries as well as protection and advocacy. Such services can include: pre-hospital care, emergency department care, hospital care, rehabilitation, transitional services, education, employment, and long-term support. The Committee includes $3,000,000 for protection and advocacy services, as authorized under section 1305 of Public Law 106–310.

Black lung clinics

The Committee provides $6,000,000 for black lung clinics. This is the same level as the fiscal year 2002 level and the administration request. This program funds clinics which treat respiratory and pulmonary diseases of active and retired coal miners. These clinics reduce the incidence of high-cost inpatient treatment for these conditions.

Trauma care

The Committee provides $5,000,000 for trauma/emergency medical services. This is $1,500,000 more than the fiscal year 2002 level and $5,000,000 more than the administration request. The Committee rejects the administration proposal to consolidate this program into the Maternal and Child Health Block Grant program. This program is intended to improve the Nation's overall emergency medical systems, which are constantly activated to respond to a wide range of natural and man-made disasters, such as: earthquakes; mass violence; riots; school shootings; motor vehicle crashes; and terrorist attacks.

Nurse loan repayment for shortage area service

The Committee provides $15,000,000 for nurse loan payment for shortage area services. This is $4,761,000 more than fiscal year 2002 and the same as the administration request.

This program offers student loan repayment to nurses in exchange for an agreement to serve not less than 2 years in an Indian health service health center, native Hawaiian health center, public hospital, community or migrant health center, or rural health clinic. The Committee commends the administration for supporting and building on the commitment made in the Rural Health Initiative last year for this critical

program. The Committee again intends that the majority of the increased funding be provided to increase the supply of qualified health care professionals in rural areas.

Payment to Hawaii, Hansen's disease treatment

The Committee provides $2,045,000 for Hansen's disease services. This is the same as fiscal year 2002 and the administration request.

Within the amount provided for Hansen's disease services, the Committee urges funding for the fiscal year 2003 payment to the State of Hawaii for the medical care and treatment in its hospital and clinic facilities of persons with Hansen's disease at a per diem rate not greater than the comparable per diem operating cost per patient at Gillis W. Long National Hansen's Disease Center. This amount is the same as the administration request and the 2002 level.

ACQUIRED IMMUNE DEFICIENCY SYNDROME

Ryan White AIDS programs

The Committee provides $2,051,295,000 for Ryan White AIDS programs. The recommendation includes $25,000,000 in transfers available under section 241 of the Public Health Service Act. The recommendation is $140,708,000 more than fiscal year 2002 and $140,570,000 more than the administration request.

Recent advances in diagnosis, treatment, and medical management of HIV disease has resulted in dramatic improvements in individual health, lower death rates and transmission of HIV from mother to infant. The Committee recognizes, however, that not all HIV infected persons have benefited from these medical advances and expects that the Ryan White CARE Act programs provide social and other support services with the specific intent of obtaining and maintaining HIV-infected individuals in comprehensive clinical care.

The Department is encouraged to identify obstacles confronting people with HIV/AIDS in receiving medical care funded through the Ryan White programs and to develop strategies to address these problems in light of the changing medical needs of a patient population that is living longer with current therapies.

The Committee recognizes the recent advances in the treatment and medical care of persons with HIV disease and the need for early access to these interventions and services. Furthermore, the Committee understands that disparities exist in accessing and maintaining the benefits of these recent advances among communities highly impacted by HIV and AIDS.

Emergency assistance—title I

The Committee provides $630,000,000 for emergency assistance grants to eligible metropolitan areas disproportionately affected by the HIV/AIDS epidemic. This amount is $10,486,000 above the fiscal year 2002 and the administration request. These funds are provided to metropolitan areas meeting certain criteria. One-half of the funds are awarded by formula and one-half are awarded through supplemental competitive grants.

The Committee encourages the Secretary, when awarding supplemental title I funds, to give priority as appropriate to EMA's whose applications increase services to women, adolescents, and children with AIDS/HIV infection.

Comprehensive care programs—title II

The Committee provides $1,095,000,000 for HIV health care and support services. This amount is $117,627,000 above the fiscal year 2002 level and the administration request. These funds are awarded to States to support HIV service delivery consortia, the provision of home and community-based care services for individuals with HIV disease, continuation of health insurance coverage for low-income persons with HIV disease and support for State AIDS drug assistance programs [ADAP].

The Committee continues to be encouraged by the progress of anti-retroviral therapy in reducing the mortality rates associated with HIV infection and in enhancing the quality of life of patients on medication. The Committee has approved bill language for $739,000,000 for AIDS medications, which is $100,000,000 more than the fiscal year 2002 level and the administration request.

The Committee further urges HRSA to encourage States to utilize Federal ADAP funding in the most cost-effective manner to maximize access to HIV drug therapies and to eliminate cost-shifting from Medicaid to the State ADAP programs. States with ADAP funding should be allowed the flexibility to purchase and maintain insurance policies for eligible clients including covering any costs associated with these policies, or continue to pay premiums on existing insurance policies that provide a full range of HIV treatments and access to comprehensive primary care services, as determined by a State. Funds should not be committed to purchase insurance deemed inadequate by a State in its provision of primary care or in its ability to secure adequate access to HIV treatments.

Early intervention program—title III–B

The Committee provides $200,000,000 for early intervention grants. This is $6,083,000 more than the fiscal year 2002 level and $5,945,000 more than the administration request. These funds are awarded competitively to primary health care providers to enhance health care services available to people at risk of HIV and AIDS. Funds are used for comprehensive primary care, including counseling, testing, diagnostic, and therapeutic services.

The Committee encourages HRSA to fairly allocate the increase for title III–B between existing grantees and new providers. By providing additional funds to current grantees, the Committee intends to strengthen the HIV care infrastructure already established in title III–B clinics. The Committee also supports expansion of the number of communities receiving assistance from this title.

Priority should be placed on funding existing and new projects in rural, medically underserved areas, and secondary cities outside of major metropolitan areas in order to build clinical capacity for the delivery of HIV care among clinicians serving high-risk populations, minorities, and those who are unable to access clinical HIV care for economic reasons. In building capacity, the goal is to develop knowledgeable clinicians to improve access to quality HIV treatment based upon the evolving HIV treatment guidelines of DHHS.

Women, infants, children, and youth—title IV

The Committee provides $75,000,000 for title IV pediatric AIDS, which is $4,010,000 above the fiscal year 2002 level and the administration request. Funds are awarded to community health centers, family planning agencies, comprehensive hemophilia diagnostic and treatment centers, federally qualified health centers under section 1905(1)(2)(B) of the Social Security Act, county and municipal health departments and other nonprofit community-based programs that provide comprehensive primary health care services to populations with or at risk for HIV disease.

The Committee intends that at least 90 percent of total title IV funding be provided to grantees. With the exception of funds provided through the CBC/Minority HIV/AIDS initiative, the Committee expects the funding increase will be primarily used to support maintenance and expansion of existing care services, including the rising costs of providing comprehensive care and the implementation of quality management programs. The Committee intends that HRSA use a significant portion of the remaining funds to expand comprehensive services for youth. The Committee is pleased by current efforts to facilitate ongoing communication with and among grantees on the administration of the title IV program and expects the agency to expand these efforts. The Committee expects the agency to work with grantees to develop effective title IV-specific site visit methodologies.

Some 5 percent of the funds appropriated under this section may be used to provide peer-based technical assistance. Within this amount, sufficient funds are available to maintain and expand work being done to create a national consumer and provider education center on the use of various strategies and planning in the care of children, youth, women and families infected with or affected by HIV and AIDS.

AIDS dental services

The Committee provides $16,000,000 for AIDS dental services, which is $2,502,000 more than the fiscal year 2002 level and the administration request. This program provides grants to dental schools, dental hygiene schools, and postdoctoral dental education programs to assist with the cost of providing unreimbursed oral health care to patients with HIV disease.

The Committee recognizes the importance of oral health care providers in the diagnosis of HIV and in treating the painful and debilitating oral manifestations of this disease. The Committee supports this program as it improves access to oral health services for low-income and uninsured people living with HIV and AIDS by providing partial reimbursement to dental education institutions for delivering care. The Committee recognizes that these dental services are vital because they are often the only services available to AIDS patients since many State Medicaid programs do not cover adult dental services.

AIDS education and training centers

The Committee provides $35,295,000 for the AIDS education and training centers [AETC's], which is the same as the fiscal year 2002 level and the administration request. AIDS education and training centers train health care practitioners, faculty, and students who care for AIDS patients outside of the traditional health professions education venues, and support curriculum development on diagnosis and treatment of HIV infection for health professions schools and training organizations. The targeted education efforts by AETC's are needed to ensure the cost-effective use of the significant expenditures in Ryan White programs and the AIDS drugs assistance program. The agency is urged to fully utilize the AETC's to ensure the quality of medical care and to ensure, as much as possible, that no individual with HIV receives suboptimal therapy due to the lack of health care provider information.

Family planning

The Committee provides $285,000,000 for the title X family planning program. This is $19,945,000 more than the fiscal year 2002 level and $19,725,000 more than the administration request. Title X grants support primary health care services at more than 4,500 clinics nationwide. About 85 percent of family planning clients are women at or below 150 percent of poverty level. Title X of the Public Health Service Act, which established the family planning program, authorizes the provision of a broad range of acceptable and

effective family planning methods and preventive health services. This includes FDA-approved methods of contraception.

The Committee has increased funding for clinics receiving Title X funds to address increasing financial pressures in their effort to provide high-quality, subsidized family planning services and preventive health care to (4.4 million each year, many of whom are uninsured) low-income and uninsured women. These pressures include rising medical costs of newer and longer lasting contraceptive methods, pharmaceuticals, and screening and diagnostic technologies (as well as a rising uninsured population). The Committee recognizes that due to these financial pressures, it will be difficult for Title X clinics to serve the current number of patients without a significant funding increase. The Committee also recognizes that the increased availability of new contraceptive methods and screening technologies will improve women's health and result in a decrease in unintended pregnancies nationwide.

The Committee remains concerned that programs receiving Title X funds ought to have access to these resources as quickly as possible. The Committee, therefore, again instructs the Department to distribute to the regional offices all of the funds available for family planning services no later than 60 days following enactment of this bill.

The Committee intends that at least 90 percent of funds appropriated for Title X activities be for clinical services authorized under section 1001 of the Act. All such funds for section 1001 activities are to be provided to the regional offices to be awarded to grantees to provide family planning methods and services as specified by the Title X statute. The Committee further expects the Office of Family Planning to spend any remaining year-end funds in section 1001 activities.

Community Based Abstinence Education Program

The Committee provides $40,000,000 for this program, which provides support for the development and implementation of abstinence education programs for adolescents, ages 12 through 18. This is the same as the fiscal year 2002 level and $32,979,000 less than the President's request. These funds, together with the $50,000,000 in mandatory funds provided through the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996, will make $90,000,000 available for abstinence education. These programs are unique in that their entire focus is to educate young people and create an environment within communities that support teen decisions to postpone sexual activity until marriage. The Committee intends that the Secretary fund grantees who are currently receiving section 510 funds, but whose project periods were scheduled to expire at the end of fiscal year 2002.

Health care facilities

The Committee has provided no funding for health care facilities, which is $311,942,000 below the 2002 level and the same as the administration request. Funds are made available to public and private entities for construction and renovation of health care and other facilities. The reduction below last year's level is due to the funding of one-time projects.

Buildings and facilities

The Committee provides $250,000 for buildings and facilities, which is the same as fiscal year 2002 level and the administration request.

Rural hospital flexibility grants

The Committee provides $45,000,000 for rural hospital flexibility grants, which is $5,000,000 more than the fiscal year 2002 level and $20,000,000 more than the administration request.

This program administers the Rural Health Flexibility Program previously administered by the Health Care Finance Administration. Under this program, eligible rural hospitals may convert themselves into limited service facilities termed Critical Care Hospitals. Such entities are then eligible to receive cost-based payments from Medicare. The grant component of the program assists States with the development and implementation of State rural health plans, conversion assistance, and associated activities.

Of the amount provided, the Committee includes $20,000,000 to continue the Small Rural Hospital Improvement Grant Program, as authorized by Section 1820 (g)(3) of the Social Security Act and Public Law 107–116 and outlined in House Report 107–342.

Rural access to emergency devices

The Committee provides $12,500,000 for rural access to emergency devices, which is the same as the fiscal year 2002 level and $10,500,000 more than the administration request. This program, which is to be administered through the Rural Health Outreach Office, provides grants to expand placement of automatic external defibrillators (AEDs) in rural areas and to ensure that first responders and emergency medical personnel are appropriately trained.

Radiogenic diseases

The Committee provides $2,000,000 for the Radiation Exposure Compensation Act, which is $2,000,000 less than the fiscal year 2002 level and the administration request. This program provides grants for the education, prevention, and early detection of ragiogenic cancers and diseases resulting from exposure to uranium during its mining and milling at nuclear test sites.

National practitioner data bank

The Committee provides $19,500,000 for the national practitioner data bank, which is $2,900,000 more than the fiscal year 2002 level and the same as the administration request. The Committee and the administration assume that full funding will be provided entirely through the collection of user fees and will cover the full cost of operating the data bank. Traditional bill language is included to ensure that user fees are collected to cover all costs of processing requests and providing such information to data bank users.

Health care integrity and protection data bank

The Committee provides $5,600,000 for the health care integrity and protection data bank, which is $500,000 more than the fiscal year 2002 level and the same as the administration request. The Committee and the administration assume that full funding will be provided entirely through the collection of user fees and will cover the full cost of operating the data bank. The data bank is intended to collect, maintain, and report on certain actions taken against health care providers, suppliers, and practitioners.

Healthcare access for the uninsured/Community access program

The Committee provides no funding for this activity. In fiscal year 2002, $120,027,000 was provided. The administration requested no funds for this purpose. This program is designed to increase the capacity and effectiveness of community health care institutions and providers who serve patients, regardless of their ability to pay.

Program management

The Committee provides $143,354,000 for program management activities for fiscal year 2003. This is $5,783,000 less than the fiscal year 2002 level and $348,000 less than the administration request.

MEDICAL FACILITIES GUARANTEE AND LOAN FUND

The Committee has not included funding for the Medical Facilities and Guarantee and Loan Fund. This fund was established in 1972 under the Medical Facilities Construction Program in order to make funds available for construction of medical facilities. The fund is established in the Treasury without fiscal year limitation to pay interest subsidies, make payments of principal and interest in the event of default on a guaranteed loan, and repurchase, if necessary loans sold and guaranteed. There are sufficient carryover funds from prior years' appropriations to pay defaults and interest subsidy payments; therefore, no appropriation is required to cover these payments.

HEALTH EDUCATION ASSISTANCE LOANS

The Committee provides no additional guarantee authority for new HEAL loans in fiscal year 2003, which is the same as the President's request.

The Committee provides $7,000,000 to liquidate obligations from loans guaranteed before 1992, which is the same as the administration request and $3,000,000 less than the 2002 appropriation.

For administration of the HEAL Program including the Office of Default Reduction, the Committee provides $3,914,000, which is $123,000 above the 2002 appropriation and the same as the administration request.

The HEAL Program insures loans to students in the health professions and helps to ensure graduate student access to health professions education, especially among minority, disadvantaged students, and those from behavioral and mental health fields. The Budget Enforcement Act of 1990, changed the accounting of the HEAL Program. One account is used to pay obligations arising from loans guaranteed prior to 1992. A second account was created to pay obligations and collect premiums on loans guaranteed in 1992 and after. Administration of the HEAL Program is separate from administration of other HRSA programs.

VACCINE INJURY COMPENSATION TRUST FUND

Appropriations, 2002	$84,696,000
Budget estimate, 2003	88,909,000
Committee recommendation	88,909,000

The Committee provides that $88,909,000 be released from the vaccine injury compensation trust fund in fiscal year 2003, of which $2,991,000 is for administrative costs. The total amount is $4,213,000 more than fiscal year 2002 and the same as the administration request.

The National Vaccine Injury Compensation Program provides compensation for individuals with vaccine-associated injuries or deaths. Funds are awarded to reimburse medical expenses, lost earnings, pain and suffering, legal expenses, and a death benefit. The vaccine injury compensation trust fund is funded by excise taxes on certain childhood vaccines.

CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL AND PREVENTION

DISEASE CONTROL, RESEARCH, AND TRAINING

Appropriations, 2002	$4,303,256,000
Budget estimate, 2003	3,874,444,000
Committee recommendation	4,387,249,000

The Committee provides $4,387,249,000 for the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), which is $83,993,000 above the fiscal year 2002 level and $512,805,000 above the budget request. The Committee recommendation includes $84,500,000 in transfers

available under section 241 of the Public Health Service Act.

The activities of the CDC focus on several major priorities: provide core public health functions; respond to urgent health threats; monitor the Nation's health using sound scientific methods; build the Nation's health infrastructure to insure our national security against bioterrorist threats; promote women's health; and provide leadership in the implementation of nationwide prevention strategies to encourage responsible behavior and adoption of lifestyles that are conducive to good health.

The anthrax attacks of late last year set off an avalanche of false alarms that produced thousands of samples for testing. Each of these samples had to be handled as if contaminated with the deadly Bacillus anthracis bacterium. The Committee is aware of the sacrifices made to ensure the accurate processing and testing of thousands of samples for anthrax. The Committee commends the CDC, especially the National Center for Infectious Diseases, National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health, and National Center for Environmental Health, for their efforts during this time of uncertainty.

BIRTH DEFECTS, DEVELOPMENTAL DISABILITIES, DISABILITY AND HEALTH

The Committee recommends $97,691,000 for birth defects, developmental disabilities, disability and health which is $7,781,000 above the fiscal year 2002 level and $8,368,000 above the administration request.

Birth defects are the leading cause of infant death in the United States. More than 150,000 infants are born with birth defects each year in the United States. The Child Health Act of 2000 created CDC's National Center on Birth Defects and Developmental Disabilities. The Committee recognizes CDC as the Nation's leader in assisting States in monitoring for birth defects and developmental disabilities and improving the health and wellness of people living with a disability. The birth defects and developmental disabilities monitoring programs collect, analyze, and make available data on the incidence and causes of birth defects and developmental disabilities.

Autism.—Within the total provided, $1,368,000 above the budget request is to expand autism surveillance activities. The Committee is concerned about the lack of information available on the prevalence, cause or effective treatment of autism. Basic data collection and verification is integral to better understanding the incidence of autism, the factors that may be associated with a higher rate of incidence, and effective treatment.

Childhood birth defects and developmental disorders.—The Committee recognizes the importance of helping children suffering from birth defects and developmental disorders. These include cleft lip, cleft palate, missing limbs and other facial deformities from hemanjiomas, hemifacial and microsomia to microtia, aural atresia, and craniosynostosis. The Committee, therefore, urges the National Center on Birth Defects and Developmental Disabilities to conduct research on the incidence of birth defects including abnormalities of structure, function, or body metabolism, the cost of appropriate medical treatment, availability of insurance coverage, and insurance coverage policies. The Committee urges the Center to work with the National Foundation for Facial Reconstruction and the American Society of Plastic Surgeons to develop an information clearinghouse for parents and physicians regarding appropriate medical treatment.

Disabilities Prevention Programs.—The Committee continues to strongly support the CDC disabilities prevention program which provides support to States and academic centers to reduce the incidence and severity of disabilities, especially developmental and secondary disabilities. Individuals living with disabilities and their families need information on medical, physical, and emotional needs, and resources and support to reintegrate socially and economically into society. The Committee is pleased by the partnerships between the CDC and the disability-related information and support centers in the areas of limb loss, paralysis and AD/HD and has included sufficient funding to allow CDC to continue these successful programs and partnerships at, at least, their current funding levels and with existing partners.

In particular, the Committee commends CDC for its work with the Christopher Reeve Paralysis Foundation to establish an information and support center and to reduce secondary disabilities among people with paralysis.

The Committee encourages the continued support of activities aimed at improving knowledge about the usefulness and effectiveness of health promotion programs for persons with disabilities.

Duchenne muscular dystrophy.—The Committee has included $4,000,000 to expand the epidemiological program in Duchenne and Becker muscular dystrophy. The Center is expected to gather and analyze extensive data on these diseases, including a comparison of treatment approaches.

Fetal Alcohol Syndrome.—Within the total provided, $1,000,000 above the budget request is to expand activities related to Fetal Alcohol Syndrome (FAS).

The Committee supports CDC's efforts to reduce the rates of Fetal Alcohol Syndrome (FAS) through surveillance and prevention programs. FAS, the country's leading known cause of mental retardation and birth defects, devastates the lives of as many as 12,000 newborn children and their families each year, and is completely preventable. This increase will allow CDC to expand surveillance activities to document the magnitude of the problem and to develop and implement prevention strategies.

Folic acid education campaign to prevent birth defects.—Each year, an estimated 2,500 babies are born with neural tube defects (NTDs), birth defects of the brain and spinal cord, including anencephaly and spina bifida. CDC estimates that up to 70 percent of NTDs could be prevented if all women of childbearing age consume 400 micrograms of folic acid daily, beginning before pregnancy. The Committee commends CDC for its leadership in this area.

Newborn Screening.—Title XXVI of the Children's Health Act of 2000 provides that the Secretary shall award grants to improve or expand the ability of State and local public health agencies to provide screening to newborns and children having or at risk for heritable disorders. The Committee supports further research and demonstration projects for the translation of new scientific knowledge into applied public health screening programs. The Committee urges CDC to coordinate with HRSA in translating the results of these efforts, particularly in the areas of Fragile X Syndrome and Cystic Fibrosis, into guidance for public health programs, including State newborn screening programs.

The Committee commends CDC for its early hearing detection and intervention (EHDI) program for newborns, infants and young children with hearing loss. Thirty States have received cooperative agreement grants over the last 2 years (15 States in fiscal year 2000 and another 15 States in fiscal year 2001) to assist in developing strong surveillance and tracking systems. These grants ensure that infants referred from newborn hearing screening programs receive appropriate and timely diagnostic and early intervention services. The Committee is concerned that of babies who were screened, only 56 percent who needed diagnostic evaluations actually received them by 3 months of age. Moreover, only 53 percent of those diagnosed with hearing loss were enrolled in early intervention programs by 6 months of age. The Committee believes that increased funding is required to ensure that States develop appropriate surveillance and tracking systems to provide timely and appropriate diagnostic and intervention services to infants and toddlers.

The Committee encourages the National Center on Birth Defects and Developmental Disabilities to provide clarification and guidance to States regarding how EHDI surveillance, tracking, and data management programs are affected by the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act and the Family Education Rights and Privacy Act

To avoid duplication and interference, the Committee expects CDC to coordinate projects funded with this appropriation with EHDI projects conducted by the Health Resources Services Administration, the National Institute on Deafness and Other Communication Disorders, the National Institute on Disability and Rehabilitation Research, and the Office of Special Education and Rehabilitative Services.

Regional centers for birth defects research and prevention.—The Committee encourages CDC to increase support for research activities conducted by the eight regional Centers for Birth Defects Research and Prevention. These centers located in Arkansas, California, Georgia, Iowa, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York, and Texas, conduct epidemiological research on the prevention of birth defects. For over 5 years, the Centers have identified cases and obtained data for inclusion in the National Birth Defect Prevention Study, the largest case-control study of birth defects ever conducted. Now, the centers can begin to use this data for studies that will lead to understanding the biological mechanisms of the nearly 80 percent of birth defects whose causes are unknown. An increase will allow these centers to expand and intensify the study of genetic and environmental causes of birth defects.

Special Olympics Healthy Athletes Initiative.—The Committee continues to be concerned about the unmet health needs among persons with mental retardation. In March of 2001, this Committee held a field hearing in Anchorage Alaska, during the World Winter Special Olympics Games. At that hearing, numerous witnesses, including persons with mental retardation, expressed their frustration in securing needed health services and the severe consequences of not being able to obtain such services in a timely and appropriate way. Persons with mental retardation have more health challenges and poorer access to health care than the rest of the population. As a result, their lives are unnecessarily shortened and the quality of their lives is severely compromised.

To address the unmet health needs among its athletes, Special Olympics created the Healthy Athletes Program, which provides Special Olympics athletes access to an array of health assessment, education, preventive health services and supplies, and referral for follow-up care where needed. These services are provided to athletes without cost in conjunction with competitions at local, State, national, and international levels. Last year, this Committee established a Special Olympics Healthy Athletes Initiative at CDC to support these efforts. Sufficient funds have been included this year to increase funding for that activity.

Spina Bifida.—The Committee recognizes that Spina Bifida is the leading permanently disabling birth defect in the United States. While Spina Bifida and related neural tube defects are highly preventable through proper nutrition, including appropriate folic acid consumption, and its secondary effects can be mitigated through appropriate and proactive medical care and management, such efforts have not been adequately supported or coordinated to result in significant reductions in these costly conditions. In an effort to improve the quality-of-life for individuals affected by Spina Bifida and reduce and prevent the occurrence of and suffering from this birth defect, the Committee has provided $2,000,000 to support the establishment of a National Spina Bifida Program. This program should be established in coordination with a leading national voluntary health agency which exists to promote the prevention of spina bifida and to enhance the lives of all affected. Such a national program will lead the nation's efforts in addressing issues associated with this devastating birth defect.

State cooperative agreements for birth defects surveillance.—The Committee encourages CDC to increase support to States to develop, implement, and/or expand community-based birth defects tracking systems, programs to prevent birth defects, and activities to improve access to health services for children with birth defects. CDC is now assisting twenty-eight States with cooperative agreements.

Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion

The Committee recommends $745,600,000 for chronic disease prevention and health promotion, which is $1,622,000 below the fiscal year 2002 level and $55,370,000 above the administration's request.

The unprecedented commitment to biomedical research in recent years represents a critical investment in the future health of our nation. The Committee recognizes, however, that the benefits of basic research alone cannot be fully realized unless results of this important work are effectively translated into public health interventions to address costly and prevalent conditions such as chronic diseases.

Chronic diseases have had a profound human and economic toll on our nation. Nearly 125 million Americans today are living with some form of chronic condition, including cancer, cardiovascular disease, diabetes, arthritis and various neurological conditions such as epilepsy. These and other chronic diseases now account for nearly 70 percent of all health care costs, as well as 70 percent of all deaths annually. By the year 2020, the affected population is expected to reach 157 million Americans and represent $1,000,000,000,000 in health care expenditures, equivalent to over 80 percent of all anticipated health care expenditures. Less than $1.25 per person, however, is directed towards public health interventions focused on preventing the debilitating effects traditionally associated with chronic conditions. A few modifiable risk factors bring suffering and early death to millions of Americans. Three such factors—tobacco use, poor nutrition, and lack of physical activity are major contributors to our Nation's leading causes of death.

The Committee believes that the Federal investment in chronic disease prevention remains inadequate. Recognizing the need to establish chronic disease prevention as a national priority, the Committee therefore provides an increase of $55,193,000 over fiscal year 2002 levels to begin to more appropriately address this national crisis.

Within the total provided, the following funding levels are for the specific program activities: heart disease and stroke, $47,218,000; cancer prevention and control, $290,526,000; arthritis, $14,803,000; health promotion, $24,790,000; diabetes, $64,500,000; tobacco, $100,623,000; nutrition, physical activity and obesity, $40,000,000; school health, $58,235,000; safe motherhood, $57,565,000; oral health, $10,791,000; prevention centers, $27,945,000; epilepsy, $7,527,000; and iron overload, $477,000.

Arthritis.—The Committee notes that Congress established the CDC arthritis program in 1999 following the development of the National Arthritis Action Plan (NAAP). The CDC activities form the backbone of a multi-pronged response to the Nation's leading cause of disability. Prior to this initiative, there was no coordinated public health strategy to prevent and appropriately treat the over 100 forms of this painful, debilitating disease. Grants to States are a core component of the CDC arthritis program. These partnerships promote the development of a State-based network of local activities to confront the burden of arthritis. This approach also encourages the formation of broadly-based coalitions with health care providers, community-based organizations, and other stakeholders to coordinate and leverage their resources. The Arthritis Foundation chapters across the country have led this external effort.

Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System.—The Committee has provided $7,000,000 for the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS). The Committee notes that gathering, analyzing, and distributing data on behavioral risk factors is key to addressing a host of health problems, especially chronic diseases. The BRFSS program collects behavior-related data so that scarce resources can be directed efficiently to address chronic diseases, such as heart disease, cancer, diabetes, obesity, and vascular diseases such as stroke. The Committee believes the increase in BRFSS funding should be used to increase infrastructure at the State and CDC levels; improve the rates of response of survey questions; increase the timeliness of data; improve CDC's web site to make data more accessible for analysis; and create State demonstration projects to examine and assess innovative methods in chronic disease health tracking.

Cancer Prevention and Control.—The previous 5 years have seen a major increase in the nation's investment in medical research at the NIH, resulting in significant breakthroughs for cancer and other serious diseases. Testimony at the Committee's cancer hearing, in June, repeatedly referred to the vital importance of prevention and public education programs and the need to translate the increased research funding into programs that reach people who are affected by cancer. Specifically, there was discussion of the need for increased application research funding in the nation's cancer program, primarily housed at the CDC. The need to reach the public, particularly medically underserved populations, with the message of prevention and early detection of cancer cannot be overstated. The seven CDC programs—Comprehensive Cancer Control Initiative; National Cancer Registries Program; Colorectal Cancer Screening, Education and Outreach; Prostate Cancer Awareness Campaign; National Breast and Cervical Cancer Early Detection Program; Ovarian Cancer Program; Skin Cancer Program—included in the CDC's cancer line item have proven to be highly effective, but are only a starting point if we are to reduce the mortality from cancer. The Committee is strongly supportive of the CDC cancer programs focused on awareness, education and early detection and has included a significant increase for these programs.

The significant growth of cancer prevention and control programs within State health agencies has resulted in the recognition that improved coordination of cancer control activities is essential to maximizing resources and achieving desired cancer prevention and control outcomes. The Committee commends CDC for its work with health agencies to enhance the number and quality of cancer-related programs that are available to the U.S. population and to develop an integrated and coordinated approach to reduce the cancer burden through prevention, early detection, treatment, and rehabilitation. In fiscal year 2002, CDC funded 19 States and one Indian Health Board to develop comprehensive cancer control programs which help build the foundation for a nationwide, comprehensive cancer control program. Comprehensive cancer programs integrate the full range of cancer prevention activities including research, evaluation, health education and communication, program development, public policy development, surveillance, and clinical services.

The Committee includes the President's request for increased funding for the Breast and Cervical Screening program. CDC's National Breast and Cervical Cancer Early Detection Program has provided more than 3 million potentially life-saving screening tests for women. Despite its success in screening these women, the program is still only able to screen 15–20 percent of the eligible population due to the difficulties in finding these hard to reach women. Therefore, the Committee recommends that 50 percent of funds be used for actual provision of screening and clinical services and the remaining 50 percent of funds be used by States for outreach, effective management, public and professional education, and quality assurance to ensure enhancement of infrastructure development activities that will provide screening and diagnostic services to eligible women. The Committee's recommendation will enable more women to receive these vital screening services.

Colorectal cancer is the third most commonly diagnosed cancer for both men and women in the United States, and the second leading cause of cancer related deaths. In 2001, approximately 148,000 new cases were diagnosed and 56,000 people died from the disease. When colorectal cancer is detected and treated early, survival is greatly enhanced. However, despite the availability of proven screening tests, only 37 percent of colorectal cancers are diagnosed while the disease is still in a localized stage.

The Committee is very pleased with the leadership of CDC's National Colorectal Cancer Roundtable in promoting the availability and advisability of screening to both health care providers and the general public. The Committee encourages CDC to continue to expand its partnerships with State health departments, professional and patient organizations, and private industry to combat this devastating disease.

As pancreatic cancer is the country's fifth leading cause of cancer death, and 99 percent of people diagnosed with pancreatic cancer die within 6 months, the Committee urges the CDC to convene a series of meetings of CDC and other agency officials, leading advocacy organizations who provide information and education, and other key stakeholders, to define the public health role of educating medical professionals and the public about the risk factors, symptoms, treatment options and palliative care methods related to pancreatic cancer. These findings should be presented in a report due to the Committee no later than 30 days prior to the fiscal year 2004 Appropriations hearings. The report should include a budget and timeframe for implementing the recommendations derived from these meetings.

The Committee applauds the partnership between CDC and the Lance Armstrong Foundation to address the needs of the over 9 million Americans living with, through and beyond cancer by expanding the Agency's State-based comprehensive cancer program to include issues of survivorship, including late term effects and quality of life.

Given the shortages and high vacancy rates of qualified health personnel who work in laboratories to prepare and analyze tissue and cell samples, the Committee urges CDC's Breast and Cervical Cancer Screening Program to develop a partnership with HRSA's Allied Health Special Projects Program to support programs at schools which contribute to solving the shortages.

Chronic Fatigue Syndrome (CFS).—The Committee is pleased that CDC has branched into new and important areas of CFS research and medical education in the first 3 years of the 4-year period in which $12,900,000 is being restored to the CFS program at CDC. Since approximately half the funds remain, the Committee instructs CDC to extend the payback period by 1 year, through fiscal year 2004. The Committee further expects that CDC will provide sufficient funding, including funds allocated through the payback program, to accelerate its CFS research plan to identify the causes, risk factors, diagnostic markers, natural history and economic impact of CFS; to create a CFS patient registry; and to educate health care providers about the detection, diagnosis and management of CFS.

Cooley's Anemia and Thalassemia.—In fiscal year 2002, the Committee supplied funding for CDC to create a thalassemia-based blood safety and surveillance program, modeled after the universal data collection program used for hemophilia. It is the Committee's intention that this program be continued in fiscal year 2003. In addition, the Committee believes that the program will benefit from expanded interaction between CDC and the Cooley's Anemia Foundation, particularly with regard to educating patients, families, health providers and the public about blood safety.

Diabetes.—There is a diabetes epidemic in our nation. Today, approximately 16 million Americans have diabetes, including 5.9 million who do not know they have the disease. Diagnosed diabetes rose 49 percent nationally between 1990 and 2000. Type 2 diabetes, once considered an adult disease, is now found in children. Recently released results from the largest-ever clinical study on diabetes prevention confirmed that diabetes can be prevented in high-risk adults. The NIH-led and CDC-supported Diabetes Prevention Program (DPP) demonstrated that sustained lifestyle change, including modest weight loss and physical activity, resulted in prevention of diabetes in those diagnosed as ''pre-diabetic''. An additional 16 million Americans are ''pre-diabetic''. The Committee encourages CDC to work with State Diabetes Control Programs to establish pilot projects to test strategies that will become effective public health interventions to prevent or significantly delay the onset of diabetes in high-risk individuals and develop systems to identify and monitor the number of people who are at highest risk for developing diabetes.

The high incidence of diabetes among Native Hawaiian populations persists, and the Committee is pleased with CDC's efforts to target this population, in particular to assist the leadership of Native Hawaiian and Pacific Basin Islander communities. It is important to incorporate traditional healing concepts and to develop partnerships with community centers, and the Committee encourages CDC to build on its historical efforts in this regard. Diabetes is also one of the most serious health challenges facing American Indians and Alaska Natives today. Some American Indian Tribes have the highest rates of diabetes in the world. Approximately half of American Indian adults have diabetes. On average, American Indians and Alaska Natives are 2.8 times as likely to have diagnosed diabetes as non-Hispanic whites of similar age.

Available data often underestimates the true prevalence of diabetes in American Indians. The Navajo Health and Nutrition Survey, published in 1997, showed that 22.9 percent of Navajo adults age 20 and older had diabetes. Fourteen percent had a history of diabetes, but another 7 percent were found to have undiagnosed diabetes during the survey.

In all 12 Indian Health Service Areas, diabetes is reported as one of the top ten major health problems. 15.1 percent of American Indians and Alaska Natives receiving care from IHS have diabetes. Until recently, type 2 diabetes was rarely diagnosed in children and adolescents. An alarming recent development is the occurrence of type 2 diabetes, once called ''adult-onset'' diabetes, with much greater frequency among children, especially minority children including Native American youth.

The Committee expects CDC to place continued priority on the prevention of diabetes among American Indians and Alaska Natives.

Epilepsy.—The Committee recognizes epilepsy, a chronic neurological condition, as a significant public health concern affecting over 2.3 million persons in the United States including 300,000 American seniors over the age of 65. For a long time epilepsy has been seen as a condition that affects young people, often starting in early childhood; sometimes lasting throughout life. The U.S. population is aging and stroke, cardiovascular disease, brain tumors and Alzheimer's disease are all causes of epilepsy in the elderly. Further, the Committee acknowledges that CDC has worked diligently over the last couple of years to promote better public education and treatment of people with epilepsy. Therefore, the Committee has provided increased funding for the CDC to enhance its epilepsy efforts in partnership with a national non-profit that works on behalf of children and adults affected by seizures through research, education, advocacy and service, and should include activities addressing the relationship between older adults and epilepsy; maximizing public and provider health education programs in the schools, the public sector and in States; and supporting prevention research on stigma and self-esteem.

Glaucoma and other Vision Disorders.—Age-related threats to sight, including age-related macular degeneration, glaucoma, cataracts and diabetes retinopathy are expected to nearly double by the year 2030 with the aging of the baby-boomer generation. Recognizing this emerging public health threat, the Committee is aware of the demonstrated success of vision screening programs in preventing blindness and vision impairments among many of the more than 30 million adults that suffer from eye-related disorders.

The Committee is encouraged by the CDC's exploration of strategies to implement a national initiative to combat the effects of eye-related disorders, especially glaucoma. The Committee has included funds for CDC to establish vision screening and education programs in partnership with national voluntary health agencies and for CDC to develop a national surveillance system to monitor trends over time and assess the economic costs of vision loss especially related to glaucoma. In addition, the Committee concurs with the President's request that $2,800,000 should be used to continue or expand a model project that is testing and evaluating the efficacy of glaucoma screening using mobile units.

Heart Disease and Stroke.—The Committee recommendation includes a $10,000,000 increase for the CDC cardiovascular programs as part of the Committee's initiative to prevent and reveres heart disease. The Committee urges the CDC to initiate research to examine strategies to prevent and reverse heart disease, including mind/body approaches to stress management, yoga, diet modifications and exercise programs.The Committee is aware that many States still need a State-based cardiovascular disease prevention and control program, but in the past funding has not been made available. In fiscal year 2001, only 28 States received CDC funding to design and/or implement State-specific programs to prevent and control heart disease, stroke and other cardiovascular diseases even though cardiovascular diseases remain the No. 1 killer of men and women across all racial and ethnic groups in the United States. The Committee strongly believes that since cardiovascular diseases remain the No. 1 killer in every State, each State should receive funding for a Cardiovascular Health State Program and, therefore, has increased funding for the Cardiovascular Health State Program, allowing CDC to increase the number of States supported by this program and to initiate research to examine the causes of the regional disparity of cardiovascular diseases.

The Committee recommends an increase of $1,000,000 to expand the WISEWOMAN program. WISEWOMAN provides additional preventive services to low-income uninsured women screened in CDC's National Breast and Cervical Cancer Early Detection Program. CDC uses this established system to screen women for other chronic disease risk factors, to respond to women with risk factors (e.g. high blood pressure, high cholesterol) by providing dietary and physical activity counseling and programs. Since WISEWOMAN's inception approximately 10,000 low-income and uninsured women have been screened for high blood pressure and cholesterol. In fiscal year 2002 CDC will fund 12 WISEWOMAN programs.

Stroke remains America's No. 3 killer, a major cause of permanent disability and a key contributor to late-life dementia. This year about 600,000 Americans will suffer a stroke and nearly 170,000 will die. The drug tPA is the only FDA-approved emergency treatment for clot-based stroke. Yet, less than 5 percent of those eligible for tPA receive it. Established by Congress during the fiscal year 2001 appropriations process, the Paul Coverdell National Acute Stroke Registry is designed to track and improve the delivery of care to patients with acute stroke. In fiscal year 2002, the CDC supported activities to develop and test prototypes for this registry in 8 sites. The Committee urges CDC to continue to work with the National Institute of Neurological Disorders and Stroke, and the National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute at the National Institutes of Health, the Brain Attack Coalition, and other pertinent professional organizations, including hospitals, universities, State and local health departments, and other appropriate partners experienced in the treatment of stroke to further implement this registry.

Hemophilia.—The Committee expects CDC to continue working closely with the National Hemophilia Foundation in strengthening its disease management, prevention,

outreach, and blood safety surveillance programs to meet the needs of persons with hemophilia, other bleeding and clotting disorders, and, particularly, women with bleeding disorders. The Committee requests a report by March, 2003 on CDCs efforts to establish a genetic data bank for persons with hemophilia and the resources required and steps to be taken to expeditiously genotype the hemophilia community.

Juvenile Diabetes.—The Committee is aware that a surveillance system to track childhood diabetes has been initiated that is proving beneficial to research for the treatment and cure of the disease. The Committee encourages CDC to extend and expand the childhood diabetes surveillance system to track all American children suffering from the disease.

Kidney disease.—The Committee recognizes that kidney disease is the ninth leading cause of death in the United States, costing the Medicare program $12,000,000,000 annually. Recent epidemiologic research indicates that more than 20 million Americans have signs of kidney disease and that an additional 20 million individuals in this country are at increased risk of kidney disease. Moreover, most of these individuals are unaware of this danger to their health. The Committee believes there is a need for public health programs to identify and educate those who are threatened by kidney disease and thereby reduce morbidity and improve outcomes. Therefore, the Committee encourages CDC to develop a national kidney disease action plan and a public health strategy to combat kidney disease in this country.

Micronutrients.—Deficiencies of micronutrients such as iron, iodine, and vitamin A, affect nearly one-third of the world's population, and result in reduced mental and physical development of children, poor pregnancy outcomes, diminished work capacity of adults, and increased morbidity and premature mortality among populations. Effective and inexpensive interventions such as dietary diversification, food fortification and supplementation have eliminated most micronutrient deficiencies in developed countries.

The Committee has provided sufficient funding for CDC to continue its efforts to eliminate micronutrient malnutrition. The focus of these efforts is to support a number of national and international efforts to assess mirconutrient status of populations and to monitor and strengthen implementation of interventions as well as to assess the impact of the interventions over time. CDC has extensive expertise in epidemiology, monitoring and assessment, and laboratory science. These efforts reflect the unique contribution that CDC can make to eliminate micronutrient deficiencies.

Nutrition, Physical Activity and Obesity.—Obesity is epidemic in the United States. Between 1980 and 1994, the prevalence of obesity in the United States has increased by 100 percent in children and adolescents. More than 20 percent of the adult population is 30 pounds or more overweight and 10 to 15 percent of children and adolescents are overweight. The cost of diseases associated with obesity is almost $100,000,000,000 per year. Risk factors associated with obesity—physical inactivity and unhealthy eating—account for at least 300,000 preventable deaths each year and increase the risk for many chronic diseases like diabetes, heart disease and cancer. The Committee is aware that the CDC's own statistics show that native Americans, including native Alaskans and native Hawaiians suffer higher rates of obesity than other Americans.

The Committee commends the substantial, comprehensive efforts that CDC is directing to stem the obesity epidemic across all life stages. CDC is coordinating national, State and school-based programs to research and implement interventions to increase physical activity levels and good nutrition at all ages, to provide important health information, and to monitor health and healthy behaviors in the population. CDC currently funds 12 States to promote physical activity and good nutrition to prevent and control obesity. As part of its physical activity, nutrition and obesity prevention initiative, the Committee has included a significant increase for Nutrition, Physical Activity, and Obesity at CDC.

Oral Health.—The Committee recognizes that to effectively reduce disparities in oral disease will require improvements at the State and local levels. The Committee is pleased that almost half of the States applied for grant funding from the Division of Oral Health to target prevention programs and resources to those at greatest risk. The Committee expects the Division to advance efforts to reduce the disparities and health burden from oral cancers that are closely linked to chronic diseases like diabetes and heart disease.

Prevention Centers.—The prevention centers form a nationwide network of academic institutions that conduct applied research designed to develop and test innovative strategies for health promotion and disease prevention. The primary goals of the program are to identify risk factors, to identify barriers and facilitators to behavior change to demonstrate the effectiveness of prevention interventions, to increase collaboration among agencies and community partners, and to train public health professionals in creative ways for preventing chronic diseases and other health problems. The Committee has included sufficient funds to expand the number of prevention centers funded by CDC.

The Committee continues to support within the prevention center program a Tobacco Prevention Research Network to increase the knowledge base on the most effective strategies for preventing and reducing youth tobacco use, as well as on the social, physiological and cultural reasons for tobacco use among children.

The Committee encourages the continued support of center activities aimed at improving knowledge about the usefulness and effectiveness of health promotion programs for persons with disabilities.

The Committee recognizes the urgency to discover novel compounds to combat bioengineered (weapons-grade) bioterrorist threats. Many of these threats require antibiotics and antiviral agents with activity against drug resistant strains of these bioengineered bioterrorist weapons.

Primary Immunodeficiencies Diseases.—In fiscal year 2002, the Committee appropriated funding for a national physician education and public awareness program related to primary immunodeficiency diseases. It is the Committee's intent that this program be continued in fiscal year 2003 and that CDC continue to work closely with the Jeffrey Modell Foundation to implement and continue the Foundation's plan for public awareness and physician education. The Committee is also pleased that CDC has recognized that these diseases constitute a major public health issue and intends to pursue appropriate public health interventions to address it with other available resources.

Prostatitis.—Prostatitis affects 10 percent of the male population. It may be the trigger for both prostate enlargement and prostate cancer. Prostatitis may act as a reservoir for bacterial resistance and for the spread of chronic disease in women and men by various pathogens. The Committee encourages CDC to continue to investigate the etiology of prostatitis, begin disease surveillance, increase public awareness, and determine treatment and prevention.

Safe Motherhood.—The Committee has increased funding for the Safe Motherhood program as part of its Safe Motherhood initiative. The purpose of this program is to improve the chances that a woman will have a safe and healthy pregnancy and delivery. Of the 4 million women who give birth in the United States each year, over one-third have a pregnancy-related complication before, during, or after delivery. These complications may cause long-term health problems or even death. Unfortunately, the causes and treatments of pregnancy-related complications are largely unknown and understudied. If fact, the United States ranks only 20th in maternal mortality rates out of 49 developed countries. Every day, two to three women die from pregnancy related complications. And despite the fact that maternal mortality was targeted in 1987 as part of Healthy People 2000, the maternal mortality rate in this country has not decreased in 20 years.

School Health.—The Committee notes that obesity rates were cut in half among girls in grades 6–8 who participated in a school-based intervention program. The Committee applauds CDC for establishing effective coordinated school health programs in 20 States and two local education agencies. As part of its physical activity, nutrition and obesity prevention initiative, the Committee has included sufficient funds for CDC to expand its coordinated school health program to address risk behaviors such as tobacco use, unhealthy diets, and physical inactivity.

The Committee further recognizes the effectiveness of school health programs as demonstrated by the significant reductions in sexual risk behaviors among the nation's high school students over the past decade. However, the Committee is concerned that CDC's funding for the school health HIV program has not increased in 10 years. To compensate, some of the additional funding provided over last year's level is directed to the school health HIV program and the Committee urges CDC to use the funds to expand is prevention efforts aimed at youth.

Sudden Infant Death Syndrome.—The Committee notes the work of CDC, the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development and HRSA in developing model guidelines for death scene protocol for Sudden Infant Death Syndrome. The Committee encourages CDC to implement projects to demonstrate the effectiveness of the death scene protocol in a variety of locales (urban, suburban, and rural) throughout the Nation. The Committee expects CDC to be prepared to report on progress on this initiative during the fiscal year 2004 budget hearings.

Tobacco Use.—Tobacco use is the single most preventable cause of death and disease in our society. It causes more than 400,000 deaths in the United States each year, and costs the nation $50,000,000,000 in medical expenses alone. Children are especially hard hit by tobacco. Ninety percent of adult smokers begin their habit as children. These funds are intended to expand the capacity of all State and local health departments, education agencies, and national organizations to build comprehensive tobacco control programs and to develop and begin implementation of a national public education campaign to reduce access to and the appeal of tobacco products among young people.

Environmental Health

The Committee recommends $189,489,000 for environmental health activities which is $36,058,000 above the fiscal year 2002 level and $37,334,000 above the administration request.

Within the total provided, the following funding levels are for specific funding activities: $36,826,000 is for the environmental

health laboratory; $71,002,000 is for environmental health activities; $38,887,000 is for the asthma program; and $42,774,000 is for the childhood lead poisoning program.

Many of the public health successes that were achieved in the 20th century can be traced to innovations in environmental health practices. However, emerging pathogens and environmental toxins continue to pose risks to our health and significant challenges to public health. The task of protecting people's health from hazards in their environment requires a broad set of tools. First among these tools are surveillance and data collection to determine which substances in the environment are getting into people and to what degree. It also must be determined whether or not these substances are harmful to humans, and at what level of exposure. Many scientists estimate that about two-thirds of all cancers result from environmental exposure, but much better data are needed to improve this estimate and determine which exposures cause cancer and other diseases.

The Committee is aware of concerns raised within and outside Alaska about the safety of Alaskan wild foods. The Committee encourages CDC to give careful consideration to a State of Alaska program to monitor the safety of Alaskan wild foods, including field studies of the effects of environmental chemical contaminants and naturally occurring metals in Alaskan wild foods, measurement of PCB levels in remote arctic communities, documentation of mercury levels in ancient humans, documentation of incidence of childhood asthma, and development of public health recommendations on Alaskan wild food consumption by subsistence users and others.

Asthma.—CDC's asthma activities focus on three areas: tracking the disease to improve the Nation's ability to determine asthma prevalence, severity, and management; assuring that interventions are based on science; and working to address this problem through partnerships including providing technical assistance to non-governmental organizations to carry out diverse community-based childhood asthma control programs.

The Committee is pleased with the work that the CDC has done to address the increasing prevalence of asthma. However, the increase in asthma among children remains alarming. The Committee urges CDC to expand its outreach aimed at increasing public awareness of asthma control and prevention strategies, particularly among at-risk populations in underserved communities. To further facilitate this effort, CDC is urged to partner with voluntary health organizations, such as the American Lung Association's Asthma Clinical Research Centers, to support program activity consistent with CDC's efforts to fund community-based interventions that apply effective approaches demonstrated in research projects within the scientific and public health community.

Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention.—Since its inception in fiscal year 1990, the CDC program has expanded to approximately 40 project areas that encompass States, local areas, and numerous communities and screens an estimated 1.75 million children annually. The program has developed its first Geographic Information System (GIS) website using U.S. Census data on income, race, and old housing to help State and local health departments identify high-risk geographic areas. The availability of such information will result in more efficient, targeted screening.

The Committee is concerned the current approach to lead poisoning prevention cannot achieve the national goal of ending this disease by 2010. The Committee has provided an increase above the budget request to support more concerted, prevention-oriented strategies. The Committee encourages CDC to target its grants to communities at high risk, promote wide adoption of lead-safe work practices, emphasize correction of identified lead hazards, make clearance dust testing routine, and support community-based efforts to assess and address health hazards in high-risk housing.

Childhood Leukemia.—The Committee appreciates the CDC's continuing work on the cancer cluster investigation in Fallon, Nevada, and understands that preliminary results of that investigation are due within the next few months. The Committee strongly encourages the CDC to continue to devote resources to this investigation.

Environmental Health Laboratory.—The CDC environmental health laboratory performs assessments for State investigations of diseases (such as cancer and birth defects) and investigations of chemical exposures, such as dioxin, pesticides, mercury and cadmium. CDC is also working with States to improve public health laboratories that assess State level biomonitoring needs. CDC works closely with academic institutions, other Federal agencies, and other partners to measure human exposure to toxic substances and the adverse effects of that exposure.

The Committee recognizes CDC for its commendable work in analyzing toxic exposures throughout the United States. The Committee further recognizes that CDC's environmental laboratory is unprecedented in the world for measuring toxic exposures to humans and further commends CDC for publishing the National Report on Human Exposure to Environmental Chemicals, which provides information about the U.S. population's exposure to 27 toxic substances, including heavy metals and certain pesticides.

The Committee supports the CDC biomonitoring program and study of environmental toxins and their relationship to chronic diseases, such as asthma, many birth defects, and cancer to increase our understanding of the cause of many chronic diseases and conditions and to facilitate the development of effective prevention strategies.

Health Tracking Network.—The Committee has included $32,000,000 for the Health Tracking Network. In fiscal year 2001, the Committee first requested that CDC develop a plan for a coordinated Nationwide Health Tracking Network. In fiscal year 2002, the Committee provided $17,500,000 to develop pilot programs in States as a first step in the development of the Network. The fiscal year 2003 funds will enable CDC to establish tracking networks in up to 15 additional States and create a Center of Excellence in public health at an appropriate research university. The Committee strongly urges CDC to assure that as States develop these systems they build on existing efforts where appropriate, including terrorism preparedness and other ongoing State tracking and monitoring initiatives. The Committee urges that all of the relevant centers, institutes, and offices within the CDC be included in the development, testing, and implementation of this nationwide project.

The Committee further urges CDC to make every effort to support systems that are flexible in their data content, platform independent, and scalable to the entire Nation. The Committee understands that this is a long term project, and requests CDC to submit a vision statement for a Nationwide Health Tracking Network as well as a plan for achieving this vision.

Rural Health.—The Committee is greatly concerned about the health status of the residents of rural communities. The Committee commends CDC for its efforts last year to conduct an assessment of rural health problems. Sufficient funds have been provided to continue this important effort.

Epidemic Services and Response

The Committee recommends $78,001,000 for epidemic services and response which is $2,138,000 below the fiscal year 2002 level and the same as the administration's request.

CDC's epidemic services and response program provides resources and scientific expertise for operating and evaluating surveillance systems; developing and refining research methods and strategies to the benefit of public health practice; training public health professionals who are prepared to respond to public health emergencies, outbreaks and other assistance requests; and communicating with multi-faceted audiences accurate public health information and effective messages. The scientific basis of this program is applied epidemiology, in concert with other components of sound public health practice. Findings from these disciplines enable States, health organizations, foreign ministries of health, and others in the health field to make sound decisions and create effective policy. Information derived from epidemiologic data and scientific reasoning provide public health programs with an objective rationale to set priorities, apply interventions and policies, and evaluate public health programs. Within the epidemic services and response program, CDC carries out a variety of applied research and development activities. Areas of research include: social determinants of health; aberration detection; burden of disease; injury, and death; prevention effectiveness; and health care quality. The Committee recognizes that CDC maintains a keen appreciation for the fact that local outbreaks of illness can develop rapidly into epidemics, that previously unidentified health problems can appear at any time, that contaminated food or defective products may appear in the community without warning, and that the threat of bioterrorism is present in many areas of the world. When CDC participates in an investigation, all of the resources of the agency are at the disposal of the affected area, including its state-of-the-art laboratories.

Health Statistics

The Committee recommends $125,899,000 which is $780,000 below fiscal year 2002 and the same as the administration request.

CDC's statistics give us context and perspective on which we can base important public health decisions. By aggregating the experience of individuals, we gain a collective understanding of our health, our collective experience with the health care system, and our problems and public health challenges. NCHS data are used to create a basis for comparisons between population groups or geographic areas, as well as an understanding of how trends in health change and develop over time.

HIV, STD, and TB Prevention

The Committee recommends $1,168,532,000 for HIV, STD, and TB Prevention, which is $33,532,000 above the fiscal year 2002 level and $33,532,000 above the administration request. Of the amount provided, $860,293,000 is for HIV/AIDS programs, of which $168,763,000 is for global HIV/AIDS programs; $170,450,000 is for the STD program; and $137,789,000 if for the Tuberculosis program.

Recognizing the intersection among these diseases, and the need for a focal point for leadership and accountability, CDC combines HIV, STD, and TB activities to provide leadership in preventing and controlling human immunodeficiency virus infection, other sexually transmitted diseases (STDs), and tuberculosis. CDC works in collaboration with partners at community, State, national, and international levels, applying well-integrated, multi-disciplinary programs of research, surveillance, technical assistance

and evaluation. These diseases are not vaccine preventable and must be controlled and prevented through identifying, diagnosing, and treating infected persons; through provision of confidential, culturally competent counseling to identify and reach those who have been exposed to infection and who may not know it; and through individual and population level health promotion to reduce high risk behaviors.

HIV/AIDS Prevention.—CDC's HIV/AIDS prevention programs are working in every State and territory to prevent new infections, link people who are already infected to medical care and translate scientific research findings into practical prevention programs available to every person at risk. CDC will continue to adapt these prevention programs to meet new and different needs.

According to the CDC, between 4 million and 5 million people in the United States are at continued behavioral risk for HIV infection. The Committee recognizes that this is a low estimate due to under-reporting by participants and the lack of inclusion of schools, prisons, and the military. Communities must be better equipped with local data to identify and direct resources to those most at risk. They must have an array of effective interventions available and the capacity to implement and evaluate them at the local level. They must also be able not only to address barriers and deter risky behavior but also to encourage health promotion behavior through a variety of individual and group interventions, community-level supports, and structural level changes. Because those at risk for or living with HIV infection are often also at risk for other health problems, HIV prevention must be integrated with other services such as STD and TB screening and treatment, reproductive health services, mental health services, and drug use prevention and treatment.

The Committee recognizes the role of State and local health departments in providing comprehensive HIV prevention programs targeted locally to address the prevention needs of individual communities and in conducting surveillance activities designed to monitor the course of the epidemic.

The Committee recognizes that CDC is currently developing a new program announcement to guide State and local HIV prevention efforts beginning in January 2004. The Committee encourages CDC to work with State and local health departments to streamline the application process and reduce the administrative burden on health departments.

HIV prevention community planning is an important component of the comprehensive HIV prevention programs administered by State and local health departments nationwide. With nearly 10 years of experience with community planning, the Committee urges the CDC to revise Federal guidance to be less prescriptive and to encourage greater flexibility for jurisdictions to implement models of community planning appropriate for their jurisdictions including multi-year planning and joint care and prevention planning.

Global HIV/AIDS.—CDC works with governments in 25 countries in Africa, Asia and Latin America and the Caribbean focusing on primary prevention of HIV/AIDS; care and treatment of tuberculosis and other opportunistic infections, palliative care and appropriate use of antiretroviral medications; and infrastructure and capacity development. The Committee recognizes that it is not feasible for CDC to establish programs in every country in need. The increase should support rapid response teams and regional programs to address the needs of countries that are not part of CDC's Global AIDS Program and to foster regional approaches to HIV/AIDS prevention, care and treatment.

The Committee commends CDC for recognizing the urgent public health need to develop new HIV prevention options by increasing the funds available for microbicide research and development. The Committee urges CDC to continue to expand funding and staff for microbicide research and development within funds provided for global AIDS. These funds could support clinical trials of microbicides as set forth in CDC's HIV Prevention Strategic Plan and its topical microbicide 5-year research agenda.

Sexually transmitted diseases.—CDC's strategy for STD prevention is to provide national and international leadership through research, surveillance, policy development, and assistance to States, territories and local health departments in the delivery of services to prevent and control the transmission of STDs and their complications. The Committee recognizes that this year, more than 15 million Americans will contract a STD. National surveillance of syphillis, chlamydia, and gonorrhea is supported, and sentinel surveillance strategies are being developed for new viral STDs, specifically, human papillomavirus. Prevention research is conducted to improve methods and delivery of prevention services and to develop and refine interventions.

The Committee has recommended increased funding for this program to address priorities of CDC's sexually transmitted disease program including infertility prevention and syphilis elimination. Funds would support expansion of chlamydia screening to reach more underserved women and enhanced rapid response and community partnerships to eliminate syphilis

Turberculosis (TB).—The Committee recommendation includes increased funding for CDC's Tuberculosis program to begin to implement the recommendations of the recent Institute of Medicine Report entitled, ''Ending Neglect: The Elimination of Tuberculosis in the United States'' which was a call to triple research funding for TB to prevent and control the disease; to advance efforts to maintain control of TB in the United States by identifying and curing active TB; to speed the decline of TB through target testing and treatment of latent infection; and to advance global research and control efforts. As the report recommends, CDC should partner with private foundations on research, including the development of vaccines, diagnostic tests, and new drugs and to test the applicability of new tools, to achieve the recommendations.

The Committee commends CDC for its continued efforts to control TB in the United States, as demonstrated by the 8 years of declining numbers of TB cases in this country. However, TB is the leading infectious disease killer in the world with more than 2 billion people—or one-third of the world's population—infected with Mycobacterium tuberculosis, the causative agent of TB. In the next two decades, there are predicted to be 249 million new active cases and 70 million resulting deaths from TB. Worldwide, TB is the leading killer of people who are HIV-infected, accounting for one-third of AIDS deaths. While rates of TB in the United States have been on a steady decline, this global crisis will continue to directly impact this country until global control efforts are more effective. Soon, more than half of all cases of TB in the United States will be among foreign-born individuals. The Committee urges CDC to consider working with the Immigration and Naturalization Service to develop novel TB screening strategies for individuals emigrating from high TB incidence countries.

Immunization

The Committee recommends $652,895,000 for the program authorized under section 317 of the Public Health Service Act which is $25,294,000 above the fiscal year 2002 level and above the administration request. The Committee recommendation includes $14,000,000 in transfers available under section 241 of the Public Health Service Act.

The Omnibus Reconciliation Act [OBRA] of 1993 established a new vaccine purchase and distribution system that provides, free of charge, all pediatric vaccines recommended for routine use by the Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices to all Medicaid-eligible children, uninsured children, underinsured, and native Americans through program-registered providers.

Despite great success in lowering disease levels and raising immunization coverage rates, much remains to be done to ensure the protection of children and adults worldwide. Approximately 1 million 2-year-old children in the United States have not received one or more of the more established, recommended vaccines. New vaccines, although greatly beneficial to public health, complicate an already complex immunization schedule and make it increasingly difficult to ensure complete immunization. One of our Nation's greatest challenges is extending our success in childhood immunization to the adult population. The burden due to the occurrence of vaccine-preventable diseases in adults in the United States is staggering. As many as 50,000 U.S. adults die of influenza, pneumococcal infections and hepatitis B. CDC is addressing these obstacles to the greatest extent possible and continues to provide leadership to reduce disability and death resulting from diseases that can be prevented through vaccination.

The Committee has increased funding for the Section 317 immunization program. It has been brought to the Committee's attention that costs of delivering vaccines to children in remote frontier areas are substantially higher than in other areas of the country because these communities are often only accessible via aircraft. The Committee encourages CDC to provide infrastructure support needed to deliver these vaccines at the community level, including development of a statewide immunization registry to ensure that all children in remote rural areas are immunized. The Committee notes that failure to immunize children in such areas results in deaths each year from exposure to open sewage lagoons and contaminated water.

Global Immunization Activities.—The Committee includes $148,788,000 for global immunization activities which include $106,400,000 for polio vaccine, surveillance, and program operations for the highly successful, yet unfinished polio eradication efforts; and $42,388,000 for the purchase of measles vaccine for measles mortality reduction and regional measles elimination initiatives and to expand epidemiologic, laboratory, and programmatic/operational support to WHO and its member countries.

While the United States has greatly reduced its burden of vaccine preventable diseases through childhood immunization, its children remain at risk due to widespread occurrence of these diseases in other countries. CDC supports a broad range of programmatic and research efforts to reduce the global burden of these diseases. A record low of 480 polio cases occurred worldwide in 2001, a decrease of more than 99.8 percent since 1988 when the polio eradication initiative was launched. Endemic measles cases have been eliminated from all but two countries in the Americas; however, measles remains the largest single-cause of child vaccine preventable deaths globally, with approximately 800,000 measles-related deaths still occurring each year (450,000 in Africa). Each year, diseases that could be prevented with available

vaccines kill 3 million children worldwide. Vaccines that are now in late stages of development could prevent almost 2 million additional deaths. CDC Measles activities should build on global disease control and surveillance infrastructure developed for polio eradication.

Infectious Disease Control

The Committee recommends $334,471,000 for infectious disease control, which is $9,975,000 below the fiscal year 2002 level and the same as the administration request.

These activities focus on: national surveillance of infectious disease; applied research to develop new or improved diagnoses; prevention and control strategies; working with State and local departments and private health care providers to transfer application of infectious disease prevention technologies; and strengthening the capability to respond to outbreaks of new or reemerging disease.

Infectious diseases are a leading cause of death worldwide, accounting for one-quarter to one-third of the estimated 54 million deaths in 1998. Disease outbreaks endanger U.S. citizens at home and abroad, threaten U.S. Armed Forces overseas, and exacerbate social and political instability. Outbreaks can interfere with the global marketplace, affecting tourism, trade, and foreign investment. CDC's strategies to combat infectious diseases invest in and build upon both the public health system that was established over a century ago to increase the preparedness to address the emergence of dangerous new threats.

The Committee is aware that in 1995, in partnership with Federal, State, and local agencies, universities, private industry, foreign governments, the World Health Organization (WHO), and many non-governmental organizations, CDC launched the first phase of a nationwide program to revitalize national capacity to protect the public from infectious disease threats. The second phase of CDC's effort, ''Preventing Emerging Infectious Diseases: A Strategy for the 21st Century'', published in 1998, continues these partnerships to build domestic and global capacity for recognizing and responding to infectious diseases.

Anti-microbial resistance.—The Committee is concerned over the development of resistance in microbes to current antimicrobial therapies. Bacterial resistance to common antimicrobial agents has become one of the most serious emerging infectious disease threats facing communities and the health care system in the United States. Resistance to drug therapies leaves entire populations vulnerable to both simple infections and complex bioterrorism, as almost all microbes have become resistant to any commercially available product. To combat this national health threat, the Committee recognizes a need to discover and develop new pharmaceutical products to combat these drug resistant microbes. In recognition of the growing problem, the CDC's goal is to develop and evaluate new antimicrobial drugs. With the CDC's mission and expertise in world-wide surveillance, it is uniquely positioned to facilitate the global bio-prospecting and development of new pharmacologically active compounds in untapped ocean and land environments to combat the growing threat posed by drug resistant microbes.

Recognizing that a greater effort is needed to confront this problem, the Committee encourages CDC to provide sufficient funds to begin to address several critical areas. These include (1) development and evaluation of compounds with antimicrobial activity against multidrug resistant strains of Staphylococcus aureus, enterococcus, gram-negative hospital acquired pathogens, and vancomycin-tolerant pneumococcus; (2) development of demonstration projects to combat antimicrobial resistance in the hospital and community, particularly in rural settings; (3) development of Centers of Excellence in Health Care Epidemiology, and (4) enhancement of capacity at the CDC to support these and other activities related to control of antimicrobial resistance.

Antimicrobial Resistance Epicenter Program.—The Committee applauds CDC on its support for the Prevention Epicenter Program and recommends that CDC significantly expand and enhance this program to address patient safety issues.

Food Safety.—CDC established PulseNet in 45 State health departments. PulseNet is a national network of public health laboratories that performs DNA ''fingerprinting'' on bacteria that may be foodborne. The PulseNet network has revolutionized foodborne disease surveillance by allowing near real-time comparison of these ''fingerprint'' patterns through an electronic database at CDC. Matching patterns can indicate possible nationwide outbreaks and provide an early warning for public health investigation and intervention. The Committee is pleased that CDC has developed and implemented a state-of-the-art diagnostic and communications system to improve parasitic disease diagnoses in the United States. This system, known as DPDx, uses Internet communication to rapidly exchange diagnostic images of parasites digitally captured from microscopic slides. Using DPDx, public health laboratories can obtain diagnostic assistance in real time, allowing for rapid identification of possible outbreaks.

Global Malaria Initiative.—The Committee continues to recognize the tremendous impact of malaria in the developing world, and notes malaria's increasing resistance to antimalarial drugs designed to counter its pervasive effects. New drugs must be developed, and the Committee urges the CDC to continue its efforts to lead in new compound discovery.

Hepatitis C.—The Committee is pleased with the initial steps taken to implement the National Hepatitis C Prevention Strategy including the appointment of Hepatitis C coordinators in all 50 States plus the establishment of 15 large metropolitan area demonstrations. The Committee notes, however, based on the CDC report Implementation Plan for the National Hepatitis C Prevention Strategy that significant deficiencies exist in mounting a full national response to hepatitis C. The Committee recommends that CDC conduct a National Hepatitis Coordinators Conference to train coordinators to help States integrate hepatitis prevention in State public health programs. The Committee requests a report by June, 2003 which documents the treatment and pharmaceutical needs of individuals served by the large metropolitan demonstrations and the necessary funding mechanisms needed to meet these needs.

The Committee urges CDC to work with voluntary health organizations and professional societies to promote liver wellness and prevention of hepatitis. CDC is urged to review options for a National Hepatitis Roundtable, similar to CDC's Colorectal Cancer Roundtable.

Pandemic Influenza.—Pandemic influenza is a particularly virulent strain of influenza that arises spontaneously and periodically. Examples include the outbreak of Spanish flu in 1918, that killed 500,000 people, and outbreaks in 1957 (Asian flu) and 1968 (Hong Kong flu). The Committee has included funds for pandemic influenza activities. These funds will allow CDC to strengthen global and domestic surveillance capabilities in order to increase the likelihood of early detection of an influenza pandemic and the effective tracking of its spread.

Patient Safety.—The Committee recommends increased funding for patient safety activities. The Committee urges CDC to expand the National Health Care Safety Network, a national electronic medical error/adverse events monitoring system. This system will encompass a representative sample of hospitals in the United States, managed care organizations, long-term care facilities, and other healthcare venues linked to health departments and CDC. The funds can also be used to enhance capacity for detection and response to medical errors and other adverse healthcare events at State and local levels through active monitoring, improved epidemiologic/root cause investigation, and on-site intervention to promote patient safety and improve patient outcomes.

West Nile virus.—The Committee is aware of CDC's effort to complete a national plan for West Nile virus response in the United States. That includes developing a computerized national surveillance system for West Nile virus and provides funds to 53 health departments to build national capacity to develop and implement effective surveillance, prevention, and control of West Nile virus in the United States.

Injury Prevention and Control

The Committee recommends $149,385,000 for injury prevention and control, which is $62,000 below the 2002 level and $4,621,000 above the administration request.

CDC is the lead Federal agency for injury prevention and control. Programs are designed to prevent premature death and disability and reduce human suffering and medical costs caused by: fires and burns; poisoning; drowning; violence; lack of bicycle helmet use; lack of seatbelt and proper baby seat use; and other injuries. The national injury control program at CDC encompasses nonoccupational injury and applied research in acute care and rehabilitation of the injured. Funds are utilized for both intramural and extramural research as well as assisting State and local health agencies in implementing injury prevention programs. The Committee recognizes the vital role CDC serves as a focal point for all Federal injury control activities.

The Committee's recommended increase over the amount proposed in the President's Budget for Injury Prevention and Control which will enable CDC to continue the widespread adoption of programs, policies, and practices that are successful in reducing injuries and deaths, as well as minimizing the adverse outcomes from injury. These funds will allow current activities in fiscal year 2002 to continue, including programs to support trauma information and education, activities in childhood injury and violence prevention and research and State programs to prevent injury and violence.

In addition, sufficient funds have been included to continue support for all existing Injury Control Research Centers.

Traumatic Brain Injury.—The Committee has provided an increase in the TBI Prevention Program to enable the program to implement its new authorities enacted in 2000 regarding TBI surveillance and registry, establish a One-Call information Center, and expand awareness programs with an emphasis on minority populations. This increase will assist in filling significant gaps in information available at State and Federal levels regarding the incidence and prevalence of TBI, the resources available to victims of TBI, and the nature of specific factors involving TBI in young children and in institutionalized individuals.

National Violent Death Reporting System.—In fiscal year 2002, Congress called on CDC to

begin implementation of a plan for a system for timely, complete, objective and accurate information about violent deaths and injuries to inform and evaluate policy and program efforts. The Committee is pleased with the progress and has included $3,000,000 to extend implementation of this model plan for the establishment of a national violent death reporting system (NVDRS) from 20 to 22 States. NVDRS will enable States to understand more about the violence problem in their States. The Committee urges CDC to continue to work with private health and education agencies as well as State agencies in the development and implementation of an injury reporting system.

Occupational Safety and Health

The Committee recommends $274,899,000 for occupational safety and health programs, which is $1,181,000 below the fiscal year 2002 level and $27,581,000 above the administration budget. The Committee recommendation includes $41,900,000 in transfers available under section 241 of the Public Health Service Act.

The CDC's National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH), is the only Federal agency responsible for conducting research and making recommendations for the prevention of work-related illness and injury. The NIOSH mission spans the spectrum of activities necessary for the prevention of work-related illness, injury, disability, and death by gathering information, conducting scientific biomedical research (both applied and basic), and translating the knowledge gained into products and services that impact workers in settings from corporate offices to constructions sites to coal mines.

The Committee recommends $88,760,000 for CDC's National Occupational Research Agenda (NORA). This is the same funding level as fiscal year 2002 and restores the $25,581,000 cut proposed by the Administration. NORA is a critical scientific research program that protects employees and employers from the high personal and financial costs of work site health and safety losses. Industries such as agriculture, construction, health care, and mining benefit from the scientific research supported by NORA. The program's research agenda focuses on prevention of disease and injury resulting from infectious diseases, cancer, asthma, hearing loss, musculoskeletal disorders, traumatic injuries, and allergic reactions, among others. In fiscal year 2002, NORA supported more than $40,000,000 in extramural research conducted by universities and other research institutions. The Committee continues to strongly support NORA and encourages expansion of its research program to cover additional causes of work place health and safety problems.

Construction Safety and Health.—The Committee once again is very pleased with the progress that NIOSH has made in its program directed at occupational illnesses and injuries in the building and construction industry. According to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, the rate of serious illnesses and injuries in construction has dropped 32 percent from 1992 to 1997. The Committee is also pleased by NIOSH's new focus on active intervention to prevent occupational injury and illness in the construction industry, and the National Occupational Research Agenda (NORA) for establishing research priorities. However, the Committee is concerned with the continued high fatality rate in the industry, and has included funds to continue the program at no less than current levels.

Education and Research Centers.—The Committee commends the work of the 15 university-based Education and Research Centers (ERC's) and the smaller single discipline Training Project Grants (TPG's). These regional centers are integral to the Nation's efforts to improve the health and safety of working men and women, and important to the future efforts of NIOSH to implement the National Occupational Research Agenda (NORA). Recognizing the important role Education ERCs play in preventive health research and the training of occupational safety and health professionals, and includes an increase of $2,000,000 for ERCs.

Farm Health and Safety.—The Committee has included funding to continue the farm health and safety initiative. This important initiative, begun in fiscal year 1990, has a primary focus of reducing the incidence of fatal and nonfatal injuries and occupational diseases among the millions of agricultural workers and their families in the United States. The Committee is particularly pleased with the research being undertaken by the Agricultural Research Centers.

Preventive Health and Health Services Block Grant

The Committee recommends $134,966,000 for the preventive health and health services block grant, which is $1,000 below the 2002 level and the same as the administration's request.

The Preventive Health and Health Services Block Grant provides States with funds for services to reduce preventable morbidity and mortality to improve the quality of life. The Block Grant is the primary source of funding to States for health education and risk reduction activities; cholesterol, hypertension, and cancer screening; and programs to prevent sex offenses. The strategy of the Block Grant is to provide States with flexibility to tailor prevention and health promotion programs to their health priority needs. Block Grant funding enables States to provide money for developing new programs; fund essential services that would otherwise go unfunded; and address urgent, rapidly developing health hazards such as disease outbreaks or environmental disasters.

Public Health Improvement

The Committee recommends $115,672,000 for public health improvement, which is $32,528,000 below the fiscal year 2002 level and $1,147,000 below the administration request. The Committee recommendation includes $28,600,000 in transfers available under section 241 of the Public Health Service Act.

Our national public health system is the first line of defense against preventable disease, disability and bioterrorism. Virtually every health problem in our communities—infectious disease outbreaks, chemical hazards, chronic diseases, and injuries—is first recognized by local public health professionals, who must work in concert with State and national officials to control these threats, prevent spread, and save lives. Despite steady increases and shifts in the U.S. population there has been a decline in the number of public health workers per capita in the past decade. Schools of Public Health and Preventive Medicine report that the majority of graduates do not seek employment in public health agencies. Only an estimated 44 percent of the Nation's current 448,000 public health practitioners have had formal training in public health. One-half of all public health nurses—the largest profession in public health—lack a baccalaureate nursing degree. The majority of public and private laboratory scientists lack access to continuing education and training essential to using the cascade of new, high-technology laboratory tests accurately and safely.

Minority Health Disparities.—This program is intended to help racial and ethnic minority communities mobilize and organize their resources to support effective and sustainable programs that will contribute to the elimination of health disparities in the following six target health areas: infant mortality, breast and cervical cancer screening and management, cardiovascular disease, diabetes, HIV infection and AIDS, and child and adult immunizations. REACH 2010 is a two-phased, 5-year demonstration project. Phase I is a 12-month planning phase to support planning and development of demonstration programs. Phase II is a 4-year implementation and evaluation phase. The Committee is pleased with CDC's commitment to the REACH 2010 Program. The planning (Phase I) communities currently are establishing infrastructure to support community-level data collection, establishing collaborative partnerships, establishing linkages with other State and local agencies, and working with Federal agencies and other partners to identify promising prevention strategies that have the greatest potential for reducing the health disparities in the target populations.

National Electronic Disease Surveillance System.—Accurate, timely health information is a critical component of all effective prevention and control efforts. Yet, only 55 percent of local health departments have high-speed, continuous Internet access for finding the most recent health guidelines and recommendations. Only 56 percent can successfully receive broadcast health alerts. Only 50 percent have access to community health information critical for setting priorities, taking effective actions, and tracking improvements in health status. The Committee is pleased with CDC's work to integrate disease detection and monitoring to ensure rapid reporting and follow-up.

Prevention Research.—The Committee recommends $17,021,000 for the extramural prevention research program. This reverses the virtual elimination of the program proposed in the President's request. The prevention research program translates biomedical research into practical public health actions by sponsoring peer-reviewed research conducted by academics who are linked with State and local health agencies to develop improved interventions. The anthrax attacks of last fall demonstrated dramatically the gaps in our Nation's knowledge of how best to address industrial exposure, risk factors, treatment, effective control measures, and environmental cleanup. These and many other urgent questions regarding infectious and chemical agents, mass trauma, and radiological exposures need to be answered through additional prevention research. The Committee supports this program strongly and encourages CDC to expand the program's research into additional areas of public health concern. There are many areas of research that can pay dividends in both improved health and reduced health care costs. The Committee expects some of these funds to be used to support research on ways to prevent disease and disability in rural areas and to better utilize nurses and allied health professionals in prevention and health promotion efforts.

As more and more Americans use alternative and complementary therapies to maintain and improve their health, there is a growing need for better consumer information about these therapies. The Committee expects CDC to expand their effort in this area. Practice-based assessments and the identification and study of promising and heavily used complementary and alternative therapies and practices should be undertaken and results published. The Committee expects CDC to collaborate with the National Center for Complementary and Alternative Medicine to assure that its efforts are coordinated with efforts by this Center.

The Committee is aware of research regarding saliva as a cost-effective, noninvasive diagnostic tool for early detection

of breast cancer and encourages CDC to consider a ''Saliva as a Diagnostic Tool'' research initiative.

Buildings and Facilities

The Committee recommendation includes $270,000,000 for the planning, design, and construction of new facilities as well as the repair and renovation of existing CDC facilities. This is $20,000,000 above the fiscal year 2002 level and $270,000,000 above the administration request.

The Committee recommendation includes $250,000,000 for continuation of CDC's building program for its Atlanta facilities and $20,000,000 to begin construction and purchase equipment for CDC's infectious disease laboratory in Fort Collins, Colorado. The Committee has long supported the rapid implementation of CDC's Buildings and Facilities Master Plan and is pleased with the progress made to date for the agency's Atlanta, Georgia facilities. The Committee notes that continuing to implement the Master Plan as quickly as possible is essential for the public health security of our Nation, particularly after the World Trade Center and anthrax terrorist attacks of last year. Like some of its remaining Atlanta, Georgia facilities, CDC's Fort Collins laboratory is antiquated, it poses a health and safety threat to employees, and it is inadequate for the job of responding to bioterrorist attacks and other public health threats. The facility suffers from severe overcrowding, significant infrastructure failings including fragile cooling, heating and air handling systems, lack of adequate fire alarms or intercom systems, lack of functional sprinkler systems, and a sinking foundation. The Committee urges replacement of the existing Fort Collins laboratory as quickly as possible. while others are in great need of complete renovation.

The Committee has provided bill language to allow CDC to enter into a single contract or related contracts for the full scope of development and construction of facilities and instructs CDC to utilize this authority when constructing the Fort Collins facility.

Office of the Director

The Committee recommends $49,749,000 for the Office of the Director, which is $1,671,000 below the fiscal year 2002 level and $4,870,000 above the administration request.

The Office of the Director (OD) manages and directs programs of the CDC. OD provides leadership, advises on policy matters, and develops and evaluates progress of goals and objectives related to disease prevention and control. OD provides direction and coordination to the epidemiologic activities of CDC and coordinates CDC's response to health emergencies. In addition, OD coordinates and manages programs on global health activities, minority health, and women's health relating to disease prevention and control.

Communications.—The Committee was concerned during last year's anthrax crisis that there was the perception that CDC was conveying incomplete messages, mixed messages, or no messages at all to the American people. Clear information is critical to public health and is central to the mission of the CDC. Within funds available, the Committee recommendation includes up to $10,000,000 to analyze CDC's communication mechanisms in an effort to guarantee a fast, accurate, and targeted flow of information not only during crisis but also in day-to-day operations. CDC should report to the Committee within 6 months of the enactment of this legislation as to the specific plan of action for this effort.

Energy Employees Occupational Illness Compensation Program.—The Committee commends CDC, and in particular, NIOSH for its efforts under the Energy Employees Occupational Illness Compensation Program Act (EEOICPA). The Committee is aware that the Department of Labor and NIOSH have already received a large number of cancer claims and expect more under this program. Most cancer claims will require dose reconstruction in order to determine probability of causation. The Committee is concerned that NIOSH may not have adequate staff to handle this workload and urges the Director of CDC to closely monitor the situation so that claims can be promptly evaluated.

The Committee expects CDC to report to the Committee prior to next year's budget hearing on how it intends to address this backlog issue.

Field Staff.—The Committee has included bill language to exempt employees of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention or the Public Health Service, detailed as field assignees for purposes related to homeland security, from full-time equivalent [FTE] employment limitations, administrative ceilings, or targets. The effect of the bill language is to furnish States, municipalities, and other organizations with a sufficient number of field assignees to implement important public health programs related to homeland security.

Inflammatory Bowel Disease.—It is estimated that up to 1 million people in the United States suffer from Crohn's disease or ulcerative colitis, collectively known as inflammatory bowel disease (IBD). The Committee has encouraged the CDC to work in partnership with the IBD community to establish a national IBD epidemiology program to further our understanding of these diseases. The Committee understands that the CDC has recently entered into a partnership with Crohn's and Colitis Foundation of America to initiate this important program. Now that this project has been established through an investment by the patient community, the Committee strongly encourages the CDC to provide significant funding for this program in fiscal year 2003. Moreover, the Committee requests that the Director of the CDC provide a report to the Committee no later than 6 months after the enactment of this legislation detailing the progress that has been made in advancing this initiative.

NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH

With this year's appropriation, the Committee marks a historic event: Funding for one of our great national treasures, the National Institutes of Health, has been doubled in just 5 years.

Through past investments in the NIH, countless lives have been saved; new vaccines, cures, diagnostics, and treatments have been developed; and a thriving biomedical research industry has been created. That extraordinary record of achievement inspired the Committee in 1998 to embark upon the ambitious goal of doubling the Nation's investment in biomedical research.

This goal could not have been achieved without widespread support from scientists, who made a compelling case that the additional funds could be put to good use, and from the American people, millions of whom look to the NIH as their best hope for medical cures and treatments. They, more than anyone else, have reason to celebrate the completion of the doubling effort.

By steadfastly keeping NIH funding on track to achieve this goal, the Committee has enabled the NIH to support far more promising research than it was ever able to before, and to advance into new areas of science, even as the doubling project was underway. For example:

—The NIH now funds nearly 10,000 more research grants than it did before the doubling began. That's 10,000 more ideas that could lead to vaccines, cures, and treatments, as well as fundamental scientific breakthroughs that could open up new opportunities for improving human health;

—The NIH now funds 40 percent more research centers than it did in 1998. Such centers can provide the catalyst for researchers of many backgrounds—not just physicians, but mathematicians, computer scientists, physicists, social scientists, and chemists—to come together to solve fundamental science problems or develop novel cures. In the process, the doubling effort has helped change the way research is conducted.

—The NIH can now support the training of over 1,500 more scientists each year than it could in 1998. This investment will help ensure there are enough trained professionals ready to turn today's research advances into tomorrow's treatments, diagnostics, vaccines, and cures.

—NIH funding for clinical trials has doubled from $1,400,000,000 in 1998 to $2,800,000,000 today. This increase has enabled NIH-funded scientists to get basic research results into medical practice that much faster, and the Nation to benefit more quickly from its investments in biomedical research.

The Committee understands that the impact of the doubling effort will continue to be felt for many decades. But several advances during the past 5 years offer a sense of the benefits the Nation will reap in the future from today's investments. They include: the mapping of the human genome, which is revolutionizing biology and opening up entire new fields of research; the FDA approval of Gleevec, the first drug that directly turns off the signal of a protein known to cause a cancer; and rapid advances in embryonic and adult stem cell biology, areas of discovery that could lead to revolutionary treatments and cures.

While the NIH continues to invest in basic research, it is also helping the Nation respond to new threats to the homeland—specifically, to the threat of bioterrorism. NIH-funded scientists helped analyze the genetic code of the anthrax strains used in last fall's anthrax attacks, in an effort to catch the perpetrators, even as other NIH-supported researchers helped advance our knowledge about how to design new vaccines and cures for bioterrorist agents. The NIH is now initiating an important bioterrirosm research initiative to develop countermeasures to neutralize bioterrorist threats from microorganisms such as smallpox, anthrax, tularemia, and plague.

As the Committee marks the conclusion of the doubling effort, it notes that the job of investing in biomedical research is far from over. Heart disease, drug abuse, mental disorders, cancer, diabetes, Parkinson's, Alzheimer's, and other debilitating diseases and conditions continue to affect millions of Americans on a daily basis. The Nation must sustain the momentum of these investments, so future generations can continue to benefit from the improvements in human health that flow from the NIH.

The Committee recommends $27,167,926,000 for the NIH. This amount is $3,742,183,000 above the fiscal year 2002 appropriation and the same as the budget request. For each Institute and Center below, figures for the fiscal year 2002 appropriation and the budget request have been adjusted to reflect transfers to the NIBIB.

NATIONAL CANCER INSTITUTE

Appropriations, 2002	$4,128,351,000
Budget estimate, 2003	4,642,394,000
Committee recommendation	4,642,394,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $4,642,394,000 for the National Cancer

Institute [NCI]. This is equal to the budget request and $514,043,000 more than the fiscal year 2002 appropriation. The comparable amounts for the budget estimate include funds to be transferred from the Office of AIDS Research.

Mission.—The NCI conducts and supports basic and applied cancer research in prevention, early detection, diagnosis, treatment, and rehabilitation. The Institute provides training support for research scientists, clinicians, and educators, and maintains a national network of cancer centers, clinical cooperative groups, community clinical oncology programs, cancer prevention and control initiatives, and outreach programs to rapidly translate basic research findings into clinical practice.

The Committee continues to regard scientific investigation into the cause, cure, prevention, and treatment of cancer as one of the Nation's top priorities. Research offers the only hope for putting a stop to a disease that wastes precious human resources and contributes to spiraling health care costs.

Anti-cancer drugs.—The Committee is aware that the NCI is collaborating on the development of synthetic small molecule drugs that target both novel and known targets in cell cycle regulation. The Committee understands that these compounds leave normal, non-cancer cells unharmed while inducing cell-suicide in cancer cells. The Committee encourages the NCI to continue to fund this unique research effort.

Behavioral research.—The NCI is encouraged to continue its recent emphasis on the interactions of genetic, environmental, and lifestyle factors that affect cancer risk and the prevention, detection, and treatment of cancer. The Committee is particularly supportive of work on risk determination and better communication of that risk to the public and public health infrastructures. The NCI is uniquely positioned to develop and expand large collaborative human population studies that can help build the science base. The NCI is also encouraged to expand research efforts to define the biological, behavioral, and social bases of tobacco use and addiction, and to refine treatment options for specific groups (e.g. pregnant women or young smokers).

Blood cancers.—The Committee urges the NCI to continue to implement the research priorities for leukemia, lymphoma, and multiple myeloma included in the May 2001 Progress Review Group Report.

Bone metastases.—The Committee understands that bone metastases are common in a number of human cancers and contribute heavily to morbidity, most prominently in prostate cancer, breast cancer and multiple myeloma. Recognizing this, the NCI is encouraged to promote research to understand the underpinnings of tumor metastasis to the bone. The Institute is also encouraged to focus on understanding the interaction between tumor cells and a multitude of cells in the bone microenvironment, as well as the role of extra cellular matrix and a multitude of growth factors, cytokines and other proteins on tumor survival and growth in the bone microenvironment.

Brain Tumor Progress Review Group.—The Committee is concerned that the NCI and NINDS have not proceeded with implementation of the Brain Tumor Progress Review Group's recommendations on advancing brain tumor research. The Committee strongly urges the NCI and NINDS to finalize their plan for implementing the recommendations and to provide additional funding for the NCI-NINDS Neuro-Oncology Program to ensure that the Federal research agency is a leader in brain tumor research. The two Institutes should also seek to expand their collaborative brain tumor research ventures, including interactive meetings involving scientists of different disciplines and interdisciplinary grant applications in brain tumor biology and etiology. The Committee requests that the NCI and NINDS report on their collaborative brain tumor research initiatives by December 31, 2003.

Cancer and minorities.—The Committee remains concerned that cancer rates for Native Hawaiians and other Native American Pacific Islanders are disproportionately high. The Committee encourages the NCI to expand its research in this area.

Cancer screening technologies.—The Committee recognizes the importance of novel technologies such as plasma K–RAS DNA in the NCI's efforts to develop non-invasive cancer screening technologies for clinical use.

Cancer survivorship.—With the advances that have resulted from the ongoing commitment and investment in biomedical research, and the resultant advances in cancer treatment, cancer for many has become a chronic illness. Currently, there are over 9 million cancer survivors in the Nation, and this number is expected to grow dramatically. More must be done to improve the understanding of the growing cancer survivorship population, including determinations of physiological and psychological late effects, prevalence of secondary cancers, as well as further development of effective survivorship interventions. The Committee supports an aggressive expansion of the NCI Office of Cancer Survivorship activities, to include the convening of a consensus conference on cancer survivorship. The Committee requests the Director of NCI to submit a report, by April 1, 2003, outlining the activities the NCI is undertaking to enhance cancer survivorship research and to expand the Office on Cancer Survivorship.

Chronic lymphocytic leukemia.—The Committee strongly encourages the NCI to increase the level of research aimed at determining the underlying cause and optimum therapies for CLL, the most common form of adult leukemia in the United States. The Committee is encouraged by the NCI's willingness to consider a supplementary application for research funding for the CLL Research Consortium. The Committee further urges the NCI to expand funding for the Consortium to speed up the progress in finding significant scientific breakthroughs.

Chronic myeloproliferative disorders.—Polycythemia vera, idiopathic myelofibrosis and essential thrombocytosis are malignant diseases of the bone marrow that are underserved with respect to research funding, considering the number of people they strike. These disorders are chronic and can transform into acute leukemia. They offer great research promise with respect to insights into the behavior of blood cells, since the cells that they affect appear normal but behave abnormally. The major obstacle to research into the causes and the treatment of these disorders has been the lack of Federal funds designated for this purpose. The Committee strongly believes that the NCI should expand research into these disorders, and it expects the NCI to report to Congress by April 1, 2003, about existing efforts, as well as planned future efforts, to better understand these disorders.

Complementary and alternative cancer therapies.—The Committee expects the NCI to expand its work and its collaborative efforts with NCCAM to support research on promising complementary and alternative cancer therapies as well as on their integration with traditional therapies. Thousands of Americans are turning to these therapies, and consumers will benefit from a rigorous scientific review of them.

DES.—The Committee continues to strongly support increased efforts to study and educate the public and health professionals about the impact of exposure to the synthetic hormone diethylstilbestrol (DES). The Committee expects the NCI to continue its support of research in this area. In addition, the Committee urges the NCI to continue its agreement with the CDC to implement a national education program for consumers and health professionals. The Committee expects the NCI and these other agencies to continue to consult with organizations representing individuals impacted by DES as they carry out DES research and education efforts.

Gynecologic cancers.—The Committee is concerned about the patterns of care for gynecological cancers, and it urges the NCI to expand CanCORS to gynecologic cancers. While the Committee commends the NCI for funding four ovarian cancer SPOREs and the one gynecologic cancer SPORE, it believes research into other gynecologic cancers needs to be enhanced. The Committee urges the NCI to continue funding ovarian cancer SPORES and to consider creating SPORES specifically for cervical and endometrial cancers.

Imaging systems technologies.—The Committee is encouraged by progress made by the NCI following its August 1999 conference on biomedical imaging, and it urges the NCI to continue to take a leadership role with the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS) and the Food and Drug Administration to avoid duplicative reviews of new imaging technologies which may prevent their benefits from reaching patients on a timely basis. The Committee is aware of the great potential for improved patient care and disease management represented by molecular imaging technologies, especially positron emission tomography (PET) through its ability to image the biology of many kinds of cancer and other diseases. The Committee continues to support the NCI's increased emphasis on examining the molecular basis of disease through imaging technologies such as PET and MicroPET. The Committee continues to encourage the large-scale testing of women for breast cancer and of men for prostate cancer to demonstrate and quantify the increased diagnostic and staging capabilities of PET relative to conventional diagnostic and staging technologies including mammography.

Kidney and bladder cancers.—The Committee is concerned that funding for kidney and bladder cancer has not kept pace with that of other cancers. The Committee understands that the NCI has worked with the scientific community to develop an agenda for research into these cancers. The Committee encourages the NCI to implement this agenda for other urologic cancers in the coming fiscal year.

Liver cancer.—The Committee encourages the NCI to work closely with the NIDDK to investigate prevention, diagnosis and therapy for hepatocellular carcinoma and other cancers of the liver.

Neurofibromatosis (NF).—Neurofibromatosis research has significant potential for cancer patients since NF genes have been implicated in the signaling process that determines cell growth and cell differentiation. The Committee commends NCI for recognizing NF's connection to many of the most common forms of human cancers and commencing phase II clinical trials of NF1 patients with plexiform neurofibromas. The Committee encourages the NCI to strengthen its NF research portfolio in such areas as further development of animal models, natural history studies, therapeutic experimentation and clinical trials.

Pancreatic cancer.—The Committee is very concerned that funding increases for pancreatic cancer research have not risen at a

rate commensurate with the severity of this disease or the increases afforded the NCI for the past 5 years. Pancreatic cancer is the Nation's fifth-leading cause of cancer death, and 99 percent of people diagnosed with pancreatic cancer die within 6 months. Therefore, the Committee strongly urges the NCI to: (1) fully implement the recommendations outlined in the Progress Review Group on pancreatic cancer during fiscal year 2003; (2) consider funding five pancreatic cancer SPOREs by fiscal year 2004; and (3) develop a plan to create a critical mass of pancreatic cancer researchers and grants over the next 3 years. The Committee asks the NIH to address these recommendations in a report to Congress by March 30, 2003.

The Committee also urges the NCI to explore new methods for identifying genetic and environmental factors and gene-environment interactions that contribute to pancreatic cancer, and to develop and implement methods for rapid case ascertainment, which may include immediate electronic reporting from pathology, radiology, and laboratory departments.

The Committee further notes the promise of utilizing proteomic analysis of blood samples to diagnose pancreatic cancer at its earliest stages. Proteomic analysis, which involves the identification of specific protein patterns in blood or other specimens that match known malignant patterns, is quicker than identifying separate proteins and the genes that create the proteins. This analysis was recently employed for the detection of ovarian neoplasms and is presently under study for the early detection of invasive prostate cancer. The Committee encourages the NCI to rapidly identify predictive proteomic patterns relevant to pancreatic cancer.

Primary immunodeficiencies (PI).—Research has shown that patients suffering from primary immunodeficiencies have a 100–200 times greater risk of developing cancer than persons not suffering from PI. This has been a particular problem in minority communities, where PI is often underdiagnosed. The Committee urges the NCI to fund an aggressive research agenda that will target methods of identifying undiagnosed patients and appropriate treatments as a means of preventing cancer. In addition, the Committee continues to urge NCI to play a meaningful role in the national physician education and public awareness campaign of the Jeffrey Modell Foundation.

Prostate cancer.—Incidences of prostate cancer have been on the rise in recent decades. Evidence is growing that in addition to genetic disposition, numerous other factors—including lifestyle, nutritional imbalances, chronic infections, and hormonal, psychological and environmental components—play a role in the development of prostate cancer. The Committee strongly urges the NIH to renew its commitment to prostate cancer research, with a special emphasis on accelerating new avenues for basic research, drug development, and clinical research.

NATIONAL HEART, LUNG, AND BLOOD INSTITUTE

Appropriations, 2002	$2,560,197,000
Budget estimate, 2003	2,776,411,000
Committee recommendation	2,820,011,000

The Committee recommendation includes $2,820,011,000 for the National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute [NHLBI]. This is $43,600,000 more than the budget request and $259,814,000 more than the fiscal year 2002 appropriation. The comparable amounts for the budget estimate include funds to be transferred from the Office of AIDS Research.

Mission.—The National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute provides leadership for a national research program in diseases of the heart, blood vessels, lungs and blood, in transfusion medicine, and in sleep disorders through support of innovative basic, clinical, population-based, and health education research.

Advanced imaging technology for heart disease and stroke.—The Committee is aware that heart perfusion PET scans using Rubidium-82 are considered the ''gold standard'' for determining the extent of muscle damage to the heart following a heart attack. The Committee encourages the NHLBI to expand its research efforts into the role of biological imaging and PET in delivering more accurate information to determine appropriate treatment for heart disease patients.

Behavioral research on positive health.—The Committee notes that the NHLBI has sponsored important research demonstrating the power of social connectedness to help speed recovery after heart attacks. The Committee is interested in research that helps reveal the pathways through which positive experiences and emotions may enhance health or protect against illness. The Committee encourages the NHLBI to continue its work in this area and to expand where possible any initiatives to increase basic behavioral research on the etiology of disease resistance. The Institute is also encouraged to examine initiatives that may be ready for field-testing in community populations.

Blood disorders.—The Committee commends the NHLBI for its actions to establish a Transfusion Medicine/Hemostasis Clinical Research Network and for the enhancements being made to the existing network of sickle cell centers.

Cardiovascular diseases.—The Committee continues to regard research into the causes, cure, prevention and treatment of heart attack, stroke and other cardiovascular diseases as one of the Nation's top priorities. Cardiovascular diseases remain the leading cause of death in the United States and a major cause of disability. The Committee is concerned that funding in constant dollars for NHLBI's extramural Heart Program has not kept pace with increases for the NIH at a time when promising breakthroughs are on the horizon. The Committee continues to believe that an intensive research program on heart attack, stroke and other cardiovascular diseases should be a top priority of the NHLBI and of the NIH. The Committee urges the Institute to place the highest priority on cardiovascular research and has included sufficient funds to allow the Institute to support existing heart and stroke-related research and to invest in promising research initiatives in this area.

Cardiovascular diseases in women.—The Committee is aware that cardiovascular diseases remain a major cause of disability and the leading cause of death of American women. The clinical course of cardiovascular disease is different in men than in women, and current diagnostic capabilities are less accurate in women than in men. The Committee urges the NHLBI to expand cardiovascular disease research in women, including studies to develop safe, efficient and cost effective diagnostic approaches for women. In addition, the Committee encourages the NHLBI to create more informational and educational programs for women patients and health care providers on heart disease and stroke risk factors, as authorized under Public Law 105–340, the Women's Health Research and Prevention Amendments of 1998.

Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD).—The Committee encourages the Institute to further research COPD and to expand research on the pediatric origins of COPD, the effects of environment on COPD, and the identification of biomarkers that might predict complications of COPD, including lung cancer.

Cooley's anemia.—The Committee remains strongly supportive of the Institute's creation of the Thalassemia Clinical Research Network, which is composed of North America's leading research entities on thalassemia, the medical term for Cooley's anemia.

Diamond-Blackfan Anemia.—The Committee is pleased that NHLBI has conducted a workshop to evaluate the current state of the science for the rare bone marrow deficiency disorder, Diamond Blackfan Anemia (DBA). The Committee understands that based on the findings of the workshop, NHLBI is developing a comprehensive research strategy to investigate its genetic predispositions to cancer, advanced treatment options, and gene therapy. NHLBI should submit a report to the Committee on the findings of the workshop and the subsequent research strategy. The Committee also urges NHLBI to consider ways to enhance the Diamond Blackfan Anemia National Registry so that it may better facilitate research in this field.

Disease networks.—The Committee is pleased with the NHLBI's efforts to create disease networks in the areas of asthma, sarcoidosis, and ARDS. The Committee encourages the NHLBI to expand disease networks and to expand the network concept to include the creation of tissue banks for acquisition and distribution of tissue for asthma, COPD, and interstitial lung disease.

Heart disease and kidney disease.—There is a well-established and significant link between heart disease, hypertension, and kidney disease. The Committee encourages the NHLBI to increase its collaboration with the NIDDK to develop cooperative research initiatives in this area, and it urges the NHLBI to consider sponsoring a workshop on hypertension as it relates to heart and kidney disease.

Hemophilia.—The Committee commends the NHLBI for its role in addressing hemophilia and for the Institute's strong support of hemophilia gene therapy research. The Committee notes the NHLBI program for women with bleeding disorders, and it encourages the NHLBI to convene a consensus conference to determine next steps for research. The Committee recognizes the Institute's efforts to address the shortage of trained hematology specialists through the establishment of a clinical research network, and it urges the NHLBI to expand support for strategies to ensure this critical issue is addressed.

Lung repair.—Respiratory failure is often a result of irreversible lung injury. This may occur acutely in conditions such as the acute respiratory distress syndrome (ARDS) or chronically with disorders such as COPD or pulmonary fibrosis. The Committee encourages the NHLBI to promote the use of stem cells in animal models to study lung repair and organogenesis as a novel method to reverse respiratory failure.

Marfan syndrome.—The Committee commends the NHLBI for its past and ongoing support of research on aortic aneurysms, which are pathologically related to Marfan syndrome. In particular, the Committee commends the Institute for providing funding support for the request for applications that was initiated by NIAMS for heritable disorders of connective tissue, which include Marfan syndrome. Marfan syndrome is a life-threatening genetic disorder that affects several organ systems and may result in rupture of the aorta without the proper intervention.

Minority cardiovascular health research.—The Committee remains concerned that cardiovascular diseases disproportionately affect minorities. For example, compared with whites, blacks have a 1.3 times greater rate of nonfatal stroke, a 1.8 times greater rate of fatal stroke, and a 1.5 times greater rate of heart disease death. The Committee encourages the NHLBI to support new partnerships

between research-intensive medical centers and health care systems that serve minority populations. Such partnerships would facilitate the study of complex biological, behavioral, and societal factors that contribute to health disparities in cardiovascular disease; promote research within the health care systems to improve minority health and reduce health disparities; and provide training of investigators to study cardiovascular diseases in minorities. An important aspect of the programs would be the development of community involvement in the research and outreach strategies for patient recruitment and retention and emphasis on prompt and effective communication of research findings to health care practitioners.

Minority health and lung disease.—The Committee is aware that lung diseases disproportionately affect many minority groups. The Committee encourages the NHLBI to work with other Institutes and Centers to develop an epidemiologic approach to determine the disproportionate impact of airway disease on minority populations.

Myeloproliferative disorders and myelodysplasia.—The Committee urges the NHLBI to work with the NCI to develop new research initiatives into the causes and targeted therapies of myeloproliferative disorders and myelodysplastic syndromes. These disorders are characterized by an overgrowth of often abnormal cells in the bone marrow which may lead to leukemia.

National Asthma Education and Prevention Program (NAEPP).—The Committee commends the NAEPP, which is administered by the NHLBI, for its leadership in helping to educate physicians, asthma patients, their families, and the general public regarding asthma and its management. The Committee encourages the NAEPP to enhance the role that its advisory committee plays in helping to coordinate asthma education throughout the United States. In addition, the Children's Health Act of 2000 legislation included provisions for the NAEPP to develop, in conjunction with other Federal agencies and voluntary and professional health organizations, a Federal plan to respond to asthma. This plan will include the roles and responsibilities of several Federal agencies in combatting asthma. The Committee encourages the NHLBI to move forward quickly on this effort.

Obesity-associated cardiovascular diseases.—Obesity is a major risk factor for heart disease, stroke, and other cardiovascular diseases. An estimated 61 percent of American adults are overweight or obese, and excessive weight in children and adolescents is of increasing concern. The Committee encourages the NHLBI to support basic and clinical studies to explain how excessive body weight contributes to the development of cardiovascular diseases such as hardening of the arteries, enlarged hearts, heart failure and irregular heart beats. Major areas needing further research and clarification include the role of fatty tissue in inflammation, the effects of obesity on the growth of the heart, blood vessel, respiratory, hormone and metabolic systems; and the complex interactions between being overweight and conditions such as chronic sleep loss, high blood pressure and diabetes.

Pediatric asthma.—The Committee recognizes that little is known about the optimal treatment for asthma in infants and young children. The Committee encourages NHLBI to use the research amassed through the Pediatric Asthma Clinical Research Network to provide clearer choices for childhood asthma therapy, to encourage the development and dissemination of new therapies, and to identify optimum asthma management strategies for children.

Pulmonary hypertension.—Pulmonary hypertension (PH) is a rare, progressive and fatal disease that predominantly affects women. It causes deadly deterioration of the heart and lungs and is a secondary condition in many other serious disorders such as scleroderma and lupus. The Committee commends the NHLBI's efforts to promote PH-related research, and it encourages the Institute to increase funding for basic research, gene therapy, and clinical trials of promising pharmaceuticals.

Scleroderma.—The Committee encourages the NHLBI to undertake research initiatives on the cause of and treatment options for scleroderma, a chronic and progressive disease that predominantly strikes young women. Scleroderma can result in complications that include pulmonary fibrosis, pulmonary hypertension, myocardial fibrosis, cardiac arrhythmias, pericarditis, and Raynaud's phenomenon.

Sleep medicine.—The Committee commends the Institute and its National Center for Sleep Disorders Research for the progress being made to advance research into the relationship between obstructive sleep apnea and obesity, hypertension, cardiovascular diseases, and mortality. The Committee encourages the Institute to accelerate these efforts and to consider conducting multi-site clinical studies that will assess effective treatments for patients with sleep apnea and identify the functions of sleep for health, aging, and prevention of disease.

Temporomandibular joint disorders (TMJ).—The Committee applauds the NHLBI for taking the initiative to investigate research opportunities related to the cardiovascular and sleep-related consequences of temporomandibular disorders, and it encourages the Institute to act upon the recommendations that ensued from an NHLBI workshop related to these issues.

Tuberculosis and AIDS interaction.—The Committee supports the important research on the interaction of tuberculosis and AIDS conducted by the NHLBI AIDS research program, and it encourages NHLBI to strengthen its research in this important area.

Vascular disease and Alzheimer's.—There is a growing body of evidence that cerebrovascular disease may be a key mechanism in triggering the manifestation of Alzheimer's disease. Autopsy data reveal that individuals whose brains showed the plaques and tangles that are the hallmark of Alzheimer's disease were much more likely to develop dementia if they had also suffered a series of small strokes. Data from longitudinal studies also suggest that high cholesterol and hypertension may be significant risk factors in Alzheimer's disease. The implications of these discoveries are enormous, particularly for racial and ethnic groups that are disproportionately affected by vascular disease. Preliminary studies indicate that cholesterol-lowering drugs and anti-hypertensive medications may also protect against cognitive impairment and Alzheimer's disease. The Committee urges the NHLBI to pursue this line of research and to work collaboratively with the NIA.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF DENTAL AND CRANIOFACIAL RESEARCH

Appropriations, 2002	$343,149,000
Budget estimate, 2003	372,167,000
Committee recommendation	374,067,000

The Committee recommendation includes $374,067,000 for the National Institute of Dental and Craniofacial Research [NIDCR]. This is $1,900,000 more than the budget request and $30,918,000 more than the fiscal year 2002 appropriation. The comparable amounts for the budget estimate include funds to be transferred from the Office of AIDS Research.

Mission.—The NIDCR supports research and research training to improve the oral health of the American people. The Institute emphasizes ways to prevent disease in high-risk groups, including the elderly, minority populations, and individuals with medical conditions and medications that compromise oral health. The research agenda includes studies of craniofacial genes and birth defects; bone and joint diseases; AIDS, other infections, and immunity; oral cancer; chronic pain; epidemiology; biomaterials; and diagnostic systems.

Dental complications of Paget's disease.—The Committee encourages NIDCR to support research on bone surrounding teeth, oral and dental complications of Paget's disease, new animal models of dentinogenesis imperfecta, orthodontic manipulation in people with osteogenesis imperfecta and biomarkers related to saliva. The Committee also encourages NIDCR to continue its research on fibrous dysplasia.

Temporomandibular joint disorders (TMJ).—The Committee is aware that the Institute intends to broaden its scientific base for TMJ research beyond studies on the psychological and behavioral factors in the etiology or chronicity of TMJ diseases and disorders that have long dominated the research portfolio. The Committee urges investment in studies of normal and abnormal structural and functional features of the joint and related structures, using the tools of cell and molecular biology as well as advanced imaging techniques. The Committee asks that the NIDCR and other Institutes follow up with research initiatives resulting from the spring 2002 TMJ Association's meeting on joint and muscle dysfunction of the TMJ.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF DIABETES AND DIGESTIVE AND KIDNEY DISEASES

Appropriations, 2002	$1,466,380,000
Budget estimate, 2003	1,604,647,000
Committee recommendation	1,637,347,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $1,637,347,000 for the National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases [NIDDK]. This is $32,700,000 more than the administration's request and $170,967,000 more than the fiscal year 2002 appropriation. The comparable amounts for the budget estimate include funds to be transferred from the Office of AIDS Research.

Mission.—The NIDDK provides leadership for a national program in three major disease categories: diabetes, endocrinology, and metabolic diseases; digestive diseases and nutrition; and kidney, urologic, and hematologic diseases. The NIDDK plans, conducts, fosters, and supports a coordinated program of fundamental and clinical research and demonstration projects relating to the causes, prevention, diagnosis, and treatment of diseases within these categories. The Institute also supports efforts to transfer the knowledge gained from its research program to health professionals, patients, and the general public.

Behavioral research.—The Committee encourages the NIDDK to continue a research emphasis on the links between depression and diabetes. Diabetics who have co-occurring depressive symptoms have less success managing their illnesses. Depression has been linked to poorer adherence to medical and behavioral regimens and lower rates of exercise. The Committee also notes that a recent NIDDK clinical trial on diabetes, the Diabetes Prevention Program, demonstrated that diet and exercise could be more successful than medication in preventing the development of diabetes in groups that faced a high risk of diabetes. The NIDDK is strongly encouraged to build on its investment in behavioral research, particularly in areas that would add to the science base on the maintenance of positive behavior change.

Bladder disease research.—Bladder diseases have a significant negative impact on the U.S. population. The Committee urges the Institute to increase funds for the urology program and other areas critical to bladder disease.

Children and adolescent urological diseases.—While research urologic diseases has led to advances in the care and management of some urologic diseases affecting adults, these diseases persist as a major cause of illness among the most vulnerable population, children and adolescents. The NIDDK should develop and implement an interagency plan for pediatric urologic disease research. The Committee requests the NIDDK to submit a status report prior to the fiscal year 2004 appropriations hearings that outlines the steps it is taking to address the specific research needs of children and adolescents suffering from urologic diseases and conditions.

Chronic prostatitis.—The Committee requests that the NIDDK increase funding for the Chronic Prostatitis Collaborative Research Network. The Institute is also encouraged to stimulate new and diverse research in chronic prostatitis by convening a scientific and clinical workshop to be held in fiscal year 2003 which will disseminate the findings of the CPCRN and develop a strategic research plan.

Cooley's anemia.—The Committee commends the outstanding work being done at the NIDDK on such issues as iron chelation, non-invasive iron measurement, fetal hemoglobin and other topics that are critical to the health and well-being of Cooley's anemia patients. The development of a less burdensome method of iron chelation, in particular, is a critical priority as these patients currently must infuse themselves with a drug pumped into their bodies up to 12 hours per night. Research directed at reducing this burden is urgently needed.

Diabetes in Native Hawaiians.—The Committee encourages the NIDDK to investigate the incidence of diabetes in Native American, Hawaiian, and Alaskan populations, as well as the Mississippi Band of the Choctaw Indians and the Eastern Band of the Cherokee Indians.

Digestive diseases.—Diseases of the digestive system, such as colorectal cancer, inflammatory bowel disease, irritable bowel syndrome, hemochromatosis, celiac disease, and hepatitis, affect more than one-half of all Americans at some time in their lives. The Committee commends the NIDDK on the success of its Digestive Disease Centers program in addressing a wide range of disorders that result in tremendous human suffering and economic cost. The Committee encourages the Institute to expand this program.

Gastroparesis.—Millions of Americans suffer from gastroparesis, a condition caused by the failure of the stomach to empty because of decreased motility. One of the most common complications of diabetes, gastroparesis also affects individuals with lupus, scleroderma, and is a complication in the treatment of Parkinson's and asthma. In up to 40 percent of cases, the cause of gastroparesis is unknown. While researchers are exploring methods to diagnose this disorder, effective treatments remain elusive. The Committee strongly encourages NIDDK to place special emphasis on developing and testing more effective, innovative diagnostic tests and novel treatments, and on training health care providers about this gastric neuromuscular disorder.

Glomerular injury research.—The Committee is pleased with the NIDDK's glomerular injury research initiatives, including a clinical trial for patients with focal segmental glomerulosclerosis. Further, the Committee continues to encourage the NIDDK to consider initiating a scientific conference on glomerular injury research, and to explore support for gathering prevalence data on glomerular injury.

Hematology.—The Committee is aware of the high-quality hematology research in iron metabolism, gene regulation, and stem cell plasticity currently funded by the Institute, and it encourages the NIDDK to plan the next steps in setting priorities for future research in these and other areas that significantly impact a broad array of blood disorders.

Hepatitis C.—The Committee remains concerned about the disproportionate impact of hepatitis C among minorities. The Committee encourages the NIDDK to expand research on better treatment options for minorities, and to partner with the CDC and voluntary health organizations to facilitate a prevention and education campaign targeted at high-risk populations.

Inflammatory bowel disease.—The Committee has been encouraged in recent years by discoveries related to Crohn's disease and ulcerative colitis, collectively known as inflammatory bowel disease (IBD). These extremely complex disorders represent the major cause of morbidity from intestinal illness. The Committee commends NIDDK for its strong leadership in this area and encourages the Institute to expand research focused on: (1) the cellular, molecular and genetic structure of IBD, (2) identification of the genes that determine susceptibility or resistance to IBD in various patient subgroups, and (3) translation of basic research findings into patient clinical trails as outlined in the research agenda developed by the scientific community entitled, ''Challenges in Inflammatory Bowel Disease.'' In addition, the Committee encourages NIDDK to continue to strengthen its partnership with the IBD community and expand its Digestive Disease Centers program. The Committee requests that the Institute provide a report on the progress made throughout the NIH in all of these areas by October 1, 2003.

Interstitial cystitis.—The Committee is very concerned by the direction of interstitial cystitis (IC) research at the NIDDK in the last two budget cycles. Despite strong congressional interest in expanding such research, the NIDDK did not invest in new IC-specific research grants during fiscal year 2002 and has thus far not committed to doing so in fiscal year 2003. The Committee urges the NIDDK to reverse this trend and aggressively support research that will enhance the basic science knowledge of IC through IC-specific research.

The Committee is pleased that NIDDK has pledged continued support and expansion of the IC Clinical Trials Group. The Committee is aware that the group is making good progress on the evaluation of BCG for the treatment of IC. Ancillary studies, including urinary marker studies, are being done concurrently, and will help provide an understanding of the differences between responders and non-responders. The Committee feels strongly that funding for ancillary studies should be included in the recompetition of the RFA for the ICCTG clinical centers. This will ensure peer review, and at the same time, avoid possible significant delays in funding of the ancillary studies should they be offered through a different mechanism.

The Committee is also pleased that the NIDDK completed a draft of the recommendations put forth by the Bladder Research Review Group and had planned to issue its final report in 2002. The Committee urges that the strategic plan's recommendations regarding IC be implemented and fully funded as soon as possible. The Committee requests a full update on this and all IC-related research activities as part of the NIDDK's written testimony for the fiscal year 2004 Senate appropriations hearing.

Irritable bowel syndrome.—The Committee remains concerned about the increasing frequency of irritable bowel syndrome (IBS), and it encourages NIDDK to partner with other Institutes and Centers to enhance research on this disorder, including studies on its prevalence.

Islet cell transplantation.—The Committee is pleased with NIH-supported research involving the transplantation of insulin-producing islet cells into individuals with juvenile diabetes. The Committee encourages the NIDDK to work closely with the NIAID on initiatives to create and maintain immune tolerance to transplanted islet cells. In addition, the Committee encourages the NIDDK to vigorously pursue all avenues of research that could lead to alternative supplies of insulin-producing cells, including stem cell technology.

Juvenile diabetes.—The Committee urges the NIDDK to continue development of a vaccine to prevent juvenile diabetes, and to collaborate with other Institutes on this project. In addition, the Committee commends the NIDDK for its efforts to determine the genetic origins of juvenile diabetes, including the development of a Type 1 Diabetes Genetics Consortium, which will collect and share valuable DNA information from juvenile diabetes patients from studies around the world. The Committee encourages the NIDDK to continue and expand this effort to determine the genetics of the complications of diabetes, such as retinopathy, kidney disease and neuropathy. The Committee also remains concerned about reports of a shortage of pediatric endocrinologists, and it urges the NIDDK to enhance efforts to address this serious problem.

Kidney disease and end-stage renal disease.—Diabetes is the leading cause of kidney failure and end-stage renal disease. The Committee urges the NIDDK to expand research into early prevention and therapeutic intervention of kidney disease to prevent end-stage renal failure. The Committee also encourages the NIDDK to consider launching a permanent kidney disease clinical research mechanism. Finally, the Institute is urged to address an anticipated workplace shortage in nephrology by launching new training initiatives and workshops to foster interest in the field.

Kidney disease clinical research.—The Committee previously noted the current inherent problems in conducting kidney disease research due to the lack of a permanent infrastructure, such as a clinical trials cooperative group. The Committee commends the NIDDK for its leadership in moving forward in this area, by holding an initial workshop to develop strategies that will strengthen kidney research and enhance researchers' abilities to translate research findings to the bedside, facilitate clinical trials, and recruit patients for studies. The Committee urges the NIDDK to continue with these efforts, and to make the necessary funds available in this fiscal year to launch a permanent kidney disease clinical research mechanism.

Live-donor liver transplantations.—More than 1,300 people died over the past year because of the lack of a donor liver, and there were almost 18,750 individuals on the list waiting for liver transplantations. In view of this continuing shortage of organ donors, the Committee is pleased that an award has been made for the establishment of six clinical centers and a data coordinating center to focus research on the need to improve the outcome of both donors and recipients involved in such transplants.

Mucopolysaccharidosis (MPS).—The Committee is pleased with the efforts made by the NIDDK to enhance research efforts in the area of MPS, both to achieve a greater understanding of these disorders and to pursue

the development of effective therapies. The Committee encourages the NIDDK to continue its strong investment in MPS-related research, including bone and joint involvement and pathophysiology of brain damage as they relate to MPS disorders. The NIDDK is further encouraged to build on collaborative efforts with the NINDS, NICHD and appropriate Institutes and Centers involved in this research.

Non-alcoholic Steatohepatitis.—The Committee is pleased that the Institute has provided funding for six clinical centers and one data coordinating center to focus additional research on non-alcoholic steatohepatitis (NASH), which is the second most common cause of liver disease after hepatitis C. In view of the fact that NASH is increasing rapidly in children, the Institute is encouraged to collaborate with the NICHD to expand this award to include a more significant focus on children.

Osteoporosis.—The Committee encourages the NIDDK to collaborate with the NIAMS to conduct large-scale trials to determine the most effective and least costly way to combine treatments for osteoporosis, both to prevent bone breakdown and build new bone. The Committee also urges the NIDDK to consider co-funding grants with NCCAM and the Office of Dietary Supplements regarding the nutritional and hormonal influences of calcium on bones, as well as the bioavailability of various calcium supplements.

Pediatric kidney disease.—Although significant strides have been made in understanding kidney disease in adults, much less is known about its complications in children, including obstacles to full growth potential and neurocognitive development. For this reason, the Committee is disappointed that children were not included in a prospective cohort study of chronic renal insufficiency, particularly in light of recent initiatives calling for greater participation of children in studies of this nature. Given the long-term implications when children reach adulthood, the Committee strongly urges the NIDDK to undertake research into the history and treatment of (1) cardiovascular problems in children suffering from chronic kidney disease, giving careful consideration to the role of hypertension, lipid abnormalities, obesity, cardiovascular calcification and cardiac arrhythmia, and (2) neurocognitive and developmental deficits including learning disabilities, with related issues of chronic neurological, intellectual and emotional impairment; poor linear growth; and abnormal bone formation.

Pediatric liver disease.—The Committee is pleased that the NIDDK has taken steps to increase research on biliary atresia, the most common cause of liver transplantation in children. The Committee notes that metabolic causes of liver disease and non-alcoholic steatohepatitis (NASH) are also significant causes of liver disease in children. Therefore, it urges additional research focused on these diseases and other forms of pediatric liver disease.

Polycystic kidney disease (PKD).—The Committee is pleased that the NIDDK has implemented most of the PKD Strategic Plan as established in early fiscal year 1999, and that has sponsored another PKD Strategic Planning Meeting to chart the next 3- to 5-year course for this promising field of study. Likewise, the Committee is encouraged to know that the NIDDK will launch the PKD Interventional Trials Network this year and will partner with the private sector to increase the quality of this project. The Committee is pleased to note that both the ARPKD gene discovery (for infantile PKD) and the Intracellular Calcium Channel breakthrough for ADPKD in February 2002 were discovered by NIH-funded scientists. The Committee strongly urges NIDDK to take advantage of this unprecedented PKD research momentum and accelerate its research efforts toward creating effective clinical interventions for the 600,000 Americans afflicted with PKD.

Training grants.—The Committee is very concerned that so few investigators have focused their careers on diseases of the pancreas and pancreatic cancer. The Committee urges the NIDDK to increase the number of training grants, fellowship and career development programs, and seed grants that are specifically aimed at increasing the number of researchers, including young investigators, to pancreatic diseases.

Urinary incontinence.—Urinary incontinence afflicts approximately 13 million adults in the United States, 85 percent of whom are women. The Committee urges the NIDDK to enhance its support of urinary incontinence research following the recommendations of the Bladder Research Progress Review Group. In addition, the Committee encourages the NIDDK to increase the number of clinical sites in the Urinary Incontinence Treatment Network Initiative.

Urological diseases.—Urological diseases have a significant impact on men, women and children in this country and represent a major public health issue that will increase as the population ages. The Committee has previously expressed its concern over the adequacy of the urology basic science research effort. The Committee therefore strongly encourages the NIDDK to make the investments in urology research needed to achieve significant improvement in the ability of physicians to diagnose and treat these diseases and to relieve the human suffering they cause.

Urologist shortage.—The Committee is aware of the shortage of urologists entering research careers. It encourages the NIDDK to initiate career development awards appropriate for urologists and other surgeons, taking into account the specific requirements for training and experience that urology residency and fellowship training programs must meet. The NIDDK should consider modifying the current research time requirements and develop alternative career pathways suitable for urologic fellowship training programs.

Urology Interagency Coordinating Committee.—Several Federal agencies, including the Department of Defense and the Veterans Administration, have a role in urology research. In order to strengthen trans-institutional research, the Committee encourages the NIDDK to provide funds to the Urology Interagency Coordinating Committee to foster such research.

Urology research centers.—The Committee is impressed with the results produced by the O'Brien urology research centers, which bring together a critical mass of scientists who focus on a particular aspect of urologic disease. The Committee urges the NIDDK to increase the number and funding of these centers and ensure that there is focus on pediatric urology; prostate growth and disease; female urology, including incontinence, infection, interstitial cystitis, and bladder function and development; and tissue engineering and genetics. These centers should also be able to develop exploratory projects and provide support for resident and fellow research opportunities.

Women's urological health.—The Committee is concerned with the lack of progress at NIDDK in developing a women's urological health initiative. The conference held 4 years ago identified important research issues and needs, but there has been little subsequent action. The Committee strongly urges the Institute to implement the conference recommendations in the coming fiscal year and address the management problems that caused this delay in action.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF NEUROLOGICAL DISORDERS AND STROKE

Appropriations, 2002	$1,312,780,000
Budget estimate, 2003	1,424,405,000
Committee recommendation	1,466,005,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $1,466,005,000 for the National Institute of Neurological Disorders and Stroke [NINDS]. This is $41,600,000 more than the budget request and $153,225,000 more than the fiscal year 2002 appropriation. The comparable amounts for the budget estimate include funds to be transferred from the Office of AIDS Research.

Mission.—The NINDS conducts and supports a broad range of research and research training on the normal function of the brain, spinal cord, and peripheral nerves, and on neurological and neuromuscular disorders. Neurological research includes epidemiology studies to identify risk factors for disease; laboratory studies to examine the structure and function of nerve cells; and brain imaging studies to understand how the brain is affected by disease and how it operates to carry out tasks such as learning and memory. New approaches for the diagnosis, treatment, and prevention of brain disorders are evaluated in studies with patients and those at risk for brain disorders.

Alzheimer's disease.—The NINDS continues to play an integral role in widening the scientific base of knowledge about Alzheimer's disease. For example, scientists have developed an antisense molecule that, when introduced intravenously, reversed learning and memory deficits in mice with an Alzheimer's-like disease. The Committee believes that the potential of antisense therapy for Alzheimer's and related disorders is promising. The Committee urges the NINDS to continue to assign a high priority to its Alzheimer's research portfolio. In addition, the Committee urges the NINDS, in collaboration with the NIA and NIMH, to expand its research into early diagnosis of Alzheimer's using PET imaging of the brain.

Ataxia telangiectasia (A–T).—A–T is a genetic disease that attacks in early childhood. It progressively affects coordination and severely compromises the immune system. Children with A–T are highly likely to develop cancer, and rarely live beyond their teens. The Committee encourages the NINDS to work with the NCI and other appropriate Institutes to support research aimed at understanding the underlying causes of A–T with the goal of translating this basic research into treatments for the disease.

Batten disease.—The Committee is disappointed with the pace of research regarding Batten disease. The Committee strongly urges the Institute to increase funding for such research by actively soliciting grant applications for Batten disease and taking aggressive steps to assure that a vigorous research program is established.

Brain tumors.—The Committee encourages the NINDS to continue working with the NCI to carry out the recommendations of the recently issued Report of the Brain Tumor Progress Review Group.

Duchenne muscular dystrophy.—The Committee commends NIH for initiating the muscular dystrophy cooperative research centers. These centers will support interdisciplinary teams of accomplished investigators undertaking basic and clinical research to improve treatment options for patients with Duchenne and Becker muscular dystrophy. The Committee expects NINDS to work cooperatively with NIAMS and NICHD to expand the research undertaken by the centers program.

Dystonia.—The Committee continues to support the expansion of research and treatment developments regarding the neurological movement disorder dystonia, which is the third most common movement disorder after tremor and Parkinson's disease. The Committee encourages the NINDS to support additional research on both focal and generalized dystonia, and it commends the Institute for its study of the DYT1 gene and encourages expansion in this research area. Furthermore, the Institute is encouraged to support epidemiological studies on dystonia and to increase public and professional awareness of this disorder.

Epilepsy.—Epilepsy remains a major, unsolved public health problem affecting the lives of over 2.5 million Americans and their families. The Committee applauds the development of benchmarks for epilepsy research resulting from the ''Curing Epilepsy: Focus on the Future'' conference held in March 2000, and it encourages the NINDS to expand research into the prevention, treatment, and eventual cure of epilepsy. In addition, the Committee urges the NINDS to address critical research issues related to the impact of seizures on young children, women, the elderly and those with intractable or uncontrolled epilepsy. The Committee commends the Institute on the anti-epileptic drug development program that has led to the discovery of many important anti-epileptic medications, and it encourages the Institute to further develop this program with specific research plans and goals.

Fragile X.—Fraglie X is a single-gene neurological disease resulting in mental disorders, cognitive impairment and seizures. The Committee urges the NINDS to enhance its research activities on Fragile X and to include Fragile X patients in its studies of related disorders. The Committee also urges the NINDS to coordinate these efforts with other Institutes working on related activities, including the NIMH and the NICHD.

Mucoploysaccharidosis (MPS).—The Committee commends the NINDS for sponsoring a scientific conference focusing on central nervous system issues and the barriers to and development of effective therapies for MPS disordersm, and urges the NINDS to solicit investigator proposals resulting from the findings of the conference. The Committee also encourages the NINDS, in collaboration with the NIDDK and the NICHD, to support current MPS research and use all available mechanisms to further stimulate and enhance efforts to better understand and treat MPS disorders.

Neurofibromatosis.—Neurofibromatosis (NF) is a genetic disorder of the nervous system that causes tumors to grow along nerves anywhere on or in the body. The Committee is aware that recent advances in research have linked NF to cancer, brain tumors, learning disabilities and heart disease, and it urges the NINDS to expand its NF basic and clinical research portfolio.

Spinal muscular atrophy.—Spinal muscular atrophy (SMA) is the most common genetic killer of infants and the most prevalent genetic motor neuron disease. While there is currently no cure for the disease, the research outlook is promising. Researchers have already identified the genes involved in SMA as well as compounds that may lead to potential treatments. The Committee understands that the severity of the disease, its relatively high incidence, and the possibility of imminent treatments have led the NINDS to explore the idea of using SMA as a model for a new approach to funding translational research. The Committee strongly endorses that plan, and it urges the NINDS to devote sufficient resources to such an effort to maximize chances of success, and evaluate whether a similar approach would work for other diseases.

In addition, the Committee strongly urges the Institute to increase funding for SMA research by aggressively soliciting grant applications, and it encourages the Institute to consider establishing centers of excellence for basic and applied research in SMA. Lastly, the Institute is encouraged to support epidemiological studies on SMA and to increase public and professional awareness of the disease.

Stroke.—The Committee continues to regard research into the causes, cure, prevention, treatment and rehabilitation of stroke as one of the Nation's top priorities. The Committee commends the NINDS for convening a Stroke Progress Review Group, consisting of researchers, clinicians, pertinent organizations and advocacy groups. This Group crafted a report that will serve as a blueprint for a long-range strategic plan on stroke research.

The Committee is concerned that funding for stroke research over the years may not have kept pace with the scientific opportunities and the number of Americans afflicted with stroke. The Committee encourages the NINDS to dedicate more resources to stroke research and to expand its stroke education program. The Committee also encourages the NINDS to expand its research efforts into the utility of PET scans of the brains of stroke victims to determine whether brain tissue damage from stroke may be reversible.

Temporomandibular joint disorders (TMJ).—The Committee commends the Institute for its initiative in conducting a workshop on Neurobiology of Craniofacial/Deep Tissue Persistent Pain, designed to attract neuroscience investigators to explore these little-understood areas of acute and chronic pain. The Committee expects a report on initiatives and research growing out of the workshop and urges, in addition, that research be conducted in collaboration with the NHLBI and other pertinent institutes on other aspects of sensory-motor dysfunction associated with TMJ diseases and disorders, including autonomic nervous system involvement, dysphagia, alterations in proprioception, and a range of speech, breathing, and sleep problems.

Traumatic brain injury (TBI).—There are at least 1.5 million people who sustain a traumatic brain injury (TBI) annually, and at least 5.3 million people who live with a disability as a result of TBI. The Committee urges the NINDS to expand bench science research on the mechanisms of this disorder and to begin translational research into clinical settings.

Tuberous sclerosis.—Tuberous sclerosis complex (TSC) is a genetic disorder that attacks several different organ systems, causing tumor growth in the brain, heart, kidney, lungs and skin. TSC often manifests itself through seizures, chronic kidney disease, autism and sometimes mental retardation. The Committee looks forward to receiving the TSC research plan currently being developed by NINDS and private patient foundations, and encourages the Institute to enhance its research efforts in this field through all available mechanisms, including the development of a comprehensive patient registry, epidemiological studies and the development of animal models and cell lines. The Committee looks forward to receiving a progress report prior to the fiscal year 2004 hearings.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF ALLERGY AND INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Appropriations, 2002	$2,534,539,000
Budget estimate, 2003	3,990,473,000
Committee recommendation	3,727,473,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $3,727,473,000 for the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases [NIAID]. This is $263,000,000 less than the budget request and $1,192,934,000 more than the fiscal year 2002 appropriation. Included in these funds is $100,000,000 to be transferred to the Global Fund to Fight HIV/AIDS, Malaria, and Tuberculosis. The comparable amounts for the budget estimate include funds to be transferred from the Office of AIDS Research.

The Committee recommendation includes bill language that allows the NIAID to spend up to $150,000,000 on extramural facilities construction.

Mission.—The NIAID is the lead NIH Institute charged with developing vaccines and supporting research on allergies, acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS), sexually transmitted diseases, turberculosis, tropical diseases, and other infectious diseases—including those likely to be used as agents of bioterrorism. To accomplish this mission, the NIAID supports and conducts basic and clinical research and research training programs in infectious diseases, whether they are naturally occurring or the result of a bioterrorist attack, and in diseases caused by, or associated with, disorders of the immune system.

Advanced vaccine/device combination.—The Committee is aware of new vaccine/device delivery systems that could increase vaccine efficacy, use far less vaccine, and require fewer doses. The U.S. Army Medical Research Institute of Infectious Diseases (USAMRIID) is currently conducting research and development on vaccine/device combinations to improve the performance of vaccines against weaponized organisms, including anthrax, plague, and staphylococcus enterotoxin B. The Committee encourages NIAID to work with USAMRIID on this effort.

Asthma, allergic diseases, and drug allergy.—The Committee encourages the NIAID to continue its efforts on asthma and expand its research into the area of drug allergy. Penicillin allergy alone causes 400 deaths each year in this country. The Committee encourages the NIAID, in collaboration with other Institutes as appropriate, to implement a program that will begin to address this need.

Asthma research and management.—The Committee is very pleased with the NIAID's leadership regarding asthma research and management. The Committee recognizes the role the Institute has played in the Inner City Asthma Study and the importance of this effort concerning morbidity and mortality among underserved populations, particularly children. The Committee encourages the NIAID to continue to improve its focus and effort on asthma management, especially as it relates to children. The Committee also encourages the NIAID to collaborate more aggressively with voluntary health organizations to support asthma prevention, treatment, and research activities. Additionally, recent studies suggest that a variety of viral and bacterial agents, including agents used for immunization, may play a role in the development of asthma. The Committee encourages the Institute to expand research into the role that infections and vaccines may play in the development of asthma.

Eye diseases.—The Committee encourages the Institute to collaborate with the NEI on research involving eye-related viruses and infectious diseases.

Food allergy.—An estimated 7 million individuals suffer from food allergies in the United States, with up to 6 percent of all children under the age of 3 experiencing these potentially life-threatening allergies. The Committee urges the NIAID to implement a program to stimulate more research in this area.

Hemophilia.—The Committee supports the NIAID's efforts to ensure access for persons with hemophilia to clinical trials for improving treatment of HIV and complications of hemophilia, including hepatitis C (HCV). The Committee, in particular, is encouraged by the NIAID's leadership in supporting research related to liver disease progression and response to HCV treatment among HIV/HCV co-infected persons with hemophilia, and it urges the Institute to continue its efforts in this area.

Hepatitis C.—The Committee encourages the NIAID to support the virology and immunology portions of the NIDDK's HALT–C clinical trial. The HALT–C trial is a multicenter, randomized, controlled study designed to determine if using interferon over several years will suppress the hepatitis C virus, prevent progression to cirrhosis, prevent liver cancer, and reduce the need for liver transplantation. In addition, the Committee understands that limited clinical trials in Europe have partially validated the premise that the most effective way to eliminate the hepatitis C virus is to initiate an aggressive treatment at the inception of the virus. The Institute is encouraged to collaborate with the NIDDK and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention to establish and validate treatment guidelines for use with individuals with acute hepatitis C at its inception.

Inflammatory bowel disease.—The Committee continues to note with interest a scientific research agenda for Crohn's disease and ulcerative colitis (collectively known as inflammatory bowel disease) entitled ''Challenges in Inflammatory Bowel Disease (IBD).'' This report identifies strong linkages between the functions of the immune system and IBD. The Committee encourages the Institute to expand its research partnerships with the IBD community in fiscal year 2003 and expand research focused on (1) the immunology of IBD and (2) the interaction of genetics and environmental factors in the development of the disease.

Juvenile diabetes.—The Committee is aware that the Immune Tolerance Network is investigating methods to create and maintain tolerance to transplanted insulin-producing islet cells in recipients with juvenile diabetes. The Committee understands that the goal of this investigation is to eliminate the need for patients to undergo long-term immunosuppressive therapy after transplantation. The Committee encourages the NIAID to continue and expand this area of research, including developing additional protocols focused on islet cell transplantation into individuals with juvenile diabetes.

Primary immune deficiency diseases.—The Committee is concerned that the primary immune deficiency community would be at significant risk for contracting smallpox if the Nation were to initiate a large-scale smallpox vaccination campaign. Therefore, the Committee encourages the NIAID to give priority consideration under its accelerated bioterrorism research program to a study of the potential benefits of immune globulin intravenous (IGIV) in the fight against smallpox. The Committee also understands that the NIAID intends to establish a cooperative consortium of investigators to address clinical and pre-clinical research questions on PI, including the molecular and cellular characterization of patients with novel phenotypes, and the development of new models, novel diagnostics, and new treatment approaches, such as gene therapy. The Committee urges the NIAID to move ahead aggressively with this initiative. In addition, the Committee would like to see the NIAID's current research project that is testing a new screening method for underserved populations replicated in other urban centers. Finally, the Committee continues to support greater involvement by the NIAID in the Jeffrey Modell Foundation's national campaign for physician education and public awareness of these diseases.

Temporomandibular joint disorders (TMJ).—The Committee urges NIAID to incorporate the autoimmune and inflammatory processes involved in temporomandibular diseases and disorders into its research portfolio. The collection of tissue samples from TMJ patients and people without TMJ disease has been suggested as part of a patient registry, to determine whether inflammatory mediators, growth factors, cytokines and other cell and molecular factors affecting immunity may differ between people with and without TMJ disease.

Transplantation.—The Committee is aware of the wide gap between the supply of and demand for transplanted organs. The Institute is encouraged to expand research on organ transplantation, including the development of artificial organs, hepatocyte transplantation, xenotransplantation, live-donor liver transplantation, split liver transplantation, and other research focuses as appropriate.

Tuberculosis.—Tuberculosis continues to account for more deaths worldwide than any other infectious disease and for over a quarter of all preventable adult deaths. The Committee commends the NIAID for its aggressive program of tuberculosis research, and it encourages a greater emphasis on the development of a vaccine, as noted by the NIAID's ''Blueprint for Tuberculosis Vaccine Development.''

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF GENERAL MEDICAL SCIENCES

Appropriations, 2002	$1,700,139,000
Budget estimate, 2003	1,854,984,000
Committee recommendation	1,853,584,000

The Committee recommendation includes $1,853,584,000 for the National Institute of General Medical Sciences [NIGMS]. This is $1,400,000 less than the budget request and $153,445,000 more than the fiscal year 2002 appropriation. The comparable amounts for the budget estimate include funds to be transferred from the Office of AIDS Research.

Mission.—NIGMS supports research and research training in the basic biomedical sciences. Institute grantees, working in such fields as cell biology, biophysics, genetics, developmental biology, pharmacology, physiology, biological chemistry, bioinformatics, and computational biology, study normal biological processes to better understand what goes wrong when disease occurs. In this way, NIGMS supplies the new knowledge, theories, and technologies that can then be applied to the disease-targeted studies supported by other NIH components. NIGMS-supported basic research advances also regularly find applications in the biotechnology and pharmaceutical industries. The Institute's training programs help provide the scientists needed by industry and academia to maintain United States leadership in biomedical science.

Behavioral science research and training.—As the NIH Institute most concerned with basic research, the NIGMS has provided leadership in basic research on physiological and biological structures and functions that may play roles in numerous health conditions. The Committee encourages the NIGMS to develop collaborations with other Institutes, such as the NCI and NIMH, and the Office of Behavioral and Social Sciences Research to fund basic research to integrate physiological knowledge of predisease pathways with behavioral studies.

Medical Scientist Training Program (MSTP).—The Committee understands that translating the human genome into cures and therapies is the next great challenge for modern medicine. To meet that challenge, a new generation of scientists must be trained. The MSTP is a highly competitive program that trains physicians for careers in biomedical research by supporting them as they earn both M.D. and Ph.D. degrees. The Committee strongly urges the NIGMS to provide additional funds to increase the number of promising physicians it trains through this program.

Minority scientist training programs.—The Committee commends the NIGMS for its training programs that have a special focus on increasing the number of minority scientists, such as the Minority Access to Research Careers (MARC) and Minority Biomedical Research Support (MBRS) programs.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF CHILD HEALTH AND HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

Appropriations, 2002	$1,113,087,000
Budget estimate, 2003	1,213,817,000
Committee recommendation	1,213,817,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $1,213,817,000 for the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development [NICHD]. This is equal to the budget request and $100,730,000 more than the fiscal year 2002 appropriation. The comparable amounts for the budget estimate include funds to be transferred from the Office of AIDS Research.

Mission.—The NICHD is that component of the NIH which is responsible for conducting and supporting research on maternal and child health, the population sciences, and medical rehabilitation. Research encompassed by these areas targets infant mortality; genetic diseases, including birth defects; mental retardation; gynecological health and contraceptive development and evaluation; pediatric, maternal, and adolescent AIDS; developmental biology; vaccine development; demographic and behavioral research; and restoration or enhancement of function in individuals experiencing physical disability due to injury, disease, or birth defect.

Autism.—The Committee commends the NICHD for maintaining funding levels for the NIH centers of excellence in autism, and it urges the Institute to continue to do so. In addition, the Committee urges the NICHD to find ways to expand the pool of autism researchers.

Demographic research.—The Committee is pleased with the development of a long-range plan for demographic research supported by the NICHD, and the continued active collaboration with other Federal offices and agencies in carrying out its mission. Contributions of the NICHD program to increasing knowledge of fatherhood, marriage, immigration, and the implications of increasing racial and ethnic diversity are of high importance. The Committee encourages the NICHD to continue focusing attention on family and community factors in examining the health and development of poor children. The Committee further encourages the Institute to continue its attention to data and training needs for policy-relevant demographic research.

Duchenne muscular dystrophy.—The Committee commends NICHD's participation in the initiation of the muscular dystrophy cooperative research centers and expects NICHD to work cooperatively with NIAMS and NINDS to expand the research undertaken by the centers program.

Environmental effects on child health and development.—The Committee applauds the NICHD on its efforts to work collaboratively with the Environmental Protection Agency and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention on developing the Longitudinal Cohort Study on Environmental Effects on

Child Health and Development, which is now called the National Children's Study. This study aims to quantify the effects of environmental exposures plus the biological and social factors on child health and development. The Committee is pleased that the NICHD is undertaking a strategic planning process that strongly emphasizes a collaborative process between the biomedical and behavioral sciences and reaffirms its commitment to this entire effort.

Fragile X.—Fragile X, the most common inherited cause of mental retardation, results from the failure of a single gene to produce a specific protein. Researchers at the NICHD have made great strides in understanding the mechanism by which this genetic defect causes mental retardation, seizures, aggressive outbursts and severe anxiety. Fragile X has the potential to be a powerful research model for other forms of X-linked mental retardation, as well as neuropsychiatric disorders, including autism, schizophrenia, mood disorders, and pervasive developmental disorder. The Committee is gratified that the NICHD has enhanced its research efforts on Fragile X internally, in cooperation with other Institutes, and by partnering with the FRAXA Research Foundation in the issuance and funding of a Request for Applications to research scientists. The Committee notes that the Children's Health Act of 2000 calls for the establishment of at least three Fragile X research centers. The Committee is pleased that the NICHD has issued a Request for Applications to implement this in fiscal year 2003. The Committee strongly urges the NICHD to allocate sufficient funds for expediting, expanding, and enhancing the work of these centers.

Infertility and contraceptive research.—The Committee continues to place a high priority on research to combat infertility and speed the development of improved contraceptives. The NICHD is urged to continue aggressive activities in this area, including individual research grants and those of the infertility and contraceptive research centers.

Juvenile diabetes.—The Committee encourages the NICHD to expand research using newborn screening tests, specifically to determine the causes of juvenile diabetes and to develop methods to prevent the disease. In addition, the Committee is aware of efforts to develop a vaccine to prevent juvenile diabetes and is encouraged by the early promise of this research. The Committee urges the NICHD to collaborate with the NIDDK in this important research initiative and with the CDC on the creation of a national surveillance system to track individuals with juvenile diabetes.

Maternal-fetal medicine.—The Committee is pleased with the progress of the Maternal Fetal Medicine Units (MFMU) Network. The Committee urges the NICHD to continue and expand its support of the Network to enable researchers to continue to collect data and more efficiently study complicated pregnancies with a focus on pre-term birth and maternal complications. In addition, the Committee urges the NICHD to increase research in the area of pregnancy-related complications, with a special emphasis on issues related to minority health disparities.

Osteogenesis imperfecta.—The Committee encourages the Institute to increase its research on osteogenesis imperfecta, especially genetic therapies, animal models, drug treatment, and rehabilitation.

Pediatric kidney disease.—Kidney disease remains a persistent and little-understood problem among infants, children, and adolescents. The NICHD is strongly urged to undertake research to identify factors responsible for poor linear growth, abnormal bone formation and cognitive deficits in children; epidemiological studies designed to quantify the magnitude of the problem and identify which kidney diseases present the highest risk; and initiatives aimed at maximizing the academic potential of children with kidney disease.

Pediatric liver disease.—The Committee urges the Institute to pursue opportunities to participate with the NIDDK and other Institutes on pediatric liver disease research, particularly in the areas of biliary atresia and non-alcoholic steatohepatitis.

Primary immunodeficiencies (PI).—The Committee continues to be impressed by the comprehensive commitment that the NICHD has shown in addressing PI, particularly with regard to the Institute's partnership with the Jeffrey Modell Foundation, the NCI, the NIAID, and the CDC on a national physician education and public awareness campaign. The Committee encourages the NICHD to continue and expand its involvement in this campaign.

Skeletal growth.—The committee encourages the NICHD to support research in abnormal and normal skeletal growth and development, including rickets and chronic under-nutrition, use of oral contraceptives and anabolic steroids, lactation, and pregnancy.

Specialized centers for research.—The Committee commends the NICHD for its innovative program of specialized centers for research in reproductive medicine at minority institutions.

Sudden Infant Death Syndrome.—The Committee is pleased with NICHD's continued efforts to extend the reach of its successful ''Back to Sleep'' campaign to underserved populations and daycare providers. The Committee also commends NICHD's attempts to further its progress in SIDS research by initiating a third SIDS 5-year research plan.

Traumatic brain injury (TBI).—The Committee commends the NICHD and the National Center for Medical Rehabilitation Research for their efforts in establishing a TBI clinical trials network to investigate the efficacy of rehabilitation services for TBI victims. The Committee supports further research by the Center to investigate methods of improving decision-making functions and related cognitive skills of TBI victims.

Urogynecology program.—The Committee is encouraged by the NICHD's accomplishments to date in establishing a research portfolio on pelvic floor disorders and urinary incontinence. The Committee encourages the Institute to fund grant applications for tissue structure, epidemiological studies, urinary incontinence, and clinical trials intervention programs. The Committee also encourages the NICHD to include the effects of pregnancy on a woman's chance for later urogynecologic problems in the future ''National Children's Study.''

Vulvodynia.—Research indicates that millions of American women suffer from vulvodynia, a painful and often debilitating disorder of the female reproductive system. Despite its prevalence, very little attention has been paid to the disorder by health professionals or researchers. Since fiscal year 1998, the Committee has called on the NICHD to support research on the prevalence, causes, and treatment of vulvodynia. While some initial steps have been taken, the Committee continues to be very concerned with the lack of research progress made in this important area and the lack of priority placed on it by the NICHD. The Committee expects the Institute to provide a significant increase in funding for research on vulvodynia.

NATIONAL EYE INSTITUTE

Appropriations, 2002	$581,191,000
Budget estimate, 2003	629,990,000
Committee recommendation	634,290,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $634,290,000 for the National Eye Institute [NEI]. This is $4,300,000 more than the budget request and $53,099,000 more than the fiscal year 2002 appropriation. The comparable amounts for the budget estimate include funds to be transferred from the Office of AIDS Research.

Mission.—The NEI is the Nation's Federal resource for the conduct and support of laboratory and clinical research, research training, and other programs with respect to blinding eye diseases, visual disorders, mechanisms of visual function, preservation of sight, and the special health problems and needs of individuals who are visually impaired or blind. In addition, the NEI is responsible for the dissemination of information, specifically public and professional education programs aimed at the prevention of blindness.

The Committee is pleased that vision impairment is a priority area in the national Healthy People 2010 initiative. The Institute is urged to develop the data on the extent of the problem of eye disease, especially among the aging population, and the economic consequences of eye disease so progress in these areas can be measured.

Age-related macular degeneration.—Age-related macular degeneration (AMD) is the most common form of irreversible blindness for persons over the age of 65. More than 1.6 million Americans over age 50 suffer from AMD, and this number is expected to triple by the year 2020. NEI-supported research has demonstrated that early detection and treatment can slow the onset of this sight-threatening disease, thereby maintaining the independence and quality of life of the elderly. Therefore, the Committee encourages the NEI, through the National Eye Health Education Program (NEHEP), to launch an education and outreach program relating to AMD to increase public awareness about the need for early detection and diagnosis, recognition of symptoms, and treatments for the disease. The Committee likewise encourages the NEI to expand its intramural research efforts on this disease.

Bioengineering.—The Committee commends the NEI for its longstanding support for new technologies specifically aimed at improving the understanding of ocular and visual systems. The Committee encourages the NEI to continue its research in these critical areas and to expand its research in tissue bioengineering related to artificial corneas, adult stem cell research aimed at replacing or regenerating cornea tissue, and other applications of innovative technologies that will enhance or restore vision.

Diabetic eye diseases.—The Committee is pleased with the NEI's initiative to develop and evaluate more rapidly new treatments for macular edema through a new multicenter clinical trials network. The Committee is aware that diabetic retinopathy is the leading cause of new cases of blindness in this country. Diabetic macular edema, secondary to diabetic retinopathy, is a major cause of vision loss due to the leakage of fluids and other materials from damaged blood vessels. The Committee encourages the NEI to continue to implement the recommendations of the Diabetes Research Working Group related to diabetic eye disease.

Health disparities.—NEI-supported researchers have found that the prevalence of non-insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus (NIDDM) is two to three times higher in Hispanics than in non-Hispanic whites. The Committee is pleased with the NEI's progress in implementing its Spanish language education program ''Ojo con su visión,'' and it encourages the NEI to continue its targeted health education activities and messages to increase

awareness of diabetes and its complications in the Hispanic population.

National Eye Health Education Program.—The National Eye Health Education Program (NEHEP) is coordinated by the NEI in partnership with over 60 national organizations that conduct eye health education programs. The Committee commends the NEI for its development of the Low Vision Education Program to increase awareness of low vision and its impact on the quality of life, particularly among African-American and Hispanic populations that are at increased risk of vision loss from sight-threatening diseases. The Committee is particularly pleased with ''The Eye Site,'' an award-winning traveling exhibit directed toward people with low vision, their families and friends, and health care and service professionals.

Neurodegenerative eye diseases.—The Committee is pleased to learn of the significant advances made in research on neurodegeneration across a range of eye diseases, including retinitis pigmentosa, ocular albinism, macular degeneration, and glaucoma. In light of these developments, the Committee urges the NEI to increase its support and conduct of research on these neurodegenerative eye diseases, including support for genomic and proteomic resources and for collaborative multidisciplinary research.

Sjögren's syndrome.—The Committee commends the NEI for supporting grants in dry eye and Sjögren's-related research and encourages continued investigation into improved therapeutics for dry eye. An important initial step in dry eye research and Sjögren's is obtaining epidemiology data, and the Committee encourages the NEI to pursue this research.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH SCIENCES

Appropriations, 2002	$566,118,000
Budget estimate, 2003	614,258,000
Committee recommendation	617,258,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $617,258,000 for the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences [NIEHS]. This is $3,000,000 more than the budget request and $51,140,000 more than the fiscal year 2002 appropriation. The comparable amounts for the budget estimate include funds to be transferred from the Office of AIDS Research.

Mission.—The mission of the NIEHS is to define how environmental exposures affect health; how individuals differ in their susceptibility to these effects; and how these susceptibilities change with time. This knowledge, coupled with prevention and communication programs, can lead to a reduction in environmentally associated diseases and dysfunctions.

Environmental Health Sciences Centers.—The Committee continues to strongly support the Environmental Health Sciences Centers program and believes that a fully funded centers program is critical to carrying out the expanding mission of the NIEHS. The Committee strongly urges the Institute to maintain the centers' current funding levels.

Hormone-disrupting chemicals.—The Committee encourages the NIEHS to enhance research on the health effects of exposure to hormone-disrupting chemicals. The committee also encourages the NIEHS to collaborate with the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, the United States Geological Survey, the Environmental Protection Agency, and other appropriate agencies in this effort. This collaboration will contribute to a better understanding of how hormone-disrupting chemicals lead to the development of reproductive, nervous, and immune system disorders, and cancer, particularly as a consequence of pre-natal exposures.

Volcanic emissions.—The Committee continues to be concerned about the public health aspects of volcanic emissions in Hawaii. Such emissions present significant acute and long-term health problems, and the Committee urges the development of a multidisciplinary approach to this problem.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE ON AGING

Appropriations, 2002	$893,130,000
Budget estimate, 2003	968,699,000
Committee recommendation	1,000,099,000

The Committee recommendation includes $1,000,099,000 for the National Institute on Aging [NIA]. This is $31,400,000 more than the budget request and $106,969,000 more than the fiscal year 2002 appropriation. The comparable amounts for the budget estimate include funds to be transferred from the Office of AIDS Research.

Mission.—The NIA conducts biomedical, behavioral, and social research related to the aging process to prevent disease and other problems of the aged, and to maintain the health and independence of older Americans. Research in aging over the last two decades demonstrates that aging should not be equated with inevitable decline and disease.

Age-related bone diseases.—The committee encourages the NIA to coordinate research with NIAMS into age-related changes in bone and the skeleton, including osteoporosis, osteogenesis imperfecta, and Paget's disease.

Alzheimer's disease.—An estimated 4 million Americans now suffer from Alzheimer's disease, a degenerative brain disorder that robs its victims of the ability to care for themselves; places enormous physical, emotional and financial burdens on family caregivers; and each year drains $100,000,000,000 from our economy. Left unchecked, an estimated 14 million individuals will be stricken over the next few decades, while the annual cost of caring for Alzheimer's victims will soar to $375,000,000,000. The Committee 3 years ago challenged the NIH and the scientific community to launch a full-scale assault on Alzheimer's disease that focuses on preventing or delaying its onset. The NIA responded by embarking on a multi-Institute prevention initiative that encompassed basic, epidemiological, behavioral and clinical research. As a result of these efforts, science is now at the point where effective treatment and prevention of the disabling effects of Alzheimer's are within reach. In light of the dramatic strides that have already been made in understanding Alzheimer's disease, scientists believe that an investment of $1,000,000,000 as soon as possible will produce the answers necessary to conquer Alzheimer's. The Committee urges the NIA to expand its investment in Alzheimer's disease research, focusing especially on its pathology, the identification of risk factors, more effective treatments, and large-scale clinical trials. In addition, advances in genetics and imaging now make it possible to study Alzheimer's in ways that were never before possible. The Committee encourages the NIA to apply this new knowledge to ongoing longitudinal studies.

The Committee also urges the NIA to focus on early detection of Alzheimer's disease so that clinical interventions to slow or stop the progression of the disease may be undertaken. The Committee notes that positron emission tomography (PET) may identify Alzheimer's disease at an early stage and encourages the NIA, in collaboration with the NINDS and the NIMH, to expand its research efforts into early diagnosis of Alzheimer's using PET and other brain imaging methods.

Behavioral research.—The Committee recognizes the NIA's efforts to spur research on aging and cognitive function, and it urges the Institute to focus on the many difficult questions involved in long-term maintenance of positive behavior change. The Committee applauds efforts in the Behavioral and Social Research branch to encourage multidisciplinary and interdisciplinary behavioral economics research that may address questions of savings and resource allocation in the pre- and post-retirement populations.

Cardiovascular aging research.—Cardiovascular diseases remain America's leading causes of death of older men and women and a significant cause of disability. The Committee urges the NIA to make cardiovascular research a priority.

Claude D. Pepper Older American Independence Centers.—The Committee continues to strongly support these successful centers, which focus on developing innovative and cost effective ways to enhance the independence of older Americans. The centers also play the critical role of developing top level experts in geriatrics. The Committee strongly urges the NIA to make all possible efforts to expand these centers to include a school of nursing.

Demographic and economic research.—The Committee commends the NIA for its demography and economic research. It is impressed by the importance of the findings from the Health and Retirement Study and the National Long Term Care Survey regarding the continuing decline in physical and cognitive disability. The Committee urges the NIA to expand funding for these studies and to explore the economic and social impact of the decline for families and society. The Committee also encourages the NIA to assess the role of health as a factor in premature retirement.

Older Americans with mental illness.—The Committee is concerned about the growing population of older Americans who suffer from mental illness. This is often an underserved population, particularly in rural areas. The Committee encourages the NIA to target funds to study and identify vulnerable older adults who are at risk for such mental illnesses as depression, anxiety, and psychoses. Because advanced practice psychiatric nurses work in a variety of settings, the Committee believes they may be in a unique position to be a critical component of research related to the assessment and treatment of older adults with these disorders.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF ARTHRITIS AND MUSCULOSKELETAL AND SKIN DISEASES

Appropriations, 2002	$448,699,000
Budget estimate, 2003	486,624,000
Committee recommendation	489,324,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $489,324,000 for the National Institute of Arthritis and Musculoskeletal and Skin Diseases [NIAMS]. This is $2,700,000 more than the budget request and $40,625,000 more than the fiscal year 2002 appropriation. The comparable amounts for the budget estimate include funds to be transferred from the Office of AIDS Research.

Mission.—NIAMS conducts and supports basic and clinical research and research training, and the dissemination of health information on the more than 100 forms of arthritis; osteoporosis and other bone diseases; muscle biology and muscle diseases; orthopedic disorders, such as back pain and sports injuries; and numerous skin diseases. The research agenda of NIAMS addresses many devastating and debilitating diseases that afflict millions of Americans. These diseases of the joints, muscles, bones, connective tissues, and skin, in the aggregate, will affect nearly every American at some point in their lives, causing tremendous human suffering and costing the Nation billions of dollars in both health care and lost productivity. The research activities of this Institute serve the concerns of many different

special populations, including women, minorities, children, and the elderly.

Duchenne muscular dystrophy.—The Committee commends NIH for initiating the muscular dystrophy cooperative research centers. These centers will support interdisciplinary teams of accomplished investigators undertaking basic and clinical research to improve treatment options for patients with Duchenne and Becker muscular dystrophy. The Committee expects NIAMS to work cooperatively with NINDS and NICHD to expand the research undertaken by the centers program.

Gender differences in musculoskeletal biology.—Recent scientific advances have begun to make it possible to understand underlying gender-dependent differences that contribute to differences in disease incidence and severity between males and females. Osteoarthritis, rheumatoid arthritis, and osteoporosis are expressed to a greater extent in females. The Committee encourages NIAMS to work to identify the extent of these gender differences in musculoskeletal disorders and develop a plan for addressing the questions that require further research.

Marfan syndrome.—Marfan syndrome is a life-threatening genetic disorder affecting several organ systems including musculoskeletal, cardiovascular and ophthalmologic systems. To further boost research in this area, the Committee encourages NIAMS to consider all available mechanisms of funding for research on Marfan syndrome. The Committee commends NIAMS for taking the lead role in the vital support of research on heritable disorders of connective tissue, which include Marfan syndrome. The Committee is pleased to note that NIAMS has issued a Request for Applications for heritable disorders of connective tissue.

Metabolic bone diseases.—The Committee urges NIAMS to enhance its research into all metabolic bone diseases, to support research that applies new developments in genomics and proteomics to osteoporosis and related bone diseases, and to conduct large-scale clinical trials to determine whether agents that prevent bone loss reduce fracture risk in women with low bone mass.

Osteogenesis imperfecta.—The Committee encourages the Institute to pursue new osteogenesis imperfecta (OI) research opportunities arising out of the 2002 scientific workshop on OI, including life-threatening respiratory and cardiovascular problems related to osteogenesis imperfecta.

Scleroderma.—The Committee is encouraged by the NIAMS's growing interest in scleroderma, a chronic and progressive disease that predominantly strikes young women. More research is critically needed to identify the genetic risk factors for scleroderma and to develop safe and effective treatments. The Committee encourages the NIAMS to collaborate with other Institutes, including the NHLBI, NIDDK, and NIDCR, to generate more comprehensive research opportunities for scleroderma.

Skeletal repair.—The Committee encourages NIAMS to explore the stimulation of skeletal repair by biophysical agents including mechanical strain, ultrasound, and electrical energy. This research would be valuable to interdisciplinary interests including trauma, aging, rehabilitation and exercise physiology, and tissue engineering.

Temporomandibular joint disorders (TMJ).—The Institute is urged to initiate research on the unique features of the temporomandibular joint as well as explore to what extent temporomandibular diseases and disorders share common pathogenic mechanisms with osteoarthritis in other joints and musculoskeletal pain. The recommendations from the recent TMJ Association meeting on joint and muscle dysfunction of the TMJ, which NIAMS co-sponsored, can serve as guidance for the NIAMS TMJ research agenda.

Tissue reengineering.—There is growing interest in the possibility that tissue engineering will provide a biological solution to the critical clinical need for organs and tissues. The Committee encourages NIAMS to consider holding a workshop to help educate clinicians, who can apply the advances to patients, about this new field.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE ON DEAFNESS AND OTHER COMMUNICATION DISORDERS

Appropriations, 2002	$341,965,000
Budget estimate, 2003	370,805,000
Committee recommendation	372,805,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $372,805,000 for the National Institute on Deafness and Other Communication Disorders [NIDCD]. This is $2,000,000 more than the budget request and $30,840,000 more than the fiscal year 2002 appropriation. The comparable amounts for the budget estimate include funds to be transferred from the Office of AIDS Research.

Mission.—The NIDCD funds and conducts research and research training in the normal and disordered processes of human communication, specifically in the areas of hearing, balance, smell, taste, voice, speech, and language. The Institute addresses the special biomedical and behavioral problems of people who have communication impairments or disorders; contributes to health promotion and disease prevention; and supports efforts to create devices that substitute for lost and impaired sensory and communication functions.

Dysphonia.—The Committee continues to be pleased with the NIDCD's expanding intramural research program with respect to dysphonia. The Committee encourages the NIDCD to explore possibilities for a more active extramural research effort on dysphonia, and collaboration with other NIH Institutes on this important disorder.

Early detection and intervention.—The Committee supports expanded research on the early detection, diagnosis, and intervention of infants with deafness and other communication disorders, as well as on new intervention strategies to prevent otitis media and other childhood causes of hearing loss.

Genetic deafness.—The Committee encourages the NIDCD to conduct research into the genetic basis for normal and disordered communication, especially auditory system proteomics, and into interventions that prevent or treat genetic deafness.

Hair cell regeneration.—The Committee urges NIDCD to give a high priority to new and important directions for inner ear hair cell regeneration.

Hearing devices.—The Committee encourages the NIDCD to expand research that would improve the benefits of cochlear prostheses and improve remediation of less-than-profound hearing loss through hearing aids and/or new prostheses and drug-delivery systems.

Language acquisition.—The Committee encourages the NIDCD to explore the biological bases and genetics of language, as well as infant speech perception and language acquisition. It also encourages the Institute to develop clinical applications such as genetic screening for all communication disorders.

Noise-induced hearing loss.—The Committee continues to be concerned by the number of Americans who suffer from noise-induced hearing loss. The NIDCD's Wise Ears! campaign has the potential to make significant inroads towards educating Americans of all ages, and the Committee strongly supports its expansion.

Presbycusis.—Presbycusis, the gradual loss of hearing from aging, will become more common as the Nation's population grows older. The Committee encourages research on the central and peripheral mechanisms leading to presbycustic hearing loss and on strategies that would prevent hearing loss in our senior population.

Preventing hearing loss.—The Committee supports expanded research on prosthetic and pharmacological therapies for hearing loss from noise stress, ototoxic drugs and other traumas.

Tinnitus.—The Committee encourages the Institute to expand its research into mechanisms underlying peripheral and central tinnitus.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF NURSING RESEARCH

Appropriations, 2002	$120,428,000
Budget estimate, 2003	130,438,000
Committee recommendation	131,438,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $131,438,000 for the National Institute of Nursing Research [NINR]. This is $1,000,000 more than the budget request and $11,010,000 more than the fiscal year 2002 appropriation. The comparable amounts for the budget estimate include funds to be transferred from the Office of AIDS Research.

Mission.—The National Institute of Nursing Research [NINR] supports clinical and basic research on biological and behavioral aspects of critical national health problems. The Institute's programs have established a scientific basis for research that seeks to reduce the burden of acute and chronic illness and disability for individuals of all ages; improve the quality of life by preventing and delaying the onset of disease or slowing its progression; and establishing better approaches to promoting health and preventing disease. The NINR supports programs essential to improving clinical environments by testing interventions which influence patient health outcomes and reduce costs and demands for care.

Adolescent research intervention.—Adolescents are prone to risky behaviors that endanger their present and future health, such as smoking, eating unhealthy foods, excessive drinking of alcohol, and physical inactivity. The Committee supports the NINR's research interventions that address multiple risks across adolescent populations and settings, such as school, work, and the community, to reduce youthful risk-taking and its consequences.

Alzheimer's disease.—The Committee is pleased that the NINR plans to expand research on long-term care recipients' health care needs and interventions. Working in collaboration with the NIA and other Institutes, the NINR is playing a critical role in improving care for individuals with Alzheimer's disease through research aimed at maintaining functional mobility and preventing complications from co-occurring illnesses, excess disability, and premature decline.

Collaboration with NIMH.—The Committee acknowledges the long-term mentorship program established by NINR in collaboration with the National Institute of Mental Health to prepare mental health nurses with the skill sets required for competitive research proposals to the NIH. The Committee recommends continued collaboration with NIMH to generate initiatives.

Health disparities.—The Committee commends the NINR for its active role in research to abolish health disparities and urges continued emphasis, particularly in light of findings that the health care of minorities, even those who are insured, is lower in quality. The NINR's efforts to build community partnerships for research on key health issues that are identified by the minority community members themselves are an important step in the right direction.

Family caregivers.—The Committee commends the NINR for its research to assist the Nation's estimated 24 million to 27 million family caregivers, who provide an average of 18 hours of unpaid care a week to their ill relatives. The Committee is encouraged by findings showing that nursing interventions can improve caregiver skill levels, morale, and quality of life, and it supports enhanced research in this area. The Committee is also pleased that the NINR is expanding caregiver research directed at professional caregivers who serve those residing in nursing homes and in assisted living facilities.

Juvenile diabetes.—The Committee is aware of reports of adolescents with juvenile diabetes engaging in behavior that will accelerate damaging complications, such as neglecting to take insulin for purposes of weight loss. The Committee encourages the NINR to increase its attention to adolescents with juvenile diabetes, specifically regarding consequences of the disease's psychological impact. In addition, the Committee is aware of the important role that Ph.D. nurses play in research to find cures for diseases such as juvenile diabetes. The Committee encourages the Institute to expand measures to increase the numbers of Ph.D. nurses.

Nursing shortage.—The Committee is very concerned about the shortage of nurses. The NINR's efforts to build nursing research capacity are essential to ensure a sufficient supply of well-prepared investigators to address the health needs of tomorrow. The Committee encourages the NINR to implement programs that bring students into the research stream at a younger age and to diversify research and training opportunities in reaching out to minorities.

Palliative care.—The Committee commends the NINR for its efforts to advance the science of end-of-life/palliative care, and it encourages continued emphasis and expansion.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE ON ALCOHOL ABUSE AND ALCOHOLISM

Appropriations, 2002	$384,071,000
Budget estimate, 2003	416,773,000
Committee recommendation	418,773,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $418,773,000 for the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism [NIAAA]. This is $2,000,000 more than the budget request and $34,702,000 more than the fiscal year 2002 appropriation. The comparable amounts for the budget estimate include funds to be transferred from the Office of AIDS Research.

Mission.—The NIAAA conducts biomedical and behavioral research for improving prevention and treatment and reducing or eliminating the associated health, economic, and social consequences of alcohol abuse and alcoholism. NIAAA provides leadership in the country's effort to combat these problems by developing new knowledge that will decrease the incidence and prevalence of alcohol abuse and alcoholism and associated morbidity and mortality. NIAAA addresses these questions through an integrated program of biomedical, behavioral, and epidemiologic research on alcoholism, alcohol abuse, and related problems. This broad-based program includes various areas of special emphasis such as medications development, fetal alcohol syndrome, genetics, neuroscience and moderate drinking.

Alcohol treatment services.—Given the rapid growth of managed behavioral health care, the Committee is concerned that more needs to be known about how alcohol treatment services are delivered under managed care arrangements and the specific characteristics of behavioral health components of health insurance plans and managed care organizations. The Committee continues its support of the NIAAA Advisory Council's comprehensive plan for health services, particularly its recommendation to prioritize research to understand the effects of managed care on treatment services. The Committee acknowledges the NIAAA's progress in implementing this recommendation, and it encourages the Institute to consider supporting additional research in this area.

Alcoholic liver disease.—Alcoholic liver disease remains a major cause of morbidity and mortality in the United States. The Committee notes that recent research suggests that free radicals are a principal vehicle through which alcohol damages the liver, and that antioxidants look increasingly promising as a potential treatment. The Committee encourages the Institute to expand its research on alcoholic liver disease, particularly regarding the interaction between hepatitis C and alcohol in liver disease.

Brain mapping and organ imaging in alcoholism.—The Committee notes the rapid progress made through advanced imaging technology in mapping the brain pathways that are involved in alcohol addiction and alcohol-related brain damage. The Committee urges the Institute to expand research on brain mapping in alcoholics. Where possible, the Institute should collaborate with the NIBIB and other NIH Insitutes and agencies on the development of advanced instrumentation to further the understanding of alcohol dependence and alcohol-related medical disorders.

College drinking.—The Committee applauds the NIAAA Task Force Report on College Drinking—''A Call To Action: Changing the Culture of Drinking at U.S. Colleges''—especially its goal of providing university and college presidents, policymakers, and researchers with information and recommendations on the effectiveness of current interventions and encouraging them to embrace rigorous research-based solutions. The Committee is pleased that the NIAAA website Collegedrinkingprevention.gov has over 2 million hits and has received over 15 awards since it appeared in April, reflecting the concern and interest in this national public health problem. The Committee believes the Task Force's proposed research-based recommendations should be implemented in as many colleges and universities as soon as possible.

Health disparities.—Evidence suggests that alcohol affects genders and subpopulations differently, and that some groups suffer more adverse effects than others. The Committee encourages the Institute to work collaboratively with the NCMHD to study the role of gender, ethnicity, socioeconomic status, and other variables in determining the effects of alcohol use and abuse.

Identification of molecular targets of alcohol in the brain.—The Committee notes the success of NIAAA-funded investigators in identifying molecular targets of alcohol in the brain. The characterization of these targets may lead to the discovery of compounds that block specific effects of alcohol. The Committee is pleased to learn that this strategy has led to the prevention of alcohol-related birth defects in mice, and it encourages the Institute to stimulate additional research on the molecular basis for the actions of alcohol.

Longitudinal studies.—The Committee encourages the Institute to undertake longitudinal studies that recruit subjects in early adolescence to examine gene-environment interactions impacting alcohol abuse and alcoholism during the course of an individual's life. The Institute is encouraged to partner with other institutes, agencies and organizations deemed appropriate, including the NICHD and SAMHSA.

Medications development for alcoholism treatment.—The Committee is aware of advances in the understanding of how genetics and environment influence the response to alcohol. The Committee urges the Institute to encourage studies on the influence of psychological and social factors on the success of treatment, and develop new medications for the treatment of alcoholism and alcohol-related disorders.

Multidisciplinary research on fetal alcohol syndrome.—The Committee recognizes that fetal alcohol syndrome is among the most common preventable cause of mental impairment. The Committee supports the Institute's efforts to understand the biological mechanisms through which alcohol causes damage to the developing fetus. The Committee also urges the Institute to aggressively pursue research that will lead to effective strategies for the prevention and treatment of fetal alcohol syndrome.

Native Alaskans.—The Committee is aware of serious problems with alcohol and substance abuse among Native Alaskans and of the need for translating research into clinical applications for this population. The Committee urges the NIAAA to sponsor a Research to Practice Forum to focus on bridging the gap between researchers and practitioners and translating scientific research into clinical applications, and to support the implementation of any recommendations developed at the forum.

Prevention of alcohol abuse in adolescents.—The Committee is very concerned about the increasing number of alcohol-related deaths on college campuses and increasing alcohol use among elementary and secondary school-aged children. The Committee urges the Institute to pursue collaborations with other Institutes, such as the NICHD and NIMH, to study the causes of alcohol abuse among this age group and to devise strategies for effective prevention and intervention.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE ON DRUG ABUSE

Appropriations, 2002	$887,733,000
Budget estimate, 2003	964,613,000
Committee recommendation	968,013,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $968,013,000 for the National Institute on Drug Abuse [NIDA]. This is $3,400,000 more than the budget request and $80,280,000 more than the fiscal year 2002 appropriation. The comparable numbers for the budget estimate include funds to be transferred from the Office of AIDS Research.

Mission.—Created in 1974, NIDA supports about 85 percent of the world's biomedical research in the area of drug abuse and addiction. The Committee commends NIDA for demonstrating through research that drug use is a preventable behavior and that addiction is a treatable disease. NIDA's basic research plays a fundamental role in furthering knowledge about the ways in which drugs act on the brain to produce dependence, and contributes to understanding how the brain works. In addition, NIDA research identifies the most effective pharmacological and behavioral drug abuse treatments. NIDA conducts research on the nature and extent of drug abuse in the United States and monitors drug abuse trends nationwide to provide information for planning both prevention and treatment services. An important component of NIDA's mission is also to study the outcomes, effectiveness, and cost benefits of drug abuse services delivered in a variety of settings and to assure dissemination of information with respect to prevention of drug abuse and treatment of drug abusers.

Collaboration with SAMHSA and other agencies.—The Committee encourages NIDA to continue to collaborate with SAMHSA and

other agencies to bridge the existing gap between research and practice. The Committee is pleased that NIDA plans to support CSAT's Addiction Technology Transfer Centers. The Committee believes that this collaborative effort will have a significant impact on how communities receive and develop the skills, systems, and necessary support to implement new research findings.

Community-friendly behavioral therapies.—Research-based behavioral treatments are often criticized as too lengthy, costly, complex, or difficult for treatment providers to integrate with more traditional methods of care. The Committee applauds NIDA's efforts to remedy this situation by developing and bringing behavioral therapies to community treatment centers. NIDA is urged to encourage researchers to make behavioral treatments more ''community friendly,'' while still maintaining their effectiveness. The Committee is pleased that NIDA has expanded the scope of its research beyond testing new treatments to include studies on financing and organizational adaptation and change. The Committee encourages NIDA to continue testing new treatments in clinical trials and supporting research on how to move effective treatments into health care systems.

Hepatitis C treatment.—The Committee notes the high incidence of hepatitis C among the U.S. population that uses drugs. Research into the efficacy of treating such individuals for hepatitis C concurrently with drug dependency protocols such as methadone is highly recommended.

Information dissemination.—The Committee urges NIDA to use both the existing National Drug Abuse Treatment Clinical Trials Network infrastructure and the new prevention infrastructures that are currently being established as part of NIDA's new Prevention Research Initiative to ensure that findings are put into practice in communities across the country.

Methamphetamine.—The Committee continues to be concerned about methamphetamine abuse across the Nation, especially in the Midwest. The Committee again urges NIDA to expand its research on improved methods of prevention and treatment of methamphetamine abuse.

Nicotine.—The Committee applauds NIDA's efforts to support a comprehensive research portfolio that has indisputably demonstrated the addictive nature of nicotine. The Committee encourages NIDA to work independently and, where possible, collaborate with other Institutes and organizations to identify and develop targets for new treatments. The Committee recognizes that treating addiction to nicotine remains among the most cost-effective approaches to reducing cancer risk.

Prevention research.—The Committee is pleased that NIDA has launched a multicomponent National Prevention Research Initiative that will involve partners at the State and local levels. The Committee urges NIDA to expand this initiative to test the effectiveness of new and existing science-based prevention approaches in different communities, while also studying how best to adapt the programs for local needs.

Stress and substance abuse.—Stress plays a major role in the initiation and continuation of drug use, and in relapse to addiction. The Committee encourages the NIDA to increase its research portfolio on this topic as well as on post-traumatic stress disorder and substance abuse.

Translating basic research.—NIDA's strong basic research foundation has provided great insight into the addiction process and has helped identify molecular targets for the development of medications as well as new behavioral treatment strategies as well. The Committee urges NIDA to use translational research to continue to rapidly bring knowledge from the lab into clinical practice.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF MENTAL HEALTH

Appropriations, 2002	$1,238,093,000
Budget estimate, 2003	1,343,088,000
Committee recommendation	1,350,788,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $1,350,788,000 for the National Institute of Mental Health [NIMH]. This is $7,700,000 more than the budget request and $112,695,000 more than the fiscal year 2002 appropriation. The comparable amounts for the budget estimate include funds to be transferred from the Office of AIDS Research.

Mission.—The research programs of the Institute lead the Federal effort to identify the causes of—and the most effective treatments for—mental illnesses, which, according to a report recently issued by the Surgeon General of the United States, afflict more than one in five American adults. One result of the Federal research investment has been a growing awareness that undiagnosed and untreated mental illness, in all its forms and with all of its consequences, is as damaging as physical illness to the Nation's well-being.

Alzheimer's disease.—The NIMH continues to play an important part in efforts to develop effective treatment strategies for Alzheimer's disease. Already underway is a large-scale, multi-site study to identify the best medication treatment strategies for the behavioral problems that co-occur in Alzheimer's. In addition, the NIMH's newly formed Aging Workgroup has undertaken an exhaustive review of its current aging-related research portfolio, with a view toward enhancing coordination and collaboration with other NIH institutes. The Committee is pleased with the steps the NIMH has already taken, and it encourages the Institute to continue its efforts to reduce the psychiatric burden of Alzheimer's disease, including research into the relationship between Alzheimer's and depression.

Autism.—The Committee notes that, that under the leadership of the NIMH, the NIH has quickly carried out the provisions of the Children's Health Act with respect to establishing autism centers of excellence and the Interagency Autism Coordinating Committee. The Committee is also encouraged by grants from the NIMH to investigate treatment options, including pharmaceutical research targeting the unique needs of the autism community in both children and adults. The Committee urges the NIMH to continue to fund behavioral and clinical research as well as other promising areas of research related to autism spectrum disorders.

Borderline personality disorder (BPD).—The Committee understands that failure to recognize and adequately treat BPD can have devastating consequences such as substance abuse, domestic violence, and even suicide. The Committee urges the NIMH to expand its research on this disease.

Elderly mental health.—The Committee is concerned that despite substantial funding increases for the NIMH in recent years, the Institute's sponsorship of extramural research on the mental health of the elderly has not kept pace with its funding of research for other populations. Therefore, the Committee urges the NIMH to expand research in this area through all available mechanisms.

Fragile X.—Fragile X causes cognitive impairment, mental disorders such as obsessive-compulsive disorder, and extreme anxiety. The Committee urges the NIMH to conduct research on the neurobiological basis of Fragile X, characterize the mental health symptoms of Fragile X, and investigate effective treatments and promising new psychopharmacologic interventions that target those symptoms. The Committee also urges the NIMH to include Fragile X in its studies of related neuropsychiatric disorders and to work with other Institutes such as the NICHD and the NINDS to develop cooperative research support mechanisms in this area.

Frontier mental health needs.—The Committee commends the NIMH on its outreach efforts to determine the differences in mental health needs which may exist in remote frontier communities. The Committee encourages the NIMH to expand its research efforts into these communities, which are often ignored in research projects but which continue to suffer from high incidences of mental health problems.

Health disparities.—The Committee is encouraged by the NIMH's efforts to determine the causes for the disproportionate impact of mental disorders on racial and ethnic minority groups and to investigate methods of addressing and alleviating health disparities based on race and ethnicity. The Committee urges the NIMH to act on its strategic goals to achieve a more ethnic and racially diverse pool of mental health investigators through minority-focused training and career development mechanisms; to ensure inclusion of minority groups in clinical trials funded by the NIMH; to obtain an accurate measurement of the extent of mental health disparities across communities of color; and to use basic behavioral science to determine cultural differences in stress, coping and resilience.

Major Depression and Bipolar Disorder.—More than 20 million children and adults in the Nation are affected by major depression or bipolar disorder, and depression has been shown to be a leading cause of disability worldwide. Depression and bipolar disorders are also prominently associated with suicide. The Committee is aware that the NIMH has developed ''Breaking Ground, Breaking Through: The Strategic Plan for Mood Disorders Research'' in consultation with nationally recognized scientific experts, members of the National Advisory Mental Health Council, and representatives of consumer groups. This plan summarizes the current state of the science on major depression and bipolar disorder across the life span, provides a vision of achievable scientific goals, and recommends research priorities. It also addresses the causes, diagnosis, and improvement of interventions at the level of individual patients and service systems, as well as prevention. The Committee encourages the NIMH to continue its efforts to understand, treat, and prevent these illnesses.

Native Hawaiians.—The Committee remains concerned that Native Hawaiians and other Native American Pacific Islanders continue to suffer disproportionately from mental health problems. The NIMH is encouraged to continue its efforts to address this area.

Portfolio balance.—The Committee commends the NIMH for a balanced approach to research that includes basic neuroscience, behavioral science, health services research and clinical research. The Committee applauds, for example, the NIMH's leadership in working quickly to address urgent public health problems. NIMH research has shown that, for some individuals, exposure to violent or traumatic events can result in very significant mental health repercussions. Recent school violence and the events of September 11, 2001, have proven that this information is crucial and directly applicable. The Committee supports the NIMH's determination to speed the translation of research results into practical societal benefits, including improved mental health services for those who need them.

Translating behavioral and social sciences research.—The Committee supports

translational research in the behavioral and social sciences to address how basic behavioral processes inform the diagnosis, treatment, and delivery of services for patients, particularly for young people, with mental disorders. To further the translation of research knowledge into practice, the Committee encourages ongoing collaboration between the NIMH and the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration to reduce the current lag time between the discovery of an effective treatment or intervention and its availability at the community level. The Committee also promotes the establishment of translational behavioral research as a priority funding area for the NIMH.

NATIONAL HUMAN GENOME RESEARCH INSTITUTE

Appropriations, 2002	$429,312,000
Budget estimate, 2003	465,137,000
Committee recommendation	468,037,000

The Committee recommendation includes $468,037,000 for the National Human Genome Research Institute [NHGRI]. This is $2,900,000 more than the budget request and $38,725,000 more than the fiscal year 2002 appropriation. The comparable amounts for the budget estimate include funds to be transferred from the Office of AIDS Research.

Mission.—The NHGRI coordinates extramural and intramural research as well as research training for the NIH component of the Human Genome Project, an effort to determine the location and sequence of the estimated 30,000 to 40,000 genes which constitute the human genome. The Division of Extramural Research supports research on genetic sequences of both human and non-human genomes, DNA sequencing technology development, database management and analysis, and studies of the ethical, legal, and social implications of human genome research. The Division of Intramural Research focuses on applying the tools and technologies of the Human Genome Project to understanding the genetic basis of disease and developing DNA-based diagnostics and gene-based therapies. Since its establishment, the intramural program has developed a strong research program in collaboration with several other NIH Institutes to study and better understand rare and complex genetic diseases such as diabetes, heart disease, breast cancer, colon cancer, and melanoma.

The Committee notes that during fiscal year 2003, the field of genetics will observe a major anniversary, and the National Human Genome Research Institute (NHGRI) will reach an unprecedented accomplishment. Fifty years ago, in April of 1953, Drs. James D. Watson and Francis Crick reported the discovery of the double helix structure of DNA, a landmark achievement in the annals of scientific research. In 2003 the Human Genome Project expects to complete the final DNA sequence of the human genome, in time for the 50th anniversary of the Watson-Crick paper. The Committee commends the NHGRI for completing the Human Genome Project both years ahead of schedule and under budget. While we have now entered the era in which science begins to unravel the great mystery of the human genome in order to understand the function of each of our genes, completely understanding that mystery will clearly take many more years of discovery.

The Committee is pleased that even as it completes the sequence of the human genome, the NHGRI is planning for the future of genomic science and of the institute. The Committee encourages consultation with outside experts in such fields as genetics, genomics, medicine, biotechnology, the law, social policy and ethics as a way to prepare for the future. The development of a specific and bold new research plan for the NHGRI will certainly ensure continued scientific advances and greatly assist the Congress as it sets funding priorities in the coming years.

Behavioral research.—Recent research has revealed that different genes can be turned on or turned off at different points in a person's life. Understanding what events or behaviors influence gene expression is an important frontier of scientific knowledge. The Committee encourages the NHGRI to develop collaborations with other Institutes and the Office of Behavioral and Social Sciences Research to support integrative research aimed at understanding the role of environmentally induced gene expression in the course of disease and in the promotion of health.

Epilepsy.—The Committee encourages the Institute to continue to intensify its efforts to identify epilepsy genes for the more than 40 different types of epilepsy, and to assist the NINDS in the search for a genetic fingerprint diagnostic test aimed at improving drug therapy for epilepsy. The Committee further encourages the Institute to coordinate efforts with the NINDS to create a national consortium to identify new epilepsy susceptibility genes through a large-scale genotype: phenotype screen. The Committee urges the Institute to continue to make epilepsy research a priority and to coordinate research efforts with other Institutes through the Interagency Epilepsy Coordinating Committee.

Haplotype map.—The Committee supports the development of a ''haplotype map'' of the human genome, if possible through a public-private partnership. This comprehensive resource for human biomedical research will capture the complete catalogue of the common genome ancestral segments (''haplotype blocks'') observed in human populations. This map will provide a new tool for scientists to scan the entire genome and identify more rapidly and effectively those genetic variations associated with disease risk and drug response in the human population. That, in turn, will help researchers develop an understanding of the complex biological processes that give rise to disease and assist scientists in discovering preventive measures, treatments and cures for these illnesses. The haplotype map and similar tools will help genomic science bridge the gap from basic science to applications for human health.

Non-human genomes.—The Committee endorses the rigorous scientific process that the NHGRI has developed for selection of non-human genomes to sequence using NHGRI-supported sequencing capacity. This peer review process, whereby investigator- or community-initiated proposals are submitted for consideration by the NHGRI, ensures that organisms for genomic sequencing will be selected on the basis of specific, well-defined scientific goals, taking advantage of the rigor, robustness and fairness provided by scientific discussion and peer evaluation.

The Committee is pleased that the NHGRI has indicated its interest in sequencing the cow and chicken genomes. The Committee encourages the Institute's efforts to expand genome sequencing to other mammalian and avian genomes, and to ensure that sequence information of these species is made publicly available to all without restriction.

Privacy.—The Committee remains concerned about the proper use of genetic information and encourages the NHGRI's ongoing efforts, though its ELSI program, to examine the privacy and fair use of genetic information. Other important issues related to human genetics research and its consequences should also be studied, including: the appropriate use of genetic tests; the protection of human subjects who participate in genetic research; the development of policies to guide research into genetic variation; and complex social issues, such as how genetics informs concepts of race and ethnicity.

Type 1 Diabetes Genetics Consortium.—The Committee is aware of the development of a Type 1 Diabetes Genetics Consortium, which will collect and share valuable DNA information from juvenile diabetes patients from studies around the world. The Committee encourages the NHGRI to collaborate with the NIDDK in efforts to determine the genetic origins of juvenile diabetes by directing resources towards this important initiative.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF BIOMEDICAL IMAGING AND BIOENGINEERING

Appropriations, 2002	$261,951,000
Budget estimate, 2003	271,200,000
Committee recommendation	283,100,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $283,100,000 for the National Institute of Biomedical Imaging and Bioengineering [NIBIB]. This is $11,900,000 more than the budget request and $21,149,000 more than the fiscal year 2002 appropriation. The comparable amounts for the budget estimate include funds to be transferred from the Office of AIDS Research.

Mission.—The NIBIB improves health by promoting fundamental discoveries, design and development, and translation and assessment of technological capabilities in biomedical imaging and bioengineering, enabled by relevant areas of information science, physics, chemistry, mathematics, materials science, and computer sciences. The Institute plans, conducts, fosters, and supports an integrated and coordinated program of research and research training that can be applied to a broad spectrum of biological processes, disorders and diseases and across organ systems. The Institute coordinates with the biomedical imaging and bioengineering programs of other agencies and NIH Institutes to support imaging and engineering research with potential medical applications and facilitates the transfer of such technologies to medical applications.

The Committee recognizes the contribution bioengineering brings to medicine. Bioengineering improves the quality of life through its contribution to advances in science and technology related to health. The Committee understands that this newly created Institute must have adequate resources to begin its important task of supporting high-quality research.

Juvenile diabetes.—The Committee is aware that imaging and bioengineering technologies could have widespread applications for the treatment and prevention of diseases and conditions such as juvenile diabetes. The Committee encourages the NIBIB to collaborate with the NIDDK on the development and application of imaging technologies to evaluate and track the progress of biologic events non-invasively, specifically the investigation and monitoring of beta cell destruction during the onset of juvenile diabetes and indications of graft rejection following the transplantation of whole organs, tissue, or cells. The Committee also encourages the Institute to collaborate with the NIDDK to develop non-invasive metabolic sensor technologies for the monitoring of glucose and metabolism in individuals with juvenile diabetes.

Molecular imaging technologies.—The Committee encourages the Institute to provide increased funding for molecular imaging technologies such as positron emission tomography (PET) and microPET to take advantage of the capacities of molecular imaging to detect disease process at the molecular level and to monitor the effectiveness of targeted gene therapies now under development. The Committee also encourages the Institute to develop its research agenda in

close collaboration with other, disease-specific Institutes at NIH, so that new imaging technologies are closely tied to the research projects being supported by the NIH.

Temporomandibular joint disorders (TMJ).—The Committee is mindful of the dismal history of failures in the case of plastic and other materials used in implants to replace parts of the temporomandibular joint. The Committee urges the Institute to make studies of the TM joint and related structures a high priority.

NATIONAL CENTER FOR RESEARCH RESOURCES

Appropriations, 2002	$986,505,000
Budget estimate, 2003	1,065,272,000
Committee recommendation	1,161,272,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $1,161,272,000 for the National Center for Research Resources [NCRR]. This is $96,000,000 more than the budget request and $174,767,000 more than the fiscal year 2002 appropriation. The comparable amounts for the budget estimate include funds to be transferred from the Office of AIDS Research.

Mission.—The NCRR develops and supports critical research technologies and shared resources that underpin research to maintain and improve the health of our Nation. The NCRR programs develop a variety of research resources; provide biomaterial and resources for complex biotechnologies, clinical research, and specialized primate research; develop research capacity in minority institutions; and enhance the science education of pre-college students and the general public.

Extramural construction.—The Committee has included bill language identifying $125,000,000 for extramural biomedical facility renovation and construction. This is an increase of $15,000,000 over the fiscal year 2002 appropriation and $48,000,000 over the budget request. These funds are to be awarded competitively, consistent with the requirements of section 481A of the Public Health Service Act, which allocates 25 percent of the total funding to institutions of emerging excellence.

Federal loan guarantee program.—The Committee understands that the Administration has been considering a program that would guarantee loans for construction of research facilities at institutions conducting NIH-supported biomedical research. The Committee is very interested in a Federal loan guarantee program, which has the potential to address the huge requirement for new and upgraded research facilities that has been generated by the doubling of the NIH budget. The Committee requests a report, to be submitted by June 1, 2003, describing how such a program would work, the potential benefits and costs both to the Federal Government and to the institution, and how a loan guarantee program would be integrated with the current grant program.

General Clinical Research Centers.—In fiscal year 2002, the NCRR supported more than 80 General Clinical Research Centers (GCRCs) to provide people across the country with local access to clinical research programs focused on a wide range of diseases and disorders. GCRCs are also directly involved in translating basic science discoveries to improvements in patient care. For fiscal year 2003, the Committee has provided $312,000,000, an increase of $40,000,000 over the fiscal year 2002 level, for the GCRC program as authorized by Section 481C of the Public Health Service Act. The Committee intends that this increase should be used to provide the resources necessary to upgrade GCRC facilities with the sophisticated technologies needed to apply the mapping of the human genome to the study of human disease and respond to the threat of bioterrorism; expand clinical research training efforts, including the recently announced Mentored Clinical Research Scholar Program Award; expand staffing as recently mandated by NCRR to assure patient safety and maximum compliance with new regulatory requirements; and support local GCRC pilot projects as approved by the NCRR Advisory Council.

Health disparities research.—The Committee commends the NCRR for its proposal to establish comprehensive centers for health disparities research and looks forward to learning more about this important new initiative.

IDeA grants.—The Committee has provided $220,000,000 for the Institutional Development Award (IDeA) Program authorized by section 402(g) of the Public Health Service Act. This is a $60,000,000 increase over fiscal year 2002. Within the total provided, $90,000,000 is for the Biomedical Research Infrastructure Network (BRIN) initiative and $130,000,000 is for the Centers of Biomedical Research Excellence (COBRE) initiative.

The Committee strongly supports the IDeA program, and urges the NCRR to further expand these initiatives. The Committee understands that the NCRR intends to review and evaluate the BRIN mechanism this year, and awaits the results of this critical evaluation. The focus of IDeA should continue to be improving the necessary infrastructure at research institutions within the IDeA States, so that they may develop a critical mass of competitive biomedical researchers that will enhance our nation's overall biological research capacity.

Institutional animal resources.—The Committee commends the NCRR for its support of recent efforts to upgrade animal research facilities at minority health professions schools including the recent competitive supplement to Research Centers in Minority Institutions (RCMI) for developing and improving institutional animal resources. The Committee encourages the NCRR to continue to work in partnership with the National Center on Minority Health and Health Disparities to support this initiative.

Islet cell research.—The Committee encourages NCRR to facilitate islet cell research by creating additional sites, isolating insulin-producing cells for both distribution to researchers as well as for transplantation, and improving methods to store and transport insulin-producing cells.

National Primate Research Centers.—The Committee values the critical role played by the eight National Primate Research Centers (NPRCs). These centers conduct specialized basic and applied biomedical research and offer essential and valuable services to other researchers across the United States. The Committee urges the NCRR to engage with the NPRCs in an assessment process to identify NPRC and NPRC-user needs, and to provide the Committee with a summary of the findings.

Plant-based medicinal products.—The Committee remains interested in efforts to develop plant-based medicinal products, and it encourages the NCRR to collaborate with plant scientists, particularly in rural America, in developing novel useful products.

Positron emission tomography.—The Committee continues to urge the NCRR to support research resource centers for the development and refinement of positron emission tomography (PET) as a unique imaging technology to diagnose and stage diseases of the brain, including Alzheimer's disease.

Research Centers in Minority Institutions.—The Committee continues to recognize the critical role played by minority institutions at both the graduate and undergraduate level in addressing the health research and training needs of minority populations. These programs help facilitate the preparation of a new generation of scientists at these institutions. The Committee urges the NCRR to contitute to support the Research Centers in Minority Institutions program.

NATIONAL CENTER FOR COMPLEMENTARY AND ALTERNATIVE MEDICINE [CCAM]

Appropriations, 2002	$104,592,000
Budget estimate, 2003	113,249,000
Committee recommendation	114,149,000

The Committee has included $114,149,000 for the National Center for Complementary and Alternative Medicine, an increase of $900,000 above the budget request and $9,557,000 over the fiscal year 2002 appropriation. The comparable amounts for the budget estimate include funds to be transferred from the Office of AIDS Research.

The Committee strongly supports the work of the National Center for Complementary and Alternative Medicine. The Center is charged with ensuring that complementary and alternative therapies be rigorously reviewed to provide consumers with reliable information.

The Committee expects that funding for existing and new Centers supported by NCCAM will be maintained and directs the Center to undertake field investigations and a program for the collection and evaluation of outcome data on promising alternative therapies. The Committee expects NCCAM to expand its support of CDC's field investigations program and of AHRQ literature reviews and data-analysis efforts. The Committee also expects the Center to allocate sufficient funds to develop and disseminate a comprehensive set of fact sheets on CAM therapies to inform the public and health professionals of the state of scientific knowledge about these therapies.

The Committee has included sufficient funds for NCCAM to increase support for the chiropractic research center.

NATIONAL CENTER ON MINORITY HEALTH AND HEALTH DISPARITIES

Appropriations, 2002	$157,742,000
Budget estimate, 2003	186,929,000
Committee recommendation	186,929,000

The Committee has included $186,929,000 for the National Center on Minority Health and Health Disparities, the same as the budget request and $29,187,000 over the fiscal year 2002 appropriation. The comparable amounts for the budget estimate include funds to be transferred from the Office of AIDS Research.

Mission.—The NCMHD advises the NIH Director and Institute and Center (IC) directors on the development of NIH-wide policy issues related to minority health disparities research, research on other health disparities, and related research training. Among other activities, the NCMHD develops, in consultation with the NIH Director, IC directors, and the advisory council, a comprehensive strategic plan that identifies and establishes objectives, priorities, budgets, and policy statements governing the conduct and support of all NIH minority health disparities research, research on other health disparities, and related research training activities. It also administers funds for the support of minority health disparities research and other health disparities research, by awarding grants and leveraging the programs of the ICs.

The Committee is encouraged by the opportunities that exist for the NCMHD to help further advances in improving the health of minorities and eliminating health disparities through the expanded conduct and support of research, research training, community outreach, and accelerated dissemination of research findings in cancer, heart disease,

asthma, stroke, sickle cell disease, obesity, diabetes, substance abuse, mental health, infant mortality, HIV/AIDS, and chronic pulmonary diseases. Considerable opportunities are at hand for improving clinical outcomes in the short- and long-term. The NCMHD is encouraged to capitalize on opportunities provided by recent advances in biomedical, clinical and behavioral research by strengthening its focus on efforts to unravel the genomic analysis of diseases that disproportionately affect minorities including the ethical, legal and social implications of this research; applying advanced knowledge from prevention, behavioral, translational, clinical and basic research to developing and implementing effective innovative approaches that address obesity and diabetes across communities of color; ensuring the integration of advances in health care, practice, and self-management in clinicians' guides and health care delivery; applying knowledge that has been learned with respect to stress and diet response mechanisms, and environmental risk factors for cancer, heart disease, asthma and stroke; applying advances stemming from unraveling the physiology and genetics of diabetes; furthering implementation of recommendations stemming from the various IOM studies on improving minority health; developing innovative strategies for improving the health status and health outcomes of minority adolescents, young adults and elderly; furthering the understanding of the dietary link in arthritic diseases; strengthening and expanding the involvement and participation of minority organizations including minority community-based organizations in research, outreach, awareness and prevention activities.

Glomerular injury.—The Committee understands that glomerular injury, a group of diseases which effect the filtering mechanisms of the kidney, are more prevalent among African Americans than the general population. The Committee urges the NCMHD to explore collaboration with the NIDDK to conduct and support research activities related to glomerular injury.

Lung diseases.—The Committee is concerned with the disproportionate impact of lung diseases affecting minorities. The Committee encourages the Center to partner with other agencies to develop an epidemiologic approach to determine the disproportionate impact of airway disease on minority populations.

Strategic plan.—The Committee commends the NCMHD for its leadership in addressing the longstanding problem of health status disparities in minority populations. The Committee looks forward to reviewing the strategic plan for health disparities research currently being developed by the NCMHD. The Committee continues to encourage the NCMHD to implement its successful research endowment program as an ongoing initiative, and to establish the centers of excellence program. Finally, the Committee encourages the Director of the NCMHD to coordinate with the NIH Director and the NCRR in support of extramural facility construction and the development of other research infrastructure at minority health professions schools.

JOHN E. FOGARTY INTERNATIONAL CENTER FOR ADVANCED STUDY IN THE HEALTH SCIENCES

Appropriations, 2002	$56,918,000
Budget estimate, 2003	63,380,000
Committee recommendation	60,880,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $60,880,000 for the Fogarty International Center [FIC]. This is $2,500,000 less than the budget request and $3,962,000 more than the fiscal year 2002 appropriation. The comparable amounts for the budget estimate include funds to be transferred from the Office of AIDS Research.

Mission.—Adapting research advances in biomedicine to populations at home and abroad requires a continuing commitment to basic science as well as rigorous clinical and applied (epidemiological) studies. Examples are vaccines, anti-infective agents, drugs, and more efficient diagnostic tools, combinations of interventions, and health policies to reduce the risk of disease and its associated human, social and economic consequences. These challenges will benefit from a more coordinated and multi-disciplinary approach to global health needs. It is the mission of the FIC to address these challenges by forging collaborations with a range of domestic and global partners in international research and training to pursue three core objectives: first, to accelerate the pace of discovery and its application by special projects enabling scientists worldwide to share conceptual insights, analytic methods, data sets, patient cohorts, or special environments; second, to engage and assist young as well as more established U.S. investigators to address scientific challenges related to global health; and third, to help develop a cadre of highly capable young foreign investigators positioned to cooperate with U.S. scientists in areas of the world that, due to geography, genetics, or disease burdens, provide unique opportunities to understand disease pathogenesis, anticipate disease trends, or develop interventions of relevance and priority for both the United States and the collaborating country.

Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease.—The Committee notes that chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) is the fourth-leading cause of death worldwide, and it encourages the FIC to expand its COPD research and training activities.

Tuberculosis.—The Committee recognizes the growing value of international research and surveillance programs with respect to infectious diseases such as tuberculosis (TB). The Committee is pleased by the Center's research collaboration with international organizations and governments on multi-drug-resistant TB, and it encourages the Center to continue these important studies. The Committee is aware that the FIC offers TB supplemental training grants to recipients of AIDS International Training and Research Program (AITRP) or International Training and Research Program in Emerging Infectious Diseases (ERID) grants. The Committee encourages the FIC to develop a specific, freestanding TB training program.

NATIONAL LIBRARY OF MEDICINE

Appropriations, 2002	$277,273,000
Budget estimate, 2003	310,299,000
Committee recommendation	310,299,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $310,299,000 for the National Library of Medicine [NLM]. This is equal to the budget request and $33,026,000 more than the fiscal year 2002 appropriation. Included is $4,000,000 for improvement of information systems. The recommendation includes $8,200,000 in transfers available under section 241 of the Public Health Service Act. The comparable amounts for the budget estimate include funds to be transferred from the Office of AIDS Research.

Mission.—The National Library of Medicine is the Federal institution that for more than 150 years has collected, organized, preserved, and disseminated the world's output of biomedical literature in all forms. As a result of this activity NLM is the world's largest library of the health sciences, its holdings numbering more than 5 million items. The NLM has pioneered innovative methods to disseminate bibliographic information. Basic to the mission of the NLM is a wide-ranging research program to improve how medical information is communicated. This responsibility is aided by a grants program and by specialized services in toxicology, environmental health, and biotechnology.

Home medical consultations.—The Committee continues to support demonstration projects to test the use of state-of-the-art telemedicine technology for home medical consultations. This innovative approach holds great promise for improving the care and lowering health care costs for homebound individuals who require frequent monitoring.

Internet connection grant program.—The Committee continues to be concerned about limitations on access to health information in rural and other medically underserved areas. It supports the NLM's efforts to address this issue through the Library's Internet Connection Grant program, which partners with regional libraries to provide hardware, set-up, training and access to the Internet at locations in medically underserved areas.

Minority health professions.—The Committee encourages the NLM to strengthen information technology infrastructure at minority health professions schools that focus their research activities on health disparities and the education of health professionals who serve in medically underserved communities.

New facility.—Many of the most serious diseases have a molecular basis. The NLM's National Center for Biotechnology Information is an integral player in this research process, for it organizes and analyzes the vast volume of genomic information uncovered in the last decade. The Congress believes that if this Center is to make its maximum contribution to our fight against disease, it must very soon have expanded facilities to meet the growing demands being placed on it. The Committee provided funds necessary for the design of such facilities, and it desires that such design, when completed, be rapidly moved into the construction phase. The Committee, therefore, requests a report from the NIH by April 1, 2003, that delineates the features of this new facility, its size and its expected cost, based upon a fast-track schedule.

Outreach.—The Committee continues to note the success of the NLM's MEDLINE and MEDLINEplus databases. The Committee encourages NLM to continue its outreach activities aimed at educating health care professionals and the general public about the Library's products and services, in coordination with medical librarians and other health information specialists.

Public mandate.—The NLM has legislatively mandated outreach activities to publicize its information services to health professionals and the public. Because the Library has developed an extensive set of authoritative and easily accessible (electronic and print) health information services for the public, the Committee encourages the NLM to continue these efforts and also to target specifically certain underserved parts of the U.S. population, particularly ethnic minorities, the elderly, non-English-speaking individuals, and Americans living in rural areas.

PubMed Central.—The Committee commends the NLM for its continued management and development of PubMed Central, an electronic online repository for life science articles.

Senior citizen outreach.—The Committee continues to support the NLM's efforts to provide senior citizens with expanded access to NLM's databases, through such means as including Internet access at senior centers and congregate meal sites.

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

Appropriations, 2002	$235,400,000
Budget estimate, 2003	255,074,000
Committee recommendation	257,974,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $257,974,000 for the Office of the Director [OD]. This is $2,900,000 more than the budget request and $22,574,000 more than the fiscal year 2002 appropriation. The comparable amounts for the budget estimate include funds to be transferred from the Office of AIDS Research.

Mission.—The Office of the Director provides leadership and direction to the NIH research community, and coordinates and directs initiatives which crosscut the NIH. The Office of the Director is responsible for the development and management of intramural and extramural research and research training policy, the review of program quality and effectiveness, the coordination of selected NIH-wide program activities, and the administration of centralized support activities essential to operation of the NIH.

The Committee directs the Director of NIH to make a written request to the chairman of the Committee prior to any reprogramming of $1,000,000 or more, between programs, projects, activities, institutes, divisions and centers. The Committee desires to have the requests for reprogramming actions which involve less than the above-mentioned amounts if such actions would have the effect of changing funding requirements in future years, if programs or projects specifically cited in the Committee's reports are affected, or if the action can be considered to be the initiation of a new program.

Alpha-1 antitrypsin deficiency.—Alpha-1 antitrypsin deficiency, a genetic disorder often misdiagnosed as asthma or chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), is a major cause of lung transplants in adults and liver transplants in children. The Committee encourages the NIH to enhance its clinical research portfolio for alpha-1 and to consider conducting a state-of-the-science conference on the disorder. The NIH is also encouraged to raise public awareness about alpha-1 and provide appropriate information to health professionals.

Autoimmune diseases.—The Committee awaits the imminent release of the NIH's Autoimmune Diseases Research Plan, which was requested in the Children's Health Act of 2000. More than 80 autoimmune diseases affect up to 22 million Americans, mostly women. The Committee believes that the planned research has the potential to generate improved prevention measures, diagnostic tools, and treatment regimens, resulting in reduced treatment costs and a significant alleviation of human suffering.

Chronic fatigue syndrome.—The Committee is pleased that the NIH released its long-awaited CFS program announcement in December 2001, and it hopes that this initiative will reverse 7 years of declining CFS funding at NIH. To foster response to this program announcement, the Committee urges the NIH to put a priority on efforts to understand the cause and progression of CFS, identify diagnostic markers, and better understand pediatric CFS.

Clinical research.—Research supported by the National Institutes of Health has produced a wealth of knowledge about the fundamentals of human health and disease. But the accumulation of fundamental knowledge for its own sake is of little value unless it finds its way into hospitals and physicians, where it can be put to use in promoting good health or diagnosing, preventing and treating disease. Whether the dividends from basic research are fully realized will depend on the extent to which the clinical research enterprise is encouraged and nurtured, including health services and epidemiological studies. To that end, the Committee encourages the NIH Director to re-institute the advisory panel on clinical research and to consider creating an office of clinical research to oversee and coordinate activities across the NIH. In addition, the Committee strongly urges the NIH to accelerate its ongoing clinical research training program. The Committee requests a report by April 1, 2003, outlining the status of clinical research activities currently underway as well as plans for the future.

Clinical research loan repayment.—In 2000, the Congress authorized a loan repayment program for clinical researchers as part of the Clinical Research Enhancement Act. The Committee is pleased that the NIH initiated the program last year, but was concerned that NIH established an initial policy that excluded clinical investigators who did not have NIH funding. The Committee understands that NIH plans to change this policy in the second year of the program, and it urges the NIH to include as eligible applicants students and trainees enrolled in peer-reviewed clinical research training programs supported by the NIH or private sources. The Committee requests data on the number of applications submitted as well as the number and size of awards made as of April 1, 2003. The Committee also requests demographic information on the applicants and recipients of the awards, including the status of their career development.

Deafness research.—The Committee encourages the NIH to fund multi-institute projects to expand basic research regarding the causes of deafness.

Department of Defense transfers.—The Committee has not approved the transfer of $49,000,000 requested in the budget to fund Department of Defense medical free electronic laser research, HIV clinical trial research and radiation exposure research. The Committee recommends that funding for defense-related science and technology initiatives should be handled by the Defense Department.

Distribution of resources.—Following the Institute of Medicine (IOM) study of the organization of the NIH, the Committee encourages NIH to contract with IOM to study the distribution of research resources across the agency's Institutes and Centers. An objective analysis may help inform the committee on the wisest distribution of new funds as they become available.

Down syndrome.—Down syndrome is the most common genetic cause of mental retardation in humans. About 1 in 800 babies born live in the United States has Down syndrome. People with Down syndrome also have an increased risk of developing Alzheimer's disease, autism, and many neurological and psychiatric disorders. Recent research holds the promise that future clinical interventions could substantially improve cognition, language ability, and behavior for persons with Down syndrome. In addition, research into the connection between Down syndrome and Alzheimer's disease may lead to a better understanding as to the causes of Alzheimer's disease. The Director is urged to coordinate with NICHD, NIA, NINDS and NIMH, to place a high priority on researching the causes and treatment of Down syndrome and to allocate sufficient funds for expanding Down syndrome research into enhancing cognitive development and developing methods to ameliorate early cognitive decline and the onset of Alzheimer's disease.

Epilepsy.—The Committee recognizes that while the NINDS is the primary Institute for addressing epilepsy, several other Institutes are also involved in related research. As 75 percent of epilepsy cases begin in childhood, the NICHD has an important role to play in studying this disease. So, too, does the NHGRI, which is urged to assist the NINDS in the search for a genetic fingerprint diagnostic test aimed at improving drug therapy for epilepsy. The NIMH is encouraged to explore a potential link between epilepsy and mood disorders, both of which are often treated with anti-convulsant medications. Finally, the NIA is encouraged to examine epilepsy in patients over age 65. The Committee urges the Director to continue an Interagency Epilepsy Coordinating Committee that includes agency scientists and industry and patient representatives. It requests the Director to provide a report to Congress by April 1, 2003, on the progress made in the coordination of research efforts in epilepsy among these Institutes, and on the progress made to implement the NINDS research benchmarks resulting from the March 2000 conference ''Curing Epilepsy: Focus on the Future.''

Fibromyalgia.—Fibromyalgia is a chronic disorder characterized by widespread musculoskeletal pain, fatigue, multiple tender points, and other debilitating symptoms. Because the symptoms manifest themselves most notably in the muscles, NIH research in fibromyalgia has been concentrated in the NIAMS. While the Committee commends the NIAMS for its interest in this condition, research increasingly indicates that fibromyalgia is not primarily a disease of the muscles, but rather a condition caused by malfunctions in the brain and central nervous system. Therefore, the Committee strongly urges the NIAMS and the NINDS to work together in addressing the challenge of fibromyalgia, and to expand their research into this disorder. In addition, the Committee notes that there are no FDA-approved drugs for fibromyalgia. While the NIAMS Strategic Plan for 2000–2004 specifically cites the need for NIAMS-supported investigators to test the efficacy of new drugs and biologicals for arthritis and related diseases, the Institute has announced no plans to include fibromyalgia in that effort. The Committee urges the NIAMS to do so.

Graduate Training in Clinical Investigation Awards.—The Committee understands that the translation of basic research to general medical practice is slowed by a shortage of well-trained clinical investigators. The Committee is concerned that the NIH has not moved forward with implementation of the Graduate Training in Clinical Investigation Awards authorized by the Clinical Research Enhancement Act, which was intended to address this shortage. While the Committee is pleased that the NIH has initiated the Clinical Research Curriculum Awards to improve the quality of training in clinical research, a shortcoming of this program is the absence of support for tuition and stipends for the individual students. The Committee believes that the Graduate Training in Clinical Investigation Awards may be necessary to replenish the supply of well-trained clinical investigators.

Human tissue supply.—The Committee continues to be interested in matching the increased needs of researchers who rely upon human tissues and organs to study human diseases and to search for cures. The Committee is aware that one of the leaders in this competitive field, the National Disease Research Interchange [NDRI], is uniquely positioned to serve NIH grantees, as well as the intramural and university-based researchers who are finding it increasingly difficult to obtain this valuable and effective alternative research resource. More than 500 peer-reviewed research advances made by NDRI-dependent researchers have been published during the past 4 years contributing to the research community's fund of knowledge. The Committee is encouraged by

NDRI's role in these research advances and applauds the Director's expanded support for NDRI by bringing NEI, NIDDK, NIAID, NIAMS, and the Office of Rare Diseases into the multi-institute initiative. While this is promising, more needs to be done to match the demand for the use of human tissue in research. The Committee, therefore, expects the Director to advise the Director of NCRR to consider substantially increasing its core support for NDRI, and to continue to encourage the Institute Directors to identify and implement program-specific initiatives that might utilize the NDRI. The NIH should submit a written progress report to the Committee no later than April 1, 2003 outlining its plan and action steps to accomplish these goals in fiscal year 2003.

Laboratory Animals.—The Committee is concerned about allegations that several institutions receiving NIH funding may not be in full compliance with the Public Health Service policy on humane Care and Use of Laboratory Animals. The Committee encourages NIH to determine the extent and scope of any such allegations and notify the Committee of its findings.

Lymphatic diseases and lymphedema.—The Committee commends the NIH for co-sponsoring The Lymphatic Continuum conference in May 2002 and for establishing a trans-NIH coordinating committee to focus on the lymphatic system, with particular emphasis on lymphedema and related lymphatic disorders. Since basic and translational research for lymphatic research and diseases of the lymphatic system crosses most Institutes and Centers, broad committee representation is strongly encouraged. Research and medical care for lymphatic diseases has long been neglected; therefore, the Committee strongly urges the NIH to stimulate and support intramural and extramural programs for basic and translational research relating to lymphatic diseases, including but not limited to: insufficiency of lymphatic circulatory function (to include all forms of lymphedema, both primary and secondary); lymphatic vascular valvular insufficiencies; complex congenital vascular proliferative diseases of the lymphatic vasculature, including but not limited to, so-called lymphangioma, cystic hygroma, lymphangiosarcoma, lymphangioleiomyomatosis; and developmental disorders of the lymphatic system, including but not limited to lymphangiectasia, chylous reflux and complex vascular malformations, such as Klippel-Trenauny Syndrome.

The Committee requests the Director to provide a report by April 1, 2003, outlining both short- and long-term plans to stimulate and support basic and translational research for lymphatic diseases. Furthermore, the Committee urges the NIH to examine whether experts on lymphatic research are adequately represented on CSR peer review panels and relevant Institute study sections.

Microbicides.—There is an urgent need to expand the range of preventive interventions for HIV transmission. Microbicides, which are antimicrobial products that can be applied topically for the prevention of sexually transmitted diseases, may offer one of the most promising approaches to preventing HIV. The Committee commends the NIH for increasing the funds available for microbicide research and development, and it supports additional increases in funding for this area through OAR, NIAID, NICHD, NIMH, NIDA, and ORWH. The Committee remains concerned, however, that microbicide research at the NIH is currently conducted with no single line of administrative accountability or specific funding coordination. The Committee also notes that the Centers for Disease Control and the U.S. Agency for International Development have recently expanded their microbicide portfolios, which means that without overall Federal coordination, costly inefficiencies may result. Therefore, the Committee urges the NIH both to continue implementation of its strategic plan for microbicide research and development, and to accelerate and strengthen efforts to coordinate research among Institutes and with other Federal agencies. The Committee requests a report by March 31, 2003, on the status of its microbicide program, including research efforts, funding, and implementation of the strategic plan.

Minority health professions infrastructure.—The Committee continues to be pleased with the NIH Director's implementation of various programs focused on developing research infrastructure at minority health professions institutions, including Research Centers at Minority Institutions, Extramural Biomedical Research Facilities, and the National Center for Minority Health and Health Disparities. Because there are a number of new competitive mechanisms for the NIH to work with these research institutions, the Committee recommends that the NIH Director work closely with the Director of the National Center on Minority Health and Health Disparities to coordinate these various mechanisms.

National Institutes of Health/Department of Energy Medical Technology Partnership.—The Committee expects the NIH to continue to collaborate with the Department of Energy (DOE) to evaluate the technologies developed within the nuclear weapons program and other DOE programs in terms of their potential to enhance health sciences, with the goal of achieving clinical applications and improved national health care.

Neurofibromatosis (NF).—The Committee has included specific report language on NF under the NCI and NINDS, but it recognizes that NF research involves many other Institutes and Centers as well, including the NHLBI, NEI, NIDCD, NICHD, and NIAMS. The Committee urges the Director to identify new research opportunities regarding NF that cuts across all these Institutes and Centers.

Office of Behavioral and Social Sciences Research.—The Committee encourages the OBSSR to foster the NIH's behavioral research portfolio by planning and sponsoring interdisciplinary initiatives that further the public health missions of multiple Institutes and Centers. In particular, the OBSSR's efforts to encourage research on new methodologies in the behavioral and social sciences are appreciated. The Office is urged to follow up on its conferences on sociocultural research and health disparities by developing initiatives with the National Center for Minority Health and Health Disparities and the NIH Institutes and Centers. The Committee encourages the OBSSR to push forward on planned initiatives to increase scientific understanding of the elements of education and the workplace that most affect health, and to follow up on its successful program of grants on behavior change by focusing on the challenge of maintaining behavior change.

Office of Dietary Supplements.—The use of dietary supplements has increased significantly among Americans who want to improve their health and prevent disease, and there is a great need for additional research to better inform consumers of the benefits of these supplements. The Committee expects the ODS to allocate sufficient funds to continue an initiative—begun at the Committee's urging in last year's bill—to speed up ongoing collaborative efforts to develop, validate, and disseminate analytical methods and reference materials for the most commonly used botanicals and other dietary supplements.

The Committee is pleased that the ODS has followed through on its recommendation to begin a major research initiative on the safety and efficacy of products containing ephedra, and it urges the Office to assure that the work is reviewed in an unbiased manner before it is finalized. The results of this research should be evaluated by the FDA to assure that any regulatory action taken on products containing ephedrine alkaloids is based on sound science.

The Committee is also pleased that the ODS has begun an evidence-based review of the research concerning the health benefits of omega-3 fatty acids. Given the significant human and financial costs associated with heart disease, the Committee expects the Office to provide sufficient funds to promptly complete this initial review and provide recommendations for further major clinical trials.

Office of Research on Women's Health.—The Office of Research on Women's Health (ORWH) works in collaboration with the Institutes and Centers (ICs) of the NIH to promote and foster efforts to address gaps in knowledge related to women's health through the enhancement and expansion of funded research and the initiation of new investigative studies. The ORWH is responsible for ensuring the inclusion of women in clinical research funded by the NIH, including the development and implementation of a computerized tracking system and the implementation of guidelines on such inclusion. The Office is also involved in promoting programs to increase the number of women in biomedical science careers, and in developing women's health and sex and gender factors in biology as a focus of medical/scientific research.

The Committee recognizes the critical role played by the specialized centers of research on sex and gender factors affecting women's health, and it encourages the Office to continue programmatic initiatives to further this work. The Committee also continues to support the Building Interdisciplinary Research Careers in Women's Health programs.

Parkinson's disease.—The Committee is aware that the Parkinson's Disease Research Agenda developed by the NIH in 2000 included professional judgment funding projections that totaled an additional $1,000,000,000 over 5 years. It is the clear intent of the Committee that the NIH, which has received substantial funding increases in recent years, come as close as possible to fulfilling that Agenda while maintaining the standards of peer review.

The Committee was extremely disappointed, therefore, to learn that during fiscal years 2001 and 2002—the first 2 years of the Parkinson's Disease Research Agenda—NIH funding increases for Parkinson's failed to keep pace with funding increases for NIH overall. In addition, the NIH's projected Parkinson's budget for fiscal year 2003 falls $138,200,000 short of the $353,300,000 professional judgment budget estimate cited by the Agenda for that year. As a consequence, the NIH would fall even further behind on implementing the Agenda, and this highly promising field of research would not move ahead as speedily as the Congress intended.

The Committee strongly urges the NIH to devote additional resources to Parkinson's research using all available mechanisms, including RFAs and further support of NIEHS initiatives.

The Committee expects the NIH to report to Congress by April 1, 2003, on the steps it is taking to fulfill the Parkinson's Disease Research Agenda.

Pediatric drug studies.—The Committee is aware that many generic drugs have not been studied for use in pediatric patients. Therefore, the Committee encourages the

NIH to take actions necessary to fully implement the new section 409I of the Public Health Service Act to study the safety and efficacy of off-patent/off-exclusivity drugs in pediatric patients. The Committee requests a report by February 1, 2004, which includes information on the number of pediatric drug studies supported; the estimated cost of each study undertaken; the nature and type of studies undertaken; the number of label changes that occurred due to the studies completed; the patent status of the drugs studied; and the number of drugs remaining on the priority list established through section 409I of the Best Pharmaceuticals for Children Act.

Pediatric research initiative.—The Committee is pleased that the Office of the Director is implementing its Pediatric Research Initiative, as authorized by the Child Health Act of 2000. The Committee strongly supports the intent of the initiative, to provide additional funds to encourage the growth of support for pediatric research across Institutes and to stimulate new and promising areas of pediatric research.

Pediatric research loan repayment.—The Children's Health Act of 2000 established the Pediatric Research Loan Repayment Program to ensure the future supply of researchers dedicated to the care and research needs of children. The Committee is pleased with the expeditious initial implementation of this program, and it urges the NIH to expand it, particularly in the areas of Duchenne muscular dystrophy and Fragile X. The Committee requests that the Director prepare a report by April 1, 2003, detailing the progress of this program.

Physical inactivity.—Physical inactivity, as a contributing factor to disease, represents the third leading cause of death in the United States and is a major contributor to obesity, the second leading cause of death. The Committee encourages the NIH to conduct public outreach efforts with the goal of encouraging researchers to bring their research expertise and skills to bear on this field.

Postpartum depression.—Each year, over 400,000 women suffer from postpartum mood changes, with ''baby blues'' afflicting up to 80 percent of new mothers; postpartum mood and anxiety disorders impairing around 10–20 percent of new mothers; and postpartum psychosis striking 1 in 1,000 new mothers. However, little systematic research has been done to uncover the underlying causes and to develop effective treatments. Therefore, the Committee encourages the Institutes to expand, intensify and coordinate research on postpartum depression and psychosis. In addition, the Committee encourages the NIH to convene a national research conference to develop a national research plan for postpartum depression and psychosis.

Racial and ethnic disparities.—The Committee was disturbed by the conclusions of the Institute of Medicine's March 2002 report titled ''Unequal Treatment: Confronting Racial and Ethnic Disparities in Health Care.'' The Committee strongly urges the NIH to take all steps necessary to reduce and eventually eliminate racial and ethnic health disparities. On a related matter, the Committee is pleased with the leadership that NIH has shown, through its Projecto Ciencia initiative, to provide state-of-the-art health material to Hispanic consumers and information to Hispanic health professionals on NIH research opportunities. The NIH is encouraged to increase funding for this initiative with expanded emphasis on outreach to Hispanic consumers, Hispanic participation in clinical trials, and NIH training and research opportunities, especially as principal investigators.

Scleroderma.—The Committee has included specific report language on scleroderma under NIAMS and the NHLBI, but it recognizes that scleroderma research involves many other Institutes and Centers as well. The NIDDK is encouraged to support such research because of scleroderma's links to gastrointestinal involvment and renal crisis; the NIDCR, because scleroderma may be associated with a number of potential dental and craniofacial complications; and the Office of Research on Women's Health, because scleroderma mainly strikes young women.

Sjögren's syndrome.—Sjögren's syndrome is one of the most prevalent autoimmune diseases, yet little is known about the cause or effective treatments. The Committee is pleased by the research that the NIDCR has conducted on Sjögren's, but recognizes that because this disease may affect all organs, it falls within the mission of many Institutes. For this reason, the Committee urges the NIH Autoimmune Diseases Coordinating Committee, as it implements the NIH Autoimmune Diseases Research Plan, to emphasize increased research on Sjögren's syndrome across the Institutes. In particular, the Committee encourages the NIAMS and NIAID to expand their research on musculoskeletal and immunological manifestations of the disease. The Committee also notes that Sjögren's syndrome is an excellent model for lymphoproliferation and transformation to malignancies; therefore, the NCI is encouraged to explore the increased progression in Sjögren's from a benign autoimmune process to malignancy.

Social work research.—The Committee commends the NIMH, NIDA, NCI, and the Office of Behavioral and Social Science Research for their recognition of social work research's important contribution to our Nation's health. The Committee urges the NIH to develop a social work research plan that outlines research priorities, as well as a research agenda, across NIH Institutes and Centers to be reported to the Committee by April 1, 2003.

Stem cell research.—The Committee is encouraged by the promise of both adult and embryonic stem cell research to improve the lives of individuals suffering from devastating diseases and conditions. However, the Committee also recognizes that basic stem cell research must be accomplished before therapies can be produced. In last year's report, the Committee encouraged NIH to move forward expeditiously to implement the President's policy concerning support of scientifically meritorious stem cell research. The Committee also commended NIH for moving quickly to negotiate material transfer agreements with holders of existing embryonic cell lines. However, since then, the Committee has learned that very few stem cell lines are being shared with researchers. The Committee is also concerned that few grant applications have been funded in this area. The Committee requests that the Department of Health and Human Services send the subcommittee a report explaining how it plans to encourage more grant applications and what specific steps it plans to take to make more stem cell lines available.

The Committee also commends NIH for the development of the online human embryonic stem cell registry and encourages NIH to expand the registry to make it more useful to researchers by providing additional documentation regarding the stem cell lines, such as conditions of derivation, characteristics of the cell lines (i.e. cell-surface markers present or absent, growth conditions, and requirements for maintenance in long-term culture), and publications that reference the cell lines. Furthermore, the Committee encourages NIH to seriously consider developing a stem cell repository.

In addition, the Committee is aware of the exciting new developments in the field of umbilical cord stem cells. But more research needs to be undertaken to explore these issues, including the possible use of these cells to treat cancers, genetic diseases, muscular dystrophy, neurological disorders, and diabetes. The Committee urges the NCI, NHLBI, NIAMS, NIDDK, and the NINDS to actively pursue research in these areas in a manner consistent with the NIH tradition of strong peer reviewed science.

Stroke in women.—As the second-leading cause of death among women worldwide, stroke in women is a major health problem. The Committee believes that special attention should be focused on better understanding the gender differences in stroke and cerebrovascular disease, as well as in the medical care of stroke patients. Some aspects of the disease unique to women include strokes related to pregnancy and the use of oral contraceptives; stroke in younger women therefore should not be underestimated. Stroke is additionally a leading cause of serious disability among women and may contribute to late-life cognitive decline. The Committee supports the funding of new and continuing NIH studies that investigate the impact of postmenopausal hormone replacement therapy on stroke risk. The Committee urges the NIH to increase research in stroke among women of all ages, with a focus on stroke prevention, acute stroke management, post-stroke recovery, long-term outcomes, and quality of life.

In addition, the Committee supports the NIH's initiatives toward advancing the organization of stroke care and the identification of stroke treatment and research centers that would provide rapid, early, continuous 24-hour treatment to stroke victims, including the use of the clot-buster t-PA when appropriate. The Committee believes that designated areas in medical facilities equipped with the resources and personnel for treating stroke would also promote the early evaluation of innovative stroke treatments.

Temporomandibular joint disorders (TMJ).—The Committee recognizes that the problems associated with temporomandibular diseases and disorders involve many Institutes and Centers, including the NIDCR, NIAMS, NIAID, and NIBIB. The Committee calls on the Office of the Director to coordinate cross-cutting research by the various Institutes and Centers and provide a report directly to the Committee by April 1, 2003, on TMJ initiatives begun in fiscal year 2002 or scheduled to begin in fiscal year 2003. The Committee commends the Office of Research on Women's Health for its consistent support of workshops and other activities to further TMJ research, in recognition that women in the child-bearing years appear to be more susceptible than men to TMJ problems. The Office is urged to continue its support of TMJ initiatives.

Training award stipends.—The Committee concurs with the policy adopted by the NIH in March 2001 which provides for 10 percent increases in research training award stipends until appropriate stipend levels are achieved. The Committee strongly encourages the NIH to apply this policy to the fiscal year 2003 appropriation, just as it did with the training stipends funded by the fiscal year 2002 appropriation.

BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES

Appropriations, 2002	$296,000,000
Budget estimate, 2003	632,800,000
Committee recommendation	607,800,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $607,800,000 for buildings and facilities [B&F]. The amount recommended is $25,000,000 below the budget request and $311,800,000 more than the fiscal year 2002 appropriation.

Mission.—The buildings and facilities appropriation provides for the NIH construction programs including design, construction, and repair and improvement of the clinical and laboratory buildings and supporting facilities necessary to the mission of the NIH. This program maintains physical plants at Bethesda, Poolesville, Baltimore, and Frederick, MD; Research Triangle Park, NC; Hamilton, MT; Perrine, FL; New Iberia, LA; and Sabana Seca, PR.

Neuroscience Research Center and Clinical Research Center.—The Committee recommendation provides sufficient amounts for the NIH to continue support for high-priority construction projects previously approved and endorsed by the Congress. The Congress provided full-scope contract authority in the fiscal year 2002 appropriation for both phases of the John Edward Porter Neuroscience Research Center; that authority is continued for fiscal year 2003. The Committee expects the NIH to keep to the original schedule for completing this project. However, the Committee is extremely concerned about the cost of completing the Mark O. Hatfield Clinical Research Center. The Committee understands that small cost overruns are expected in most large construction projects. However, in this situation, $144,500,000 in unanticipated costs is totally unacceptable. Therefore, the Committee directs the NIH, prior to requesting any further construction dollars, to do a thorough investigation of why the cost overrun occurred, and what steps the NIH intends to take to ensure that future projects are better managed.

The Committee has included full-scope bill language within this appropriation to give flexibility to the NIH to address the cost overrun situation. The Committee has taken this action to ensure that the new clinical center will be completed as soon as possible because of the critical role the center will play in the advancement of medical science. The Committee directs the NIH to report within 30 days of the enactment of this bill on how it will use the full-scope authority to maintain progress on these two projects. This report should also identify how other projects, if any, have been affected to maintain this progress.

OFFICE OF AIDS RESEARCH

Appropriations, 2002	.....
Budget estimate, 2003	.....
Committee recommendation	.....

The Committee recommendation does not include a direct appropriation for the Office of AIDS Research [OAR]. Instead, funding for AIDS research is included within the appropriation for each Institute, Center, and Division of the NIH. The recommendation also includes a general provision which directs that the funding for AIDS research, as determined by the Director of the National Institutes of Health and the OAR, be allocated directly to the OAR for distribution to the Institutes consistent with the AIDS research plan. The recommendation also includes a general provision permitting the Director of the NIH and the OAR to shift up to 3 percent of AIDS research funding among Institutes and Centers throughout the year if needs change or unanticipated opportunities arise. These modifications to the budget recommendation are consistent with the manner in which funding for AIDS research was provided in fiscal year 2001. The Committee requests that the Director report on the fiscal year 2001 allocation plans for AIDS research within 60 days of enactment and provide notification to the Committee in the event the Directors exercise the 3 percent transfer authority.

The NIH Office of AIDS Research [OAR] coordinates the scientific, budgetary, legislative, and policy elements of the NIH AIDS research program. Congress provided new authorities to the OAR to fulfill these responsibilities in the NIH Revitalization Act Amendments of 1993. The law mandates the OAR to develop an annual comprehensive plan and budget for all NIH AIDS research and to prepare a Presidential bypass budget.

SUBSTANCE ABUSE AND MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

Appropriations, 2002	$3,137,690,000
Budget estimate, 2003	3,193,086,000
Committee recommendation	3,203,917,000

The Committee recommends $3,203,917,000 for the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration [SAMHSA] for fiscal year 2003, an increase of $66,227,000 more than the comparable fiscal year 2002 level and $10,831,000 more than the administration request. The recommendation includes $74,200,000 in transfers available under section 241 of the Public Health Service Act. SAMHSA is responsible for supporting mental health programs and alcohol and other drug abuse prevention and treatment services throughout the country, primarily through categorical grants and block grants to States.

The Committee has provided funding for programs of regional and national significance under each of the three SAMHSA centers: mental health services, substance abuse treatment and substance abuse prevention. Separate funding is available for the children's mental health services program, projects for assistance in transition from homelessness, the protection and advocacy program, data collection activities undertaken by the Office of Applied Studies and the two block grant programs: the community mental health services block grant and the substance abuse prevention and treatment block grant.

The Committee commends SAMHSA for proposing additional funding to address the treatment gap, but is concerned that these resources are based on reductions in substance abuse prevention activities as well as best practice programs authorized under CMHS, CSAP and CSAT. The Committee notes that the Public Health Service Act authorizes SAMHSA to: ''conduct programs, and assure the coordination of such programs with activities of the National Institutes of Health and the Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality, as appropriate, to evaluate the process, outcomes and community impact of treatment and prevention services and systems of care in order to identify the manner in which such services can most effectively be provided.'' The Committee believes that it is important for SAMHSA to continue to have sufficient resources to fund best practices service research activities that support the development of the most effective prevention and treatment programs to address substance abuse and mental health issues.

The Committee strongly supports SAMHSA's Federal leadership role to improve the quality and availability of empirically based prevention and treatment services in the areas of mental health and substance abuse. To further the translation of research knowledge into practice, the Committee encourages ongoing collaboration between SAMHSA and the National Institutes of Health (specifically with the National Institute of Mental Health, the National Institute of Drug Abuse, and the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism.) The Committee believes concerted efforts should be undertaken to reduce the current 15- to 20-year lag between the discovery of an effective treatment or intervention and its availability at the community level.

The Committee remains concerned by the disproportionate presence of substance abuse in rural and native communities, particularly for American Indian, Alaska Native and Native Hawaiian communities. The Committee reiterates its belief that funds for prevention and treatment programs should be targeted to those persons and communities most in need of service. Therefore, the Committee has provided sufficient funds within CSAP and CSAT to continue supporting projects that increase knowledge about effective ways to deliver services to rural and native communities. The Committee believes that Community Health Centers should be utilized in this effort.

CENTER FOR MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

Appropriations, 2002	$831,904,000
Budget estimate, 2003	822,116,000
Committee recommendation	838,116,000

The Committee recommends $838,116,000 for mental health services, $6,212,000 more than last year's level and $16,000,000 more than the budget request. Included in this amount is funding for programs of regional and national significance, the mental health performance partnership block grant to the States, children's mental health services, projects for assistance in transition from homelessness, and protection and advocacy services for individuals with mental illnesses.

The Committee believes that CMHS should promote the model of permanent supportive housing for people who have been homeless for long periods of time. The Committee directs CMHS to work with providers and States to collect information on the amount of block grant funding being used by States for treatment in permanent supportive housing for people who have been homeless for long periods of time. This information should be included in future budget submissions beginning with fiscal year 2005. The Committee also encourages CMHS to monitor the extent to which homeless people assisted with PATH funds enter permanent housing. The Committee intends that funding for PATH help meet the goal of ending chronic homelessness.

Programs of regional and national significance

The Committee recommends $226,067,000 for programs of regional and national significance, $3,851,000 less than the fiscal year 2002 amount and $13,000,000 more than the administration's request. Programs of regional and national significance address priority mental health needs through developing and applying best practices, offering training and technical assistance, providing targeted capacity expansion grants, and changing the delivery system through family, client-oriented and consumer-run activities.

The Committee continues to support funding for mental health counselors for school-age children, as part of an effort to reduce the incidence of youth violence. The Committee intends that $95,000,000 be used for counseling services for school-age youth. Among other things, the Committee believes that mental health counseling for troubled youth can help prevent violent acts, and therefore is providing continued funding to help schools in that effort. It is again expected that SAMHSA will collaborate with the Departments of Education and Justice to continue a coordinated approach.

The Committee notes that suicide continues to claim almost 30,000 lives each year, making it one of the top 15 causes of death in the United States. For 15- to 24-year-olds and children ages 10–14, suicide is the third leading cause of death. The Committee continues to support State and local efforts to reduce the occurrence of this premature and

unfortunate loss of life. The Committee has included $3,000,000 to continue supporting the National Suicide Prevention Resource Center. This important initiative supports technical assistance in developing, implementing and evaluating effective suicide prevention programs. The Resource Center serves as a training and field support and acts as a clearinghouse for all pertinent best practices information regarding suicide prevention, and it promotes evaluation of suicide prevention programs to ensure that effective techniques, strategies, and recommended best practices are made available to users. The Committee also continues support for the Suicide Prevention Hotline program.

The Committee appreciates CMHS's commitment to improving the quality, effectiveness and availability of therapeutic services delivered to traumatized children and adolescents; furthering the understanding of the individual, familial, and community impact of child and adolescent traumatic stress and the methods used to prevent its consequences; and reducing the frequency and consequences of traumatic events on children and adolescents. The Committee recommendation includes $30,000,000 to continue and build on the National Child Traumatic Stress Initiative. Of the amount provided, $10,000,000 is available in the Public Health and Social Services Emergency Fund.

The Committee remains concerned about the ongoing problems of post-traumatic stress disorder present in the refugee immigrant population in Hawaii. Because these immigrants represent diverse cultures and often have limited mastery of English, the Committee urges vigorous attention to the mental health problems of these future citizens.

The Committee recommendation includes funding for the Safe Schools/Healthy Students Program, which supports the Departments of Health and Human Services, Justice, and Education, working together to develop empirically supported programs to prevent youth violence and to intervene with families, schools, and communities where violence has already occurred. The Committee urges the use of community health centers as part of this effort. The Committee is disappointed by the lack of comprehensive evaluation information from wave one grantees under the Safe Schools/Healthy Students Program. The Committee urges CMHS to accelerate their national evaluation of this important program.

The Surgeon General's report, ''Mental Health: Culture, Race, Ethnicity,'' clearly identifies the existence of racial and ethnic disparities in the mental health system. A major recommendation in the Surgeon General's earlier report ''Report on Mental Health'' is to increase funding for training minority mental health professionals. Although minorities currently represent 30 percent of our Nation's population and are projected to account for 40 percent in 2025, only 7.2 percent of doctorates awarded in psychology since 1978 have been to people of color. The Committee recognizes the urgency of training additional minority mental health professionals, to include Native Hawaiians, and encourages SAMHSA to provide additional resources to the Minority Fellowship Program.

The Committee continues to recognize the importance of consumer/peer-run programs that help people with mental illnesses live successfully in the community. These low-cost services have an impressive record of assisting people with mental disorders to decrease their dependence on expensive social services and avoid psychiatric hospitalization. Having proved effective, they have been replicated in numerous communities with State and local funding. The Center for Mental Health Services has funded five consumer and consumer-supporter national technical assistance centers that provide training and information to help these groups grow. The Committee has included $2,000,000 above the budget request to continue the current level of funding for the consumer and consumer-supporter national technical assistance centers. The Committee directs CMHS to support grants to fund five such national technical assistance centers for a period of no less than 5 years.

The Committee is concerned about the prevalence of pregnancy related mental health conditions suffered by women today. The Committee is concerned specifically about the high prevalence of postpartum depression and psychosis suffered by pregnant women today in the United States. Each year, over 400,000 women suffer from postpartum mood changes, with ''baby blues'' afflicting up to 80 percent of new mothers; postpartum mood and anxiety disorders impairing around 10–20 percent of new mothers; and postpartum psychosis striking 1 in 1,000 new mothers. Therefore, the Committee recommends that resources be expended for the treatment of women and their families suffering from such pregnancy-related mental health conditions.

The Committee recommendation includes $5,000,000 to continue the elderly treatment and outreach program. Demographic projections show that by the year 2010, there will be approximately 40 million Americans over the age of 65. The Committee notes that more than one in five will experience mental disorders. This grant program will help local communities establish the infrastructure necessary to better serve the mental health needs of older adults.

The Committee supports $5,000,000 for the jail diversion grant program, an increase of $1,000,000 over last year. The Committee recognizes that up to 1 million individuals with mental illnesses will either spend time in jail or prison during the current year. This is a most unfortunate statistic, when individuals could be more appropriately treated in a community health setting. Therefore, the Committee urges SAMHSA to work with the Department of Justice, the law enforcement community, the court system and other appropriate agencies and associations to ensure that funding is utilized to divert inappropriate incarcerations and link individuals with mental illnesses with the support they need to avoid future contact with the criminal justice system.

The Committee recommendation includes $1,000,000 to continue support for new awards under the community action grant program. This program helps communities implement evidence-based exemplary practices that serve adults with serious mental illness and children and adolescents with serious emotional disorders. The Committee notes that this program has met or exceeded performance measures in fiscal year 2000 and fiscal year 2001.

Mental health performance partnership block grant

The Committee recommends $433,000,000 for the mental health performance partnership block grant, the same amount as the fiscal year 2002 appropriation and the budget request. States use these funds to support the development and implementation of innovative community-based services and maintain continuity of community programs. Funds are allocated to States and territories by formula.

The Children's Health Act of 2000 made several changes to the authority for the mental health block grant, including the development of a performance partnership framework in which States are granted program flexibility for achieving a common set of performance measures. The Committee expects SAMHSA to provide detailed information in its fiscal year 2004 congressional justification about the transition to the performance partnership grant framework and funding requested to support this transition.

The Committee recognizes the vital importance of services supported by mental health block grant funds. From fiscal year 1999 to 2002, the Committee has increased the appropriation by 50 percent to help move care for adults with serious mental illness and children with serious emotional disturbance from inpatient care settings to treatment and supports available in the community. Unfortunately, due to tight budget constraints this year, the Committee must concur with the President's budget request for the mental health block grant.

Children's mental health services

The Committee recommends $96,694,000 for the children's mental health services program, an increase of $63,000 more than the comparable fiscal year 2002 level and the same as the administration's request. This program provides grants and technical assistance to support community-based services for children and adolescents with serious emotional, behavioral or mental disorders. Grantees must provide matching funds, and services must involve the educational, juvenile justice, and health systems.

The Committee notes the positive findings that program evaluations have generated to date. For example, cross-agency treatment planning has increased from 40 percent in 1997 to more than 62 percent in 2001, which illustrates the extent to which this program helps local program providers—from education and juvenile justice to child welfare—collaborate to support access to quality mental health treatment and services. Further, GPRA outcome measures indicate that targets were exceeded or met for sustained improvements in clinical outcomes, stability of living arrangements and decreases in contacts with law enforcement. The Committee expects that SAMHSA will disseminate widely information about the ways in which local communities can develop comprehensive systems of care that meet the needs of children with serious emotional disorders and their families, as well as support technical assistance for grantees to continue to improve local collaboration.

Projects for assistance in transition from homelessness [PATH]

The Committee recommends $46,855,000 for the PATH Program, an increase of $7,000,000 more than the fiscal year 2002 amount and the same amount as the administration's request.

PATH is a critical program which provides outreach, mental health, and case management services and other community support services to individuals with serious mental illness who are homeless or at risk of becoming homeless. The PATH Program makes a significant difference in the lives of homeless persons with mental illnesses. PATH services eliminate the revolving door of episodic inpatient and outpatient hospital care. Multidisciplinary teams address client needs within a continuum of services, providing needed stabilization so that mental illnesses and co-occurring substance abuse and medical issues can be addressed. Assistance is provided to enhance access to housing, rehabilitation and training, and other needed supports, assisting homeless people in returning to secure and stable lives.

The Committee is aware that approximately 600,000 Americans are homeless on any given night. Of that number, an estimated one-third have serious mental illnesses, and more than one-half also have an

alcohol and/or drug problem. A recent evaluation of the PATH program found that increasing outreach activities was an effective means of linking homeless persons to the services they need, which helps to stabilize their living situations and secure the additional support they need to live a healthy and self-sufficient life. Therefore, the Committee intends to continue supporting this important and effective program.

Protection and advocacy

The Committee recommends $35,500,000 for the protection and advocacy program, an increase of $3,000,000 over the fiscal year 2002 amount and the administration's request. This program helps ensure that the rights of mentally ill individuals are protected while they are patients in treatment facilities, or while they are living in the community, including their own homes. Funds are allocated to States according to a formula based on population and relative per capita income.

The Committee has provided additional resources to support the efforts of the protection and advocacy system. Additional funding has enabled State P&A programs to increase the number of clients served, the amount of public awareness and education conducted and the number of training activities delivered. The Committee notes that the P&A programs have exceeded their GPRA performance targets in all of these areas. The Committee recognizes that additional investments are needed to support State P&A programs as they seek to meet their growing responsibilities. State P&A programs continue to support the needs of individuals with mental illness through advocacy and investigation related to incidents involving restraints and seclusion in care or treatment facilities and employment, housing and other supports provided in the community.

CENTER FOR SUBSTANCE ABUSE TREATMENT

Appropriations, 2002	$2,016,383,000
Budget estimate, 2003	2,142,994,000
Committee recommendation	2,095,000,000

The Committee recommends $2,095,000,000 for substance abuse treatment programs, an increase of $78,617,000 over last year's funding and $47,994,000 less than the budget request. The recommendation includes $62,200,000 in transfers available under section 241 of the Public Health Service Act. This amount funds substance abuse treatment programs of regional and national significance and the substance abuse prevention and treatment block grant to the States.

The Committee remains concerned about the treatment gap that continues to exist for those Americans in need of substance abuse treatment services. The Committee commends SAMHSA for proposing additional funding to address the treatment gap, but is concerned that these new resources are the result of reductions in substance abuse prevention activities as well as best practice programs authorized under CMHS, CSAP and CSAT. The latest estimates indicate that millions of Americans with serious substance abuse treatment go untreated each year, adding billions in monetary costs to our society and immeasurable emotional pain and suffering for millions of families. Studies have shown that substance abuse treatment is effective at reducing primary drug use by nearly 50 percent, criminal activity by 80 percent and alcohol- and drug-related medical visits by 50 percent while increasing individual financial self-sufficiency. Further, the Committee is aware that research has shown that addiction treatment is as effective as the treatment for other chronic medical conditions. The Committee commends CSAT for initiating its National Treatment Plan Initiative (NTP), and believes that additional resources need to be devoted to the NTP and to reducing, and eventually eliminating, the treatment gap.

The Committee believes that CSAT should promote permanent supportive housing as a highly effective model for ending chronic homelessness. The Committee directs CSAT to collect information about the amount of block grant funds devoted to treatment for people who have been homeless for long periods of time and have moved into permanent supportive housing. This information should be included in future budget submissions beginning with fiscal year 2005.

The Committee requests that CSAT provide it with a report of fiscal year 2003 funding available for treatment services for Native Americans.

Programs of regional and national significance

The Committee recommends $310,000,000 for programs of regional and national significance [PRNS]. This amount is $18,617,000 above the fiscal year 2002 amount and $47,994,000 less than the budget request.

Programs of regional and national significance include three primary activities: best practice programs are used to develop more information on how best to serve those most in need; training and technical assistance supports dissemination of information through knowledge development; and targeted capacity expansion programs enable the agency to respond to service needs in local communities.

The Committee supports CSAT's proposed expansion of clinically based treatment and related services for adult, juvenile and family drug courts and individuals returning from the community who are on probation, parole, or unsupervised release. The Committee is aware of the rapid increases in the use of drug courts throughout the country as an alternative to the traditional court system. These courts make substance abuse treatment available, when appropriate, as an alternative to incarceration, and are considered a cost-effective approach to helping drug users regain control of their lives.

The Committee continues its strong support of the grants for homeless individuals program, a collaboration between CSAT and CMHS addressing the substance abuse and mental health treatment needs of homeless individuals. The Committee notes that as many as half of homeless adults have histories of alcohol abuse or dependence, one-third have histories of drug abuse and one-quarter have lifetime histories of serious mental illness. The Committee encourages these Centers to devote as much additional funding as possible for new awards.

Programs of regional and national significance include critical support for substance abuse treatment services for the Nation's homeless population. The homeless have unique needs and life circumstances that have received inadequate attention in terms of substance abuse treatment. Therefore, the Committee continues to advocate coordinated and seamless service delivery for the homeless that includes mental health, primary care, and other social services that will support positive treatment outcomes. The Committee recommendation includes additional resources to continue to make progress in this area.

The Committee understands that methamphetamine abuse continues to be a major problem in many areas of the country, in particular the South and the Midwest. The State of Iowa is experiencing a particularly high incidence of methamphetamine abuse, as well as other emerging drug issues. The Committee recommendation includes sufficient funding to support prevention and treatment demonstration projects in Iowa and other parts of the Midwest and South. School-based prevention demonstration projects would teach the dangers of methamphetamine abuse and addiction as well as other emerging drug issues, using methods that are effective and evidence-based and include initiatives that give students the responsibility to create their own anti-drug abuse education programs for their schools. Treatment demonstrations would carry out planning, establishing, or administering evidence-based treatment programs that are designed to assist individuals to quit their use of methamphetamine or other emerging drugs and remain drug-free.

The Committee encourages CSAT to continue to focus new resources on targeting specific treatment approaches for adolescents. The Committee is aware of the lack of available treatment programs specifically designed to address the needs of adolescents. The Committee believes that adolescents would respond more favorably to treatment services offered in such a manner.

The Committee remains concerned about the incidence of drug addiction among pregnant women and has provided funding within the Committee recommendation for the Residential Treatment Program for Pregnant and Postpartum Women (PPW), authorized under section 508 of the Public Health Service Act. Within the funds appropriated for CSAT, $3,000,000 shall be used for the PPW program. The Committee is particularly concerned about the increased incidence of methamphetamine use and urges the Secretary to fund a certain number of PPW programs in areas of high methamphetamine use.

Substance abuse prevention and treatment block grant

The Committee recommends $1,785,000,000 for the substance abuse prevention and treatment block grant, $60,000,000 more than the fiscal year 2002 level and the same amount as the administration's request. The recommendation includes $62,200,000 in transfers available under section 241 of the Public Health Service Act.

The block grant provides funds to States to support alcohol and drug abuse prevention, treatment, and rehabilitation services. Funds are allocated to the States according to formula. State plans must be submitted and approved annually.

The Committee recommendation includes an additional $60,000,000 for the block grant to reduce the treatment gap.

The Children's Health Act of 2000 made several changes to the authority for the substance abuse prevention and treatment block grant, including the development of a performance partnership framework in which States are granted program flexibility for achieving a common set of performance measures. The Committee expects SAMHSA to provide detailed information in its fiscal year 2004 congressional justification about the transition to the performance partnership grant framework and proposed funding that will support this transition.

CENTER FOR SUBSTANCE ABUSE PREVENTION

Appropriations, 2002	$198,011,000
Budget estimate, 2003	152,815,000
Committee recommendation	183,379,000

The Committee recommends $183,379,000 for programs to prevent substance abuse, a decrease of $14,632,000 less than last year's level and $30,564,000 more than the budget request. This amount funds substance abuse prevention programs of regional and national significance.

The Committee is very concerned about the administration's request to significantly

reduce funding for prevention activities. The Committee notes that prevention is a key partner in the effort to reduce the treatment gap. The Committee is aware that the National Drug Control Strategy has established 2-year goals of reducing current use by 10 percent for 12- to 17-year-olds and individuals 18 years and older. States and communities will be challenged to develop the capacity to deliver effective substance abuse prevention programs without additional resources, especially given the demographic surge in youth aged 15–20 expected during the current decade. The Committee recognizes that this cohort exhibits the highest rates of substance abuse initiation. If current rates hold steady during the current decade, this cohort of individuals would cause a significant increase in the treatment gap.

The Committee is aware that CSAP's science-based model programs show that prevention investments have the potential to reduce substance abuse rates by 25 percent. Further, delaying the age of first use can slow the progression of abuse, dependency and the need for treatment. The Committee also notes that prevention programs reduce the risk factors that are associated with later use and increase the protective factors that help individuals avoid use, thus producing a downward pressure on the treatment gap over the long term.

The Committee also recognizes that prevention programs are cost-effective. The Office of National Drug Control Policy has shown a direct correlation between increases in drug prevention investments and decreases in the prevalence of drug use. Prevention programs show cost-benefit ratios in the range of 8:1 to 15:1 for reduced costs in crime, school and work absenteeism, as well as reduced need for and costs of substance abuse treatment. Therefore, the Committee has provided $30,564,000 over the budget request to continue investments in the Nation's substance use prevention infrastructure including the following programs: Starting Early, Starting Smart, Community-Initiated Prevention Intervention, FAS/FAE, Ecstasy and National Clearinghouse for Alcohol and Drug Information.

Programs of regional and national significance

The Committee has provided $183,379,000 for programs of regional and national significance [PRNS], $14,632,000 less than the fiscal year 2002 amount and $30,564,000 more than the administration's request. The Center for Substance Abuse Prevention is the sole Federal organization with responsibility for improving accessibility and quality of substance abuse prevention services. Through the programs of regional and national significance activity, CSAP supports: development of new practice knowledge on substance abuse prevention; identification of proven effective models; dissemination of science-based intervention information; State and community capacity-building for implementation of proven effective substance abuse prevention programs; and programs addressing new needs in the prevention system.

The Committee notes the alarming increase in use and availability of ecstasy and other club drugs among our Nation's youth. For 2 consecutive years, ecstasy use reported by 10th and 12th grade students has increased. According to SAMHSA's Drug Abuse Warning Network, ecstasy-related emergency room admissions in the United States increased significantly from 253 in 1994 to 4,511 in 2000. The Committee urges SAMHSA to pay close attention to this and other emerging drug use issues and has included $5,000,000 to continue and expand on the program funded last year.

The Committee is aware of the need to strengthen fetal alcohol syndrome (FAS) prevention efforts and improve service delivery by ensuring that professionals in key fields are knowledgeable about FAS and related birth defects, particularly in high-prevalence regions. The Committee has therefore included sufficient funding to support training on FAS and related birth defects for professionals and students in health care, education, social work, foster care, criminal justice, and other relevant fields.

The Committee notes the insufficient number of effective fetal alcohol syndrome and fetal alcohol effects (FAS/FAE) programs in communities affected by this problem. The Committee has provided sufficient funding to expand efforts to identify, disseminate and implement effective FAS/FAE prevention and treatment programs.

The Committee is troubled by the recent findings of the NIAAA Task Force on College Drinking. The study reveals that drinking by college students age 18–24 contributes to an estimated 1,400 student deaths, 500,000 injuries, and 70,000 cases of sexual assault or date rape each year. It also estimates that more than one-fourth of college students that age have driven in the past year while under the influence of alcohol. The Committee commends CSAP for funding programs designed to prevent alcohol problems among college students. The Committee encourages CSAP to continue to enhance its work in this area and to disseminate information about scientifically based prevention programs that can be utilized in appropriate settings. The Committee notes that two related programs were added this year to the National Registry of Effective Prevention Programs.

The Committee is aware that alcohol abuse, though common on many campuses, does not run rampant among all college and university students, and also notes that one of the challenges to reducing alcohol abuse among this population is the perceived norm that everyone is doing it. Previous studies have shown that most students drink moderately or abstain. The Committee recognizes that the proportion of nondrinkers on college campuses increased from 15 to 19 percent between 1993 and 1999.

The Committee strongly supports the information dissemination activities of the National Clearinghouse for Alcohol and Drug Information (NCADI). Last year, the NCADI website received more than 86 million hits; its radio messages reached almost 52 million listeners; and it provided critical support to individuals in the prevention and treatment field. The Committee understands that NCADI exceeded its GPRA performance targets for both the number of information requests received, as well as the level of customer satisfaction achieved. Therefore, the Committee continues to support NCADI at no less than last year's level of funding, so it can continue to serve as a one-stop source for comprehensive, customer-oriented information regarding substance use prevention, intervention and treatment.

PROGRAM MANAGEMENT

The Committee recommends $86,467,000 for program management activities of the agency, $4,925,000 less than the fiscal year 2002 level and $11,306,000 more than the President's request. The recommendation includes $12,000,000 in transfers available under section 241 of the Public Health Service Act.

The program management activity includes resources for coordinating, directing, and managing the agency's programs. Program management funds support salaries, benefits, space, supplies, equipment, travel, and departmental overhead required to plan, supervise, and administer SAMHSA's programs.

Last year, the Committee provided $9,000,000 requested in the SAMHSA budget for data collection initiatives. These additional resources were requested and provided to make much-needed improvements in the Drug Abuse Warning Network (DAWN) and the Drug and Alcohol Services Information System (DASIS.) The Committee notes that the DAWN captures information from hospital emergency departments as a means of tracking current trends in illicit and licit drug abuse. The DASIS is the only source of national data on services available for substance abuse treatment and the characteristics of individuals admitted for treatment. The Committee is disappointed that funds required to sustain these improvements were eliminated from the SAMHSA budget.

The Committee notes that only 36 percent of targets for fiscal year 2001 had reported data upon release of the Final Fiscal Year 2003 GPRA Annual Performance Plan and fiscal year 2001 Annual Performance Report. The Committee expects that SAMHSA will continue to improve the quality and timeliness of data required for compliance with GPRA.

The Committee has recommended additional resources for the program management account above the budget request, to continue support for critical investments in data collection activities, to support technical assistance to States as the block grants are transitioned to performance partnerships and to restore excessive reductions proposed in staff and associated expenses.

The Committee also recommends $955,000 for Federally owned facilities at St. Elizabeths Hospital. The budget request did not include funds for this purpose. The funds will pay for day-to-day protection and maintenance, environmental remediation, historic and archaeological studies, and cemetery clock tower maintenance. These activities are necessary to prepare the facilities for transfer to the General Services Administration as excess property.

AGENCY FOR HEALTHCARE RESEARCH AND QUALITY

Appropriations, 2002	$298,745,000
Budget estimate, 2003	250,000,000
Committee recommendation	308,645,000

The Committee recommends $308,645,000 for the Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality [AHRQ]. This is $58,645,000 more than the administration request and $9,900,000 more than the fiscal year 2002 level. The administration proposed to fund AHRQ through transfers available under section 241 of the Public Health Service Act. The Committee did not approve this request.

The Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality was established in 1990 to promote improvements in clinical practice and patient outcomes, promote improvements in the financing, organization, and delivery of health care services, and increase access to quality care. AHRQ is the Federal agency charged to produce and disseminate scientific and policy-relevant information about the cost, quality, access, and medical effectiveness of health care. AHRQ provides policymakers, health care professionals, and the public with the information necessary to improve cost effectiveness and appropriateness of health care and to reduce the costs of health care.

HEALTH COSTS, QUALITY, AND OUTCOMES

The Committee provides $252,645,000 for research on health costs, quality and outcomes [HCQO], which is $58,645,000 more than the administration request and $5,000,000 above the fiscal year 2002 level. HCQO research activity is focused upon improving clinical practice, improving the health care system's capacity to deliver quality care, and tracking progress toward health goals through monitoring and evaluation.

The Committee is disappointed that the administration's request for AHRQ reflected a cut of 16 percent, or almost $49,000,000. This proposed cut would prevent the agency from issuing any new grants or contracts, and would require current, non-patient safety grants to be cut in half. AHRQ's research provides crucial information to policymakers regarding key health issues, such as how to improve the quality of care, reduce costs, eliminate health disparities, and translate the medical discoveries made at the National Institutes of Health into improved health care services for all Americans. Examples of research supported by the Agency include studies showing that patients who take beta blockers prior to bypass surgery have improved survival rates, that newer antidepressants are equally as effective as older medication in the treatment of depression, and that African-American Medicare beneficiaries are far less likely than white beneficiaries to receive flu shots. The Committee believes that the health systems research sponsored by AHRQ is an important complement to the biomedical research performed at NIH, and is committed to ensuring that sufficient funding exists for this type of research.

The Committee is also concerned that the administration has proposed transferring $10,000,000 from AHRQ to the Department of Commerce for the Current Population Survey. While the Committee supports improvements to the CPS, it is displeased that the administration has chosen to fund this activity from an agency with such a small budget. The Committee does not approve the administration's proposal to shift funds to the Department of Commerce, and directs that none of AHRQ's funds be used or transferred for this purpose.

The Committee notes that, as a result of funds it provided 3 years ago, the Agency has funded valuable research relating to bioterrorism. The Committee is aware that AHRQ has sponsored a web site to help primary care physicians learn how to diagnose and treat bioterrorist agents such as smallpox and anthrax. AHRQ also funded a ''real time'' early warning system for infectious disease outbreaks developed at Carnegie Mellon University, which was highlighted by President Bush in February. The Committee believes that this research is an integral part of efforts to ensure that our health care system is prepared for a bioterrorism attack. For this reason the Committee has provided AHRQ with an additional $5,000,000 for bioterrorism research within the Public Health and Social Services Emergency Fund.

The Committee continues to be very concerned about the enormous personal and economic cost of medical errors. More people die annually from medical errors than from automobile accidents, breast cancer, or AIDS. During the past 2 years the Committee has provided funding for initiating research into the causes of medical errors in the hope of dramatically improving the safety of health care services in this country. For fiscal year 2003, the Committee directs AHRQ to devote $60,000,000 of the total amount provided for HCQO to determining ways to reduce medical errors. This represents an increase of $5,000,000 over the amount provided last year. The Committee understands that these funds will be used to provide challenge grants to health facilities to implement local safety interventions, and to develop a program to train patient safety experts.

Childhood birth defects and developmental disorders.—The Committee recognizes the importance of helping children suffering from birth defects and developmental disorders. These include cleft lip, cleft palate, missing limbs and other facial deformities from hemanjiomas, hemifacial and microsomia to microtia, aural atresia, and craniosynostosis. The Committee, therefore, urges the Agency to identify surgical procedures and treatment protocols for congenital deformities that would clearly differentiate reconstructive surgery from cosmetic surgery. Also, the Committee urges the Agency to commission one of its Centers for Evidence-based Practice to conduct research for the development of standards for the treatment of congenital deformities.

Health disparities.—The Committee encourages the Agency to carefully evaluate the analysis, findings, and recommendations of the March 2002 Institute of Medicine report regarding the disparities of medical care delivery to minorities. In particular, the Agency should pursue creative ways to address this serious finding and improve health care delivery for African-Americans, those of Hispanic and Asian origin, Native-Americans, Alaskans and Hawaiians.

Mental Illness and Older Americans.—The Committee is seriously concerned about the prevalence of undiagnosed and untreated mental illness among older Americans. Affective disorders, including depression, anxiety, dementia, and substance abuse and dependence, are often misdiagnosed or not recognized by primary and specialty care physicians in their elderly patients. While effective treatments for these conditions are available, there is an urgent need to translate advancements from biomedical and behavioral research to clinical practice. The Committee urges AHRQ to support evidence-based research projects focused on the diagnosis and treatment of mental illnesses in the geriatric population, and to disseminate evidence-based reports to physicians and other health care professionals.

MEDICAL EXPENDITURES PANEL SURVEYS

The Committee provides $53,300,000 for health insurance and medical expenditures panel surveys [MEPS], which is the same as the administration request and $4,800,000 above the fiscal year 2002 level. MEPS is intended to obtain timely national estimates of health care use and expenditures, private and public health insurance coverage, and the availability, costs and scope of private health insurance benefits. It also develops cost and savings estimates of proposed changes in policy and identifies impact of policy changes on payers, providers, and patients.

Program support

The Committee recommends $2,700,000 for program support. This amount is the same as the administration request and is $100,000 more than the fiscal year 2002 level. This activity supports the overall management of the Agency.

CENTERS FOR MEDICARE AND MEDICAID SERVICES

GRANTS TO STATES FOR MEDICAID

Appropriations, 2002	$107,119,398,000
Budget estimate, 2003	112,090,218,000
Committee recommendation	112,090,218,000

The Committee recommends $112,090,218,000 for Grants to States for Medicaid. This amount is $4,970,820,000 more than the fiscal year 2002 appropriation and the same as the administration's request. This amount excludes $46,601,937,000 in fiscal year 2002 advance appropriations for fiscal year 2003. In addition, $51,861,386,000 is provided for the first quarter of fiscal year 2004, as requested by the administration.

The Medicaid program provides medical care for eligible low-income individuals and families. It is administered by each of the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the territories. Federal funds for medical assistance are made available to the States according to a formula, which determines the appropriate Federal matching rate for State program costs. This matching rate is based upon the State's average per capita income relative to the national average, and shall be no less than 50 percent and no more than 83 percent.

PAYMENTS TO HEALTH CARE TRUST FUNDS

Appropriations, 2002	$81,979,200,000
Budget estimate, 2003	81,462,700,000
Committee recommendation	81,462,700,000

The Committee recommends $81,462,700,000 for Federal payments to health care trust funds. This amount is the same as the administration's request and is a decrease of $516,500,000 from the fiscal year 2002 appropriation.

This entitlement account includes the general fund subsidy to the Supplementary Medical Insurance Trust Fund (Medicare Part B), plus other reimbursements to the Hospital Insurance Trust Fund (Medicare Part A), for benefits and related administrative costs that have not been financed by payroll taxes or premium contributions.

The Committee has provided $80,905,000,000 for the Federal payment to the Supplementary Medical Insurance Trust Fund. This payment provides matching funds for premiums paid by Medicare Part B enrollees. This amount is the same as the administration's request and $427,000,000 less than the fiscal year 2002 amount.

The recommendation also includes $225,000,000 for hospital insurance for the uninsured. This amount is the same as the administration's request and is $67,000,000 less than the 2002 amount.

The Committee also recommends $168,000,000 for Federal uninsured benefit payment. This payment reimburses the Hospital Insurance Trust Fund for the cost of benefits provided to Federal annuitants who are eligible for Medicare. This amount is the same as the administration's request and is $18,000,000 more than the fiscal year 2002 appropriation.

The Committee recommendation includes $164,700,000 to be transferred to the Hospital Insurance Trust Fund as the general fund share of CMS's program management administrative expenses.

PROGRAM MANAGEMENT

Appropriations, 2002	$2,437,083,000
Budget estimate, 2003	2,507,914,000
Committee recommendation	2,559,664,000

The Committee recommends $2,559,664,000 for CMS program management. This is $51,750,000 more than the administration's request and $122,581,000 more than the fiscal year 2002 enacted level.

Research, demonstrations, and evaluations

The Committee recommends $68,400,000 for research, demonstration, and evaluation activities. This amount is $48,801,000 less than the amount provided in fiscal year 2002 and $40,000,000 more than the administration request.

CMS research and demonstration activities facilitate informed, rational Medicare and Medicaid policy choices and decision making. These studies and evaluations include projects to measure the impact of Medicare and Medicaid policy analysis and decision making, to measure the impact of Medicare and Medicaid on health care costs, to measure patient outcomes in a variety of treatment settings, and to develop alternative strategies for reimbursement, coverage, and program management.

The Committee has included $40,000,000 for Real Choice Systems Change Grants to

States to fund initiatives that establish specific actions steps and timetables to achieve enduring system improvements and to provide long term services and supports, including community-based attendant care, to eligible individuals in the most integrated setting appropriate. Grant applications should be developed jointly by the State and Consumer Task Force. The Task Force should be composed of individuals with disabilities, consumers of long-term care services and supports, and those who advocate on behalf of such individuals. Grant funded activities should focus on the following areas of need as determined by the States and the Task Force: community-integrated personal assistance services, building quality infrastructures for community-based long term care systems, enabling integrated long term support services to follow the individual across settings in a manner that permits as much participant direction as possible, developing innovative methods to address direct service worker shortages such as affordable health coverage and providing respite for caregivers of adults or children. These Real Choice Systems Change grants funds shall remain available until expended. To assure the sufficient time to promote enduring systems change, grantees will be allowed to utilize the funds over a 3-year period.

The recommended funding level for the research and demonstration program will provide for continuation of current activities. Priority areas for CMS research include access to high-quality health care, health service delivery systems, and provider payment systems. The Committee encourages CMS to consider a demonstration project to extend and expand islet cell transplantation clinical trials.

Medicare operations

The Committee recommends $1,680,084,000 for Medicare operations (formerly known as Medicare contractors), which is $5,000,000 more than the budget request and $146,084,000 more than the fiscal year 2002 appropriation. In addition, $720,000,000 is available for the Medicare Integrity Program within the mandatory budget as part of the health insurance reform legislation.

The Medicare operations line item covers a broad range of activities including claims processing and program safeguard activities performed by Medicare contractors. These contractors also provide information, guidance, and technical support to both providers and beneficiaries. In addition, this line item includes a variety of projects that extend beyond the traditional fee-for-service arena.

The Committee recommends no less than $12,500,000 to support grants for State Health Insurance Counseling and Assistance programs (SHIPs). SHIPS provide information, counseling and decision support to people with Medicare.

Medicare contractors partner with the Federal Government to administer the Medicare fee-for-service program. Contractors pay claims, provide beneficiary and provider customer service and education, and combat Medicare waste, fraud and abuse. The Committee believes that it is critical for Medicare contractors to be adequately funded. It is for this reason that the Committee has continued to increase Medicare contractor funding over the years. However, the Committee is concerned that the funding appropriated for Medicare contractor activities is not being appropriately distributed by CMS to its Medicare contractors. The Committee expects CMS to manage these resources so that Medicare contractors have the funding needed to handle total workloads, which are steadily increasing. The Committee also expects funding to be provided to Medicare contractors in a timely manner. Further, the Committee strongly recommends CMS eliminate the 5 percent cap on transferring funds among functions so that contractors have greater flexibility to manage their resources in a manner that best matches programmatic needs. The Committee expects CMS to include, within its fiscal year 2004 congressional justification, a report on how fiscal year 2003 resources were allocated to Medicare contractors.

State survey and certification

Survey and certification activities ensure that institutions and agencies providing care to Medicare and Medicaid beneficiaries meet Federal health, safety, and program standards. On-site surveys are conducted by State survey agencies, with a pool of Federal surveyors performing random monitoring surveys.

The Committee recommends $254,397,000 for Medicare State survey and certification activities, an increase of $6,750,000 over the budget request and the same as the fiscal year 2002 level. The Committee understands that this level of effort will be supplemented by support contracts funded by the Quality Improvement Organization (formerly the Peer Review Organization) activity; this will bring the program level for survey and certification activities to $271,297,000 for fiscal year 2003, a real increase of $16,900,000 over the fiscal year 2002 level.

Federal administration

The Committee recommends $556,783,000 for Federal administration costs, the same as the administration's request. The Committee recommendation is $25,298,000 more than the fiscal year 2002 level.

This funding level will support 4,476 full-time equivalent positions, a decrease of 93 from the fiscal year 2002 adjusted level. Most of the increase is for fixed expenses of personnel compensation and benefits.

The Committee has been very pleased with the efforts of CMS under its demonstration authority to address the extraordinary adverse health status of Native Hawaiians in Waimanalo, Hawaii. The Committee urges an additional focus upon American Samoan residents in that geographical area utilizing the expertise of the Waimanalo Health Center and its Mauli Ola program.

The Committee continues to support and invest in the enhanced quality of care for seniors. The Committee strongly urges the Secretary of Health and Human Services to implement the MedPAC's recommendation to assess contemporary models for pharmacists' services to ensure that seniors have access to this important patient care. The Committee urges the Secretary to consult with various national organizations representing pharmacists and pharmacies and to report back to Congress within this fiscal year.

The Committee remains extremely concerned over CMS' continuing failure to articulate clear guidelines and to set expeditious timetables for consideration of new technologies, procedures and products for Medicare coverage. A particularly troubling example is CMS' lengthy delays and failure to articulate clear standards regarding Medicare coverage of positron emission tomography (PET). The effect of these delays in instituting Medicare coverage is to continue to deny the benefits to these technologies and procedures to Medicare patients. The Committee also remains concerned that CMS appears to be requiring some new technologies to repeat clinical trials and testing that have already gained FDA approval. The Committee is also concerned that CMS appears to be requiring substantially different levels of evidence to approve various new products for Medicare coverage. For example, very little documentation is required for approval of magnetic resonance angiography (MRA), while voluminous amounts of data are required to make a coverage decision on PET. The Committee remains concerned that the 120-person Medicare Coverage Advisory Committee may be further delaying coverage decisions and creating unnecessary costs for the Medicare program. These include the commissioning of studies that are not based on sound, established scientific principles. Because of the possible duplication of efforts among HHS agencies and related unnecessary costs to the Medicare program and the Department, the Committee again asks that the Secretary take a leadership role in resolving this matter expeditiously.

The Committee is aware of the joint activities of CMS and HRSA to improve access to medical and dental care for mothers and children in underserved populations. CMS and the Maternal and Child Health program at HRSA, have worked together to assist States to reduce barriers to care for Medicaid and SCHIP populations for maternal and child health care including oral health care. The Committee urges these agencies to continue their partnership and expand support for State oral health systems grants and innovative demonstration projects for the prevention and early intervention of dental diseases in young children, State dental access summit meetings, and the National Maternal and Child Oral Health Resource Center. The Committee recognizes that such agency collaborations are instrumental for providing coordinated services that do not duplicate limited resources.

The Committee is concerned that CMS has not updated its state guidance document on dental care for Medicaid-eligible children in over 20 years. The Committee is aware that CMS has commissioned and received an update of The Early and Periodic Screening, Diagnostic and Treatment (EPSDT) guide from the American Academy of Pediatric Dentistry. This document is vital to ensuring that the states correctly implement EPSDT dental requirements and provide full coverage for all eligible children. Furthermore, the guidance will help states improve access to dental care by providing a better understanding of the dental workforce and financing system. The Committee strongly urges CMS to release a revised state guidance manual on dental care under the Medicaid/EPSDT program before February 28, 2003.

The Committee expects the Secretary to issue ''L'' Codes based on fair and reasonable reimbursement levels to cover Total Body Orthotic Management for Non-Ambulatory severely disabled nursing home residents. Such treatment will be a medically prescribed device consisting of custom fitted individual braces with adjustable joints designed to improve function, retard progression of musculoskeletal deformity, or to restrict, eliminate or assist in the functioning of lower and upper extremities, pelvic, spinal, and cervical regions of the body. Such device will consist of individually adjustable braces that are attached to a frame which is an integral component of the device, and for which the individual braces cannot function or be used apart from the frame. This responds to a long-standing Committee concern about an unintended consequence of HCFA Ruling 96–1. While designed to crack down on fraud and abuse in the DME market on Part B Medicare reimbursement, this ruling also denied a highly specialized whole body orthotic treatment that dramatically improves the medical condition and quality of life for some severely disabled Medicare beneficiaries under full time care in nursing facilities. The Committee notes the May 2002, congressionally authorized GAO report entitled ''Orthotics Ruling Has Implications

for Beneficiary Access and Federal and State Costs'' that identifies a substantial nursing home population that has been denied this care as a result of 96–1, but recommends that a restoration of such care be accompanied by appropriate controls, consistent with those established for existing ''L'' codes, that protect the integrity of the Medicare Program. The committee recognizes the need for these controls, but at the same time notes that beneficiaries have been without this treatment for over 5 years and urges CMS to expeditiously re-establish reimbursement measures for these services.

The Committee directs the Secretary of Health and Human Services to review the Medicare Geographic Classification Review Board's criteria for reclassification determinations with respect to making payments to hospitals. The Committee requests the review to include a detailed analysis of disparities among hospital's reimbursement rates for hospitals in metropolitan statistical areas that border on areas that have a higher wage indices; the difficulty hospitals face in losing skilled medical personnel to neighboring areas with urban classifications and higher wage and salary structures; geographic and environmental impediments to traditional community routes; the base costs on which the wage index is applied; and the affect lower wage indices have on the quality of care. The Committee directs the Secretary to report to the Committee no later than February 28, 2003.

The Committee requests that the Secretary conduct a comprehensive study of current literature and best practices to determine the cost-effectiveness and impact on medical outcomes of behavioral-based weight loss services in conjunction with the nutritional therapy benefit. The Committee directs the study to include assessment of group-based weight loss management services and the proper qualifications of individuals to conduct such programs, including those trained to provide such programs that have completed clinical trials and have demonstrated their efficacy through publications in peer-reviewed scientific journals, to produce and maintain weight loss.

The Committee understands that concerns have been raised about Medicare reimbursement rules for certain anemia drugs under the Outpatient Prospective Payment program. The Committee therefore directs the Administrator of the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services to conduct a study examining claims data from hospitals and physicians to determine comparable dosage of biologicals used for the treatment of anemia in cancer patients. This study shall be completed and submitted to the Secretary of the Department of Health and Human Services and the Committee on Appropriations no later than April 1, 2003.

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES

PAYMENTS TO STATES FOR CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT AND FAMILY SUPPORT PROGRAMS

Appropriations, 2002	$2,536,313,000
Budget estimate, 2003	2,416,800,000
Committee recommendation	2,475,800,000

The Committee recommends that $2,475,800,000 be made available in fiscal year 2003 for payments to States for child support enforcement and family support programs. The Committee recommendation provides the full amount requested under current law. The budget request includes savings of $59,000,000 based on proposed legislation.

These payments support the States' efforts to promote the self-sufficiency and economic security of low-income families. These funds also support efforts to locate noncustodial parents, determine paternity when necessary, and establish and enforce orders of support. The appropriation, when combined with the $1,100,000,000 in advance funding provided in last year's bill and an estimated $461,000,000 from offsetting collections, supports a program level of $4,036,800,000.

The Committee also has provided $1,100,000,000 in advance funding for the first quarter of fiscal year 2004 for the child support enforcement program, the same as the budget request.

LOW-INCOME HOME ENERGY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

Appropriations, 2002	$2,000,000,000
Budget estimate, 2003	1,700,000,000
Committee recommendation	1,700,000,000

The Committee recommendation for LIHEAP is $1,700,000,000. LIHEAP is made up of two components: the State grant program and the contingency fund. The recommended amount for the State grant program is $300,000,000 more than the administration request and the same amount as last year. However, due to tight budget constraints and the current availability of $300,000,000 in the contingency fund, the Committee does not recommend any additional funds for this purpose. The administration requested $300,000,000.

LIHEAP grants are awarded to States, territories, Indian tribes and tribal organizations to assist low-income households in meeting the costs of home energy. States receive great flexibility in how they provide assistance, including direct payments to individuals and vendors and direct provision of fuel.

The Committee recommendation includes $1,700,000,000 for the State grant program, the same amount as last year's funding level and $300,000,000 more than the amount requested by the administration. These resources are distributed by formula to States, territories, Indian tribes and tribal organizations defined by statute, based in part on each State's share of home energy expenditures by low-income households nationwide.

The Committee recommendation does not include $300,000,000 in additional resources for the contingency fund as requested by the administration. The contingency fund may be used to provide assistance to one or more States adversely affected by extreme heat or cold, significant price increases or other causes of energy-related emergencies. The Committee notes that $300,000,000 in no-year funding is available currently in the contingency fund. The Committee is committed to ensuring that sufficient resources are available in the fund, to provide additional assistance to households with energy burdens not met by the regular program and meet the objectives of the authorizing statute. The Committee intends to monitor the availability of resources in the contingency fund and will consider future action, as needed, in subsequent appropriations bills.

The Committee is disappointed by the unwillingness of the administration to release any or all of the $300,000,000 in contingency funding currently available. The Committee notes that in the Statement of the Managers accompanying the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2001 (Public Law 107–20) the conferees encouraged the administration to release contingency funds provided by this Act due to the pressing additional energy assistance needs of millions of eligible families. The Committee again notes that the authorizing statute states that the contingency fund was authorized to meet the additional home energy assistance needs of one or more States arising from a natural disaster or other emergency, as defined in section 2603(1)(A–G), which includes six other factors not related to weather or natural disasters.

The Committee is aware of data that has been reported over the past 4 months that show the definition of emergency has been met in many States. The Committee directs the Department to provide a report within 60 days after the enactment of this bill identifying the sources of data used for considering release of contingency funds for each of the parts of the emergency definition.

The Committee encourages the Department to work with appropriate agencies and associations to make sure data is available to administer this program, and in particular, make decisions about release of contingency funding.

The Committee intends that up to $27,500,000 of the amount recommended for LIHEAP for fiscal year 2003 be used for the leveraging incentive fund. The fund will provide a percentage match to States for private or non-Federal public resources allocated to low-income home energy benefits.

REFUGEE AND ENTRANT ASSISTANCE

Appropriations, 2002	$460,195,000
Budget estimate, 2003	452,724,000
Committee recommendation	442,724,000

The Committee recommends $442,724,000 for refugee and entrant assistance, $17,471,000 less than the fiscal year 2002 level and $10,000,000 less than the budget request.

Based on an estimated refugee admission ceiling of 75,000, this appropriation, together with prior-year funds available for fiscal year 2003 expenses, will enable States to continue to provide at least 8 months of cash and medical assistance to eligible refugees and entrants, a variety of social and educational services, as well as foster care for refugee and entrant unaccompanied minors.

The Committee is committed to ensuring that the American public is safe and not exposed to potential security risks. However, the Committee also is concerned about the additional hardships imposed on individuals fleeing their homes from civil strife, persecution, and torture as they await additional security procedures in potentially dangerous temporary locations and refugee camps. As a result of these delays, almost 40,000 refugees under the admissions ceiling for fiscal year 2002 were not allowed to resettle in the United States. These unused slots resulted in fewer transitional, medical and support services provided than estimated under the fiscal year 2002 appropriation, so some savings exist in these programs. Given the tremendous budgetary pressure on the Committee this year, the Committee recommends a small reduction of $10,000,000 in these programs for fiscal year 2003. The Committee recommendation will not affect the ability of programs to meet fully the demand for services under the fiscal year 2003 admissions ceiling, as sufficient carryover funds are available to offset the proposed reduction. The Committee intends to closely monitor the situation to ensure that sufficient funding is available to meet the critical needs of individuals fleeing persecution throughout the world.

The Refugee and Entrant Assistance Program is designed to assist States in their efforts to assimilate refugees, asylees, Cuban and Haitian entrants, and adults and minors who are trafficking victims, into American society as quickly and effectively as possible. The program funds State-administered transitional and medical assistance, the voluntary agency matching grant program, programs for victims of trafficking and torture, employment and social services, targeted assistance, and preventive health.

In order to carry out the refugee and entrant assistance program, the Committee recommends $221,291,000 for transitional and medical assistance, including State administration and the voluntary agency program;

$10,000,000 for victims of trafficking; $147,121,000 for social services; $4,835,000 for preventive health; and $49,477,000 for targeted assistance.

Section 412(a)(7) of title IV of the Immigration and Nationality Act authorizes the use of funds appropriated under this account to be used to carry out monitoring, evaluation, and data collection activities to determine the effectiveness of funded programs and to monitor the performance of States and other grantees.

The Committee recommends $10,000,000 to treat and assist victims of torture. These funds may also be used to provide training to healthcare providers to enable them to treat the physical and psychological effects of torture. The Committee acknowledges that well-established treatment centers, such as the Center for Victims of Torture, have developed the knowledge base that has fostered growth of treatment facilities around the country and strengthened treatment services generally. This positive trend may continue if leading centers are able to expand their staffs to create more trainers and improve evaluation and research needed to guide and develop new programs.

CHILD CARE AND DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANT

Appropriations, 2002	$2,099,976,000
Budget estimate, 2003	2,099,994,000
Committee recommendation	2,099,994,000

The Committee recommendation provides $2,099,994,000 for the child care and development block grant, $18,000 more than last year and the same as the budget request.

The child care and development block grant supports grants to States to provide low-income families with financial assistance for child care; for improving the quality and availability of child care; and for establishing or expanding child development programs. The funds are used to both expand the services provided to individuals who need child care in order to work or attend job training or education and allow States to continue funding the activities previously provided under the consolidated programs.

The Committee is aware that the authorization for the child care and development block grant program expired on September 30, 2002. The block grant was last reauthorized in 1996 as part of the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act. The Act established the child care and development fund, which consists of mandatory funding provided under the Social Security Act and discretionary funding supported by annual appropriations under the child care and development block grant program.

The Committee believes that significant increases in mandatory funding for child care should be supported by the reauthorization of the Welfare Reform law to pay for additional work requirements and to respond to the needs of low income, working poor families. The Welfare Reform law established policies that have resulted in a significant increase in the working Americans. Work requirements have decreased the welfare casesload by 1.8 million families from 1996–1999, many of whom are not earning a living wage and are in need of assistance. The share of families working or participating in work-related activities while receiving TANF also grew significantly; by fiscal year 1999, nearly 900,000 TANF parents were employed or engaged in work activities. Also, there has been a large increase in labor force participation by low income single parents, which includes many families not previously connected to the labor force; between 1996 and 1999, the number of employed single mothers grew from 1.8 million to 2.7 million.

The Committee recommendation continues specific earmarks in appropriations language, also included in the budget request, that provide targeted resources to specific policy priorities including $19,120,000 for the purposes of supporting resource and referral programs and before and afterschool services. This represents the Federal commitment to the activities previously funded under the dependent care block grant. The Committee expects that these funds will not supplant current funding dedicated to resource and referral and school age activities provided by the child care and development block grant. The Committee strongly encourages States to address the matters of before and afterschool care and the establishment of resource and referral programs with the funds provided in this program.

The Committee recommendation includes an additional $272,672,000 for child care quality activities, and sets aside $100,000,000 specifically for an infant care quality initiative. These funds are recommended in addition to the 4 percent quality earmark established in the authorizing legislation. The Committee has provided these additional quality funds because of the considerable research that demonstrates the importance of serving children in high quality child care settings which include nurturing providers who are educated in child development and adequately compensated. While considerable progress has been made, the Committee believes States should continue to invest in education and training linked to compensation of the child care workforce in order to improve the overall quality of child care.

The Committee recommendation also provides $10,000,000 for child care research, demonstration and evaluation activities.

The Committee recommendation for resource and referral activities also includes $1,000,000 to continue support for the National Association of Child Care Resource and Referral Agencies' information service, Child Care Aware, the national toll-free information hotline which links families to local child care services and programs. Funds also were requested in the budget request for this purpose.

SOCIAL SERVICES BLOCK GRANT

Appropriations, 2002	$1,700,000,000
Budget estimate, 2003	1,700,000,000
Committee recommendation	1,700,000,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $1,700,000,000 for the social services block grant. The recommendation is the same amount as the budget request and 2002 enacted level.

The Committee has included bill language that allows States to transfer up to 10 percent of their annual allocations under the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families to the Social Services Block Grant program. Under the budget request, States would be limited to transfers of up to 4.25 percent for fiscal year 2003. The Committee recognizes that the block grant is a vital source of support for many vulnerable children and families, the elderly and single adults and continues to support this important State flexibility.

CHILDREN AND FAMILIES SERVICES PROGRAMS

Appropriations, 2002	$8,428,574,000
Budget estimate, 2003	8,593,364,000
Committee recommendation	8,654,884,000

The Committee recommends a funding level of of $8,654,884,000 for children and families services programs. The recommendation includes $6,000,000 in transfers available under section 241 of the Public Health Service Act. The recommendation is $226,310,000 more than the comparable fiscal year 2002 funding level and $61,520,000 more than the budget request.

This appropriation provides funding for programs for children, youth, and families, the developmentally disabled, and Native Americans, as well as Federal administrative costs.

Head Start

Head Start provides comprehensive development services for low-income children and families, emphasizing cognitive and language development, socioemotional development, physical and mental health, and parent involvement to enable each child to develop and function at his or her highest potential. At least 10 percent of enrollment opportunities in each State are made available to children with disabilities.

The Committee recommends $6,667,533,000 for the Head Start Program, an increase of $129,893,000 more than the comparable fiscal year 2002 level and the same as the budget request. The Committee recommendations includes $1,400,000,000 in advance funding that will become available on October 1, 2003.

The Committee is aware that the Department's recently-released 7-year national evaluation of the Federal Early Head Start program found that 3-year-old children completing the program performed better in cognitive and language development than children not participating in the program. Further, the study found that children completing Early Head Start achieved gains on standardized tests of cognitive and language development, may need fewer special learning interventions later on, and performed better on critical social-emotional tasks, such as relating to their parents, paying attention and behaving appropriately. The study also found that Early Head Start parents were more likely to read to their children, be emotionally supportive, help with language development and show positive parenting behavior. Early Head Start parents also participated more in education and employment-related activities. These findings justify the Committee's efforts to increase funding for the Early Head Start program, to ensure that more eligible children participate in this important and effective program.

The Committee is impressed by the most recent Family and Child Experience Survey (FACES) data released last month. The Committee notes that the findings reveal that as they had in 1997–1998, Head Start children showed significant gains in vocabulary skills in 2000–2001 against national norms; Head Start children showed modestly larger gains in letter recognition skills in 2000–2001 than they had in 1997–1998; Head Start graduates showed gains in social skills, including improvements in interaction and complex play and Head Start classroom quality remained in the ''Good'' range in the Early Childhood Education Rating Scale and Assessment Profiles in 2000, as they were in 1997. These findings support the significant investments that the Committee has supported for the Head Start program.

However, the Committee is concerned that the congressionally-mandated National Impact Study of Head Start has not been completed and encourages the ACF to move forward and complete this important study. The National Impact Study was mandated by Congress to be completed by 2003.

The Committee understands the serious need for additional and expanded Head Start facilities among native American populations and in rural areas. The Committee believes that the Department could help serve these needy communities by providing minor construction funding, as authorized, in remote native American communities.

The Committee is aware of the unique circumstances rural areas face in designing Early Head Start programs to meet the

needs of families. Rural areas experience higher costs per child, either due to the higher cost of transporting infants and children to Early Head Start Centers, or because of higher rents due to the lack of adequate and licensable facilities in rural areas. In selecting new grantees under this program, the Committee believes the Department should give consideration to applicants serving rural areas that meet or exceed all performance criteria even though they may propose a higher cost per child due to these factors.

The Committee is aware that, in fiscal year 2002, approximately $40,000,000 in quality improvement Head Start funding was available to improve staff salaries and support professional development. This commitment of funding has helped increase both teacher compensation and retention rates among Head Start staff. The Committee expects the Department to continue to focus quality improvement efforts on improving Head Start teacher compensation such that teacher salaries more equitably reflect educational level and experience.

The Committee strongly supports the effort to strengthen the qualifications of Head Start teachers. At least 50 percent of teachers in center-based Head Start programs must have an associate, baccalaureate, or advanced degree in early childhood education or a degree in a related field, with experience in teaching preschool children, by September 30, 2003. The Committee expects the Department to focus staff development efforts on increasing the educational level of Head Start teachers in order to meet this goal.

The Head Start Act contemplates services to low-income children and their families. The law does not, however, prescribe age requirements for Head Start participation, short of limiting enrollment to children ''who have not yet reached the age of compulsory school attendance.'' Despite this fact, Head Start has traditionally served children in their years immediately prior to their entering into kindergarten. With States and localities increasing their investments in preschool services, local Head Start programs have been presented with not only an opportunity, but a need to serve infants and toddlers in their years proven to be the most formative in recently publicized brain research developmental studies.

Accordingly, the Committee encourages the Department of Health and Human Services to support efforts by local Head Start programs to use grant funds to deliver quality services to the infant and toddler population where a community assessment evidences a need for such services and the local program has the capacity to meet that need. The Committee supports this expansion in response to changing local community needs, separate and apart from the new grant process under the Early Head Start program created as part of the 1994 Head Start reauthorization. When combined with the new grant authority for Early Head Start which flows from increased appropriations annually, expansion of existing preschool programs to serve infants and toddlers is particularly responsive to research emphasizing the developmental needs of our youngest children—needs which can be ably addressed through the Head Start model of comprehensive services.

The Committee commends the Department for its focus on prevention as a key to improving the overall health and well-being of our Nation. The Committee also recognizes the importance of good nutrition and physical activity among young children for developing a fertile atmosphere for cognitive development and school readiness. According to the Nutrition Cognition National Advisory Committee at Tufts University in Massachusetts, children without an adequate diet may have trouble concentrating in school, participating in play, bonding with peers, and performing at their potential.

Therefore, the Committee urges the Head Start Bureau to review the scope of good nutrition and physical activities which are presently being undertaken in response to the Head Start Performance Standards, as well as the current knowledge base on good nutrition and physical activities for young children. Further, the Committee urges the Head Start Bureau to review the activities presently being undertaken by local programs to promote healthy bodies as a prerequisite for strong minds and to identify best practices currently employed by local programs. As a follow up, the Committee encourages the Head Start Bureau, in collaboration with the National Head Start Association, to devise a plan for implementing a locally-determined but coordinated effort to achieve the goals of a stronger, more vibrant and effective nutritional and physical activity component within Head Start programs. The Committee expects that the Head Start Bureau will enter into a cooperative agreement with the National Head Start Association to carry out these activities.

The Senate is currently considering the reauthorization of the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunities Act, in order to assist individuals to secure gainful employment and help families to gain self-sufficiency in the new economy. As a result of the 1996 enactment of welfare reform, families previously eligible for Head Start services based on their low-income status have found themselves marginally exceeding those income limitations and, therefore, losing access to Head Start services for their children. The Committee recognizes that Head Start does not serve all income-eligible children and their families in the country. Nonetheless, while eligibility for other programs is sensitive to regional disparities in income, Head Start eligibility is not. It is clear that an inner-city family's expenses with respect to food, housing and medical needs are different from those of a rural family, while a rural family's transportation needs, for one, may well outpace similar needs for their urban neighbors. Eligibility requirements should reflect this difference. Current law gives the Secretary of Health and Human Services authority to permit the enrollment of a ''reasonable number'' of over-income families in Head Start. In a welfare-reformed era, families may find their income marginally exceeding national poverty guidelines, while their need for quality early childhood programming is even more pronounced. The Committee encourages the Secretary to permit local programs to best address local community needs in these changing times, but encourages flexibility which does not deny services to the neediest of the needy. The Committee encourages the Secretary to exercise his authority, as appropriate, to permit the enrollment of over-income children and their families in up to 25 percent of program placements, so long as services are not denied to income-eligible children and families as a result of this flexibility.

The Committee is aware that the Department's ''Descriptive Study of Seasonal Farmworker Families'' published in September 2001 revealed that just 19 percent of eligible children of migrant and seasonal farmworkers are served by Migrant Head Start programs. The study also concluded ''that Migrant Head Start agencies greatly improve the lives of migrant and seasonal farmworker families, and in doing so, help to strengthen local agricultural economies.'' The Committee urges the Head Start Bureau to provide an increase in funding for Migrant Head Start programs proportionate to the overall increase in the Head Start appropriation.

The Committee is aware of efforts currently being undertaken to improve pre-literacy skills in Head Start children and lauds the administration for its commitment to this effort. However, the Committee cautions against anything that would detract from the comprehensive nature of the program in delivering early childhood development and family services. While school readiness is front and center in the goals of Head Start, the elements necessary to achieve that readiness range from adequate nutrition and health screening to social and emotional development and family building as well as the cognitive growth of young children.

The Committee encourages the Department to ensure that in securing pre-literacy training and technical assistance for Head Start grantees, every reasonable effort is made to use competitive procedures in securing private sector service providers to assist in completing the Head Start mission.

The Committee is aware that the goal of the Head Start program is to ensure the social competence and school readiness of children upon completion of the program. The Committee expects the Department to continue to promote learning and brain development to accelerate and improve the cognitive development of Head Start children. The Committee expects the Department to monitor Head Start programs to ensure that a majority of children participating in Head Start programs meet the minimum educational performance measures and standards upon completion of the program as outlined in the Head Start Act, as amended in 1998.

The TCU/Head Start partnership has made a lasting investment in our Indian communities by creating associate degree programs in Early Childhood Development and related fields. New graduates of these programs can help meet the Congressional mandate that 50 percent of all program teachers earn an Associate Degree in Early Childhood Development or a related discipline by 2003. One clear impediment to the on-going success of this partnership program is the decrease in discretionary funding being targeted for the TCU/Head Start partnership. The Committee urges the Head Start Bureau to direct sufficient funding to allow current grantees to extend their programs for two additional years and to ensure that this vital program can continue and be expanded to serve all tribal college communities.

Consolidated runaway and homeless youth program

The Committee recommends $93,000,000 for this program, an increase of $4,898,000 more than the fiscal year 2002 level and $4,867,000 more than the administration request. The Committee recommends $41,800,000 for transitional living programs and $51,200,000 for basic centers.

This program addresses the crisis needs of runaway and homeless youth and their families through support to local and State governments and private agencies. Basic centers and transitional living programs help address the needs of some of the estimated 300,000 homeless youth, many of whom are running away from unsafe or unhealthy living environments. These programs have been proven effective at supporting positive youth development, securing stable and safe living arrangements and providing the skills required to engage in positive relationships with caring adults and contribute to society. The Committee looks forward to the release of performance outcome data available through the new management information system.

The Runaway and Homeless Youth Act requires that not less than 90 percent of the funds be allocated to States for the purpose of establishing and operating community-based runaway and homeless youth centers, as authorized under Parts A and B of the Act. Funds are distributed on the basis of the State youth population under 18 years of age in proportion to the national total. The remaining 10 percent funds networking and research and demonstration activities including the National Toll-Free Communications Center.

Grants are used to develop or strengthen community-based programs which assist homeless youth in making a smooth transition to productive adulthood and social self-sufficiency; and to provide technical assistance to transitional living programs for the acquisition and maintenance of resources and services.

The basic centers program, authorized under Part A of the Act, supports grants to community-based public and private agencies for the provision of outreach, crisis intervention, temporary shelter, counseling, family unification and aftercare services to runaway and homeless youth and their families.

The transitional grant program (TLP) provides grants to local public and private organizations to address shelter and service needs of homeless youth, ages 16–21. The program's goals are to have youth safe at home or in appropriate alternative settings and to help them develop into independent, contributing members of society.

A homeless youth accepted into the program is eligible to receive shelter and services continuously for up to 540 days. The services include counseling; life skills training, such as money management and housekeeping; interpersonal skill building, such as decision-making and priority setting; educational advancement; job preparation attainment; and mental and physical health care.

The administration has proposed $10,000,000 for a separate maternity group home program. The Committee is aware of the need for and shares the administration's interest in funding residential services for young mothers and their children who are unable to live with their own families because of abuse, neglect, or other circumstances. The Committee notes that pregnant and parenting youth are currently eligible for and served through the TLP. The Committee commends the administration for placing special emphasis on pregnant and parenting youth in its fiscal year 2002 runaway and homeless youth program announcement. The Committee also compliments the administration for its special efforts to make the maternity group home community aware of the fiscal year 2002 program announcement.

The Committee also recognizes the need for and value of expanding transitional living opportunities for all homeless youth. Therefore, the Committee seeks to preserve the flexibility afforded in current law to respond to the needs of the young people who are most at-risk and in greatest need of transitional living opportunities in their communities by providing additional resources to the existing portfolio of consolidated runaway and homeless youth act programs.

It is the Committee's expectation that current and future TLP grantees will continue to provide transitional living opportunities and supports to pregnant and parenting homeless youth, as is their current practice. To further ensure that pregnant and parenting homeless youth are able to access transitional living opportunities and supports in their communities, the Committee encourages the Secretary, acting through the network of Federally-funded runaway and homeless youth training and technical assistance providers, to offer guidance to grantees and others on the programmatic modifications required to address the unique needs of pregnant and parenting youth and on the various sources of funding available for residential services to this population.

Maternity group homes

The Committee recommendation does not include $10,000,000 requested in the budget for the maternity group homes program. The Committee has deferred action on this program pending the enactment of authorizing language. Under this proposed program, the ACF would provide targeted funding for community-based, adult-supervised group homes for young mothers and their children. These homes would provide safe, stable, nurturing environments for mothers who cannot live safely with their own families and assist them in moving forward with their lives by providing support so they can finish school, acquire job skills, and learn to be good parents.

The Committee provided a $19,000,000 increase in funding last year under the transitional living program to strengthen our Nation's support system for all youth in need of stable, safe living accommodations and services. The Committee expects the Family and Youth Services Bureau to continue to provide the technical assistance needed to enable TLP grantees and their community partners to address the unique needs of young mothers and their children, as well as helping interested entities in identifying sources of funding currently available to provide residential services to this population.

Child abuse prevention programs

The Committee recommends $48,364,000 for child abuse and neglect prevention and treatment activities. The recommendation includes $22,013,000 for State grants, the same as last year and the budget request. The recommendation also includes $26,351,000 for discretionary activities, an increase of $201,000 more than last year and the same as the budget request. These programs seek to improve and increase activities at all levels of government which identify, prevent, and treat child abuse and neglect through State grants, technical assistance, research, demonstration, and service improvement.

Abandoned infants assistance

The Committee recommendation includes $12,205,000 for abandoned infants assistance, an increase of $3,000 more than 2002 level and the same amount as the budget request. This program provides financial support to public and private entities to develop, implement, and operate demonstration projects that will prevent the abandonment of infants and young children. Grants provide additional services such as identifying and addressing the needs of abandoned infants, especially those who are drug exposed or HIV positive; providing respite care for families and care givers; and assisting abandoned infants and children to reside with their natural families or in foster care.

Child welfare services

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $291,986,000 for child welfare services, the same as the fiscal year 2002 level and the administration request. This program helps State public welfare agencies improve their child welfare services with the goal of keeping families together. State services include: preventive intervention, so that, if possible, children will not have to be removed from their homes; reunification so that children can return home and development of alternative placements like foster care or adoption if children cannot remain at home. These services are provided without regard to income.

Child welfare training

The Committee recommends $7,498,000, an increase of $3,000 over the comparable fiscal year 2002 level and the same amount as the administration request. Under section 426, title IV–B of the Social Security Act, discretionary grants are awarded to public and private nonprofit institutions of higher learning to develop and improve education/training programs and resources for child welfare service providers. These grants upgrade the skills and qualifications of child welfare workers.

Adoption opportunities

The Committee recommends $27,405,000 for adoption opportunities, an increase of $20,000 more than the fiscal year 2002 level and the same amount as the administration request. This program eliminates barriers to adoption and helps find permanent homes for children who would benefit by adoption, particularly children with special needs. The Committee notes the progress that has been made in increasing adoptions of children within 2 years of their placement in the public foster care system, as well as the increase in family reunification within 1 year of placement.

Adoption incentives

The Committee recommends $43,000,000 for adoption incentives, the same amount as the comparable fiscal year 2002 appropriation and the budget request. The purpose of this program is to provide incentive funds to States to encourage an increase in the number of adoptions of children from the public foster care system. These funds are used to pay States bonuses for increasing their number of adoptions. The appropriation allows incentive payments to be made for adoptions completed in fiscal years 2001 and 2002.

Adoption awareness

The Committee recommendation includes $12,906,000 for the adoption awareness program, the same amount as the fiscal year 2002 level and the administration request. This program was authorized in the Children's Health Act of 2000. The program consists of two activities: the Infant Adoption Awareness Training Program and the Special Needs Awareness Campaign. The Infant Adoption Awareness Training Program provides grants to support adoption organizations in the training of designated health staff in eligible health centers that provide health services to pregnant women to inform them about adoption and make referrals on request on an equal basis with all other course of action. Within the Committee recommendation, $9,906,000 is available for this purpose.

The Special Needs Adoption Campaign supports grants to carry out a national campaign to inform the public about the adoption of children with special needs. The Committee recommendation includes $3,000,000 to continue this important activity.

Compassion capital fund

The Committee recommendation includes $45,000,000 for the compassion capital fund, $15,000,000 more than last year and $55,000,000 less than the budget request. Funds available will support grants to charitable organizations to emulate model social service programs and to encourage research on the best practices of social service organizations.

The Committee expects funds made available through this program to supplement and not supplant private resources and encourages the Secretary to require private resources to match grant funding provided to public/private partnerships.

Social services research

The Committee recommends $6,000,000 for social services and income maintenance research, the same amount the administration

request for discretionary funding. The Committee has funded the discretionary portion of this program through transfers available under section 241 of the Public Health Service Act. Mandatory funding also is available for this purpose in the Welfare Reform legislation and the administration budget request assures $25,158,000 is available from this source. Last year, $31,158,000 was available for this program. These funds support cutting-edge research and evaluation projects in areas of critical national interest. Research includes determining services that are more cost-effective and alternative ways to increase the economic independence of American families.

The Committee 4 years ago encouraged ACF to work with the State information technology consortium in an effort to help States with the difficult task of streamlining service delivery, while also meeting TANF record-keeping and reporting requirements. The Committee is pleased to learn that this effort is progressing and that States and ACF are now able to share systems information on TANF, child support enforcement, child welfare and child care activities. The Committee understands that plans are now underway to put in place web-based technology that permits communications and interface within States, across State borders, and between ACF and States. Accordingly, the Committee urges ACF to expand its efforts with the State information technology consortium in fiscal year 2003. Similarly, The Committee is pleased to note that child support collections on behalf of families continue to grow. When combined with other income, child support collections passed through to TANF families can provide the boost needed to help a family attain self-sufficiency. To aid in this objective, the Committee urges CSE to implement the next phase of an effort launched last year in conjunction with the State information technology consortium. The Committee remains convinced that States are in a position to best determine how to remove current barriers to child support collections and to improve the flow of information between agencies and the court system.

Community-based resource centers

The Committee recommends $33,417,000 for community-based resource centers, an increase of $1,000 more than the fiscal year 2002 level and the same amount as the administration request. These resources support two purposes: assisting each State in developing, operating, expanding and enhancing a network of community-based, prevention-focused, family resource and support programs and supporting activities that foster an understanding, appreciation, and knowledge of diverse populations in order to be effective in preventing and treating child abuse and neglect.

Developmental disabilities programs

The Committee recommends $147,434,000 for developmental disabilities programs, an increase of $6,914,000 more than the comparable fiscal year 2002 amount and $6,900,000 more than the budget request. The Administration on Developmental Disabilities supports community-based delivery of services which promote the rights of persons of all ages with developmental disabilities. Developmental disability is defined as severe, chronic disability attributed to mental or physical impairments manifested before age 22, which causes substantial limitations in major life activities.

State councils

For State councils, the Committee recommends $72,200,000. The State Councils on Developmental Disabilities program assists each State in promoting the development of a comprehensive, statewide, consumer and family-centered system which provides a coordinated array of culturally-competent services, and other assistance for individuals with development disabilities. State councils undertake a range of activities including demonstration of new approaches, program and policy analysis, interagency collaboration and coordination, outreach and training.

Protection and advocacy grants

For protection and advocacy grants, the Committee recommends $37,000,000. This formula grant program provides funds to States to establish protection and advocacy systems to protect the legal and human rights of persons with developmental disabilities who are receiving treatment, services, or rehabilitation within the State.

Projects of national significance

The Committee recommends $12,734,000 for projects of national significance to assist persons with developmental disabilities. This program funds grants and contracts providing nationwide impact by developing new technologies and applying and demonstrating innovative methods to support the independence, productivity, and integration into the community of persons with developmental disabilities.

The Committee recognizes the potential benefits that assistive technology can have for individuals with developmental disabilities.

Within the Committee recommendation, $4,000,000 is available to expand activities of the Family Support Program. The increase over the budget request for programs of national significance has been provided for this purpose.

University-affiliated programs

For university-affiliated programs, the Committee recommends $25,500,000. This program provides operational and administrative support for a national network of university-affiliated programs and satellite centers. Grants are made annually to university-affiliated programs and satellite centers for interdisciplinary training, exemplary services, technical assistance, and information dissemination activities.

Native American programs

The Committee recommends $45,912,000 for Native American programs, the same amount as the 2002 level and $716,000 more than the budget request. The Administration for Native Americans [ANA] assists Indian tribes and native American organizations in planning and implementing long-term strategies for social and economic development through the funding of direct grants for individual projects, training and technical assistance, and research and demonstration programs.

The Committee continues its significant interest in the revitalization of native languages through education. The Committee encourages ANA to allocate additional resources to support the Native American Languages program and urges the ANA to make schools a part of this effort, consistent with the policy expressed in the Native American Languages Act.

Community services

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $740,477,000 for the community services programs. This is $1,692,000 more than the fiscal year 2002 level and $100,152,000 higher than the administration request.

Within the funds provided, the Committee recommends $649,987,000 for the community services block grant [CSBG]. These funds are used to make formula grants to States and Indian tribes to provide a wide range of services and activities to alleviate causes of poverty in communities and to assist low-income individuals in becoming self-sufficient.

The Committee rejects the administration's recommendation to cut the Community Services Block Grant funding. Although a restrictive Committee allocation prevented CSBG funding from being substantially increased this year, the Committee continues to recognize the importance of CSBG and the Community Action Agencies it funds in helping meet the extraordinary challenges facing low-income communities.

The Nation's Community Action Agency network relies on CSBG funding to help initiate and administer programs designed to alleviate poverty. The universal characteristic of these CSBG-funded programs is that they provide people with the resources and the tools to become self-sufficient. The Committee understands that the Department of Health and Human Services, and its Office of Community Services in particular, could better use this network in developing future policy initiatives. The Committee notes that in a number of States, including Iowa and Pennsylvania, CAA-initiated family development and self-sufficiency programs are a integral component of welfare reform efforts. The administration is encouraged to look for further nationwide linkages between those individuals seeking to leave the welfare system and become self-sufficient and the many family development and self-sufficiency strategies operated by Community Action Agencies.

In addition, the Committee believes that the Office of Community Services should be more agressive in ensuring proper oversight of some State CSBG State expenditure of CSBG allocations that are intended to fund local eligible activities. The Committee expects the Office of Community Services to better evaluate and enforce each State's expenditure of CSBG funds. The Committee is also concerned that some State audits of the previous years' expenditures of CSBG funds are not adequately reviewed and acted upon.

The Committee expects the Office of Community Services to release funding to the States in the most timely manner. The Committee also expects the States to makes funds available promptly. The Committee is aware that the Office of Community Services and some States have been extraordinarily delinquent in providing funds to local eligible entities.

In addition, the Committee again expects the Office of Community Services to inform the State CSBG grantees of any policy changes affecting carryover CSBG funds within a reasonable time after the beginning of the Federal fiscal year.

Several discretionary programs are funded from this account. Funding for these programs is recommended at the following levels for fiscal year 2003: community economic development, $33,000,000; individual development accounts, $24,990,000; rural community facilities, $7,500,000; national youth sports, $17,000,000; and community food and nutrition, $8,000,000.

Community economic development grants are made to private, nonprofit community development corporations, which in turn provide technical and financial assistance to business and economic development projects that target job and business opportunities for low income citizens. The Committee has included bill language clarifying that Federal funds made available through this program may be used for financing for construction and rehabilitation and loans or investments in private business enterprises owned by Community Development Corporations. Of the total provided, the Committee has included $5,500,000 for the Job Creation Demonstration authorized under the Family Support Act to target community development

activities to create jobs for people on public assistance. As in the past, the Committee expects that a priority for grants under this program go to experienced community development corporations.

The Committee continues to support the Job Creation Demonstration program, authorized by the Family Support Act. This demonstration program provides grants on a competitive basis to non-profit organizations to create new employment and business opportunities for TANF recipients and other low income individuals. Funding also supports technical and financial assistance for private employers that will result in the creation of full-time permanent jobs for eligible individuals. The Committee recognizes that continued funding of the Job Creation Demonstration program would provide opportunities for more low-income individuals.

Most of the drinking water and waste water systems in the country that are not in compliance with Federal standards are in communities of 3,000 or fewer. Rural Community Assistance Programs [RCAPs] use funds available from the Rural Community Facilities Program to assist a number of communities in gaining access to adequate community facilities, gaining financing for new or improved water and waste water systems and in complying with Federal standards.

The Committee has included bill language allocating funding to the Office of Community Services for Rural Community Facilities Technical Assistance as authorized under section 680(3)(B) of the Community Services Block Grant Act. In providing this funding, the Committee directs that it be used solely for the purpose of improving water and waste water facilities in poor, rural communities. As in the past these funds should be allocated to regional, rural community assistance programs.

The Committee is concerned that many small and very small community water and wastewater treatment systems might be most vulnerable to terrorist attack, yet least prepared to deal with the issue. The Committee urges OCS to support a RCAP Small Community Infrastructure Safety and Security Training and Technical Assistance project, which will provide State, regional and national infrastructure safety and security training workshops and on-site technical assistance targeted to small and very small community water and wastewater treatment systems. The goal of the project is to improve the capacity of small systems to better prepare for emergencies, develop emergency preparedness training manuals for small water systems, identify appropriate technologies to secure such systems, and provide technical assistance to small communities struggling to deal with these issues.

Family violence prevention and services

The Committee recommends $149,000,000 for family violence prevention and services programs, an increase of $7,385,000 over the fiscal year 2002 appropriation and the budget request.

For the runaway youth prevention program, the Committee recommends $16,000,000, which is $1,001,000 more than the fiscal year 2002 appropriation and the administration request. This is a discretionary grant program open to private nonprofit agencies for the provision of services to runaway, homeless, and street youth. Funds may be used for street-based outreach and education, including treatment, counseling, provision of information, and referrals for these youths, many of whom have been subjected to or are at risk of being subjected to sexual abuse. The goal of this program is to help young people leave the streets.

For the national domestic violence hotline, the Committee recommends $3,000,000, which is $843,000 more than the fiscal year 2002 comparable level and the administration request. This is a cooperative agreement which funds the operation of a national, toll-free, 24-hours-a-day telephone hotline to provide information and assistance to victims of domestic violence. The Committee has recommended additional funding for the hotline because of the 19 percent growth in call volume that occurred last year and the associated increased in the caller abandonment rate of the hotline. The Committee is aware that employees of the parent agency even voluntarily reduced their pay to stay within budget constraints, rather than reduce hotline staff and service to those in need.

The Committee recommends $130,000,000 for the grants for battered women's shelters program, $5,541,000 above the fiscal year 2002 program level and the administration request. This is a formula grant program to support community-based projects which operate shelters and provide related assistance for victims of domestic violence and their dependents. Emphasis is given to projects which provide counseling, advocacy, and self-help services to victims and their children.

Early learning opportunities program

The Committee recommendation includes $38,000,000 for the early learning opportunities program, an increase of $13,003,000 more than the comparable fiscal year 2002 funding level. The administration proposed eliminating this program. This program supports grants to local community councils comprised of representatives from agencies involved in early learning programs, parent organizations and key community leaders. Funds are used to increase the capacity of local organizations to facilitate development of cognitive skills, language comprehension and learning readiness; enhance childhood literacy; improve the quality of early learning programs through professional development and training; and remove barriers to early learning programs.

Faith-based center

The Committee recommendation includes $1,500,000 to continue staff support for the operation of the Department's Center for Faith-Based and Community Initiatives, the same as the fiscal year 2002 level and the budget request.

Promotion of responsible fatherhood and healthy marriage

The Committee recommendation does not include $20,000,000 included in the budget request for a new program designed to promote responsible fatherhood and responsible marriage. Legislation has not been enacted that would create this new program. The purpose of this proposed program was to spur State and community level approaches to assist fathers to be more actively and productively involved in the lives of their children.

Mentoring children of prisoners

The Committee recommendation includes $12,500,000 for this new program. The administration requested $25,000,000. The mentoring children of prisoners program was authorized last year under section 439 of the Social Security Act. The purpose of this program is to help children while their parents are imprisoned, which includes activities that keep children connected to a parent in prison in order to increase the chances that the family will come together successfully when the parent is released. As a group, children of prisoners are less likely than their peers to succeed in school and more likely to engaged delinquent behavior.

Independent Living Training Vouchers

The Committee recommendation includes $60,000,000 for the new independent living program, the same as the budget request. These funds will support vouchers of up to $5,000 for college tuition or vocational training for individuals who age out of the foster care system, so they can be better prepared to live independently and contribute productively to society. Studies have shown that 25,000 youth leave foster care each year at age 18 and just 50 percent will have graduated high school, 52 percent will be unemployed and 25 percent will be homeless for one or more nights.

Program administration

The Committee recommends $171,747,000 for program administration, $45,000 less than the comparable fiscal year 2002 level and $1,000,000 above the administration request.

The Committee urges ACF to continue to make progress in improving its Annual Performance Plan and Annual Performance Report. The Committee notes that many programs proposed for funding do not have solid data for baselines or performance outcome measures. This lack of objective data makes more difficult the Committee's decisions regarding the allocation of limited resources. The Committee believes that the agency should work with program grantees and relevant associations to identify the most objective ways in which to evaluate the effectiveness of ACF programs and establish a timeline for producing meaningful data by which programs can be assessed.

The Committee continues its interest in the Department's Child and Family Services reviews. These reviews are an effective method for monitoring the progress States are making in assuring the safety, health and permanency for children in child welfare and foster care as required in the Adoption and Safe Families Act. The Committee encourages the Department to make available sufficient resources to ensure full implementation of the new collaborative monitoring system. The Committee understands that the remaining States will be reviewed during fiscal year 2003. The Committee requests that ACF prepare a report on compliance and other implementation issues identified during these reviews and provide it to the Committee not later than 90 days after the last review.

In establishing its Technical Assistance Centers for Children and Families initiative, the Committee urges the Administration to give consideration to establishing a Pacific Basin focus given the unique needs, geographical isolation, cultural complexities, and Federal responsibilities for the residents of that region.

PROMOTING SAFE AND STABLE FAMILIES

Appropriations, 2002	$375,000,000
Budget estimate, 2003	505,000,000
Committee recommendation	505,000,000

The Committee recommends $505,000,000 for fiscal year 2003, an increase of $130,000,000 more than the fiscal year 2002 amount and the same as the budget request. Funding available provides grants to States in support of: (1) family preservation services; (2) time-limited family reunification services (3) community-based family support services and (4) adoption promotion and support services. The Committee notes that most of the Federal funding related to child welfare is provided for the removal and placement of children outside of their own homes. Funds available through the Promoting Safe and Stable Families program are focused on supporting those activities that can prevent family crises from emerging that might require the temporary or permanent removal of a child from his or her own home.

The Promoting Safe and Stable Families program is comprised of $305,000,000 in

capped entitlement funds authorized by the Social Security Act and $200,000,000 in discretionary appropriations.

PAYMENTS TO STATES FOR FOSTER CARE AND ADOPTION ASSISTANCE

Appropriations, 2002	$4,885,600,000
Budget estimate, 2003	4,855,000,000
Committee recommendation	4,855,000,000

The Committee recommends $4,855,000,000 for this account, which is $30,600,000 less than the 2002 comparable level and the same as the budget request. In addition, the Committee recommendation concurs with the administration's request of $1,745,600,000 for an advance appropriation for the first quarter of fiscal year 2004. The Committee also has included bill language, proposed in the budget, that will improve program operations and the flow of funds to States. The Foster Care Program provides Federal reimbursement to States for: maintenance payments to families and institutions caring for eligible foster children, matched at the Federal medical assistance percentage [FMAP] rate for each State; and administration and training costs to pay for the efficient administration of the Foster Care Program, and for training of foster care workers and parents.

The Adoption Assistance Program provides funds to States for maintenance costs and the nonrecurring costs of adoption for children with special needs. The goal of this program is to facilitate the placement of hard-to-place children in permanent adoptive homes, and thus prevent long, inappropriate stays in foster care. As in the Foster Care Program, State administrative and training costs are reimbursed under this program.

The Independent Living Program provides services to foster children under 18 and foster youth ages 18–21 to help them make the transition to independent living by engaging in a variety of services including educational assistance, life skills training, health services and room and board. States are awarded grants from the annual appropriation proportionate to their share of the number of children in foster care, subject to a matching requirement.

ADMINISTRATION ON AGING

Appropriations, 2002	$1,349,447,000
Budget estimate, 2003	1,341,344,000
Committee recommendation	1,369,290,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $1,369,290,000 for aging programs, $19,843,000 more than the fiscal year 2002 comparable funding level and $27,946,000 more than the budget request.

Supportive services and senior centers

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $359,000,000 for supportive services and senior centers, $2,006,000 more than the comparable fiscal year 2002 level and $2,000,000 more than the administration request. This State formula grant program funds a wide range of social services for the elderly, including multipurpose senior centers, adult day care and ombudsman activities. State agencies on aging award funds to designated area agencies on aging who in turn make awards to local services providers. All individuals age 60 and over are eligible for services, although, by law, priority is given to serving those who are in the greatest economic and social need, with particular attention to low-income minority older individuals and those residing in rural areas. Under the basic law, States have the option to transfer up to 30 percent of funds appropriated between the senior centers program and the nutrition programs, which allows the State to determine where the resources are most needed.

Preventive health services

The Committee recommends $22,562,000 for preventive health services, an increase of $1,439,000 more than the comparable fiscal year 2002 amount and $1,000,000 more than the budget request. Funds appropriated for this activity are part of the comprehensive and coordinated service systems targeted to those elderly most in need. Preventive health services include nutritional counseling and education, exercise programs, health screening and assessments, and prevention of depression.

Within the appropriation for this program, the Committee recommends that $6,000,000 be provided to expand medication management, screening and education activities to prevent incorrect medication and adverse drug reactions among the elderly. These activities will help older adults learn more about managing medications safely and help reduce unnecessary hospitalizations and illnesses. The Committee notes that individuals aged 65 years and older take the greatest number and quantity of medications, which increases the health risks associated with adverse drug interactions and misuse. Studies have found that up to 28 percent of hospitalizations of older people are due to noncompliance with drug therapy and adverse events. These additional funds will help reduce the incidence of adverse effects of drug interaction and misuse.

Protection of vulnerable older Americans

The Committee recommends $19,681,000 for grants to States for protection of vulnerable older Americans. Within the Committee recommendation, $14,449,000 is for the ombudsman services program and $5,232,000 is for the prevention of elder abuse program. The amount recommended for the ombudsman services program is $2,000,000 more than the fiscal year 2002 level and the administration request. The amount recommended for the elder abuse prevention program is the same as the fiscal year 2002 level and budget request. Both programs provide formula grants to States to prevent the abuse, neglect, and exploitation of older individuals. The ombudsman program focuses on the needs of residents of nursing homes and board and care facilities, while elder abuse prevention targets its message to the elderly community at large.

The Committee recognizes the importance of the Long-Term Care Ombudsman Program in assisting residents of nursing homes and board and care facilities resolve abuse and neglect complaints. The Committee is aware of the Institute of Medicine's 1995 study which recommended a ratio of 1 ombudsman for every 2,000 nursing home beds to meet the needs of long-term care residents, as well as the DHHS Office of Inspector General's 1999 report recommending additional funding for the program. Therefore, the Committee has provided an increase of $2,000,000 for the Long-Term Ombudsman Program, which will allow the program to hire additional ombudsman staff, expand public information and education campaigns, and upgrade technology.

The Committee supports continued and additional funding for the long-term care ombudsman resource center and its training and clearinghouse functions, which provide information, technical assistance, programmatic, and other support for State and regional long-term care ombudsmen.

National family caregiver support program

The Committee recommends $150,000,000 for the national family caregiver support program, an increase of $14,000,000 more than the comparable fiscal year 2002 level and the budget request. Funds appropriated for this activity established a multifaceted support system in each State for family caregivers. All States are expected to implement the following five components into their program: individualized referral information services; assistance to caregivers in locating services from a variety of private and voluntary agencies; caregiver counseling, training and peer support; respite care provided in the home, an adult day care center or other residential setting located in an assisted living facility; and limited supplemental services that fill remaining service gaps.

The Committee continues to make investment in our Nation's family caregiver support system, in recognition of the critical role and essential care that millions of informal and family caregivers provide. Research has shown that half of all caregivers of older persons are 65 years of age or older, many of whom are themselves in fair to poor health. Further, one-third of caregivers are employed full-time and have to take unpaid leave or rearrange their work schedules to care for a loved one. The family caregiver support program provides respite care, caregiving training and counseling and other support services that support the efforts of the caregiver.

Native American Caregiver Support Program

The Committee recommendation includes $6,500,000 to carry out the Native American Caregiver Support Program, an increase of $1,000,000 more than last year and the budget request. The program will assist Tribes in providing multifaceted systems of support services for family caregivers and for grandparents or older individuals who are relative caregivers. In fiscal year 2002, funds were used to provide both discretionary and formula grants to support the goals of this program.

Congregate and home-delivered nutrition services

For congregate nutrition services, the Committee recommends an appropriation of $390,000,000, the same amount as the comparable fiscal year 2002 level and the budget request. For home-delivered meals, the Committee recommends $182,000,000, an increase of $5,500,000 more than the comparable fiscal year 2002 funding level and $3,500,000 more than the administration request. These programs address the nutritional need of older individuals. Projects funded must make home-delivered and congregate meals available at least once a day, 5 days a week, and each meal must meet one-third of the minimum daily dietary requirements. While States receive separate allotments of funds for congregate and home-delivered nutrition services and support services, they are permitted to transfer up to 40 percent of funds between these programs.

The Committee celebrates the 30th anniversary of the Older Americans Act Nutrition Program. Over the past 30 years, the program has supported almost 6 billion meals for older Americans. A national evaluation of the nutrition program found that it successfully reaches older individuals who are older, poorer, more likely to live in rural areas, more functionally impaired and at higher nutritional risk than the population generally. Individuals who were served realized higher nutrient intake, decreased food insecurity, increased social interaction and an improved quality of life. The Committee also recognizes the significant role that the program plays beyond the provision of meals. Nutrition screening, education and counseling services are critical to maintaining good health and independence for older adults.

Nutrition Services Incentives Program

The Committee recommendation includes $149,670,000 for the nutrition services incentives program, the same as the comparable

fiscal year 2002 funding level and the budget request.

The Committee agrees with the administration's request to shift funding for the Nutrition Services Incentive Program (NSIP) from the Food and Nutrition Service within USDA to the Administration on Aging within the Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS). It is the Committee's belief, however, that it is critically important for several aspects of NSIP to remain intact, as the program is shifted into DHHS. This includes the allocation of NSIP funds on the basis of the number of meals served in a State in the previous year, as opposed to the number of seniors that reside in that State. Further, NSIP funds are not currently, and should not become, subject to transfer, expenditure for administrative costs, or match requirements, and States should continue to have the option of receiving benefits in the form of cash or commodities. The Committee directs the Under Secretary of the Food and Nutrition Service to work with the Assistant Secretary for Aging within DHHS to ensure this transfer of funding and responsibilities is carried out in a manner that in no way disrupts the delivery of services provided by NSIP. The Committee has maintained access to commodities within USDA because the agency has both the infrastructure and the expertise to conduct this activity that is not available in AoA and HHS.

Aging grants to Indian tribes and native Hawaiian organizations

The Committee recommends $27,675,000 for grants to native Americans, $1,946,000 more than the comparable fiscal year 2002 amount and the administration request. Under this program awards are made to tribal and Alaskan Native organizations and to public or nonprofit private organizations serving native Hawaiians which represent at least 50 percent Indians or Alaskan Natives 60 years of age or older to provide a broad range of supportive services and assure that nutrition services and information and assistance are available.

Training, research and discretionary projects

The Committee recommends $27,837,000 for training, research, and discretionary projects, $10,436,000 less than the fiscal year 2002 comparable level and the same as the budget request. These funds support activities designed to expand public understanding of aging and the aging process, apply social research and analysis to improve access to and delivery of services for older individuals, test innovative ideas and programs to serve older individuals, and provide technical assistance to agencies that administer the Older Americans Act.

The Committee has provided support at last year's level to continue the pilot project to test the best ways of using the skills of retired nurses, doctors, accountants and other professionals to train other seniors and to serve as expert resources to detect and stop Medicare fraud, waste and abuse. The Committee expects that these funds will be used to make grants and that administrative costs will be minimized. In addition, the Committee expects that an improved system will be developed and implemented in coordination with CMS and the OIG to track cases referred by this initiative.

The Committee is aware that the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) reported that more than 10,000 seniors died in 1999 from fall-related injuries. CDC estimates that the direct costs to Medicare and Medicaid for falls-related care will exceed $32,000,000,000 in 2020. Given the unnecessary and premature loss of life and public expense associated with elder falls, the Committee encourages the Administration on Aging to oversee and support a national education campaign to reduce the risk of elder falls and prevent repeat falls. The campaign should be directed to elders, their families, and health care providers.

The Committee continues to support funding at no less than last year's level for national programs scheduled to be refunded in fiscal year 2003 that address a variety of issues, including elder abuse, native American issues and legal services.

Aging network support activities

The Committee recommends $2,379,000 for aging network support activities, the same as the comparable fiscal year 2002 amount and the budget request. The Committee recommendation includes $1,199,000 for Eldercare Locator. The Committee recommendation provides $1,180,000 for the pension information and counseling projects, the same as the comparable fiscal year 2002 level.

The Eldercare Locator, a toll-free, nationwide directory assistance service for older Americans and their caregivers, is operated by the National Association of Area Agencies on Aging. Since 1991, the service has linked more than 700,000 callers to an extensive network of resources for aging Americans and their caregivers. The Committee provided an increase of almost $340,000 to support expansion to the Internet of this information and referral service.

Pension counseling projects provide information, advice, and assistance to workers and retirees about pension plans, benefits, and how to pursue claims when pension problems arise. The information dissemination and outreach activities of the pension counseling projects have reached nearly 50,000 individuals. In addition, individualized counseling to more than 7,000 individuals has helped recoup more than $30,000,000 on behalf of older individuals.

Alzheimer's Disease Demonstration Grants to States

As a result of the aging of the baby boom generation, the number of individuals affected by Alzheimer's disease will double in the next 20 years. The Committee recommends a funding level of $14,000,000, an increase of $2,504,000 more than the comparable fiscal year 2002 level and $2,500,000 more than the administration's request, for Alzheimer's disease demonstration grants to States.

Currently, an estimated 70 percent of individuals with Alzheimer's disease live at home, where families provide the preponderance of care. For these families, caregiving comes at enormous physical, emotional and financial sacrifice. The Alzheimer's disease demonstration grant program currently provides matching grants to 32 States to stimulate and better coordinate services for families coping with Alzheimer's. With a relatively small amount of Federal support to provide the stimulus, States have found innovative ways to adapt existing health, long-term care, and community services to reach previously underserved populations, particularly minorities and those living in rural communities. Given the program's proven record of success, the Committee recommends an increase of $1,504,000 more than the comparable 2002 appropriation to expand the program to additional States. Given the enormous demands on Alzheimer's family caregivers, the Committee has included $1,000,000 to support an Alzheimer's family contact center for round-the-clock help to Alzheimer's families in crisis.

Program administration

The Committee recommends $17,986,000 to support Federal staff that administer the programs in the Administration on Aging, $116,000 less than the comparable 2002 level and the same amount as the budget request. These funds provide administrative and management support for programs administered by the agency.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

GENERAL DEPARTMENTAL MANAGEMENT

Appropriations, 2002	$347,052,000
Budget estimate, 2003	384,395,000
Committee recommendation	374,386,000

The Committee recommends $374,386,000 for general departmental management [GDM]. This is $10,009,000 below the administration request and $27,334,000 above the fiscal year 2002 level. The Committee does not agree to the proposed consolidation of Public Affairs and Legislative Affairs functions in the Office of the Secretary. For this reason the Committee's recommendation does not include the $27,793,000 requested to transfer staff from the operating divisions to the Office of the Secretary. In addition, the Committee has denied the fiscal year 2003 bill language request, proposed in the budget, to transfer funds from accounts of the National Institutes of Health and the Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality within the Department for the purpose of consolidating all of HHS legislative and public affairs activities within the Office of the Secretary. The Committee has taken this action because of the concern that information necessary to make timely decisions by the Congress and requests for information by the public may be delayed by this consolidation.

The Committee recommendation includes $21,552,000 in appropriated funds which in previous years were provided through program evaluation funds. On a comparable basis, the Committee's recommendation reflects a decrease of $3,768,000 below the administration request. The Committee recommendation includes the transfer of $5,851,000 from Medicare trust funds, which is the same as the administration request and the fiscal year 2002 level.

The Committee directs that specific information requests from the chairman and ranking member of the Subcommittee on Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and Related Agencies, on scientific research or any other matter, shall be transmitted to the Committee on Appropriations in a prompt professional manner and within the time frame specified in the request. The Committee further directs that scientific information requested by the Committees on Appropriations and prepared by Government researchers and scientists be transmitted to the Committee on Appropriations, uncensored and without delay.

This appropriation supports those activities that are associated with the Secretary's role as policy officer and general manager of the Department. It supports certain health activities performed by the Office of Public Health and Science, including the Office of the Surgeon General. GDM funds also support the Department's centralized services carried out by several Office of the Secretary staff divisions, including personnel management, administrative and management services, information resources management, intergovernmental relations, legal services, planning and evaluation, finance and accounting, and external affairs.

The Office of the Surgeon General, in addition to its other responsibilities, provides leadership and management oversight for the PHS Commissioned Corps, including the involvement of the Corps in departmental emergency preparedness and response activities.

The Committee has provided $4,000,000 to support the activities of the United States-

Mexico Border Health Commission as authorized by Public Law 103–400. The Commission is authorized to assess and resolve current and potential health problems that affect the general population of the United States-Mexico border area.

Chronic Fatigue.—The Committee is disappointed that the establishment of the Department's Chronic Fatigue Syndrome advisory committee, announced in January 2001, has been delayed and that the advisory committee's predecessor, the Chronic Fatigue Syndrome Coordinating Committee has not met since January 2001. These delays have jeopardized momentum and important partnerships between the member agencies and the CFS community. It is this Committee's expectation that the new advisory committee will not diminish the full partnership of involved agencies or the collaborative relationships among Federal agencies, scientists, and CFS advocates that have developed over recent years through the CFS Coordinating Committee. The Committee anticipates that the new advisory committee will further advance the efforts of the Department and the public health service agencies to address the scientific questions about CFS and the social service needs of persons with CFS.

Complementary and Alternative Medicine Policy.—The Committee is pleased with the strong work and final report of the White House Commission on Complementary and Alternative Medicine Policy. The Committee expects the Secretary to provide sufficient funds to establish an interagency coordinating unit to assist with the implementation of the Commission's recommendations and expects to receive a briefing on the Department's progress in this area by March 30, 2003.

Data Collection.—The Committee urges the Secretary to strengthen the Department's collection and reporting of data on health care enrollment, access and utilization by patients' race, ethnicity, primary language and socioeconomic status by all agencies engaged in, or receiving Federal funds for health-related activities. It is expected that all Federal, State, and other entities receiving Federal funds shall collect and report disaggregated data; that racial and ethnic data shall be reported by federally-defined categories, and by subpopulation groups. Measures of racial and ethnic disparities should be used in performance measurement and in monitoring the progress of federally-funded activities for the elimination of health disparities. As the Nation's leading health enterprise, the Department is expected to play a leadership role in assuring the collection and reporting of racial, ethnic and primary health-related data through written policy and sustained action and resources. The Secretary is urged to designate a central authority within the Department to oversee its policies in this area, as well as dissemination, implementation and compliance activities.

The Secretary must ensure that Federal datasets meet at least the minimum standards set by the Office of Management and Budget in 1997 and subsequent standards for maintaining, collecting, and presenting Federal data on race and ethnicity. Also, the Committee reminds the Secretary of OMB's requirement that the standards be adopted as soon as possible, but not later than January 1, 2003, for use in household surveys, administrative forms and records, and other data collections purposes.

Homelessness.—The Committee supports the administration's goal of ending chronic homelessness. The Committee encourages the various agencies within the Department to re-examine their program delivery mechanisms to ensure that resources, both targeted and mainstream, are reaching people who have been homeless for long periods of time.

The Committee also supports efforts to address chronic homelessness more effectively through better coordination of housing and support services at both the national policy and local service delivery levels. The Committee encourages the Department to seek opportunities to partner with the Department of Housing and Urban Development in providing service enriched supportive housing. The development of permanent supportive housing, that is, housing coupled with mental health, substance abuse and primary care supportive services, has been shown to be a highly effective model for addressing the needs of the chronically homeless. The Committee encourages Departmental program offices, including the Community Health Centers Program in HRSA, and the Centers for Mental Health Services, Substance Abuse Treatment, and Substance Abuse Prevention in SAMHSA to work with their grantees to identify opportunities for collaborating with local housing providers to develop permanent supportive housing.

The Committee urges the Department to study whether additional policies and protocols may be needed to ensure that persons being discharged from systems of care including mental health and substance abuse treatment programs and foster care have housing options to prevent such discharge from immediately resulting in homelessness.

Racial and Ethnic Disparities.—The Committee is deeply concerned about the results of a study released in March 2002 from the Institute of Medicine: *Unequal Treatment: Confronting Racial and Ethnic Disparities in Health Care*. The Committee is committed to ensuring the overall improved health of the American people, and strongly urges the Secretary to take the steps necessary to implement the study's recommendations, which offer significant guidelines and opportunities for eliminating health disparities and improving health. Specifically, all institutes and agencies are strongly encouraged to increase the representation of racial and ethnic minorities among health professionals, advance equity of care through the use of evidence-based guidelines, and promote the concept of multi-disciplinary treatment teams and community health workers who can help patients navigate through the health care system. The Committee expects the Secretary to report on the progress of this action during next year's appropriations hearings, and to include a progress update in the Department's Budget Justification.

Tick-Borne Disease.—The Committee urges the Secretary to consult with the biomedical community, community-based clinicians, voluntary organizations, patients and appropriate governmental agency officials to ensure coordination and communication regarding tick-borne diseases. These consultations may provide knowledge and support to the Secretary on matters of program oversight, performance, and priority setting for agencies that impact tick borne diseases.

Adolescent family life

The Committee has provided $31,124,000 for the Adolescent Family Life Program [AFL]. This is $2,198,000 more than the fiscal year 2002 appropriation and same as the administration request.

AFL is the only Federal program focused directly on the issue of adolescent sexuality, pregnancy, and parenting. Through demonstration grants and contracts, AFL focuses on a comprehensive range of health, educational, and social services needed to improve the health of adolescents, including the complex issues of early adolescent sexuality, pregnancy, and parenting.

Within the total provided, the Committee continues the prevention projects begun in fiscal year 1998, as well as new prevention projects. The Committee again expects the Department to fund new prevention projects which enable smaller communities to begin the organization and implementation of coalitions to implement abstinence-based education programs. The Committee again expects the Department, when announcing grant competitions, to provide a reasonable length of time for applicants to complete application packages, provide extensive technical assistance to applicants, with special assistance given to new applicants, and revise the terminology and instructions in grant applications to assure that the information being requested is as clear as possible.

Physical fitness and sports

The Committee recommends $1,223,000 for the Federal staff which supports the President's Council on Physical Fitness and Sports. This is the same as the budget request and $86,000 more than the fiscal year 2002 appropriation.

The President's Council on Physical Fitness and Sports serves as a catalyst for promoting increased physical activity/fitness and sports participation for Americans of all ages and abilities, in accordance with Executive Order 13265, as amended. The programs sponsored by PCPFS are supported largely through private sector partnerships.

The Committee has provided additional resources in this bill for a physical activity and nutrition initiative. The President's Council is urged to take a look at the Committee's recommendations and offer suggestions regarding how to coordinate between programs receiving funds for this purpose and how to build upon this initiative next year.

Minority health

The Committee recommends $46,329,000 for the Office of Minority Health. This is the same as the budget request and $3,228,000 less than the fiscal year 2002 appropriation.

The Office of Minority Health [OMH] focuses on strategies designed to decrease the disparities and to improve the health status of racial and ethnic minority populations in the United States. OMH establishes goals, and coordinates all departmental activity related to improving health outcomes for disadvantaged and minority individuals. OMH supports several demonstration projects, including the Minority Community Health Coalition, the Bilingual/Bicultural Service, the Center for Linguistic and Cultural Competency in Health Care, and the Family and Community Violence Prevention Program.

The Committee continues to recognize the need to recruit and train more minorities in the health professions. The Committee encourages the Office of Minority Health to support established programs that have a proven record of increasing the number of under-represented minorities entering the health professions.

Health Disparities.—The Committee commends the Secretary for designating the elimination of health disparities as a major priority for the Department, and is encouraged that the agencies within the Department are moving forward in this area as they develop, implement, and evaluate strategic plans for eliminating health disparities. The Committee expects the Office of Minority Health, along with the National Center for Minority Health and Health Disparities at the National Institutes of Health, to coordinate and monitor the implementation of the Department's elimination of health disparities strategic plans. The Committee expects the Secretary to report to Congress on the progress and implementation of the strategic

plans during next year's appropriations hearings, and to include a progress update in the Department's Budget Justification.

National Minority Male Health Project.—The Committee continues to support this effort and urges the Office of Minority Health to fund a consortium of historically black colleges and universities (HBCUs) to plan for the implementation of this project. The Committee understands that Bowie State University, Lincoln University, Morehouse College, Morgan State University, and Wilberforce will all be part of the initial group of demonstration institutions. The Committee urges that OMH dedicate adequate funds to expand this effort to include at least five additional HBCUs as demonstration institutions.

Provider education.—The Committee encourages the Secretary to provide funding for HIPAA provider education geared specifically to home care and hospice providers. These funds should be used to assist providers in complying with HIPAA privacy and administrative simplification requirements.

Office on Women's Health

The Committee recommends $28,795,000 for the Office on Women's Health. This is the same as the administration request and $2,034,000 more than the fiscal year 2002 appropriation.

The PHS Office on Women's Health [OWH] develops, stimulates, and coordinates women's health research, health care services, and public and health professional education and training across HHS agencies. It advances important crosscutting initiatives and develops public-private partnerships, providing leadership and policy direction, and initiating and synthesizing program activities to redress the disparities in women's health.

The Committee remains strongly supportive of the work done by the Office on Women's Health in the Office of the Secretary. In addition to its own work advancing women's health, it provides critical coordinating services with offices located in NIH, CDC, HRSA, FDA, SAMHSA, AHRQ, and CMS. In totality, these offices assure that issues related to research, treatment, services, training, and education efforts by HHS reflect the distinct needs of women. The Secretary should notify the Committee in advance of any changes planned for the status, location, or reporting structure of this office or any of the offices enumerated above.

Office of Emergency Preparedness

The Committee has provided $15,247,000, which is the same as the budget request and $1,076,000 more than last year, for activities to counter the adverse health and medical consequences from major terrorist events. Within this amount, sufficient funds are provided for the Office of Emergency Preparedness to staff and administer this program, as well as the other OEP activities specified in the administration's request.

The Department has lead responsibility for health, medical, and health-related support under the Federal response plan to catastrophic disasters. On behalf of the Department, the Office of Emergency Preparedness assesses the potential health and medical consequences of a terrorist incident and to formulate necessary responses. The funds provided would support activities to build local, State, and Federal capacity to respond to terrorist acts with public health implications. Such activities would include assisting local emergency managers through the MMST system to build an enhanced capability to detect and identify biologic and chemical agents.

HIV/AIDS in minority communities

To address high-priority HIV prevention and treatment needs of minority communities heavily impacted by HIV/AIDS, the Committee recommends $50,000,000. These funds are available to key operating divisions of the Department with capability and expertise in HIV/AIDS services to assist minority communities with education, community linkages, and technical assistance.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

Appropriations, 2002	$35,727,000
Budget estimate, 2003	39,747,000
Committee recommendation	39,747,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $39,747,000 for the Office of Inspector General. This is the same as the administration request and $4,020,000 higher than the fiscal year 2002 level. In addition to discretionary funds, the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996 provides $160,000,000 in mandatory funds for the Office of the Inspector General in fiscal year 2003; the total funds provided to the Office by this bill and the authorizing bill would be $199,747,000 in fiscal year 2003.

The Office of Inspector General conducts audits, investigations, inspections, and evaluations of the operating divisions within the Department of Health and Human Services. The OIG functions with the goal of reducing the incidence of waste, abuse, and fraud. It also pursues examples of mismanagement toward the goal of promoting economy and efficiency throughout the Department.

The Committee commends the Office of Inspector General for their continued good work to reduce waste, fraud and abuse in Department programs. The Committee expects efforts to reduce Medicare mispayments will be continued and expanded. The Committee also wants to assure that seniors calling into the toll-free telephone line to report Medicare mispayments get a prompt and complete response.

OFFICE FOR CIVIL RIGHTS

Appropriations, 2002	$31,955,000
Budget estimate, 2003	33,642,000
Committee recommendation	33,642,000

The Committee recommends $33,642,000 for the Office for Civil Rights. This is the same as the administration request and $1,687,000 more than the fiscal year 2002 level.

This recommendation includes the transfer of $3,314,000 from the Medicare trust funds, which is the same as the administration request and the fiscal year 2002 level.

The Office for Civil Rights is responsible for enforcing civil rights-related statutes in health care and human services programs. To enforce these statutes, OCR investigates complaints of discrimination, conducts program reviews to correct discriminatory practices, and implements programs to generate voluntary compliance among providers and constituency groups of health and human services.

POLICY RESEARCH

Appropriations, 2002	$2,500,000
Budget estimate, 2003	2,499,000
Committee recommendation	2,499,000

The Committee recommends $2,499,000 for policy research, which is the same as the administration request and $1,000 less than the fiscal year 2002 amount. The Committee also provides $18,000,000 in program evaluation funds, which will yield a program level of $20,499,000 in fiscal year 2003.

Funds appropriated under this title provide resources for research programs that examine broad issues which cut across agency and subject lines, as well as new policy approaches outside the context of existing programs. This research can be categorized into three major areas: health policy, human services policy, and disability, aging and long-term care policy.

RETIREMENT PAY AND MEDICAL BENEFITS FOR COMMISSIONED OFFICERS

Appropriations, 2002	$262,075,000
Budget estimate, 2003	251,039,000
Committee recommendation	251,039,000

The Committee provides an estimated $251,039,000 for retirement pay and medical benefits for commissioned officers of the U.S. Public Health Service. This is the same as the administration request and is $11,036,000 below the estimated payments for fiscal year 2002.

This account provides for: retirement payments to U.S. Public Health Service officers who are retired for age, disability, or length of service; payments to survivors of deceased officers; medical care to active duty and retired members and dependents and beneficiaries; and for payments to the Social Security Administration for military service credits.

The Committee notes that, according to the budget request, the various agencies and operating divisions across the Department are expected to absorb $27,702,000 in retirement medical cost payments for Commissioned Corps Officers. Medical cost payments have traditionally been funded by this account. While the Committee understands that the transfer of responsibility is mandated in the Department of Defense Reauthorization Act of fiscal year 2002, the Committee is disturbed that the corresponding funds were not transferred to the operating divisions to cover these costs. Therefore, the Committee has included bill language mandating that the Retirement Pay and Medical Benefits for Commissioned Officers account continue to cover these costs in fiscal year 2003 as it has done in the past. The Committee expects that any future proposals by the administration for the operating divisions to pay these costs will include the funding required to do so.

HEALTH FACILITIES CONSTRUCTION AND MANAGEMENT FUND

Appropriations, 2002	.....
Budget estimate, 2003	$184,000,000
Committee recommendation	.....

The Committee recommendation does not include funding for this account. The administration proposed consolidating into this account the management of buildings and construction across the Department. Instead the Committee has included $270,000,000 for buildings and facilities in the CDC appropriation and $20,000,000 for CDC security in the PHSSEF appropriation.

PUBLIC HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES EMERGENCY FUND

Appropriations, 2002	$2,707,263,000
Budget estimate, 2003	2,295,184,000
Committee recommendation	2,255,980,000

The Committee recommends $2,255,980,000 for the Public Health and Social Services Emergency Fund. This is $39,204,000 below the administration request and $451,283,000 below the fiscal year 2002 level. The Committee has provided funding for Poison Control and Emergency Medical Services for Children in HRSA instead of in this account as proposed by the administration. The Committee has fully funded the administration request when these amounts are included.

The Committee provides $940,000,000 to CDC for upgrading State and local capacity. This amount maintains funding at the level provided last year. The Committee has included $40,000,000 for the Health Alert Network. The Health Alert Network was established to provide ongoing communications,

technology, information systems support and education and training to local public health agencies. The Committee recognizes the important role that HAN played during and after the events of September 11. The Committee is also aware that the broad public health infrastructure required is the same for bioterrorism preparedness as for other public health threats. The Committee also recognizes that ongoing support for communications, technology and information systems is necessary to ensure that broad-based public health capacity is improved and maintained. Given the investment made in the development of HAN, the Committee expects that CDC will move forward with the next logical phase of the network, which is to provide workforce training and education, support for organizational capacity building in local public health agencies and the creation of knowledge management systems required by public health practitioners.

The Committee directs CDC and the Department to assure that State HAN grantees spend no less than 85 percent of these funds at the local level for local public health improvement. Further, CDC and the Department are directed to ensure that any funds provided for training, communications and technology for bioterrorism be coordinated and used in collaboration with HAN where appropriate.

Of the total amount, the Committee recommends $158,700,000 for upgrading CDC capacity, which is an increase of $21,995,000 over the fiscal year 2002 level. The Committee recommends an additional $5,000,000 to CDC for public health preparedness centers in order to provide public health preparedness training to contiguous States. The Committee has also provided the following amounts for CDC: $300,000,000 for the National Pharmaceutical Stockpile, $100,000,0000 for the smallpox vaccine, $18,040,000 for evaluation and research of the anthrax vaccine, and $20,000,000 for security at CDC's facilities in Atlanta, including information technology security.

The Committee notes that these funds provided to CDC can be used to give assistance to States who want to use technology which allows for more rapid administration of vaccines on a massive scale in case of bioterrorism attack.

The Committee's recommendation includes $152,240,000 for the Office of the Secretary, an increase of $35,396,000 over fiscal year 2002. The Committee has provided $2,000,000 within this amount to the Office of Public Health and Science for activities related to the transformation and modernization of the Public Health Service (PHS) Commissioned Corps. Such a transformation will entail the following: (1) establishment of an integrated command and control structure, to provide the Secretary with the capacity to field proportional responses to emergencies while simultaneously strengthening the nation's public health infrastructure; and (2) modernization of the Corps to ensure that it is rapidly deployable and adaptable, capable of responding effectively to emergencies of varying intensities, able to integrate resources from various partner agencies into a unified response system, and directed via an integrated management and administration structure in the Department. These funds will allow an increase in recruitment for Corps health professionals, expand and enhance the Commissioned Corps Readiness Force, provide medical readiness education and training to Corps personnel, and establish a PHS Auxiliary system to provide locally-grouped professionals who can be deployed along with Corps teams.

The Committee also provides $547,000,000 to HRSA for bioterrorism activities. Of this amount, $492,000,000 is for hospital preparedness and infrastructure improvements related to bioterrorism. This is an increase of $357,000,000 over last year's level. The Committee provides $55,000,000 for curriculum development and training on the detection and treatment of diseases caused by bioterrorism. The Committee recommendation also includes $10,000,000 for SAMHSA and $5,000,000 for bioterrorism research at AHRQ.

The Committee directs the Secretary to use the $10,000,000 for SAMHSA to supplement the $20,000,000 available for the National Child Traumatic Stress Initiative within Programs of Regional and National Significance under the Center for Mental Health Services. With a total program level of $30,000,000 ($10,000,000 more than last year, excluding $10,000,000 in grants supported by Public Law 107–38), the Committee expects that SAMHSA will be able to increase the number of children and families served through the direct services provided by this program. In addition, the additional funding will promote improvements in treatment, training opportunities and public information efforts.

In addition to the funds provided in the PHSSEF, the Committee has provided $1,485,100,000 to NIH for bioterrorism-related activities. The aggregate amount provided in this bill for bioterrorism is $3,741,080,000.

The Committee notes that a bioterrorism event will occur at the local level and will require local capacity, preparedness and initial response. For this reason it was the intent of Congress that a significant amount of the funding provided in the Emergency Supplemental Act of 2002 (Public Law 107–117) be used to improve local public health capacity and meet the needs determined by local public health agencies. The Committee believes it is essential that local public health agencies are full partners in developing State plans and that a significant level of funding be made available to build local capacity and meet the needs as determined by local public health officials.

Therefore, the Committee directs the Department to report on steps it is taking to ensure that: (1) substantial funding reaches local public health agencies, and such funds are used to build local public health capacity in ways with which local public health officials concur; and (2) local public health agencies are fully participating partners in developing State preparedness plans. The Department is directed to report to the Committee on the amounts of fiscal year 2002 funding that each State has spent or plans to spend to directly benefit or improve local public health capacity, and the amount each State has directly granted to local public health agencies. The Committee expects this report to be submitted 90 days after the enactment of this bill.

GENERAL PROVISIONS, DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

The Committee recommendation includes language placing a $50,000 ceiling on official representation expenses, which is $13,000 more than existing law (sec. 201).

The Committee recommendation includes language carried in fiscal year 2002 which limits the assignment of certain public health personnel (sec. 202).

The Committee recommendation retains language regarding set-asides in the authorizing statute of the National Institutes of Health (sec. 203).

The Committee recommendation retains a provision carried in fiscal year 2002 to limit the use of grant funds to pay individuals no more than an annual rate of Executive Level I (sec. 204).

The Committee recommendation retains language carried in fiscal year 2002 restricting the Secretary's use of taps for program evaluation activities unless he submits a report to the Appropriations Committees on the proposed use of funds (sec. 205).

The Committee recommendation includes language authorizing the transfer of up to 1.25 percent of Public Health Service funds for evaluation activities (sec. 206).

The Committee recommendation retains language restricting transfers of appropriated funds among accounts and requiring 15 day notification to both the House and Senate Appropriations Committees (sec. 207).

The Committee recommendation retains language carried in fiscal year 2002 permitting the transfer of up to 3 percent of AIDS funds among Institutes and Centers by the Director of NIH and the Director of the Office of AIDS Research at NIH (sec. 208).

The Committee recommendation retains language which requires that the use of AIDS research funds be determined jointly by the Director of the National Institutes of Health and the Director of the Office of AIDS Research and that those funds be allocated directly to the Office of AIDS Research for distribution to the Institutes and Centers consistent with the AIDS research plan (sec. 209).

The Committee recommendation retains language carried in fiscal year 2002 regarding requirements for family planning applicants (sec. 210).

The Committee recommendation retains language which restricts the use of funds to carry out the Medicare+Choice Program if the Secretary denies participation to an otherwise eligible entity (sec. 211).

The Committee recommendation retains language which States that no provider services under Title X of the PHS Act may be exempt from State laws regarding child abuse (sec. 212).

The Committee recommendation retains language carried in fiscal year 2002 extending the refugee status of persecuted religious groups (sec. 213).

The Committee recommendation retains language which prohibits the Secretary from withholding substance abuse treatment funds (sec. 214).

The Committee recommendation retains language carried in fiscal year 2002 which facilitates the expenditure of funds for international AIDS activities (sec. 215).

The Committee recommendation includes a new provision allowing the Division of Federal Occupational Health to use personal services contracting to employ professional, administrative, and occupational health professionals (sec. 216).

The Committee recommendation includes bill language which permits transfer of the Nutrition Services Incentives Program from USDA to AOA (sec. 217).

The Committee recommendation includes bill language that allows the NIH to expand the number of Morris K. Udall Parkinson's Disease Centers (sec. 218).

TITLE III—DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

EDUCATION FOR THE DISADVANTAGED

Appropriations, 2002	$12,346,900,000
Budget estimate, 2003	13,385,400,000
Committee recommendation	13,178,400,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $13,178,400,000 for education for the disadvantaged. This amount is $831,500,000 more than the fiscal year 2002 appropriation and $207,000,000 below the budget request.

The programs in the Education for the Disadvantaged account help ensure that poor and low-achieving children are not left behind in the Nation's effort to raise the academic performance of all children and youth. That goal is more pressing than ever since the passage of the No Child Left Behind Act,

which incorporates numerous accountability measures into Title I programs, especially part A grants to local educational agencies—the largest Federal elementary and secondary education program.

In particular, the new law strengthens Title I accountability by requiring States to implement statewide accountability systems covering all public schools and students. These systems must be based on challenging State standards in reading and mathematics, annual statewide progress objectives ensuring that all groups of students reach proficiency in reading and math within 12 years, and annual testing for all students in grades 3–8. State progress objectives and assessment results must be broken out by poverty, race and ethnicity, disability, and limited English proficiency. States, school districts, and schools must report annually on their progress toward statewide proficiency goals. Districts and schools that fail to make adequate yearly progress (AYP) toward these goals will, over time, be subject to increasingly rigorous improvement, corrective action, and restructuring measures aimed at getting them back on course to meet State standards. Students attending schools that fail to meet annual State AYP objectives for 2 consecutive years will be permitted to transfer to a better public school or, if the school continues to fail to meet AYP for 3 years or more, to use Title I funds to obtain educational services from a public- or private-sector provider selected by their parents.

Grants to local educational agencies

Title I Grants to Local Educational Agencies (LEAs) provide supplemental education funding, especially in high-poverty areas, for local programs that provide extra academic support to help raise the achievement of eligible students or, in the case of schoolwide programs, help all students in high-poverty schools to meet challenging State academic standards. The program serves more than 15 million students in nearly all school districts and more than half of all public schools—including two-thirds of the Nation's elementary schools.

Title I schools help students reach challenging State standards through one of two models: ''targeted assistance'' that supplements the regular education program of individual children deemed most in need of special assistance, or a ''schoolwide'' approach that allows schools to use Title I funds—in combination with other Federal, State, and local funds—to improve the overall instructional program for all children in a school.

More than any other Federal program, Title I grants to LEAs are critical to the success of the No Child Left Behind Act. The Committee recommends $11,350,000,000 for this program, an increase of $1,000,000,000 over the 2002 appropriation and the same as the budget request.

The grants are distributed through four formulas: basic, concentration, targeted, and education finance incentive grant (EFIG).

For Title I basic grants, including the amount transferred to the Census Bureau for poverty updates, the Committee recommends an appropriation of $7,172,971,000, the same as the fiscal year 2002 appropriation and the budget request. Basic grants are awarded to school districts with at least 10 poor children who make up more than 2 percent of enrollment.

For concentration grants, the Committee recommends an appropriation of $1,365,031,000, the same as the fiscal year 2002 appropriation and the budget request. Funds under this program are distributed according to the basic grants formula, except that they go only to LEAs where the number of poor children exceeds 6,500 or 15 percent of the total school-aged population.

Last year, for the first time, Congress appropriated Title I funds through the EFIG and targeted formulas. This year, the Committee recommends allocating all of the increase through those two formulas.

The EFIG formula delivers a larger share of Title I funds to high-poverty school districts—those with child poverty rates in excess of 30 percent—than any other Title I formula, followed closely by the targeted grants formula. In addition, the EFIG formula uses State-level ''equity'' and ''effort'' factors to make allocations to States that are intended to encourage States to spend more on education and to improve the equity of State funding systems. Once State allocations are determined, suballocations to the LEA level are based on a modified version of the targeted grants formula, described below.

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $1,405,999,000 for education finance incentive grants. This amount is $612,500,000 more than the fiscal year 2002 appropriation and the budget request.

The targeted grants formula weights child counts to make higher payments to school districts with high numbers or percentages of poor students. For these grants, the Committee recommends an appropriation of $1,405,999,000, which is $387,500,000 more than the fiscal year 2002 appropriation and $612,500,000 below the budget request.

William F. Goodling Even Start Family Literacy Program

For the Even Start program, the Committee recommends $200,000,000, which is $50,000,000 below the fiscal year 2002 appropriation and the same as the budget request.

The Even Start program provides grants for family literacy programs that serve disadvantaged families with children under 8 years of age and adults eligible for services under the Adult Education and Family Literacy Act. Programs combine early childhood education, adult literacy, and parenting education.

States receive funds on the basis of their proportion of Title I LEA grant allocations and make competitive 4-year grants to partnerships of local educational agencies and community-based organizations. Grant funds must be equitably distributed among urban and rural areas. The local share of program costs must increase from 10 percent in the first year to 40 percent in the 4th year, 50 percent in years 5 through 8, and 65 percent after 8 years.

Reading First State Grants

The Committee recommends $1,000,000,000, the same as the budget request and $100,000,000 more than the fiscal year 2002 appropriation, for the Reading First State Grants program.

Reading First is a comprehensive effort to provide States and LEAs with funds to implement comprehensive reading instruction for children in grades K–3. The purpose of the program is to help ensure that every child can read by third grade. LEAs and schools that receive funds under this program should use the money to provide professional development in reading instruction for teachers and administrators, adopt and use reading diagnostics for students in grades K–3 to determine where they need help, implement reading curricula that are based on scientific research, and provide reading interventions for children who are not reading at grade level.

Early Reading First

The Committee recommends $75,000,000, the same as the budget request and the fiscal year 2002 appropriation, for Early Reading First. Early Reading First complements Reading First State Grants by providing competitive grants to school districts and nonprofit groups to support activities in existing preschool programs that are designed to enhance the verbal skills, phonological awareness, letter knowledge, pre-reading skills, and early language development of children ages 3 through 5. Funds are be targeted to communities with high numbers of low-income families.

Improving Literacy Through School Libraries

The Committee recommends $15,000,000 for the Improving Literacy Through School Libraries program. This amount is $2,500,000 more than the budget request and the fiscal year 2002 appropriation.

This program provides funds for urgently needed, up-to-date school library books and training for school library media specialists in order to support the scientifically based reading programs authorized by the Reading First initiative. LEAs with a child-poverty rate of at least 20 percent are eligible for the competitive awards. Funds may be used to acquire school library media resources, including books and advanced technology; facilitate resource-sharing networks among schools and school libraries; provide professional development for school library media specialists; and provide students with access to school libraries during non-school hours.

Migrant

For the State agency migrant program, the Committee recommends $400,000,000, which is $4,000,000 more than the budget request and the fiscal year 2002 appropriation.

The Title I migrant program authorizes grants to State educational agencies for programs to meet the special educational needs of the children of migrant agricultural workers and fishermen. Funds are allocated to the States through a statutory formula based on each State's average per-pupil expenditure for education and counts of migratory children ages 3 through 21 residing within the States. Only migratory children who have moved within the last 3 years are generally eligible to be counted and served by the program.

This appropriation also supports activities to improve interstate and intrastate coordination of migrant education programs.

Neglected and delinquent

The Committee recommends $50,000,000 for the Title I neglected and delinquent program. This amount is $2,000,000 more than the budget request and the fiscal year 2002 appropriation.

This program provides financial assistance to State educational agencies for education services to neglected and delinquent children and youth in State-run institutions and for juveniles in adult correctional institutions.

Funds are allocated to individual States through a formula based on the number of children in State-operated institutions and per-pupil education expenditures for the State.

States are authorized to set aside up to 10 percent of their neglected and delinquent funds to help students in State-operated institutions make the transition into locally operated programs. Transition activities are designed to address the high failure and dropout rate of institutionalized students and may include alternative classes, counseling and supervisory services, or educational activities in State-supported group homes.

Evaluation

The Committee bill includes $8,900,000, the same as the budget request and the fiscal year 2002 appropriation, for Title I evaluation activities. Evaluation funds are used to support large-scale national surveys that examine how the Title I program is contributing to student performance.

Comprehensive school reform

The Committee recommends no funds for this program. The budget included

$235,000,000 for this program, the same amount provided in fiscal year 2002.

This program provides schools with funding to develop or adopt, and implement, comprehensive school reforms that will enable children in participating schools to meet State standards. The Department allocates funds to States based on their relative shares of the previous year's Title I basic grants funds.

Dropout prevention

The Committee recommends $13,000,000 to help schools implement effective school dropout prevention and re-entry programs. This amount is $3,000,000 more than the fiscal year 2002 appropriation. The administration requested no funds for this purpose.

Close Up Fellowships

For Close Up Fellowships, formerly called Ellender Fellowships, the Committee bill includes $1,500,000, the same as the fiscal year 2002 appropriation. The administration proposed eliminating this program, which is administered by the Close Up Foundation of Washington, D.C. The program provides fellowships to students from low-income families and their teachers to enable them to attend 1 week in Washington attending seminars and meeting with representatives of the three branches of the Federal Government.

Advanced Placement

The Committee recommends $25,000,000 for Advanced Placement. This amount is $3,000,000 more than the budget request and the fiscal year 2002 appropriation. The first priority of the program is to subsidize test fees for low-income students who are enrolled in an Advanced Placement class and plan to take an Advanced Placement test. The balance of the funds are allocated for Advanced Placement Incentive Program grants, which are used to expand access for low-income individuals to Advanced Placement programs. Eligible activities include teacher training and participation in online Advanced Placement courses, among other related purposes.

High school equivalency program

The Committee bill includes $24,000,000 for the high school equivalency program (HEP). This amount is $1,000,000 more than the budget request and the fiscal year 2002 appropriation.

This program provides 5-year grants to institutions of higher education and other nonprofit organizations to recruit migrant students ages 16 and over and provide the academic and support services needed to help them obtain a high school equivalency certificate and subsequently gain employment, win admission to a postsecondary institution or a job-training program, or join the military. Projects provide counseling, health services, stipends, and placement assistance. HEP serves about 8,000 migrants.

College Assistance Migrant Program

For the College Assistance Migrant Program (CAMP), the Committee recommends $16,000,000, which is $1,000,000 more than the budget request and the fiscal year 2002 appropriation.

Funds provide 5-year grants to institutions of higher education and nonprofit organizations for projects that provide tutoring, counseling, and financial assistance to migrant students during their first year of postsecondary education. Projects also may use up to 10 percent of their grants for follow-up services after students have completed their first year of college, including assistance in obtaining student financial aid.

IMPACT AID

Appropriations, 2002	$1,143,500,000
Budget estimate, 2003	1,140,500,000
Committee recommendation	1,176,500,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $1,176,500,000 for impact aid for the Department of Education. This amount is $36,000,000 more than the budget request and $33,000,000 more than the fiscal year 2002 appropriation.

Impact aid provides financial assistance to school districts for the costs of educating children when enrollments and the availability of revenues from local sources have been adversely affected by the presence of Federal activities. Children who reside on Federal or Indian lands generally constitute a financial burden on local school systems because these lands do not generate property taxes—a major revenue source for elementary and secondary education in most communities. In addition, realignments of U.S. military forces at bases across the country often lead to influxes of children into school districts without producing the new revenues required to maintain an appropriate level of education.

Basic support payments.—The Committee recommends $1,012,500,000 for basic support payments. This amount is $30,000,000 more than the budget request and the fiscal year 2002 appropriation. Under statutory formula, payments are made on behalf of all categories of federally connected children.

Payments for children with disabilities.—Under this program, additional payments are made for certain federally connected children eligible for services under the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act. The Committee bill includes $52,000,000 for this purpose. This amount is $2,000,000 more than the fiscal year 2002 level and the budget request.

Facilities maintenance.—This activity provides funding for maintaining certain school facilities owned by the Department of Education. The Committee recommends $8,000,000, the same as the budget request and the fiscal year 2002 level, for this purpose.

Construction.—Payments are made to eligible LEAs to be used for construction and renovation of school facilities, or for debt service related to the construction of school facilities. The Committee recommends $47,000,000 for this program. This amount is $2,000,000 more than the budget request and $1,000,000 below the fiscal year 2002 appropriation.

Payments for Federal property.—These payments compensate local educational agencies in part for revenue lost due to the removal of Federal property from local tax rolls. Payments are made to LEAs that have a loss of tax base of at least 10 percent of assessed value due to the acquisition since 1938 of real property by the U.S. Government. The Committee recommends $57,000,000 for this activity. This amount is $2,000,000 more than the budget request and the fiscal year 2002 appropriation.

SCHOOL IMPROVEMENT PROGRAMS

Appropriations, 2002	$7,837,473,000
Budget estimate, 2003	6,784,484,000
Committee recommendation	7,788,329,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $7,788,329,000 for school improvement programs. This is $1,003,845,000 more than the budget request and $49,144,000 less than the fiscal year 2002 appropriation.

State grants for improving teacher quality

The No Child Left Behind Act requires States to ensure that all teachers teaching in core academic subjects are ''highly qualified'' by the end of the 2005–2006 school year. The Committee recommends $2,850,000,000, the same as the budget request and the fiscal year 2002 appropriation.

States and LEAs may use the funds for a range of activities related to the certification, recruitment, professional development and support of teachers. Activities may include reforming teacher certification and licensure requirements, addressing alternative routes to State certification of teachers, recruiting teachers and principals, and implementing teacher mentoring systems, teacher testing, merit pay and merit-based performance systems.

These funds may also be used by districts to hire teachers to reduce class sizes. The Committee recognizes that smaller classes, particularly in the early grades, can have a positive impact on students by improving classroom discipline, providing students with more individualized attention, and allowing parents and teachers to work more closely together. Funds within the teacher quality State grants program may be used to continue this commitment to our Nation's students, parents and teachers, without taking away from other efforts to invest in professional development.

Improving teacher quality: National activities

The Committee recommends $40,000,000 for professional development national activities. This amount is $5,000,000 more than the fiscal year 2002 appropriation and $25,000,000 more than the budget request. Within those funds, $15,000,000 is included for professional development activities for early childhood educators and caregivers in high-poverty communities. This amount is the same as the fiscal year 2002 appropriation and the budget request. In addition, $10,000,000, the same as the fiscal year 2002 appropriation, is included for the National Board for Professional Teaching Standards. The administration requested no funds for this purpose. Finally, the Committee recognizes the critical role that principals play in creating an environment that fosters good teaching and high academic achievement. Therefore, the Committee recommends $15,000,000 for the school leadership program, which provides competitive grants to assist high-need LEAs to recruit and train principals and assistant principals through activities such as professional development and training programs. This amount is $5,000,000 more than the fiscal year 2002 appropriation; the administration requested no funds for this purpose.

Mathematics and science partnerships

For mathematics and science partnerships, the Committee recommends $25,000,000, which is $12,500,000 more than the fiscal year 2002 appropriation and the budget request. These funds will be used to improve the performance of students in the areas of math and science by bringing math and science teachers in elementary and secondary schools together with scientists, mathematicians, and engineers to increase the teachers' subject-matter knowledge and improve their teaching skills. The Secretary is authorized to award grants, on a competitive basis, to eligible partnerships to enable the entities to pay the Federal share of the costs of developing or redesigning more rigorous mathematics and science curricula that are aligned with State and local standards; creating opportunities for enhanced professional development that improves the subject-matter knowledge of math and science teachers; recruiting math and science majors; and improving and expanding training of math and science teachers, including the effective integration of technology into curricula and instruction.

Troops-to-Teachers

This program supports the Defense Department's Troops to Teachers program, which helps prepare retiring military personnel to teach in high-poverty school districts. The Secretary of Education transfers program funds to the Department of Defense for the

Defense Activity for Non-Traditional Education Support to provide assistance, including stipends of up to $5,000, to eligible members of the armed forces so that they can obtain teacher certification or licensing. In addition, the program helps these individuals find employment in a school. The Committee recommends $20,000,000, the same as the budget request, for this program. This amount is $2,000,000 more than the fiscal year 2002 appropriation.

Transition to teaching

This program provides grants to help support efforts to recruit, train, and place nontraditional teaching candidates into teaching positions and to support them during their first years in the classroom. In particular, this program is intended to attract mid-career professionals and recent college graduates. Program participants are placed in high-need schools in high-need LEAs. The Committee recommends $35,000,000, a decrease of $4,400,000 below the budget request and the same as the fiscal year 2002 appropriation.

Innovative education program strategies State grants

The Committee recommends $385,000,000 for innovative education program strategies State grants. This amount is the same as the fiscal year 2002 appropriation and the budget request.

The innovative education program provides support to States and LEAs in developing education reform initiatives that will improve the performance of students, schools and teachers.

Educational technology state grants

The Committee recommends $700,500,000 for educational technology State grants. This amount is the same as the budget request and the fiscal year 2002 appropriation.

This program supports efforts to integrate technology into curricula to improve student learning. Funds flow by formula to States and may be used for the purchase of hardware and software, teacher training on integrating technology into the curriculum, and efforts to use technology to use technology to improve communication with parents, among other related purposes. An LEA must use at least 25 percent of its formula allocation for professional development in the integration of technology into the curricula unless it can demonstrate that it already provides such professional development.

Ready to Learn Television

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $24,000,000 for the Ready to Learn Television program. This amount is $2,000,000 more than the budget request and the fiscal year 2002 appropriation.

Ready to Learn Television supports the development and distribution of educational television programming designed to improve the readiness of preschool children to enter kindergarten and elementary school. The program also supports the development, production, and dissemination of educational materials designed to help parents, children, and caregivers obtain the maximum advantage from educational programming.

Preparing Tomorrow's Teachers to Use Technology

The Committee recommends $62,500,000, which is the same as the fiscal year 2002 appropriation, for the Preparing Tomorrow's Teachers to Use Technology (PT3) program. The administration requested no funds for this purpose.

The Committee strongly believes that this program should be preserved. Teacher preparation is critical to ensuring that the Nation's substantial investment in education technology is used effectively. Too often, however, it is mistakenly assumed that just because prospective teachers may know how to use technology in their daily lives, they automatically understand how to integrate it into curricula. Without a program designated specifically to promote high-quality teacher preparation in technology, the Committee fears that States are unlikely to devote adequate funds for this purpose from larger block programs that they rely on to address a myriad of other pressing needs, from recruiting teachers and reducing class sizes to buying new hardware and upgrading distance learning capabilities.

Funds are used to assist consortia of private and public entities to prepare prospective teachers to use technology effectively in the classroom. Consortia consist of at least one institution of higher education, one State or local educational agency, and one other entity. Of the amount appropriated, the Committee urges the Department to allocate all funds that are not used for continuation costs for the purpose of issuing a new, multi-year grant competition.

21st Century Community Learning Centers

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $1,000,000,000 for the 21st Century Community Learning Centers program. This amount is the same as the budget request and the fiscal year 2002 appropriation.

This program enables communities to establish or expand community learning centers that provide activities offering significant extended learning opportunities, such as before-and after-school programs, for students and related services to their families. Centers must target their services on students who attend schools that are eligible to operate a schoolwide program under Title I of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act or serve high percentages of students from low-income families.

Safe and drug-free schools and communities

The Committee recommends a total of $644,250,000 for activities to promote safe and drug-free schools and communities. This amount is $10,000,000 less than the fiscal year 2002 appropriation and the same as the budget request.

State grant program.—The Committee bill provides $482,017,000 for the safe and drug-free schools and communities State grant program. This amount is $10,000,000 more than the fiscal year 2002 appropriation and the budget request.

National programs.—The Committee has included $162,233,000 for the national programs portion of the safe and drug-free schools program. This amount is $20,000,000 less than the fiscal year 2002 appropriation and $10,000,000 less than the budget request. The Committee intends that $5,000,000 shall be used for Project SERV (School Emergency Response to Violence), which provides education-related services to LEAs in which the learning environment has been disrupted due to a violent or traumatic crisis. The budget request included $10,000,000 for Project SERV. However, the Committee will monitor the availability of funding and consider action in subsequent appropriations bills. The funds provided for Project SERV are available until expended.

The Committee is aware of the increasing problem of alcohol and drug abuse on college campuses. Therefore, it has included $850,000 to continue the National Recognition Awards program under the same guidelines outlined by Section 120(f) of Public Law 105–244. This program identifies and provides models of alcohol and drug abuse prevention and education programs in higher education. The Committee is disappointed that the Department did not fund this program last year, as requested in Senate report language. The Committee strongly urges the Department to resume funding in fiscal year 2003.

Modifications made to the Safe and Drug Free Schools Program in Section 4114(a)(1) of the No Child Left Behind Act may have created dramatic changes in funding for some LEAs. The Committee understands that no data have been compiled to show the nationwide breakdown of these funding changes at the LEA level. Therefore, the Committee requests that the Department gather this information and report back to Congress no later than May 1, 2004, with its findings.

Magnet schools assistance

For the magnet schools assistance program, the Committee bill provides $110,000,000, the same as the budget request and the fiscal year 2002 appropriation.

This program supports grants to local educational agencies to establish and operate magnet schools that are part of a court-ordered or federally approved voluntary desegregation plan. Magnet schools are designed to attract substantial numbers of students from different social, economic, ethnic, and racial backgrounds. Grantees may use funds for teacher salaries, purchase of computers, and other educational materials and equipment.

Charter schools

The Committee recommends $200,000,000 for the support of charter schools. This amount is the same as the budget request and the fiscal year 2002 appropriation.

This program supports the planning, development, and initial implementation of charter schools, which are public schools that receive exemption from many statutory and regulatory requirements in exchange for promising to meet agreed-upon accountability measures. State educational agencies that have the authority under State law to approve charter schools are eligible to compete for grants. If an eligible SEA does not participate, charter schools from the State may apply directly to the Secretary.

Credit enhancement for charter school facilities

The Committee recommends no funding for this new program. The budget request included $100,000,000 for this purpose.

Voluntary public school choice

The Committee recommends $27,584,000, which is $2,584,000 above the budget request and the fiscal year 2002 appropriation, for efforts to establish or expand State- or district-wide public school choice programs, especially for parents whose children attend low-performing public schools.

Choice demonstration fund

The Committee recommends no funding for this new program. The budget request included $50,000,000 for this purpose.

State assessments and enhanced assessment instruments

A key accountability measure in the No Child Left Behind Act requires annual State assessments in reading and mathematics for all students in grades 3–8 beginning in the 2005–2006 school year. The new assessments will be used to determine whether States, LEAs, and schools are making adequate yearly progress toward the goal of helping all students attain proficiency within 12 years of the 2001–2002 school year.

This program has two components. The first provides formula grants to States to pay the cost of developing standards and assessments required by the new law. The statute includes funding ''trigger amounts'' for fiscal years 2002–2007; States may defer the new assessments if the appropriation falls below the trigger level. The trigger was $370,000,000 for fiscal year 2002 and rises to $380,000,000 in fiscal year 2003. Under the second component, appropriations in excess of the trigger level are used for the Grants for Enhanced Assessment Instruments program.

This competitive grant program supports efforts by States to improve the quality and fairness of their assessment systems.

Congress appropriated a total of $387,000,000 for the two programs in fiscal year 2002—$370,000,000 for State assessments and $17,000,000 for enhanced assessment instruments. The administration has requested the same total for fiscal year 2003, with $380,000,000 dedicated to State assessments and $7,000,000 to enhanced assessment instruments. The Committee recommends an appropriation of $387,000,000, same as the budget request and the fiscal year 2002 appropriation.

Education for homeless children and youth

For carrying out education activities authorized by Title VII, subtitle B of the Stewart B. McKinney Homeless Assistance Act, the Committee recommends $54,000,000, which is $4,000,000 more than the budget request and the fiscal year 2002 appropriation.

This program provides assistance to each State to support an office of the coordinator of education for homeless children and youth, to develop and implement State plans for educating homeless children, and to make subgrants to LEAs to support the education of those children. Grants are made to States based on the total that each State receives in Title I grants to LEAs.

Training and advisory services

For training and advisory services authorized by Title IV of the Civil Rights Act, the Committee recommends $7,334,000, the same as the budget request and the fiscal year 2002 appropriation.

The funds provided will continue operation of the 10 regional equity assistance centers (EACs). Each EAC provides services to school districts upon request. Activities include disseminating information on successful practices and legal requirements related to nondiscrimination on the basis of race, color, sex, or national origin in education programs.

Education for Native Hawaiians

For programs for the education of Native Hawaiians, the Committee bill includes $32,500,000, which is $14,200,000 more than the budget request and $2,000,000 more than the fiscal year 2002 appropriation. The Committee urges the Department to continue its eight programmatic funding level allocations of last year and, further, to provide $2,000,000 for early childhood education. The Committee remains supportive of the funding for construction/co-location activities within those public schools heavily impacted by a high proportion of Native Hawaiian students.

The Committee includes bill language making a minor change in the Native Hawaiian section of the No Child Left Behind Act to reflect a provision included by the Senate in its version of the legislation.

Prisoner education.—Native Hawaiians continue to represent a major, if not the largest, ethnic group in the State's prison system. The Committee recognizes the importance of reintegrating Native Hawaiian youth into school settings or onto a career path and job placement through comprehensive, culturally sensitive individual and family counseling; educational skills training; and employment training/job placement. Over the past several years, efforts in this area have shown significant progress. Efforts should target Native Hawaiian youth in districts with high percentages of school dropouts and youth offenders.

Alaska Native educational equity

The Committee recommends $32,500,000 for the Alaska Native educational equity assistance program. This amount is $18,300,000 more than the budget request and $8,500,000 more than the fiscal year 2002 appropriation.

These funds address the severe educational handicaps of Alaska Native schoolchildren. Funds are used for the development of supplemental educational programs to benefit Alaska Natives.

The Committee has included bill language making minor corrections in the Alaska Native section of Public Law 107–110.

Rural education

The Committee recommends $175,000,000, an increase of $12,500,000 over the fiscal year 2002 appropriation, for rural education programs. The administration requested no funds for this purpose.

The Committee strongly supports the continued use of Federal funding specifically for rural education. Rural schools face difficult challenges in meeting the mandates in the No Child Left Behind Act, particularly in the areas of attracting highly qualified teachers and adapting to new assessment requirements and reporting expectations. The rural education programs that were funded for the first time last year are intended to help level the playing field for small and high-poverty rural school systems that typically receive less Federal formula funding than their urban and suburban counterparts, and are frequently unable to compete for competitive grants. In addition to providing more total funding for such districts, the program also allows the districts to combine funds from four categorical programs and use the money to address their highest priorities, such as recruiting teachers, purchasing technology, or upgrading curricula.

Rural education funding should be equally divided between the Small, Rural Schools Achievement Program, which provides funds to LEAs that serve a small number of students, and the Low-Income and Rural Schools Program, which provides funds to LEAs that serve concentrations of poor students, regardless of the number of students served.

Mentoring

The Committee recommends $17,500,000 to support mentoring programs and activities for children who are at risk of failing academically, dropping out of school, or getting involved in criminal or delinquent activities, or who lack strong positive role models. This amount is the same as the fiscal year 2002 appropriation; the administration requested no funds for this program.

Fund for the Improvement of Education

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $735,661,000 for the Fund for the Improvement of Education (FIE). This amount is $97,228,000 below the fiscal year 2002 appropriation and $651,661,000 more than the budget request.

Programs of national significance: Within the amount recommended, the Committee includes $380,416,000 for programs of national significance. This amount is $3,539,000 below the fiscal year 2002 appropriation and $345,416,000 more than the budget request. The recommendation includes no funds for comprehensive school reform demonstrations. The administration requested no funds for this purpose.

Also within programs of national significance, the Committee has included $1,000,000—as part of its preventing and reversing heart disease initiative—for programs to teach school children and teachers coping skills to help ease the short- and long-term effects of stress. Programs such as these have been scientifically proven to improve students' self-esteem, self-efficacy, control, grade point average, work habits, memory and cooperation.

Character education: The Committee recommends $25,000,000 to provide support for the design and implementation of character education programs. This amount is the same as the budget request and the fiscal year 2002 appropriation.

Reading Is Fundamental/Inexpensive book distribution: The Committee recommends $27,000,000 to award a contract to Reading Is Fundamental, Inc. (RIF) to provide reading-motivation activities. This amount is $3,000,000 more than the budget request and the fiscal year 2002 appropriation. RIF, a private nonprofit organization, encourages reading both inside and outside school by allowing youngsters to select books to keep at home. Federal funds provide up to 75 percent of the costs of books.

Smaller learning communities: The Committee recommends no funding for this purpose, as did the administration. In fiscal year 2002 $142,189,000 was provided for this activity.

The administration recommended eliminating the 11 programs below. The Committee has rejected that recommendation.

Elementary school counseling: The Committee includes $32,500,000 to establish or expand counseling programs in elementary schools. This amount is the same as the fiscal year 2002 appropriation.

Javits gifted and talented education: The Committee has included $11,250,000 for the Javits Gifted and Talented Students Education Program. This amount is the same as the fiscal year 2002 appropriation. This program authorizes awards to State and local education agencies, institutions of higher education, and other public and private agencies for research, demonstration, and training activities designed to enhance the capability of elementary and secondary schools to meet the special educational needs of gifted and talented students.

Star Schools: The Committee recommends $27,520,000 for the Star Schools program. This amount is the same as the fiscal year 2002 appropriation. The Star Schools program is designed to improve instruction in math, science, foreign languages, and other subjects such as vocational education, to underserved populations by means of telecommunications technologies.

Ready to Teach: The Committee recommends $17,000,000 for two Ready to Teach programs. This amount is $5,000,000 more than the fiscal year 2002 appropriation. The Committee includes $12,000,000 for Teacherline and one or more other nonprofit entities, for the purpose of developing national telecommunications-based programs to improve teaching in core curricular areas, and $5,000,000 for digital educational programming grants, which allow local public television stations, in partnership with State and local educational agencies, institutions of higher education, nonprofit groups, and businesses to develop digital instructional materials for classroom use.

Foreign language assistance: The Committee recommends $18,500,000, which is $4,500,000 more than the fiscal year 2002 appropriation, for competitive grants to increase the quality and quantity of foreign language instruction. The Committee intends that none of the Foreign Language Assistance program funds should be used for the Foreign Language Incentive program.

Carol M. White Physical Education for Progress: The Committee recommends $70,000,000 to help LEAs and community-based organizations initiate, expand and improve physical education programs for students in grades K–12. This amount is $20,000,000 more than the fiscal year 2002 appropriation.

Community technology centers: The Committee recommends $32,475,000, the same amount as the fiscal year 2002 appropriation, for community technology centers. Community technology centers provide disadvantaged residents of economically distressed

urban and rural communities with access to information technology and related training. They can provide, among other things, preschool and after-school programs, adult education and literacy, and workforce development and training.

Exchanges with historic whaling and trading partners: The Committee recommends $10,000,000 to provide educational, cultural, apprenticeship, and exchange programs for Alaska Natives, Native Hawaiians and their historical whaling and trading partners in Massachusetts. This amount is $5,000,000 more than the fiscal year 2002 appropriation.

Arts in education: The Committee has included $36,000,000 for arts in education. This amount is $6,000,000 more than the fiscal year 2002 appropriation. Within the total, $6,000,000 is for the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts; $7,000,000 is for VSA arts; $10,000,000 is for the competitive art education model grant program for the development and model projects that effectively strengthen and integrate the arts and cultural partnerships into the core curriculum; $7,000,000 is for grants for professional development for music, dance, drama and visual arts educators to be administered by the U.S. Department of Education; $2,000,000 is for national evaluation and dissemination of information regarding funded model programs and professional development projects; $1,000,000 is for media literacy projects focused on violence prevention; and $3,000,000 is for cultural partnerships for at-risk youth. When awarding grants for professional development of music educators, the Department is urged to put a priority on preparing and retaining teachers in underserved rural and urban areas, including music teachers who enter the profession through alternative certification.

Parental assistance: The Committee recommends $45,000,000 for Parental Information and Resource Centers, which provide training, information, and support to parents, State and local education agencies, and other organizations that carry out parent education and family involvement programs. This amount is $5,000,000 above the fiscal year 2002 appropriation.

Women's educational equity: The Committee includes $3,000,000, the same as the fiscal year 2002 appropriation, for the women's educational equity program. This program supports projects that assist in the local implementation of gender equity policies and practices.

Community service for expelled or suspended students

The Committee recommends $50,000,000, the same as the fiscal year 2002 appropriation, for formula grants to States to carry out programs under which students who are expelled or suspended from school are required to perform community service. The administration requested no funds for this purpose.

Alcohol abuse reduction

The Committee recommends $25,000,000, the same as the fiscal year 2002 appropriation, for grants to LEAs to develop and implement programs to reduce underage drinking in secondary schools. The administration requested no funds for this purpose. The Committee directs the Department and the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) in the Department of Health and Human Services to work together on this effort.

Teaching of traditional American history

The Committee recommends $100,000,000, the same as the fiscal year 2002 appropriation, for the instruction of American history in elementary and secondary education. This amount is $50,000,000 more than the budget request. Grants are limited to activities that are related to American history, and cannot be used for social studies coursework. Grant awards are designed to augment the quality of American history instruction and to provide professional development activities and teacher education in the area of American history. The Committee directs the Department to continue its current policy of awarding 3-year grants.

Civic education

The Committee recommends $30,000,000, which is $3,000,000 more than the fiscal year 2002 appropriation, for grants to improve the quality of civics and government education, to foster civic competence and responsibility, and to improve the quality of civic and economic education through exchange programs with emerging democracies. The administration requested no funds for this purpose.

Program funds support the Cooperative Education Exchange and We the People programs. The Committee recommends $12,000,000, which is $1,200,000 more than the fiscal year 2002 appropriation, for the Cooperative Education Exchange program, formerly called the International Education Exchange program.

Of these funds, the Committee has included $4,500,000 for the Center for Civic Education and $4,500,000 for the National Council on Economic Education. The remaining $3,000,000 should be used for a competitive grant program for civics and government education, and for economic education.

The Committee recommends $18,000,000, which is $1,800,000 more than the fiscal year 2002 appropriation, for the nonprofit Center for Civic Education to support the We the People program. We the People has two components: the Citizen and the Constitution, which provides teacher training and curriculum materials for upper elementary, middle, and high school students; and Project Citizen, a program for middle school that focuses on the role of State and local governments in the American Federal system. Within the amount recommended for the We the People program, the Committee intends that $3,000,000 be used to continue the comprehensive program to improve public knowledge, understanding, and support of American democratic institutions. The Committee also intends that $1,500,000 be used to continue the school violence prevention demonstration program.

National Writing Project

The Committee recommends $18,000,000, which is $4,000,000 more than the fiscal year 2002 appropriation, for the National Writing Project. The administration recommended eliminating this program.

These funds are awarded to the National Writing Project, a nonprofit organization that supports and promotes K–16 teacher training programs in the effective teaching of writing.

INDIAN EDUCATION

Appropriations, 2002	$120,368,000
Budget estimate, 2003	122,368,000
Committee recommendation	122,368,000

The Committee recommends $122,368,000, the same as the budget request, for Indian education programs. This amount is $2,000,000 more than the fiscal year 2002 appropriation.

Grants to local education agencies

For grants to local education agencies, the Committee recommends $97,133,000, the same as the budget request and the fiscal year 2002 appropriation. These funds provide financial support to reform elementary and secondary school programs that serve Indian students, including preschool children. Funds are awarded on a formula basis to local educational agencies and schools supported and operated by the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

Special programs for Indian children

The Committee recommends $20,000,000 for special programs for Indian children. This amount is the same as the budget request and the fiscal year 2002 appropriation. Funds are used for demonstration grants to improve Indian student achievement through early childhood and preschool education programs, and for professional development grants for training Indians who are preparing to begin careers in teaching and school administration.

National activities

The Committee recommends $5,235,000, the same as the budget request, for national activities. This amount is $2,000,000 more than the fiscal year 2002 appropriation. The increased funds will be used to expand efforts to improve research, evaluation, and data collection on the status and effectiveness of Indian education programs.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE ACQUISITION

Appropriations, 2002	$665,000,000
Budget estimate, 2003	665,000,000
Committee recommendation	690,000,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $690,000,000 for English language acquisition, an increase of $25,000,000 more than the budget request and the fiscal year 2002 appropriation. The Department makes formula grants to States based on each State's share of the Nation's limited-English-proficient and recent immigrant student population. The program is designed to increase the capacity of States and school districts to address the needs of these students.

SPECIAL EDUCATION

Appropriations, 2002	$8,672,804,000
Budget estimate, 2003	9,687,804,000
Committee recommendation	9,691,424,000

The Committee strongly supports legislative measures that would fulfill the Federal Government's responsibility for paying its share of special education costs, as described in the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA). The Committee notes that the Senate Budget Committee included in its budget resolution a measure to pay for increases in special education grants to States using mandatory funding, rather than discretionary funding.

In the meantime, the Committee recommends $9,691,424,000 for special education programs authorized by the IDEA. This amount is $1,018,620,000 more than the fiscal year 2002 appropriation and $3,620,000 more than the budget request.

Grants to states

The Committee recommends $8,528,533,000 for special education grants to States, as authorized under part B of the IDEA. The amount recommended is $1,000,000,000 more than the fiscal year 2002 appropriation and the same as the budget request. This program provides formula grants to assist States in meeting the costs of providing special education and related services for children with disabilities.

The Committee's recommended funding level represents approximately 18 percent of the average per-pupil expenditure, compared with 17 percent under the fiscal year 2002 appropriation.

Preschool grants

The Committee recommends $390,000,000 for preschool grants. This amount is the same as the fiscal year 2002 appropriation and the

budget request. The preschool grants program provides formula grants to States to make available special education and related services for children with disabilities aged 3 through 5.

Grants for infants and families

The Committee bill provides $437,000,000, the same as the budget request, for grants for the infants and families program under part C of the IDEA. This amount is $20,000,000 more than the fiscal year 2002 appropriation. This program provides formula grants to States to implement statewide systems of coordinated, comprehensive, multidisciplinary interagency programs to make available early intervention services to all children with disabilities, ages 2 and under, and their families.

State improvement

For State improvement grants, the bill provides $51,700,000, the same as the fiscal year 2002 appropriation and the budget request. This program provides competitive grants to State educational agencies to assist them, in partnership with parents, teachers, institutions of higher education, interest groups, and others, to improve results for children with disabilities by reforming and improving their educational systems.

Research and innovation

The Committee has included $70,000,000, which is $8,380,000 below the budget request and the fiscal year 2002 appropriation, for research and innovation. This program supports competitive awards to produce and advance the use of knowledge to improve services and results for children with disabilities.

The Committee's recommendation does not include any funding for the research agenda of the President's Commission on Excellence in Special Education. The Committee believes that funding for that purpose should be considered following the IDEA reauthorization, along with measures to fully fund the part B State grants program.

Technical assistance and dissemination

The Committee recommends $53,481,000, the same as the fiscal year 2002 level and the budget request, for technical assistance and dissemination. Awards support institutes, regional resource centers, clearinghouses, and other efforts to build State and local capacity to make systemic changes and improve results for children with disabilities.

Personnel preparation

The Committee recommends $95,000,000 for the personnel preparation program. This amount is $5,000,000 more than the fiscal year 2002 appropriation and the budget request. Funds support competitive awards to help address State-identified needs for qualified personnel to work with children with disabilities, and to ensure that these personnel have the skills and knowledge they need to serve these children.

The Committee is particularly concerned about the shortage of qualified special education teachers and higher education faculty. Therefore, it has provided sufficient resources in this account to ensure an increase in funding for leadership personnel over the fiscal year 2002 level. The Committee also urges the Department to use a portion of the increased appropriation for the preparation of personnel who serve children with low-incidence disabilities, particularly those with sensory disabilities such as low vision, blindness, and deafness.

Parent information centers

The Committee bill provides $28,000,000 for parent information centers. This amount is $2,000,000 more than the fiscal year 2002 appropriation and the budget request. This program makes awards to parent organizations to support parent training and information centers, including community parent resource centers. These centers provide training and information to meet the needs of parents of children with disabilities living in the areas served by the centers, particularly underserved parents, and parents of children who may be inappropriately identified.

Technology and media services

The Committee recommends $37,710,000 for technology and media services. This amount is $5,000,000 more than the budget request and the same as the fiscal year 2002 appropriation. This program makes competitive awards to support the development, demonstration, and use of technology, and educational media activities of value to children with disabilities.

The Committee recommendation includes $9,500,000 for Recording for the Blind and Dyslexic, Inc. This is the same amount as the fiscal year 2002 level and $3,500,000 more than the budget request. These funds support the continued production and circulation of recorded textbooks, increased outreach activities to print-disabled students and their teachers, and accelerated use of digital technology.

The Committee also recommends $1,500,000 for the Readline Program. The amount recommended is the same as the fiscal year 2002 appropriation for this activity. The administration proposed eliminating this program.

This activity is authorized by section 687(b)(2)(G) of the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act, as amended. The Committee recognizes the progress of the Readline Program, which is developing a wide range of media resources to disseminate research conducted by the National Institutes of Health, as well as other research concerning effective teaching strategies, early diagnosis of, and intervention for, young children with reading disabilities. These resources include an extensive Web site, videos, and programming for television and radio broadcast. The Committee includes funding for the continued development and distribution of media resources to reach the parents and teachers of children with reading disabilities.

REHABILITATION SERVICES AND DISABILITY RESEARCH

Appropriations, 2002	$2,945,813,000
Budget estimate, 2003	3,001,840,000
Committee recommendation	2,959,838,000

The Committee recommends $2,959,838,000 for rehabilitation services and disability research, $14,025,000 more than the comparable fiscal year 2002 funding level and $42,002,000 less than the administration request.

Vocational rehabilitation State grants

The Committee provides $2,533,492,000 for vocational rehabilitation grants to States, which is $52,109,000 more than the comparable fiscal year 2002 funding level. The Committee recommendation provides the full amount authorized by the authorizing statute. The budget request proposed to eliminate several categorical programs, redirected $62,573,000 in funding to the State grant program and provided an additional increase of $20,260,000. The Committee rejected this approach and believes changes of this nature should be considered during reauthorization.

Basic State grant funds assist States in providing a range of services to help persons with physical and mental disabilities prepare for and engage in meaningful employment. Authorizing legislation requires States to give priority to persons with significant disabilities. Funds are allotted to States based on a formula that takes into account population and per capita income. States must provide a 21.3 percent match of Federal funds, except the State's share is 50 percent for the cost of construction of a facility for community rehabilitation program purposes.

The Rehabilitation Act requires that no less than 1 percent and not more than 1.5 percent of the appropriation in fiscal year 2003 for vocational rehabilitation State grants be set aside for grants for Indians. Service grants are awarded to Indian tribes on a competitive basis to help tribes develop the capacity to provide vocational rehabilitation services to American Indians with disabilities living on or near reservations.

Vocational Rehabilitation Incentive Grants

The Committee recommendation does not include $30,000,000 proposed in the budget request for the new Vocational Rehabilitation Incentive Grants program. This proposed program is not authorized. Under this new program, grants would be awarded to State VR agencies based on their performance in helping individuals with disabilities obtain competitive jobs.

Client assistance

The Committee bill recommends $12,397,000 for the client assistance program, an increase of $500,000 more than the fiscal year 2002 appropriation and the administration request.

The client assistance program funds State formula grants to assist vocational rehabilitation clients or client applicants in understanding the benefits available to them and in their relationships with service providers. Funds are distributed to States according to a population-based formula, except that increases in minimum grants are guaranteed to each of the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico, and guaranteed to each of the outlying areas, by a percentage not to exceed the percentage increase in the appropriation. States must operate client assistance programs in order to receive vocational rehabilitation State grant funds.

Training

The Committee provides $42,629,000 for training rehabilitation personnel, an increase of $3,000,000 more than the fiscal year 2002 appropriation and same as the administration request.

The purpose of this program is to ensure that skilled personnel are available to serve the rehabilitation needs of individuals with disabilities. It supports training, traineeships, and related activities designed to increase the numbers of qualified personnel providing rehabilitation services. The program awards grants and contracts to States and public or nonprofit agencies and organizations, including institutions of higher education, to pay all or part of the cost of conducting training programs. Long-term, in-service, short-term, experimental and innovative, and continuing education programs are funded, as well as special training programs and programs to train interpreters for persons who are deaf, hard of hearing and deaf-blind.

The Committee is concerned over the reduction in funding for rehabilitation long-term training programs, and in particular those that require orthotic and prosthetic care, and urges RSA to fund no fewer than four university O+P programs at $250,000 each.

Demonstration and training programs

The Committee bill includes $21,238,000 for demonstration and training programs for persons with disabilities, the same amount as the comparable fiscal year 2002 appropriation and $3,746,000 more than the administration request. This program awards grants to States and nonprofit agencies and organizations to develop innovative methods and comprehensive services to help individuals

with disabilities achieve satisfactory vocational outcomes. Demonstration programs support projects for individuals with a wide array of disabilities. Within the Committee recommendation, $1,000,000 is for activities designed to establish an applied research agenda, improve the quality of applied orthotic and prosthetic research and help meet the increasing demand for provider services. The Committee expects the Department to award these funds through a grant competition.

Migrant and seasonal farmworkers

The Committee recommends $2,350,000 for migrant and seasonal farmworkers, the same as the fiscal year 2002 appropriation. The Department proposed eliminating funding for this program.

This program provide grants limited to 90 percent of the costs of the projects providing comprehensive rehabilitation services to migrant and seasonal farm workers with disabilities and their families. Projects also develop innovative methods for reaching and serving this population. The program emphasizes outreach, specialized bilingual rehabilitation counseling, and coordination of vocational rehabilitation services with services from other sources.

Recreational programs

The Committee provides $2,596,000 for recreational programs, the same amount as the fiscal year 2002 appropriation. The budget request did not include funding for this program.

Recreational programs help finance activities such as sports, music, dancing, handicrafts, and art to aid in the employment, mobility, and socialization of individuals with disabilities. Grants are awarded to States, public agencies, and nonprofit private organizations, including institutions of higher education. Grants are awarded for a 3-year period with the Federal share at 100 percent for the first year, 75 percent for the second year, and 50 percent for the third year. Programs must maintain the same level of services over the 3-year period.

The Committee notes that the primary purpose of this program is to initiate recreational and related activities for individuals with disabilities. These programs are designed to aid individuals with disabilities in employment, mobility, independence and community integration. The Committee notes that almost three out of four programs whose last year of Federal funding ended in fiscal years 1998 through 2000 are still in operation and continue to meet the recreational needs of individuals with disabilities. These results show that this limited investment is having a national impact, as each new grant supports seed money for recreational programs throughout the United States.

Protection and advocacy of individual rights

The Committee recommends $17,500,000 for protection and advocacy of individual rights, an increase of $2,300,000 more than the fiscal year 2002 appropriation and the budget request.

This program provides grants to agencies to protect and advocate for the legal and human rights of persons with disabilities who are not eligible for protection and advocacy services available through the Developmental Disabilities Assistance and Bill of Rights Act or the Protection and Advocacy for Individuals with Mental Illness Act.

The Committee notes that a recent evaluation of the PAIR program found that more than 98 percent of cases closed by a sample of PAIR programs were resolved through counseling, negotiation/mediation and supervised referrals. The evaluation also found that many of the programs had considerable difficulties attempting to serve the significant number of persons eligible for the program. Therefore, the Committee has recommended additional resources to continue to expand the availability of PAIR services to eligible individuals.

Projects with industry

The Committee bill includes $22,071,000 for projects with industry, the same as the 2002 appropriation. The administration proposed eliminating funding for this program.

The projects with industry [PWI] program promotes greater participation of business and industry in the rehabilitation process. PWI provides training and experience in realistic work settings to prepare individuals with disabilities for employment in the competitive job market. Postemployment support services are also provided. The program makes grants to a variety of agencies and organizations, including corporations, community rehabilitation programs, labor and trade associations, and foundations.

The Committee notes that according to the Department's 2001 Annual Performance Report, the Projects with Industry program has exceeded performance measures in all three areas by which the program is measured. More than 3 out of 5 PWI clients were placed in competitive employment in 2001; Projects With Industry projects will report that participants placed in competitive employment increase earnings by an average of at least $236 per week; and 67.2 percent of previously unemployed persons were placed in competitive employment. These significant achievements warrant continued funding, especially in light of the new Ticket to Work program and the role that PWI projects can play in assisting Social Security disability beneficiaries and SSI recipients in securing employment and exiting the disability roles.

Supported employment State grants

The Committee's bill includes $38,152,000 for the supported employment State grant program, the same as the 2002 appropriation. The administration proposed eliminating funding for this program.

This program assists persons who may have been considered too severely disabled to benefit from vocational rehabilitation services by providing the ongoing support needed to obtain competitive employment. Short-term vocational rehabilitation services are augmented with extended services provided by State and local organizations. Federal funds are distributed on the basis of population.

Independent living State grants

The Committee recommends $22,296,000 for independent living State grants, which is the same as the amount appropriated in 2002 and the budget request.

The independent living State formula grants program provides funding to improve independent living services, support the operation of centers for independent living, conduct studies and analysis, and provide training and outreach.

Independent living centers

For independent living centers, the Committee recommends $69,500,000, an increase of $7,000,000 over the 2002 appropriation and the same amount as the budget request.

These funds support consumer-controlled, cross-disability, nonresidential, community-based centers that are designed and operated within local communities by individuals with disabilities. These centers provide an array of independent living services.

Independent living services for older blind individuals

The Committee provides $28,000,000 for independent living services to older blind individuals, an increase of $3,000,000 more than the 2002 appropriation and the administration request.

States participating in the program must match every $9 of Federal funds with not less than $1 in non-Federal resources. Assistance is provided to persons aged 55 or older to adjust to their blindness, continue living independently and avoid societal costs associated with dependent care. Services may include the provision of eyeglasses and other visual aids, mobility training, braille instruction and other communication services, community integration, and information and referral. These services help older individuals age with dignity, continue to live independently and avoid significant societal costs associated with dependent care. The services most commonly provided by this program are daily living skills training, counseling, the provision of low-vision devices community integration, information and referral, communication devices, and low-vision screening.

The Committee notes that there are 5,000,000 Americans in this country age 55 and older who are experiencing vision loss and that the number of Americans in this category is expected to double in the next 30 years. The Committee recognizes the very important and cost-effective work carried out through this program. By allowing older individuals to remain in their homes and communities, substantial savings are achieved. The Committee is informed that the yearly savings to society for just 10 percent of the clients now receiving independent living services is $56,000,000.

Program improvement activities

For program improvement activities, the Committee provides $900,000, the same amount as the 2002 appropriation and the budget request. In fiscal year 2003, funds for these activities will continue to support technical assistance efforts to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the vocational rehabilitation program and improve accountability efforts. The funds provided are sufficient to support ongoing program improvement activities and to support ongoing dissemination and performance measurement activities.

Evaluation

The Committee recommends $1,000,000 for evaluation activities, the same as the 2002 appropriation and the administration request.

These funds support evaluations of the impact and effectiveness of programs authorized by the Rehabilitation Act. The Department awards competitive contracts for studies to be conducted by persons not directly involved with the administration of Rehabilitation Act programs.

Helen Keller National Center

The Committee bill includes $8,717,000 for the Helen Keller National Center for Deaf-Blind Youth and Adults, the same as the 2002 appropriation and the budget request.

The Helen Keller National Center consists of a national headquarters in Sands Point, NY, with a residential training and rehabilitation facility where deaf-blind persons receive intensive specialized services; a network of 10 regional field offices which provide referral and counseling assistance to deaf-blind persons; and an affiliate network of 48 agencies. At the recommended level, the center would serve approximately 102 persons with deaf-blindness at its headquarters facility and provide field services to approximately 1,850 individuals and families.

National Institute on Disability and Rehabilitation Research

The Committee recommends $110,000,000 for the National Institute on Disability and Rehabilitation Research [NIDRR], the same as

the amount appropriated in fiscal year 2002 and the budget request.

NIDRR develops and implements a comprehensive and coordinated approach to the conduct of research, demonstration projects, and related activities that enable persons with disabilities to better function at work and in the community, including the training of persons who provide rehabilitation services or who conduct rehabilitation research. The Institute awards competitive grants to support research in Federally designated priority areas, including rehabilitation research and training centers, rehabilitation engineering research centers, research and demonstration projects, and dissemination and utilization projects. NIDRR also supports field-initiated research projects, research training, and fellowships.

The Committee urges the NIDRR to focus on activities to enhance access to assistive technology for people with disabilities, including technology-based activities, such as technology transfer.

The Committee strongly encourages NIDDR to give priority in awarding grants to establish new rehabilitation and research engineering centers which will aid in the implementation of the Executive Order related to the Supreme Court Decision in *L.C.* v. *Olmstead*.

The Committee encourges NIDRR to provide increased funding for the Interagency Committee on Disability Research (ICDR) and notes that the primary purpose of the ICDR is to promote cooperation across various government agencies in the development and execution of disability and rehabilitation and research activities. The Committee strongly encourages the ICDR to enter into cooperative agreements with other ICDR members to identify Federally funded technological and scientific research that could be applied to promote the independence of people with disabilities and the elderly. The same Federal agencies shall work in partnership with the private sector to develop a plan to bring the applied technologies to the private marketplace. The Committee commends ICDR for expansion of its website/database for the coordination of research by various agencies.

The Committee strongly urges NIDRR to use resources appropriated for the Assistive Technology Development Fund to develop new assistive technology, bring technology that has already been developed to market and expand the availability of existing assistive technology to people with disabilities. The Committee believes that priority for grants should be given to the development of technology that has a limited number of users, or orphan technology. In addition, a portion of these funds should be used to further the development of assistive technology for children and students and reach the goals of projects that were previously funded through the small business innovation research activity of OSER's technology and media services program.

Assistive technology

The Committee bill provides $27,000,000 for assistive technology, a reduction of $33,884,000 from the fiscal year 2002 appropriation and $3,884,000 less than the budget request.

The Assistive Technology Program is designed to improve occupational and educational opportunities and the quality of life for people of all ages with disabilities through increased access to assistive technology services and devices. It provides grants to States to develop comprehensive, consumer-responsive statewide programs that increase access to, and the availability of, assistive technology devices and services. The National Institute on Disability and Rehabilitation Research administers the program.

The Committee recommendation includes $27,000,000 for activities authorized under title I of the Assistive Technology Act (AT Act). The Committee has included bill language which allows all State projects funded currently under title I of the AT Act to receive not less than the amount they received in fiscal year 2002. The bill language also provides minimum grants of $100,000 for State protection and advocacy systems, $30,000 for systems in the outlying areas. In fiscal year 2003, the AT Act would require 23 States to lose Federal financial support provided by title I, at a time when States are operating in a new policy landscape that includes the Olmstead decision, final section 508 standards and the Ticket to Work and Work Incentives Improvement Act.

The Committee recommendation does not include additional resources for title III programs, due to tight budget constraints and $36,552,000 in funding available currently for title III programs. In fiscal year 2000, the Committee provided $4,028,000 in first year funding. Last year, the Committee provided $36,552,000, and allowed these funds to be available for 2 years. These funds have yet to be expended. The Committee will review the program funding level in the fiscal year 2004 budget and ensure that sufficient resources are available to continue this important program. Loan programs offer individuals with disabilities attractive options that significantly enhance their ability to purchase assistive technology devices and services.

Access to telework fund

As requested by the administration, the Committee does not recommend additional resources for the access to telework fund. The Committee provided $20,000,000 for this new program last year, and notes that the grant competition has not been announced as of yet. Funding provided last year is available to the Department for 2 years. The Committee will review the funding needed in fiscal year 2004 to maintain and expand this program.

The access to telework fund is designed to increase employment opportunities for individuals with disabilities by providing greater access to computers and other equipment individuals need if they decide to work from home. The fund would provide matching funds to States to enable them to provide loans for individuals with disabilities to purchase computers and other equipment so that they can telework from home.

The Committee encourages the Department of Education to design the access to telework loan program in a manner which creates the maximum incentives for people with disabilities to participate. The Committee recognizes that the decision to attempt to work involves a high level of risk for a person with a disability, including the potential loss of health care coverage and income subsidies, and that the design of the program should take this fact into account (including the possibility of loan forgiveness should the person's attempt to work fail). Finally, the Committee encourages the Department to allow States flexibility in implementation of the program to encourage participation, including the use of any non-Federal resources to meet the match requirement.

SPECIAL INSTITUTIONS FOR PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES

AMERICAN PRINTING HOUSE FOR THE BLIND

Appropriations, 2002	$14,000,000
Budget estimate, 2003	14,000,000
Committee recommendation	15,500,000

The Committee recommends $15,500,000 for the American Printing House for the Blind [APH], $1,500,000 more than the 2002 appropriation and the budget request.

This appropriation helps support the American Printing House for the Blind, which provides educational materials to students who are legally blind and enrolled in programs below the college level. The Federal subsidy provides almost 51 percent of APH's total sales income. Materials are distributed free of charge to schools and States through per capita allotments based on the total number of students who are blind. Materials provided include textbooks and other educational aids in braille, large type, and recorded form and microcomputer applications.

NATIONAL TECHNICAL INSTITUTE FOR THE DEAF

Appropriations, 2002	$55,376,000
Budget estimate, 2003	52,014,000
Committee recommendation	54,600,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $54,600,000 for the National Technical Institute for the Deaf [NTID], a decrease of $776,000 from the fiscal year 2002 appropriation and $2,586,000 above the budget request.

The Institute, located on the campus of the Rochester Institute of Technology, was created by Congress in 1965 to provide a residential facility for postsecondary technical training and education for persons who are deaf. NTID also provides support services for students who are deaf, trains professionals in the field of deafness, and conducts applied research. Within the amount provided, $1,600,000 is for construction. At the discretion of the Institute, funds may be used for the Endowment Grant program.

GALLAUDET UNIVERSITY

Appropriations, 2002	$96,938,000
Budget estimate, 2003	94,446,000
Committee recommendation	98,438,000

The Committee recommends $98,438,000 for Gallaudet University, an increase of $1,500,000 above the amount appropriated in 2002 and $3,992,000 more than the budget request.

Gallaudet University is a private, nonprofit institution offering undergraduate, and continuing education programs for students who are deaf, as well as graduate programs in fields related to deafness for students who are hearing-impaired and who are deaf. The university conducts basic and applied research related to hearing impairments and provides public service programs for the deaf community.

The Model Secondary School for the Deaf serves as a laboratory for educational experimentation and development, disseminates models of instruction for students who are deaf, and prepares adolescents who are deaf for postsecondary academic or vocational education. The Kendall Demonstration Elementary School develops and provides instruction for children from infancy through age 15.

The Committee recommendation includes funding to enable Gallaudet University to maintain and enhance its technological base, continue investments in faculty and staff, continue to enhance developmental and honors programs and support improvements in physical facilities, including campus security. Funds also are available, at the discretion of the University, for the Endowment Grant program.

VOCATIONAL AND ADULT EDUCATION

Appropriations, 2002	$1,934,060,000
Budget estimate, 2003	1,897,560,000
Committee recommendation	1,938,060,000

The Committee recommendation includes a total of $1,938,060,000 for vocational and

adult education, consisting of $1,322,000,000 for vocational education and $591,060,000 for adult education, and $25,000,000 for State grants for incarcerated youth offenders.

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

The Committee recommendation of $1,322,000,000 for vocational education is $1,000,000 more than the fiscal year 2002 amount and $15,500,000 more than the administration's request.

Basic grants.—The Committee has included $1,180,000,000 for basic grants, the same as the fiscal year 2002 appropriation and the administration request.

Funds provided under the State grant program assist States, localities, and outlying areas to expand and improve their programs of vocational education and provide equal access to vocational education for populations with special needs. Persons assisted range from secondary students in prevocational courses through adults who need retraining to adapt to changing technological and labor market conditions. Funds are distributed according to a formula based on State population and State per capita income.

Under the Indian and Hawaiian natives programs, competitive grants are awarded to federally recognized Indian tribes or tribal organizations and to organizations primarily serving and representing Hawaiian natives for services that are in addition to services such groups are eligible to receive under other provisions of the Perkins Act.

Tech-prep education.—The Committee recommends $108,000,000 for tech-prep programs. This is the same as the 2002 appropriation and the administration request. This program is designed to link academic and vocational learning and to provide a structured link between secondary schools and postsecondary education institutions. Funds are distributed to the States through the same formula as the basic State grant program. States then make planning and demonstration grants to consortia of local educational agencies and postsecondary institutions to develop and operate model 4-year programs that begin in high school and provide students with the mathematical, science, communication, and technological skills needed to earn a 2-year associate degree or 2-year certificate in a given occupational field.

Tribally controlled postsecondary vocational institutions.—The Committee has provided $7,000,000 on a current-funded basis for tribally controlled postsecondary vocational institutions, an increase of $500,000 over the fiscal year 2002 level and the budget request. This program provides grants for the operation and improvement of two tribally controlled postsecondary vocational institutions to ensure continued and expanding opportunities for Indian students: United Tribes Technical College in Bismarck, North Dakota, and Crownpoint Institute of Technology in Crownpoint, New Mexico.

National programs, research.—The Committee recommends $12,000,000 for national research programs and other national activities, the same amount as the 2002 appropriation and the administration request. The National Research Center for Career and Technical Education and the National Dissemination Center for Career and Technical Education are the only federally funded centers charged with the responsibility to conduct research and provide technical assistance to vocational educators. The results of the applied research done by these Centers inform technical assistance to reform and improve vocational education instruction in schools and colleges. Resources made available through this program also are used to support a variety of activities to identify and promote effective research-based programs and practice in vocational education.

Vocational training tied to real economic opportunities and rooted in endangered traditional crafts is a significant need in rural Hawaiian and part-Hawaiian communities. The Committee urges the Department to fund programs that support the development of mentoring programs pairing secondary students with individuals who have succeeded in commercially developing traditional Hawaiian arts and crafts. These mentoring programs can provide young Hawaiian and Part-Hawaiian students with training in important crafts while also teaching them how to successfully turn these skills into economic gain.

Tech-prep education demonstration program.—The Committee recommendation includes $5,000,000 for this program, the same amount as provided in fiscal year 2002. The administration did not request funding for this program. Under this demonstration authority, the Secretary awards grants competitively to consortia that involve a business as a member, locate a secondary school on the site of a community college, and seek voluntary participation of secondary school students enrolled such a high school. The purpose of the demonstration program is to support development of the ''middle college'' model of high school, which promotes higher student achievement and postsecondary enrollment. Funds may be used for curriculum, professional development, equipment, and other start-up and operational costs.

Occupational and employment information program.—The amount of $10,000,000 has been provided to continue activities authorized by section 118 of the Carl Perkins Act, $500,000 more than last year. The administration proposed the elimination of this program. The Act requires that at least 85 percent of the amount be provided directly to State entities to develop and deliver occupational and career information to students, job seekers, employers, education, employment and training programs.

ADULT EDUCATION

The Committee has included $591,060,000 for adult education, the same amount as the 2002 appropriation and the administration request.

Adult education State programs.—For adult education State programs, the Committee recommends $575,000,000, the same amount as the fiscal year 2002 appropriation and the administration request. These funds are used by States for programs to enable economically disadvantaged adults to acquire basic literacy skills, to enable those who so desire to complete a secondary education, and to make available to adults the means to become more employable, productive, and responsible citizens.

The Committee recommendation continues the English literacy and civics education State grants set aside within the Adult Education State grant appropriation. Within the total, $70,000,000 is available to help States or localities affected significantly by immigration and large limited-English populations to implement programs that help immigrants acquire English literacy skills, gain knowledge about the rights and responsibilities of citizenship and develop skills that will enable them to navigate key institutions of American life. The amount recommended is the same as the fiscal year 2002 level and the budget request.

National activities.—The Committee has included $9,500,000, the same as the 2002 appropriation and the administration request. The Department supports applied research, development, dissemination, evaluation and program improvement activities to assist States in their efforts to improve the quality of adult education programs.

National Institute for Literacy.—The Committee recommends $6,560,000 for the National Institute for Literacy, authorized under section 242 of the Adult Education and Family Literacy Act, the same amount as available currently and the budget request. The Institute provides leadership and coordination for national literacy efforts by conducting research and demonstrations on literacy, providing technical assistance through a State capacity building grant program, establishing and maintaining a national center for adult literacy and learning disabilities, and awarding fellowships to outstanding individuals in the field to conduct research activities under the auspices of the Institute.

The Committee recognizes and supports the unique mandate of the National Institute for Literacy to serve as a national resource for adult education and literacy programs. The Committee is aware that the President has nominated 10 new advisory board members to oversee the work of the Institute. The Committee urges this new advisory board to assist the Institute in maintaining its unique focus on adult literacy through its programs, such as the Bridges to Practice initiative that informs and trains adult educators on proper assessments and interventions for low literate adults who have learning disabilities, and the Equipped for the Future initiative that works to improve the quality and results of adult learning programs by focusing instruction and assessment on the skills and knowledge adults need to accomplish their goals as citizens, parents, and workers.

STATE GRANTS FOR INCARCERATED YOUTH OFFENDERS

The Committee has included $25,000,000 for a program authorized by part D of title VIII of the Higher Education Act, an increase of $3,000,000 more than the amount appropriated in fiscal year 2002. The Department proposed eliminating this program. This program provides grants to State correctional education agencies to assist and encourage incarcerated youth to acquire functional literacy, life and job skills, through the pursuit of a postsecondary education certificate or an associate of arts or bachelor's degree. Grants also assist correction agencies in providing employment counseling and other related services that start during incarceration and continue through prerelease and while on parole. Each student is eligible for a grant of not more than $1,500 annually for tuition, books, and essential materials, and not more than $300 annually for related services such as career development, substance abuse counseling, parenting skills training, and health education. In order to participate in a program, a student must be no more than 25 years of age and be eligible to be released from prison within 5 years. Youth offender grants are for a period not to exceed 5 years, 1 year of which may be devoted to study in remedial or graduate education.

The Committee notes the positive findings from a recent evaluation of programs funded in three States. The Three State Recidivism Study found that re-arrest, reconviction, and re-incarceration rates were significantly lower for the prison population who had participated in correctional education than for non-participants. The study found the re-arrest rate of correctional education participants was 48 percent, compared to 57 percent for the non-participants; re-conviction rate was 27 percent for correctional educational participants, compared to 35 percent for non-participants; and re-incarceration rate was 21 percent, compared to 31 percent for non-participants. This important program not only helps make the Nation's streets safer for all Americans, but it saves public money as fewer contacts are made with the more expensive criminal justice system and former

prisoners become employed, contributing members of society.

Within the appropriation for State grants for incarcerated youth offenders, the Committee includes $5,000,000 to continue the prisoner literacy initiative. The Committee notes that the extremely high rates of illiteracy or marginal reading skills among inmates is a national problem and therefore encourages the development of a uniform model to evaluate literacy programs across the country.

STUDENT FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE

Appropriations, 2002	$12,285,500,000
Budget estimate, 2003	12,767,500,000
Committee recommendation	13,151,500,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $13,151,500,000 for student financial assistance, an increase of $866,000,000 more than the comparable fiscal year 2002 appropriation and $384,000,000 more than the administration request. This comparison excludes $1,000,000,000 made available by Public Law 107–206 to address a shortfall in the Pell grant program.

Federal Pell Grant Program

For Pell grant awards in the 2003–2004 academic year, the Committee recommends $11,180,000,000. The Committee recommendation is $317,000,000 more than requested by the administration.

Pell grants provide need-based financial assistance that helps low-and middle-income undergraduate students and their families pay the costs of postsecondary education and vocational training. Awards are determined according to a statutory need analysis formula that takes into account a student's family income and assets, household size, and the number of family members, excluding parents, attending postsecondary institutions. Pell grants are considered the foundation of Federal postsecondary student aid.

The amount recommended is sufficient to raise the maximum Pell grant to $4,100, the highest level in the program's history and an increase of $100 over the maximum grant for the 2002–2003 academic year. The Pell grant maximum award supported by the Committee recommendation is at least $100 more than that requested by the administration.

The Committee has made significant gains in supporting increases in funding for the Pell Grant Program. Since fiscal year 2000, the maximum Pell grant has been increased from $3,300 to the current recommendation of $4,100, an increase of almost 25 percent in 3 years. With the Committee recommendation for this year, program funding will have increased by 50 percent over this period. Also, the number of students receiving Pell grant awards will have increased by more than 500,000 over the past 3 years. While the Committee would have liked to increase the maximum grant by a larger amount, budget constraints would not accommodate investments greater than the Committee recommendation.

The Committee has not included bill language requested by the administration that would allow the Secretary to establish the Pell grant maximum award after enactment of the appropriations bill.

Federal supplemental educational opportunity grants

The Committee recommends $725,000,000 for Federal supplemental educational opportunity grants [SEOG], the same amount as the 2002 appropriation level and the budget request.

This program provides funds to postsecondary institutions for need-based grants to undergraduate students. Institutions must contribute 25 percent of SEOG awards, which are subject to a maximum grant level of $4,000. School financial aid officers have flexibility to determine student awards, though they must give priority to Pell grant recipients.

Federal work-study programs

The Committee bill provides $1,011,000,000 for the Federal Work-Study Program, the same as the 2002 level and the administration request. This program provides grants to more than 3,300 institutions to help an estimated 1 million undergraduate, graduate, and professional students meet the costs of postsecondary education through part-time employment. Work-study jobs must pay at least the Federal minimum wage and institutions must provide at least 25 percent of student earnings. Institutions also must use at least 7 percent of their grants for community-service jobs.

The Committee strongly supports continued funding for the work colleges program authorized in section 448 of the Higher Education Act of 1965. These funds help support comprehensive work-service learning programs at seven work colleges, and cooperative efforts among the work colleges to expose other institutions of higher education to the work college concept. Of the amount recommended by the Committee, $4,000,000 is available for this program.

Federal Perkins loans

The Committee bill includes $100,000,000 for Federal Perkins loans capital contributions, which is the same as the 2002 appropriation and the budget request. The amount recommended, when combined with institutional revolving funds, would maintain the 2003 loan volume at the current estimated level of $1,200,000,000. At this funding level more than 700,000 loans would be made.

The Federal Perkins Loan Program supports student loan revolving funds built up with capital contributions to about 2,000 participating institutions. Institutions use these revolving funds, which also include Federal capital contributions (FCC), institutional contributions equal to one-third of the FCC, and student repayments, to provide low-interest (5 percent) loans that help financially needy students pay the costs of postsecondary education. The Committee has included the amount necessary to maintain the current loan volume level.

The Committee bill also includes $67,500,000 for loan cancellations, the same amount as the 2002 level and amount requested by the administration. These funds reimburse institutional revolving funds on behalf of borrowers whose loans are cancelled in exchange for statutorily specified types of public or military service, such as teaching in a qualified low-income school, working in a Head Start Program, serving in the Peace Corps or VISTA, or nurses and medical technicians providing health care services.

Leveraging educational assistance partnership program

For the leveraging educational assistance partnership [LEAP] program, the Committee includes $67,000,000, the same amount as the 2002 appropriation. The administration proposed eliminating this program.

The leveraging educational assistance partnership program provides a Federal match to States as an incentive for providing need-based grant and work-study assistance to eligible postsecondary students. When the appropriation exceeds $30,000,000, amounts above this threshold must be matched by States on a 2:1 basis. Federally supported grants and job earnings are limited to $5,000 per award year for full-time students.

The Committee recognizes the important role that the LEAP program plays in maintaining a Federal-State partnership for ensuring that postsecondary education is available to all academically-qualified Americans. The Committee notes that a recent Advisory Committee on Student Financial Aid report recommended that Federal policy should encourage a far more substantial State and institutional commitment to need-based grant aid. The Committee notes that this important program leverages almost $1,000,000,000 in State spending for need-based student grant programs. Therefore, it is the Committee's intent to continue this important program.

Loan forgiveness for child care providers

The Committee recommends $1,000,000 for this demonstration program, the same as the fiscal year 2002 appropriation and the budget request. Under this demonstration program, Stafford and Unsubsidized Stafford Loan borrowers under the Federal Family Education Loan Program and the William D. Ford Direct Loan program who have earned a degree in early childhood education and work for 2 full years as a child care provider in a low-income community may have a portion of their loan obligation forgiven.

The Committee encourages the Department to prepare the required final evaluation report of this important program as soon as possible. The Committee looks forward to receiving this report, so further actions and investments can be made that support improvements in the education level and compensation of the early childcare profession.

HIGHER EDUCATION

Appropriations, 2002	$2,031,048,000
Budget estimate, 2003	1,883,053,000
Committee recommendation	2,047,640,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $2,047,640,000 for higher education programs, $16,592,000 more than the fiscal year 2002 amount and $164,587,000 more than the budget request.

Aid for institutional development

The Committee recommends $475,413,000 for aid for institutional development authorized by titles III and V of the Higher Education Act, $36,788,000 above the 2002 appropriation and $20,999,000 more than the budget request.

The Committee encourages the Department to provide technical assistance and conduct research on issues germane to predominately and Historically Black Colleges and Universities (HBCUs) and other institutions of higher education that have large minority student populations, including disseminating best practices information on the most efficient and cost-effective uses of title III funding, reducing student loan default rates, increasing graduation rates, and grant writing training.

Strengthening institutions.—The Committee bill includes $82,000,000 for the part A strengthening institutions program, an increase of $8,375,000 over the fiscal year 2002 level and $5,725,000 more than the budget request. The part A program supports competitive, 1-year planning and 5-year development grants for institutions with a significant percentage of financially needy students and low educational and general expenditures per student in comparison with similar institutions. Applicants may use part A funds to develop faculty, strengthen academic programs, improve institutional management, and expand student services. Institutions awarded funding under this program are not eligible to receive grants under other sections of part A or part B.

Hispanic-serving institutions [HSI].—The Committee recommends $93,000,000 for institutions at which Hispanic students make up at least 25 percent of enrollment, $7,000,000 more than the fiscal year 2002 level and

$3,904,000 more than the administration request. Institutions applying for title V funds must meet the regular part A requirements and show that at least one-half of their Hispanic students are low-income college students. Funds may be used for acquisition, rental or lease of scientific or laboratory equipment, renovation of instructional facilities, development of faculty, support for academic programs, institutional management, and purchase of educational materials. Title V recipients are not eligible for other awards provided under title III, parts A and B.

Strengthening historically black colleges and universities.—The Committee provides $215,415,000 for part B grants, $9,415,000 more than the fiscal year 2002 level and $2,000,000 more than the administration request. The part B strengthening historically black colleges and universities [HBCU] program makes formula grants to HBCUs that may be used to purchase equipment, construct and renovate facilities, develop faculty, support academic programs, strengthen institutional management, enhance fundraising activities, provide tutoring and counseling services to students, and conduct outreach to elementary and secondary school students. The minimum allotment is $500,000 for each eligible institution. Part B recipients are not eligible for awards under part A.

Strengthening historically black graduate institutions.—The Committee bill includes $53,764,000 for the part B, section 326 program, $4,764,000 more than the fiscal year 2002 level and $3,000,000 more than the administration request. The section 326 program provides 5-year grants to strengthen historically black graduate institutions [HBGIs]. The Higher Education Amendments of 1998 increased the number of recipients to 18 named institutions, but reserved the first $26,600,000 appropriated each year to the 16 institutions included in the previous authorization. Grants may be used for any part B purpose and to establish an endowment.

Strengthening Alaska Native and Native Hawaiian-serving institutions

The Committee recommends $8,234,000 for this program, an increase of $1,734,000 over the fiscal year 2002 appropriation and $1,500,000 more than budget request. The purpose of this program is to improve and expand the capacity of institutions serving Alaska Native and Native Hawaiian students. Funds may be used to plan, develop, and implement activities that encourage: faculty and curriculum development, better fund and administrative management, renovation and improvement of instructional facilities, student services, and the purchase of library books and other educational materials.

Strengthening tribally controlled colleges and universities

The Committee recommends $23,000,000 for strengthening tribal colleges and universities (TCUs), an increase of $5,500,000 over the fiscal year 2002 level and $4,870,000 more than the budget request. Still in their early stages, TCUs rely on a portion of these funds to address developmental needs, including faculty development, curriculum and student services. In addition, the Committee in fiscal year 2001 helped launch a competitive grant program to assist institutions in addressing long overdue and high-priority infrastructure and facilities requirements. The funds provided shall be used to support continuation of existing basic grants and new planning or implementation grant awards. The remaining funds shall be available for grants for renovation and construction of facilities to help address urgently needed facilities repair and expansion.

International education and foreign language studies

The bill includes a total of $101,500,000 for international education programs, an increase of $3,000,000 over the fiscal year 2002 level and $1,000,000 less than the budget request.

Domestic programs.—The Committee recommends $87,000,000 for domestic program activities related to international education and foreign language studies, including international business education, under title VI of the HEA, an increase of $1,800,000 above the fiscal year 2002 appropriation and $1,000,000 less than the administration request. Domestic programs include national resource centers, undergraduate international studies and foreign language programs, international research and studies projects, international business education projects and centers, American overseas research centers, language resource centers, foreign language and area studies fellowships, and technological innovation and cooperation for foreign information access.

Overseas programs.—The bill includes $13,000,000 for overseas programs authorized under the Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act of 1961, popularly known as the Fulbright-Hays Act. The recommendation is an increase of $1,200,000 more than the fiscal year 2002 level and the same as the budget request. Under these overseas programs, grants are provided for group and faculty research projects abroad, doctoral dissertation research abroad, and special bilateral projects. Unlike other programs authorized by the Fulbright-Hays Act and administered by the Department of State, these Department of Education programs focus on training American instructors and students in order to improve foreign language and area studies education in the United States.

Institute for International Public Policy.—The Committee bill recommends $1,500,000 for the Institute for International Public Policy. This is the same amount as the fiscal year 2002 level and the budget request. This program is designed to increase the number of minority individuals in foreign service and related careers by providing a grant to a consortium of institutions for undergraduate and graduate level foreign language and international studies. An institutional match of 50 percent is required.

Fund for the improvement of postsecondary education

The Committee recommends $126,926,000 for the Fund for the Improvement of Postsecondary Education [FIPSE], which is $53,996,000 less than the 2002 appropriation and $87,788,000 more than the administration request. FIPSE stimulates improvements in education beyond high school by supporting exemplary, locally developed projects that have potential for addressing problems and recommending improvements in postsecondary education. The fund is administered by an independent board that provides small, competitive grants and contracts to a variety of postsecondary institutions and agencies, including 2- and 4-year colleges and universities, State education agencies, community-based organizations, and other non-profit institutions and organizations concerned with education beyond high school.

The Committee recommendation includes $25,810,000, the full amount requested for the comprehensive program. The Committee rejects the budget request to consolidate the Demonstration Projects to Ensure Quality Higher Education for Students with Disabilities program within the FIPSE program.

Minority science and engineering improvement

The Committee recommends $9,500,000 for the Minority Science and Engineering Improvement program [MSEIP], $1,000,000 more than the fiscal year 2002 level and the administration request. This program provides discretionary grants to institutions with minority enrollments greater than 50 percent to purchase equipment, develop curricula, and support advanced faculty training. Grants are intended to improve science and engineering education programs and increase the number of minority students in the fields of science, mathematics, and engineering.

Interest subsidy grants

The Committee recommends $3,000,000 for interest subsidy grants, $2,000,000 less than the fiscal year 2002 level and the same as the administration request. This appropriation is required to meet the Federal commitment to pay interest subsidies on 73 loans made in past years for constructing, renovating, and equipping postsecondary academic facilities. No new interest subsidy commitments have been entered into since 1973 but subsidy payments on existing loans are expected to continue until the year 2013.

Federal TRIO programs

The Committee bill includes $832,500,000 for Federal TRIO programs, an increase of $30,000,000 above the fiscal year 2002 appropriation and the administration request.

TRIO programs provide a variety of services to improve postsecondary education opportunities for low-income individuals and first-generation college students: Upward Bound offers disadvantaged high school students academic services to develop the skills and motivation needed to continue their education; Student Support Services provides remedial instruction, counseling, summer programs and grant aid to disadvantaged college students to help them complete their postsecondary education; Talent Search identifies and counsels individuals between ages 11 and 27 regarding opportunities for completing high school and enrolling in postsecondary education; Educational Opportunity Centers provide information and counseling on available financial and academic assistance to low-income adults who are first-generation college students; and the Ronald E. McNair Postbaccalaureate Achievement Program supports research internships, seminars, tutoring, and other activities to encourage disadvantaged college students to enroll in graduate programs.

The Committee urges the Department to use a funding allocation strategy in making awards under TRIO that balances the need to fund a larger number of grantees with the need for projects to improve the quality of student services and expand to serve all eligible students. The Committee notes that, at the budget request level, $5,365,000 has not been allocated to any particular TRIO program.

Gaining early awareness and readiness for undergraduate programs [GEAR UP]

The Committee recommends $295,000,000, an increase of $10,000,000 over the amount provided in fiscal year 2002 and the budget request. Under this program funds are used by States and partnerships of colleges, middle and high schools, and community organizations to assist middle and high schools serving a high percentage of low-income students. Services provided help students prepare for and pursue a postsecondary education.

Byrd honors scholarships

The Committee recommends $41,001,000 for the Byrd honors scholarship program, the same amount as the fiscal year 2002 appropriation and the budget request.

The Byrd honors scholarship program is designed to promote student excellence and achievement and to recognize exceptionally able students who show promise of continued

excellence. Funds are allocated to State education agencies based on each State's school-aged population. The State education agencies select the recipients of the scholarships in consultation with school administrators, teachers, counselors, and parents. The funds provided will support a new cohort of first-year students in 2003, and continue support for the 2000, 2001, and 2002 cohorts of students in their fourth, third and second years of study, respectively. The amount recommended will provide scholarships of $1,500 to 27,334 students.

Javits fellowships

The Committee recommends $10,000,000 for the Javits Fellowships program, the same as the fiscal year 2002 amount and the budget request.

The Javits Fellowships program provides fellowships of up to 4 years to students of superior ability who are pursuing doctoral degrees in the arts, humanities, and social sciences at any institution of their choice. Each fellowship consists of a student stipend to cover living costs, and an institutional payment to cover each fellow's tuition and other expenses. Funds provided in the fiscal year 2003 appropriation support fellowships for the 2004–2005 academic year.

Graduate assistance in areas of national need [GAANN]

The Committee recommends $31,000,000 for graduate assistance in areas of national need, the same as the fiscal year 2002 level and the budget request. This program awards competitive grants to graduate academic departments and programs for fellowship support in areas of national need as determined by the Secretary. In fiscal year 2001, the Secretary designated the following areas of national need: biology, chemistry, computer and information sciences, engineering, geological and related sciences, mathematics and physics. Recipients must demonstrate financial need and academic excellence, and seek the highest degree in their fields.

Teacher quality enhancement grants

The Committee recommends $90,000,000 for the teacher quality enhancement grants program, the same amount as the fiscal year 2002 level and the budget request. The program was established to support statewide initiatives that best meet their specific teacher preparation and recruitment needs. Further, the Act provides and designates funding for the program in three focus areas: 45 percent of resources support a State grant program, 45 percent of funds are used for a partnership program, and 10 percent are designated for a recruitment grant program.

Under the State grant program, funds may be used for a variety of State-level reforms, including more rigorous teacher certification and licensure requirements; provision of high-quality alternative routes to certification; development of systems to reward high-performing teachers and principals; and development of efforts to reduce the shortage of qualified teachers in high-poverty areas.

Teacher training partnership grants, which are awarded to local partnerships comprised of at least one school of arts and science, one school or program of education, a local education agency, and a K–12 school, may be used for a variety of activities designed to improve teacher preparation and performance, including efforts to provide increased academic study in a proposed teaching specialty area; to prepare teachers to use technology effectively in the classroom; to provide preservice clinical experiences; and to integrate reliable research-based teaching methods into the curriculum. Partnerships may work with other entities, with those involving businesses receiving priority consideration. Partnerships are eligible to receive a one-time-only grant to encourage reform and improvement at the local level.

The recruitment grant program supports efforts to reduce shortages of qualified teachers in high-need school districts as well as provide assistance for high-quality teacher preparation and induction programs to meet the specific educational needs of the local area.

Child care access means parents in schools

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $16,300,000 for the Child Care Access Means Parents in School (CAMPUS) program, $8,700,000 less than the 2002 appropriation and $1,300,000 more than the budget request. The Committee takes this action because of the $8,700,000 lapsed in fiscal year 2001 and the additional funds that lapsed in fiscal year 2002. This program was established in the Higher Education Amendments of 1998 to support the efforts of a growing number of non-traditional students who are struggling to complete their college degrees at the same time that they take care of their children. Discretionary grants of up to 4 years are made to institutions of higher education to support or establish a campus-based childcare program primarily serving the needs of low-income students enrolled at the institution.

The Committee expects the Department to continue to publicize the availability of these funds, provide appropriate technical assistance and offer pre-application workshops to ensure that eligible entities are able to access funding made available through this program.

Demonstration projects to ensure quality higher education for students with disabilities

The Committee recommends $7,000,000 for this program, the same amount appropriated in fiscal year 2002. The Department proposed eliminating funding for this program. This program's purpose is to ensure that students with disabilities receive a high-quality post-secondary education. Grants are made to support model demonstration projects that provide technical assistance and professional development activities for faculty and administrators in institutions of higher education.

Underground railroad program

The Committee recommendation includes $2,500,000 for the Underground Railroad program, an increase of $500,000 over the fiscal year 2002 amount. The administration did not request any resources for this program. The program was newly authorized by the Higher Education Amendments of 1998 and was funded for the first time in fiscal year 1999. Grants are provided to research, display, interpret, and collect artifacts relating to the history of the underground railroad. Educational organizations receiving funds must demonstrate substantial private support through a public-private partnership, create an endowment fund that provides for ongoing operation of the facility, and establish a network of satellite centers throughout the United States to share information and teach people about the significance of the underground railroad in American history.

GPRA/Higher Education Act Program Evaluation

The Committee recommends $1,000,000 for the Government Performance and Results Act data collection and for the Higher Education Act Program Evaluation program, the same amount as the fiscal year 2002 appropriation and the budget request. The administration requested these funds to comply with the Government Performance and Results Act, which requires the collection of data and evaluation of Higher Education programs and the performance of recipients of Higher Education funds.

Thurgood Marshall legal educational opportunity program

The Committee recommends $5,000,000 for this program, $1,000,000 more than the fiscal year 2002 appropriation. The Department did not request funding for this program. Resources will be used to provide minority, low-income or disadvantaged college students with the information, preparation, and financial assistance needed to gain access to and complete law school study.

B.J. Stupak Olympic scholarships

The Committee recommendation does not include funding for this program, the same as the budget request. The $1,000,000 appropriated for fiscal year 2002 will be used to provide financial assistance to athletes who are training at the United States Olympic Education Center or one of the United States Olympic Training Centers and who are pursuing a postsecondary education at an institution of higher education.

HOWARD UNIVERSITY

Appropriations, 2002	$237,474,000
Budget estimate, 2003	237,474,000
Committee recommendation	239,974,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $239,974,000 for Howard University, which is $2,500,000 more than the fiscal year 2002 appropriation and the budget request. Howard University is located in the District of Columbia and offers undergraduate, graduate, and professional degrees through 12 schools and colleges. The university also administers the Howard University Hospital, which provides both inpatient and outpatient care, as well as training in the health professions. Federal funds from this account support about 53 percent of the university's projected educational and general expenditures, excluding the hospital. The Committee agrees with the administration and recommends, within the funds provided, $3,600,000 for the endowment program.

Howard University Hospital.—Within the funds provided, the Committee recommends $30,374,000 for the Howard University Hospital, the same as the fiscal year 2002 level and the budget request. The hospital serves as a major acute and ambulatory care center for the District of Columbia and functions as a major teaching facility attached to the university. The Federal appropriation provides partial funding for the hospital's operations.

COLLEGE HOUSING AND ACADEMIC FACILITIES LOANS

Appropriations, 2002	$762,000
Budget estimate, 2003	762,000
Committee recommendation	762,000

Federal administration.—The Committee bill includes $762,000 for Federal administration of the CHAFL program, the same as the 2002 level and the administration request.

These funds will be used to reimburse the Department for expenses incurred in managing the existing CHAFL loan portfolio during fiscal year 2003. These expenses include salaries and benefits, travel, printing, contracts (including contracted loan servicing activities), and other expenses directly related to the administration of the CHAFL Program.

HISTORICALLY BLACK COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY CAPITAL FINANCING PROGRAM

Appropriations, 2002	$208,000
Budget estimate, 2003	208,000
Committee recommendation	208,000

Federal administration.—The Committee recommends $208,000 for Federal administration of the Historically Black College and

University [HBCU] Capital Financing Program, the same as the fiscal year 2002 level and the administration request.

The HBCU Capital Financing Program makes capital available to HBCUs for construction, renovation, and repair of academic facilities by providing a Federal guarantee for private sector construction bonds. Construction loans will be made from the proceeds of the sale of the bonds.

INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION SCIENCE

Appropriations, 2002	$443,870,000
Budget estimate, 2003	432,887,000
Committee recommendation	397,387,000

The bill includes $397,387,000 for educational research, statistics, and assessment programs. This amount is $46,483,000 below the fiscal year 2002 appropriation and $35,500,000 less than the budget request. This account supports education research, data collection and analysis activities, and the assessment of student progress.

Research, development and dissemination

The Committee recommends $89,500,000 for educational research, development and national dissemination activities. This amount is $32,317,000 below the fiscal year 2002 appropriation and $85,500,000 less than the budget request. Funds are available for obligationfor 2 fiscal years. These funds support research, development, and dissemination activities that are aimed at expanding fundamental knowledge of education and promoting the use of research and development findings in the design of efforts to improve education.

Regional educational laboratories

The Committee recommends $67,500,000, the same amount as the budget request and the fiscal 2002 appropriation, for regional educational laboratories. Funding supports a network of 10 laboratories that are responsible for promoting the use of broad-based systemic strategies to improve student achievement.

Statistics

The Committee recommends $87,000,000 for data-gathering and statistical-analysis activities of the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES). This amount is $2,000,000 more than the fiscal year 2002 appropriation and $8,000,000 less than the budget request.

The NCES collects, analyzes, and reports statistics on education in the United States. Activities are carried out directly and through grants and contracts. The Center collects data on educational institutions at all levels, longitudinal data on student progress, and data relevant to public policy. The NCES also provides technical assistance to State and local education agencies and postsecondary institutions.

Assessment

The Committee recommends $95,387,000, the same as the budget request, for assessment. This amount is $16,166,000 less than the fiscal year 2002 appropriation.

These funds provide support for the National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP), a congressionally mandated assessment created to measure the educational achievement of American students. The primary goal of NAEP is to determine and report the status and trends over time in educational achievement, subject by subject. Beginning in 2002, the Department will pay for State participation in biennial reading and mathematics assessments in grades 4 and 8.

Within the funds appropriated, the Committee recommends $4,562,000 for the National Assessment Governing Board (NAGB), which is responsible for formulating policy for NAEP. The amount is the same as the budget request and $509,000 more than the fiscal year 2002 appropriation.

Multi-year grants and contracts

The Committee recommends $58,000,000 to continue multi-year grants and contracts to comprehensive regional assistance centers, Eisenhower regional mathematics and science consortia, and regional technology in education consortia (R*TECs). This amount is the same as the fiscal year 2002 appropriation. The administration requested no funds for this purpose.

Within the funds appropriated, the Committee recommends: $28,000,000 for the comprehensive regional assistance centers program, which funds 15 university-based or nonprofit centers that offer technical assistance to States, school districts, and schools on a variety of topics; $15,000,000 for Eisenhower regional mathematics and science consortia, which disseminate exemplary mathematics and science education instruction materials and provide technical assistance for the implementation of teaching methods and assessment tools; $5,000,000 for the Eisenhower Math and Science Clearinghouse; and $10,000,000 for R*TECs, which are regional centers that help States, local educational agencies, teachers, school library and media personnel, administrators, and other education entities successfully integrate technologies into K–12 classrooms, library media centers, and other educational settings, including adult literacy centers.

DEPARTMENTAL MANAGEMENT

PROGRAM ADMINISTRATION

Appropriations, 2002	$364,761,000
Budget estimate, 2003	411,795,000
Committee recommendation	412,093,000

The Committee recommends $412,093,000 for program administration, $47,332,000 more than the comparable fiscal year 2002 funding level and $298,000 more than the budget request.

Funds support personnel compensation and benefits, travel, rent, communications, utilities, printing, equipment and supplies, automated data processing, and other services required to award, administer, and monitor approximately 170 Federal education programs. Support for program evaluation and studies and advisory councils is also provided under this activity.

The Committee is concerned about the delay applicants are experiencing in receiving awards under grant programs. The Committee is aware of grant competitions that have taken more than 1 year from the announcement of the competition to the official notification of awards. The Committee understands that the events of September 11th and late enactment of the bill caused some delay in the process. However, it is the Committee's strong belief that every action should be taken to reduce the time it takes for applicants to learn whether their program has been renewed or whether they have been funded for the first time, while still maintaining a strong peer and grant review framework. The Committee requests that the Department provide a report within 60 days of enactment of this bill on the steps that it can take to reduce the delay in administering grant competitions.

The Committee has included $750,000 to provide to all Title IV institutions, that are eligible for funding under the higher education, a handbook providing detailed instructions on compliance with section 485(f) of the Higher Education Act of 1965. The Committee expects that these handbooks will be distributed no later than August 1, 2003.

The Committee has provided the authority for the Department to lease from non-Federal sources one additional passenger motor vehicle as requested in the budget.

The Committee has included $12,795,000, requested by the administration, to support costs associated with the renovation and modernization of the Mary E. Switzer building. These funds are available until expended. The Committee expects the Department to include a detailed explanation and justification of the funding required to complete this project in its fiscal year 2004 budget justification.

OFFICE FOR CIVIL RIGHTS

Appropriations, 2002	$79,934,000
Budget estimate, 2003	86,276,000
Committee recommendation	86,276,000

The Committee bill includes $86,276,000 for the Office for Civil Rights [OCR], $6,342,000 more than the comparable fiscal year 2002 appropriation and the same as the budget request.

The Office for Civil Rights is responsible for the enforcement of laws that prohibit discrimination on the basis of race, color, national origin, sex, disability, and age in all programs and institutions funded by the Department of Education. To carry out this responsibility, OCR investigates and resolves discrimination complaints, monitors desegregation and equal educational opportunity plans, reviews possible discriminatory practices by recipients of Federal education funds, and provides technical assistance to recipients of funds to help them meet civil rights requirements.

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL

Appropriations, 2002	$38,720,000
Budget estimate, 2003	41,000,000
Committee recommendation	41,000,000

The Committee recommends $41,000,000 for the Office of the Inspector General, $2,280,000 more than the fiscal year 2002 appropriation and the same as the budget request.

The Office of the Inspector General has the authority to investigate all departmental programs and administrative activities, including those under contract or grant, to prevent and detect fraud and abuse, and to ensure the quality and integrity of those programs. The Office investigates alleged misuse of Federal funds, and conducts audits to determine compliance with laws and regulations, efficiency of operations, and effectiveness in achieving program goals.

STUDENT AID ADMINISTRATION

Appropriations, 2002	$107,484,000
Budget estimate, 2003	105,388,000
Committee recommendation	105,388,000

The Committee recommends $105,388,000 in discretionary resources for the new Student Aid Administration account. The Committee recommendation is $2,096,000 less than the comparable fiscal year 2002 funding level and the same as the request.

Fiscal year 2002 funding for activities funded in this new account was provided by the the FFEL Federal Administration account and program administration account.

Funds appropriated for the Student Aid Administration account, in addition to mandatory funding available through Section 458 of the Higher Education Act, will support the Department's student aid management expenses. The Office of Student Financial Assistance and Office of Postsecondary Education have primary responsibility for administering Federal student financial assistance programs.

The Committee rejects the Administration's legislative proposal to fund this new account solely through annual appropriations.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

The Committee bill contains language which has been included in the bill since 1974, prohibiting the use of funds for the transportation of students or teachers in order to overcome racial imbalance (sec. 301).

The Committee bill contains language included in the bill since 1977, prohibiting the transportation of students other than to the school nearest to the student's home (sec. 302).

The Committee bill contains language which has been included in the bill since 1980, prohibiting the use of funds to prevent the implementation of programs of voluntary prayer and meditation in public schools (sec. 303).

The Committee bill includes a provision giving the Secretary of Education authority to transfer up to 1 percent of any discretionary funds between appropriations (sec. 304).

The Committee bill includes a provision mandating the certain funds for reading activities not be used to supplant non-Federal funds (sec. 305).

The Committee bill includes a provision regarding allocation of Title I funds in New York City (sec. 306).

The Committee bill includes language making minor corrections in the Alaska native section of Public Law 107–110 (sec. 307).

The Committee includes language making a minor correction in the Native Hawaiian section of Public Law 107–110 (sec. 308).

TITLE IV—RELATED AGENCIES

ARMED FORCES RETIREMENT HOME BOARD

Appropriations, 2002	$71,440,000
Budget estimate, 2003	67,340,000
Committee recommendation	67,340,000

The Committee recommends authority to expend $67,340,000 from the Armed Forces Home Trust Fund to operate and maintain the Armed Forces Retirement Home—Washington and the Armed Forces Retirement Home—Gulfport. This amount is equal to the budget request.

CORPORATION FOR NATIONAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICE

DOMESTIC VOLUNTEER SERVICE PROGRAMS

Appropriations, 2002	$328,895,000
Budget estimate, 2003	396,063,000
Committee recommendation	351,063,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $351,063,000 for the domestic volunteer service programs of the Corporation for National and Community Service. The Committee recommendation is $22,168,000 above the fiscal year 2002 comparable level, and $45,000,000 less than the budget request.

VISTA

The Committee bill provides $94,287,000 for the Volunteers in Service to America (VISTA) Program, $9,000,000 above the fiscal year 2002 level and equal to the budget request.

VISTA is a 36-year-old program which provides capacity building for small community-based organizations. VISTA volunteers raise resources for local projects, recruit and organize volunteers, and establish and expand local community-based programs in housing, employment, health, and economic development activities.

Special Volunteer Programs

The Committee recommends $10,000,000 for the Special Volunteer Programs, double the fiscal year 2002 level and $45,000,000 below the budget request.

These funds will be used to carry out Part C of Title I of the Domestic Volunteer Service Act of 1973, which authorizes grants to volunteer organizations to encourage and enable persons from all age groups to perform volunteer service in agencies, institutions and situations of need. Grants are awarded to organizations that strengthen and support volunteer efforts, with a particular emphasis on anti-poverty efforts.

The Committee commends the CNS for its stated goal of recruiting new Senior Corps volunteers and strongly supports this effort. The Committee is aware that one of the most important factors in the decision to continue volunteering is the quality of the first volunteer experience and the ongoing presence of the volunteer organization. For this reason, the Committee urges the Corporation to coordinate this newly funded program with the Senior Corps direct service programs. No funds have been included for the proposed Parent Drug Corps.

National Senior Volunteer Corps

The Committee bill provides $212,547,000 for the National Senior Volunteer Corps programs, equal to the fiscal year 2002 level and the budget request.

The Committee recognizes the valuable contributions of seniors participating in the Foster Grandparent (FGP), Retired and Senior Volunteer (RSVP) and Senior Companion Programs (SCP). In accordance with the Domestic Volunteer Service Act (DVSA), the Committee intends that at least one-third of each program's increase over the fiscal year 2001 level shall be used to fund Program of National Significance (PNS) expansion grants to allow existing FGP, RSVP and SCP programs to expand the number of volunteers serving in areas of critical need as identified by Congress in the DVSA. Within the appropriation, sufficient funding has been included to provide adequate resources for administrative cost increases realized by all current grantees in each DVSA program. Remaining funds should be used to begin new FGP, RSVP and SCP programs in geographic areas currently underserved. The Committee expects these projects to be awarded via a nationwide competition among potential community-based sponsors.

The Committee is concerned that 1,474 service years under the Senior Corps programs went unfilled in fiscal year 2001. These unfilled slots resulted in over $5,000,000 of unexpended funds. Since the early 1990's, the Corporation has maintained a 15 percent allowance for health care costs above the income guidelines. Over the same period of time, health care costs have risen exponentially. Data from the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS) indicates that seniors under 125 percent of poverty (those eligible for Senior Corps) spend an average of 35 percent of their out-of-pocket income on prescription drugs alone—more than twice the Corporations' allowance for all healthcare costs. In addition, seniors just above the Senior Corps eligibility, between 135 percent and 150 percent of poverty, spend an average of 30 percent of their income on prescription drugs. The Committee urges the Corporation to examine the potential for a more appropriate health care allowance that would allow the Senior Corps to tap into these potential volunteers and engage more of the President's projected new volunteers into sustained volunteer opportunities.

The Committee has included $400,000 for senior demonstration programs, equal to the fiscal year 2002 appropriation and the budget request.

Foster Grandparent Program

The Committee recommends $106,700,000 for the Foster Grandparent Program, equal to the fiscal year 2002 appropriations level and the budget request.

This program provides volunteer opportunities to seniors age 60 and over who serve at-risk youth. This program involves seniors in their communities and provides a host of services to children.

Senior Companion Program

For the Senior Companion Program, the Committee bill includes $46,563,000, an increase of $2,168,000 over the fiscal year 2002 appropriations level and equal to the budget request.

This program enables senior citizens to provide personal assistance and companionship to adults with physical, mental, or emotional difficulties. Senior companions provide vital in-home services to elderly Americans who would otherwise have to enter nursing homes. The volunteers also provide respite care to relieve care givers.

Retired and Senior Volunteer Program

The Committee bill provides $58,884,000 for the Retired and Senior Volunteer Program (RSVP), $4,000,000 above the fiscal year 2002 level and equal to the budget request.

This program involves persons age 55 and over in volunteer opportunities in their communities.

Program support

The Committee bill includes $34,229,000 for program support, $2,000,000 above the fiscal year 2002 appropriation and equal to the budget request.

CORPORATION FOR PUBLIC BROADCASTING

Appropriations, 2003	$365,000,000
Appropriations, 2004	380,000,000
Budget estimate, 2005	395,000,000
Committee recommendation	395,000,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $395,000,000 for the Corporation for Public Broadcasting (CPB), an advance appropriation for fiscal year 2005. This amount is $15,000,000 more than the fiscal year 2004 appropriation and equal to the budget request.

In addition, the Committee recommends $48,744,000 for the conversion to digital broadcasting. The recommendation is $23,744,000 above last year's appropriation and the administration request.

The Committee notes that since the passage of the 1996 Telecommunications Act, only 87 of the Nation's 356 public television stations have converted to digital. The remaining 269 stations are facing a May 2003 deadline by which to complete conversion or risk losing their licenses. To date, Federal funding for this conversion totals $158,000,000 out of the total estimated cost of $1,700,000,000. Stations have raised over $750,000,000 from State and private sources and are generally expected to cover more than half of the costs of conversion. The Committee is concerned that the Administration's request is not sufficient to meet the Federal mandate and to cover the Federal share of conversion.

FEDERAL MEDIATION AND CONCILIATION SERVICE

Appropriations, 2002	$39,982,000
Budget estimate, 2003	40,718,000
Committee recommendation	40,718,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $40,718,000 for the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service (FMCS), $736,000 above the fiscal year 2002 appropriation and equal to the budget request.

The FMCS was established by Congress in 1947 to provide mediation, conciliation, and arbitration services to labor and management. FMCS is authorized to provide dispute resolution consultation and training to all Federal agencies.

FEDERAL MINE SAFETY AND HEALTH REVIEW COMMISSION

Appropriations, 2002	$6,939,000

Budget estimate, 2003	7,127,000
Committee recommendation	7,127,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $7,127,000 for the Federal Mine Safety and Health Review Commission, an increase of $188,000 over the fiscal year 2002 appropriation and the same as the budget request.

The Federal Mine Safety and Health Review Commission provides administrative trial and appellate review of legal disputes under the Federal Mine Safety and Health Act of 1977. The five-member Commission provides administrative appellate review of the Commission's administrative law judge decisions.

NATIONAL FOUNDATION ON THE ARTS AND HUMANITIES

INSTITUTE OF MUSEUM AND LIBRARY SERVICE

Appropriations, 2002	$224,501,000
Budget estimate, 2003	210,000,000
Committee recommendation	203,000,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $203,000,000 for the Institute of Museum and Library Services. This is $21,501,000 less than the 2002 level and $7,000,000 less than the administration request.

Office of Museum Services Operations Grants

The Committee recommends $15,932,000 for operations grants. These funds support grants to museums for building increased public access, expanding educational services, reaching families and children, and using technology more effectively in support of these goals. In addition, non-competitive grants are awarded for technical assistance in four types of assessments: Institutional, Collections Management, Public Dimension, and governance.

Museum Conservation Programs

The Committee recommends $3,630,000 for Conservation programs. These funds support grants to allow museums to survey collections, perform training, research, treatment and environmental improvements. In addition, grantees may receive additional funds to develop an education component that relates to their conservation project. In addition, non-competitive grants are awarded for technical assistance in conservation efforts.

Museum National Leadership Projects

The Committee recommends $5,700,000 for National Leadership projects. The National Leadership Grants encourage innovation in meeting community needs, widespread and creative use of new technologies, greater public access to museum collections, and an extended impact of Federal dollars through collaborative projects.

Office of Museum Services Administration

The Committee recommends $3,463,000 for program administration, the same as the budget request. Funds support personnel compensation and benefits, travel, rent, communications, utilities, printing, equipment and supplies, automated data processing, and other services.

Office of Library Services State Grants

The Committee recommends $154,494,000 for State grants. Funds are provided to States by formula to carry out 5-year State plans. These plans must set goals and priorities for the State consistent with the purpose of the act, describe activities to meet the goals and priorities and describe the methods by which progress toward the goals and priorities and the success of activities will be evaluated. States may apportion their funds between two activities, technology and targeted services. For technology, States may use funds for electronic linkages among libraries, linkages to educational, social and information services, accessing information through electronic networks, or link different types of libraries or share resources among libraries. For targeted services, States may direct library and information services to persons having difficulty using a library, underserved urban and rural communities, and children from low income families. Within the total recommended, $3,075,000 has been provided for library services to Native Americans and Native Hawaiians.

Library National leadership projects

The Committee recommends $14,081,000 for national leadership projects. These funds support activities of national significance to enhance the quality of library services nationwide and to provide coordination between libraries and museums. Activities are carried out through grants and contracts awarded on a competitive basis to libraries, agencies, institutions of higher education and museums. Priority is given to projects that focus on education and training of library personnel, research and development for the improvement of libraries, preservation, digitization of library materials, partnerships between libraries and museums and other activities that enhance the quality of library services nationwide.

The Committee commends the administration for proposing an Initiative to Recruit and Educate Librarians and has included $3,000,000 for this purpose. The nation is facing an impending retirement wave of librarians. The Bureau of Labor Statistics reports that 57 percent of current librarians are 45 and older and 50 percent of librarians are expected to leave the profession in the next 10 years. In addition, current librarians are being asked to take on expanded duties as information technology advances and our society experiences an ever-increasing need for the dissemination of public safety and public health data.

Office of Library Services Administration

The Committee recommends $5,700,000 for program administration, the same as the budget request. Funds support personnel compensation and benefits, travel, rent, communications, utilities, printing, equipment and supplies, automated data processing, and other services.

MEDICARE PAYMENT ADVISORY COMMISSION

Appropriations, 2002	$8,250,000
Budget estimate, 2003	8,250,000
Committee recommendation	8,250,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $8,250,000 for the Medicare Payment Advisory Commission, equal to the fiscal year 2002 appropriation and the budget request.

The Medicare Payment Advisory Commission (MedPAC) was established by Congress as part of the Balanced Budget Act of 1997 (Public Law 105–33). Congress merged the Physician Payment Review Commission with the Prospective Payment Assessment Commission to create MedPAC.

NATIONAL COMMISSION ON LIBRARIES AND INFORMATION SCIENCE

Appropriations, 2002	$1,000,000
Budget estimate, 2003	.....
Committee recommendation	1,000,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $1,000,000 for the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science, the same as the fiscal year 2002 appropriation and $1,000,000 more than the budget request.

The Commission determines the need for, and makes recommendations on, library and information services, and advises the President and Congress on the development and implementation of national policy in library and information sciences.

NATIONAL COUNCIL ON DISABILITY

Appropriations, 2002	$2,830,000
Budget estimate, 2003	2,830,000
Committee recommendation	2,830,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $2,830,000 for the National Council on Disability, equal to the fiscal year 2002 appropriation and the budget request.

The Council is mandated to make recommendations to the President, the Congress, the Rehabilitation Services Administration, and the National Institute on Disability and Rehabilitation Research, on the public issues of concern to individuals with disabilities. The Council gathers information on the implementation, effectiveness, and impact of the Americans With Disabilities Act and looks at emerging policy issues as they affect persons with disabilities and their ability to enter or reenter the Nation's work force and to live independently.

NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD

Appropriations, 2002	$226,618,000
Budget estimate, 2003	233,223,000
Committee recommendation	238,223,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $238,223,000 for the National Labor Relations Board (NLRB), $11,605,000 more than the fiscal year 2002 comparable level and $5,000,000 more than the budget request.

The NLRB is a law enforcement agency which adjudicates disputes under the National Labor Relations Act.

The Committee is disappointed to note that the progress made by the NLRB reducing the backlog of unfair labor practice cases has been stymied by an increase in case intakes. The backlog at the end of fiscal year 2001 was approximately 970 cases and grew to 2,010 cases by the end of fiscal year 2002. The Committee is concerned about the impact this backlog has on workplace conditions. To that end, the Committee has included additional funds to continue the effort to reduce backlogged cases.

NATIONAL MEDIATION BOARD

Appropriations, 2002	$10,635,000
Budget estimate, 2003	11,203,000
Committee recommendation	11,203,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $11,203,000 for the National Mediation Board, $568,000 more than the fiscal year 2002 appropriation and the same as the budget request.

The National Mediation Board protects interstate commerce as it mediates labor-management relations in the railroad and airline industries under the Railway Labor Act. The Board mediates collective bargaining disputes, determines the choice of employee bargaining representatives through elections, and administers arbitration of employee grievances.

OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH REVIEW COMMISSION

Appropriations, 2002	$8,964,000
Budget estimate, 2003	9,577,000
Committee recommendation	9,577,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $9,577,000 for the Occupational Safety and Health Review Commission, $613,000 above the fiscal year 2002 appropriation and the same as the budget request.

The Commission serves as a court to justly and expeditiously resolve disputes between the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) and employers charged with violations of health and safety standards enforced by OSHA.

RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD

DUAL BENEFITS PAYMENTS ACCOUNT

Appropriations, 2002	$137,000,000
Budget estimate, 2003	124,000,000
Committee recommendation	124,000,000

The Committee has provided a total of $124,000,000 for dual benefits, including $8,000,000 in income tax receipts on dual benefits as authorized by law. The Committee recommendation is $13,000,000 less than the fiscal year 2002 level and the same as the budget request.

This appropriation provides for vested dual benefit payments authorized by the Railroad Retirement Act of 1974, as amended by the Omnibus Reconciliation Act of 1981. This separate account, established for the payment of dual benefits, is funded by general fund appropriations and income tax receipts of vested dual benefits.

FEDERAL PAYMENTS TO THE RAILROAD RETIREMENT ACCOUNT

Appropriations, 2002	$150,000
Budget estimate, 2003	150,000
Committee recommendation	150,000

The Committee recommends $150,000 for interest earned on unnegotiated checks. This is the same as the fiscal year 2002 appropriation and budget request.

LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATION

Appropriations, 2002	$97,700,000
Budget estimate, 2003	97,720,000
Committee recommendation	97,720,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $97,720,000 for the administration of railroad retirement/survivor benefit programs. This amount is $20,000 more than the fiscal year 2002 comparable level, and the same as the budget request.

The Board administers comprehensive retirement-survivor and unemployment-sickness insurance benefit programs for the Nation's railroad workers and their families. This account limits the amount of funds in the railroad retirement and railroad unemployment insurance trust funds which may be used by the Board for administrative expenses.

The Committee is concerned by the administration's lack of a consistent policy on the payment of commercial rent by trust fund agencies. The Committee requests that the Office of Management and Budget clarify its policy in the fiscal year 2004 budget. In the meantime, the Committee has included language to prohibit funds from the railroad retirement trust fund from being spent on any charges over and above the actual cost of administering the trust fund, including commercial rental rates.

LIMITATION ON THE OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL

Appropriations, 2002	$6,261,000
Budget estimate, 2003	6,300,000
Committee recommendation	6,300,000

The Committee recommends $6,300,000 for the Office of the Inspector General, $39,000 above the 2002 appropriation and the same as the budget request.

The Committee has included bill language to allow the Office of the Inspector General to use funds to conduct audits, investigations, and reviews of the Medicare program. The Committee finds that as long as the RRB has the authority to negotiate and administer the separate Medicare contract, the RRB Inspector General should not be prohibited from using funds to review, audit, or investigate the RRB's separate Medicare contract.

SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

PAYMENTS TO SOCIAL SECURITY TRUST FUNDS

Appropriations, 2002	$434,400,000
Budget estimate, 2003	20,400,000
Committee recommendation	20,400,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $20,400,000 for payments to Social Security trust funds, the same as the administration request. This amount reimburses the old age and survivors and disability insurance trust funds for special payments to certain uninsured persons, costs incurred administering pension reform activities, and the value of the interest for benefit checks issued but not negotiated. This appropriation restores the trust funds to the same financial position they would have been in had they not borne these costs, properly charged to the general funds.

The decrease in appropriation is a result of the inclusion of $414,000,000 in last year's appropriation for the quinquennial adjustment to reimburse the OASI trust funds for the costs of granting noncontributory wage credits for military service.

SPECIAL BENEFITS FOR DISABLED COAL MINERS

Appropriations, 2002	$332,840,000
Budget estimate, 2003	300,177,000
Committee recommendation	300,177,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $300,177,000 for special benefits for disabled coal miners. This is in addition to the $108,000,000 appropriated last year as an advance for the first quarter of fiscal year 2003. The recommendation is the same as the administration request. These funds are used to provide monthly benefits to coal miners disabled by black lung disease and to their widows and certain other dependents, as well as to pay related administrative costs.

The Social Security Administration holds primary responsibility for claims filed before July 1973, with the Department of Labor responsible for claims filed after that. By law, increases in black lung benefit payments are tied directly to Federal pay increases. The year-to-year decrease in this account reflects a declining beneficiary population.

The Committee recommends an advance appropriation of $97,000,000 for the first quarter of fiscal year 2004, the same as the administration request. These funds will ensure uninterrupted benefit payments to coal miners, their widows, and dependents.

SUPPLEMENTAL SECURITY INCOME

Appropriations, 2002	$21,577,412,000
Budget estimate, 2003	24,017,392,000
Committee recommendation	24,025,392,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $24,025,392,000 for supplemental security income. This is in addition to the $10,790,000,000 appropriated last year as an advance for the first quarter of fiscal year 2003 and includes funds for continuing disability reviews. The recommendation is $2,447,980,000 more than the fiscal year 2002 level and $8,000,000 more than the administration's request. The Committee also recommends an advance appropriation of $11,080,000,000 for the first quarter of fiscal year 2004 to ensure uninterrupted benefits payments.

These funds are used to pay benefits under the SSI Program, which was established to ensure a Federal minimum monthly benefit for aged, blind, and disabled individuals, enabling them to meet basic needs. It is estimated that approximately 6.5 million persons will receive SSI benefits each month during fiscal year 2003. In many cases, SSI benefits supplement income from other sources, including Social Security benefits. The funds are also used to reimburse the Social Security trust funds for the administrative costs for the program with a final settlement by the end of the subsequent fiscal year as required by law, to reimburse vocational rehabilitation agencies for costs incurred in successfully rehabilitating SSI recipients and for research and demonstration projects.

The Committee is concerned about backlogs in the amount of time that many applicants for Social Security disability benefits must wait before they finally receive disability benefits to which they are entitled. In fiscal year 2002, the Committee provided funding to reduce this backlog, as well as the funding to address a special caseload of beneficiaries who have received Supplemental Security Income disability benefits, but are entitled to Social Security disability benefits as well. In May 2002, the Social Security Administration discovered that this special caseload was more extensive than originally believed, potentially including more than 500,000 individuals. The Committee understands that the Commissioner is in the process of undertaking a thorough review of this issue to determine the number of affected individuals and the cost of processing this caseload. These complex cases must be re-examined by specially trained SSA staff so that these SSI beneficiaries can receive Social Security disability benefits to which they are entitled, some from as far back as the 1970's. The Committee is also concerned that re-examining these cases and calculating past due benefits will lengthen the already-unacceptable waiting periods facing disabled Americans. The Committee directs the SSA Commissioner to submit a report to the Committee within 30 days of the enactment of this bill detailing the amount of funds necessary to complete the training of staff and processing of this special caseload, as well as a plan for eliminating the backlog of disability applications and appeals and the amount of funding necessary to execute that plan.

Beneficiary services

The Committee recommendation includes $45,728,000 for beneficiary services, which is the same as the administration request and $8,316,000 more than the fiscal year 2002 level. This appropriation added to an estimated $39,300,000 in carryover funding will bring the fiscal year 2003 program funding level to approximately $85,000,000. This amount is available for payments to Employment Networks for successful outcomes or milestone payments under the Ticket to Work program and for reimbursement of State vocational rehabilitation agencies and alternate public or private providers.

Research and demonstration projects

The Committee recommendation includes $38,000,000 for research and demonstration projects conducted under sections 1110 and 1115 of the Social Security Act. This is $1,000,000 more than the fiscal year 2002 level and $8,000,000 more than the administration request.

This amount will support SSA's efforts to strengthen its policy evaluation capability and focus on research of: program issues, the impact of demographic changes on future workloads and effective return-to-work strategies for disabled beneficiaries.

The Committee commends the Administration on their stated goal of preventing and ending homelessness for people with disabilities, within 10 years. The Committee believes that increasing the Social Security Administration's outreach and application assistance to homeless people as well as others who are economically disadvantaged is an important part of this effort. The Committee is aware that SSA operated an effective outreach program in the early 1990's,

where grants were awarded to local non-profits to provide SSI outreach and application assistance. In light of the ongoing need for SSI outreach and application assistance, the Committee has included an additional $8,000,000 to provide and to administer a competitive demonstration grants demonstration program, targeted toward providing outreach and application assistance to homeless persons and other underserved populations.

Administration

The Committee recommendation includes $2,824,000,000 for payment to the Social Security trust funds for the SSI Program's share of SSA's base administrative expenses. This is $197,000,000 above the fiscal year 2002 level and equal to the administration request.

LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2002	$7,575,500,000
Budget estimate, 2003	7,936,000,000
Committee recommendation	7,936,000,000

The Committee recommends a program funding level of $7,936,000,000 for the limitation on administrative expenses, which is equal to the administration request and $360,500,000 higher than the fiscal year 2002 level.

This account provides resources from the Social Security trust funds to administer the Social Security retirement and survivors and disability insurance programs, and certain Social Security health insurance functions. As authorized by law, it also provides resources from the trust funds for certain nontrust fund administrative costs, which are reimbursed from the general funds. These include administration of the supplemental security income program for the aged, blind and disabled; work associated with the Pension Reform Act of 1984; and the portion of the annual wage reporting work done by the Social Security Administration for the benefit of the Internal Revenue Service. The dollars provided also support automated data processing activities and fund the State disability determination services which make initial and continuing disability determinations on behalf of the Social Security Administration. Additionally, the limitation provides funding for computer support, and other administrative costs.

The limitation includes $7,825,000,000 for routine operating expenses of the agency, which is equal to the amount requested by the President and $782,500,000 over the 2002 comparable amount. These funds, as well as those derived from an increase in the user fees which are discussed below, cover the mandatory costs of maintaining equipment and facilities, as well as staffing.

The Committee commends SSA for monitoring and assessing the impact of Social Security Ruling (SSR) 99–2p regarding Chronic Fatigue Syndrome. The Committee is pleased that SSA officials have continued to educate adjudicators at all levels of the SSA process about the April 1999 Chronic Fatigue Syndrome ruling (99–2p). The Committee encourages SSA to continue these educational efforts, as many SSA employees remain unfamiliar with or misinformed about CFS and the functional limitations it imposes. Finally, the Committee encourages SSA to continue examining obstacles to benefits for persons with CFS. The Committee also encourages SSA to examine the impact of the ruling on CFS patients' access to benefits, and to keep medical information updated throughout all levels of the application and review process.

Social Security Advisory Board

The Committee has included $1,800,000 within the limitation on administrative expenses account for the Social Security Advisory Board for fiscal year 2003, the same level as the administration request and the same as the fiscal year 2002 level.

User fees

In addition to other amounts provided, the Committee recommends $111,000,000 for administrative activities funded from user fees that were authorized in fiscal year 1998. This is equal to the administration's request and an increase of $11,000,000 over the fiscal year 2002 level.

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL

Appropriations, 2002	$75,000,000
Budget estimate, 2003	83,000,000
Committee recommendation	83,000,000

The Committee recommends $83,000,000 for activities for the Office of the Inspector General, $8,000,000 more than fiscal year 2002 and equal to the administration request. This includes a general fund appropriation of $21,000,000 together with an obligation limitation of $62,000,000 from the Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund and the Federal disability insurance trust fund.

U.S. INSTITUTE OF PEACE

Appropriations, 2002	$15,104,000
Budget estimate, 2003	16,200,000
Committee recommendation	16,200,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $16,200,000 for the U.S. Institute of Peace, $1,096,000 more than the fiscal year 2002 appropriation and equal to the budget request.

The Institute was established by the U.S. Institute of Peace Act (Public Law 98–525) in 1984. The Institute is an independent, nonprofit, national organization whose primary mission is to promote, through scholarship and education, international peace, and the resolution of conflicts without recourse to violence.

TITLE V—GENERAL PROVISIONS

The Committee recommendation retains provisions which: authorize transfers of unexpended balances (sec. 501); limit funding to 1 year availability unless otherwise specified (sec. 502); limit lobbying and related activities (sec. 503); limit official representation expenses (amended) (sec. 504); prohibit funding of any program to carry out distribution of sterile needles for the hypodermic injection of any illegal drug unless the Secretary of HHS determines such programs are effective in preventing the spread of HIV and do not encourage the use of illegal drugs (sec. 505); state the sense of Congress about purchase of American-made equipment and products (sec. 506); clarify Federal funding as a component of State and local grant funds (sec. 507); limit use of funds for abortion (sec. 508 and sec. 509); restrict human embryo research (sec. 510); limit the use of funds for promotion of legalization of controlled substances included last year (sec. 511); limits use of funds to enter into or review contracts with entities subject to the requirement in section 4212(d) of title 38, United States Code, if the report required by that section has not been submitted (sec. 512); and prohibits the use of funds to promulgate regulations regarding the individual health identifier (sec. 513).

The Committee recommendation includes a new provision regarding the Institute of Peace (sec. 514).

The Committee recommendation includes an across-the-board administrative cost reduction (sec. 515).

COMPLIANCE WITH PARAGRAPH 7, RULE XVI, OF THE STANDING RULES OF THE SENATE

Paragraph 7 of rule XVI requires that Committee report on general appropriations bills identify each Committee amendment to the House bill ''which proposes an item of appropriation which is not made to carry out the provisions of an existing law, a treaty stipulation, or an act or resolution previously passed by the Senate during that session.''

The following items are identified pursuant to this requirement:

Nursing Loan Repayment, $————; Title VII of the Public Health Services Act, $305,564,000; Title VIII of the Public Health Services Act, $88,002,000; Universal Newborn Hearing Screening, $10,000,000; Trauma Care, $5,000,000; Abstinence Education, $40,000,000; Organ Transplantation, $24,990,000; Rural Hospital Flex Grants, $45,000,000; Denali Commission, $30,000,000; Family Planning, $285,000,000; State Offices of Rural Health, $10,000,000; Health statistics, $125,899,000; Birth defects and developmental disabilities, $97,691,000; Adolescent Family Life, $31,124,000; Office of Minority Health, $46,329,000; Office of Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, $7,589,000; Child Care and Development Block Grant, $2,099,994,000; Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act, $109,186,000; Abandoned Infants Assistance Act, $12,205,000; Native American Programs, $45,912,000; Refugee and Entrant Assistance Programs, $432,724,000; Alzheimer's Disease Demonstration Grants to States, $14,000,000; Volunteers in Service to America, $94,287,000; Special Volunteer Programs, $10,000,000; National Senior Volunteer Corps, $212,547,000; Institute of Museum and Library Services, $203,000,000; United States Institute of Peace, $16,200,000;

COMPLIANCE WITH PARAGRAPH 12, RULE XXVI OF THE STANDING RULES OF THE SENATE

Paragraph 12 of rule XXVI requires that Committee reports on a bill or a joint resolution repealing or amending any statute include ''(a) the text of the statute or part thereof which is proposed to be repealed; and (b) a comparative print of that part of the bill or joint resolution making the amendment and of the statute or part thereof proposed to be amended, showing by stricken through type and italics, parallel columns, or other appropriate typographical devices the omissions and insertions which would be made by the bill or joint resolution if enacted in the form recommended by the committee.''

In compliance with this rule, the following changes in existing law proposed to be made by the bill are shown as follows: existing law to be omitted is enclosed in black brackets; new matter is printed in italic; and existing law in which no change is proposed is shown in roman.

With respect to this bill, it is the opinion of the Committee that it is necessary to dispense with these requirements in order to expedite the business of the Senate.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2002 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 2003

[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2002 comparable	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or −)	
				2002 comparable	Budget estimate
TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF LABOR					
EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING ADMINISTRATION					
TRAINING AND EMPLOYMENT SERVICES					
Grants to States:					
Adult Training, current year	238,000	188,000	188,000	−50,000	
Advance from prior year	(712,000)	(712,000)	(712,000)		
Fiscal year 2004	712,000	712,000	712,000		
Adult Training	950,000	900,000	900,000	−50,000	
Youth Training	1,127,965	1,000,965	1,000,965	−127,000	
Dislocated Worker Assistance	281,200	258,432	258,432	−22,768	
Advance from prior year	(848,000)	(848,000)	(848,000)		
Fiscal year 2004	848,000	848,000	848,000		
Dislocated Worker Assistance	1,129,200	1,106,432	1,106,432	−22,768	
Federally Administered Programs:					
Dislocated Worker Assistance	30,300	64,608	64,608	+34,308	
Advance from prior year	(212,000)	(212,000)	(212,000)		
Fiscal year 2004	212,000	212,000	212,000		
Dislocated Worker Assistance	242,300	276,608	276,608	+34,308	
Total, Dislocated Workers	1,371,500	1,383,040	1,383,040	+11,540	
Native Americans	57,000	55,000	57,000		+2,000
Migrant and Seasonal Farmworkers	79,751		79,751		+79,751
Job Corps:					
Operations:	737,377	813,610	800,000	+62,623	−13,610
Advance from prior year	(591,000)	(591,000)	(591,000)		
Fiscal year 2004	591,000	591,000	591,000		
Construction and Renovation	30,375	27,550	27,550	−2,825	
Advance from prior year	(100,000)	(100,000)	(100,000)		
Fiscal year 2004	100,000	100,000	100,000		
Subtotal, Job Corps, program level	1,458,752	1,532,160	1,518,550	+59,798	−13,610
National activities:					
Pilots, Demonstrations and Research	130,149	35,000	55,161	−74,988	+20,161
Responsible Reintegrat'n of Youthful Offenders	55,000		55,000		+55,000
Evaluation	9,098	9,098	9,098		
Youth Opportunity Grants	225,100	44,500	44,500	−180,600	
Other	16,019	15,000	16,019		+1,019
Subtotal, National activities	435,366	103,598	179,778	−255,588	+76,180
Subtotal, Federal activities	2,273,169	1,967,366	2,111,687	−161,482	+144,321
Total, Workforce Investment Act	5,480,334	4,974,763	5,119,084	−361,250	+144,321
Women in Apprenticeship	1,000	1,000	1,000		
Skill Standards	3,500			−3,500	
Subtotal, National activities, TES	439,866	104,598	180,778	−259,088	+76,180
Subtotal, Training and Employment Services	5,484,834	4,975,763	5,120,084	−364,750	+144,321
Current Year	(3,021,834)	(2,512,763)	(2,657,084)	(−364,750)	(+144,321)
Fiscal year 2004	(2,463,000)	(2,463,000)	(2,463,000)		
COMMUNITY SERVICE EMPLOYMENT FOR OLDER AMERICANS	445,100	440,200	440,200	−4,900	
WORKERS COMPENSATION PROGRAMS	175,000			−175,000	
FEDERAL UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS AND ALLOWANCES					
Trade Adjustment	349,500	13,000	972,200	+622,700	+959,200
NAFTA Activities	66,150			−66,150	
Total	415,650	13,000	972,200	+556,550	+959,200
STATE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE AND EMPLOYMENT					
SERVICE OPERATIONS					
Unemployment Compensation:					
State Operations [1]	2,777,986	2,717,688	2,641,488	−136,498	−76,200
National Activities	10,000	10,000	10,000		
Emergency Response Funds	4,100			−4,100	
Subtotal, Unemployment Compensation	2,792,086	2,727,688	2,651,488	−140,598	−76,200
Employment Service:					
Allotments to States:					
Federal Funds	23,452	23,452	23,452		
Trust Funds	773,283	773,283	773,283		
Subtotal	796,735	796,735	796,735		
ES National Activities	50,680	29,120	50,680		+21,560
Subtotal, Employment Service	847,415	825,855	847,415		+21,560
Federal Funds	23,452	23,452	23,452		
Trust Funds	823,963	802,403	823,963		+21,560
One Stop Career Centers/Labor Market Information	120,000	113,000	100,000	−20,000	−13,000
Work Incentives Grants	20,000	20,000	20,000		
Total, State Unemployment	3,779,501	3,686,543	3,618,903	−160,598	−67,640
Federal Funds	167,552	156,452	143,452	−24,100	−13,000
Trust Funds	3,611,949	3,530,091	3,475,451	−136,498	−54,640
ADVANCES TO THE UI AND OTHER TRUST FUNDS [1]	464,000	463,000	463,000	−1,000	
PROGRAM ADMINISTRATION					
Adult Employment and Training	34,076	42,620	39,090	+5,014	−3,530

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2002 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 2003—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2002 comparable	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or −)	
				2002 comparable	Budget estimate
Trust Funds	2,887	2,973	2,973	+86	
Youth Employment and Training	37,603	38,947	40,858	+3,255	+1,911
Employment Security	5,867	6,051	6,051	+184	
Trust Funds	44,216	45,586	51,586	+7,370	+6,000
Apprenticeship Services	21,406	20,836	22,036	+630	+1,200
Executive Direction	7,914	8,286	8,286	+372	
Trust Funds	1,404	2,051	2,051	+647	
Welfare to Work	5,903	4,711	4,711	−1,192	
Subtotal, Program Administration	161,276	172,061	177,642	+16,366	+5,581
Federal Funds	112,769	121,451	121,032	+8,263	−419
Trust Funds	48,507	50,610	56,610	+8,103	+6,000
Total, Employment and Training Administration	10,925,361	9,750,567	10,792,029	−133,332	+1,041,462
Federal Funds	7,264,905	6,169,866	7,259,968	−4,937	+1,090,102
Current Year	(4,801,905)	(3,706,866)	(4,796,968)	(−4,937)	(+1,090,102)
Fiscal year 2004	(2,463,000)	(2,463,000)	(2,463,000)		
Trust Funds	3,660,456	3,580,701	3,532,061	−128,395	−48,640
PENSION AND WELFARE BENEFITS ADMINISTRATION					
Enforcement and Compliance	85,502	92,125	92,125	+6,623	
Policy, Regulation and Public Service	19,694	20,575	20,575	+881	
Program Oversight	5,736	4,344	4,344	−1,392	
Total, PWBA	110,932	117,044	117,044	+6,112	
PENSION BENEFIT GUARANTY CORPORATION					
Program Administration subject to limitation (TF)	11,567	13,050	13,050	+1,483	
Termination services not subject to limitation (NA)	(178,924)	(179,844)	(179,844)	(+920)	
Total, PBGC (Program level)	(190,491)	(192,894)	(192,894)	(+2,403)	
EMPLOYMENT STANDARDS ADMINISTRATION					
SALARIES AND EXPENSES					
Enforcement of Wage and Hour Standards	155,580	155,387	157,387	+1,807	+2,000
Office of Labor-Management Standards	30,622	34,503	34,503	+3,881	
Federal Contractor EEO Standards Enforcement	77,678	77,544	79,544	+1,866	+2,000
Federal Programs for Workers' Compensation	91,327	96,975	97,675	+6,348	+700
FECA Fees		−86,442			+86,442
Trust Funds	1,975	2,029	2,029	+54	
Program Direction and Support	13,054	14,319	14,319	+1,265	
Total, ESA salaries and expenses	370,236	294,315	385,457	+15,221	+91,142
Federal Funds	368,261	292,286	383,428	+15,167	+91,142
Trust Funds	1,975	2,029	2,029	+54	
SPECIAL BENEFITS					
Federal employees compensation benefits	118,000	160,000	160,000	+42,000	
Longshore and harbor workers' benefits	3,000	3,000	3,000		
Total, Special Benefits	121,000	163,000	163,000	+42,000	
ENERGY EMPLOYEES OCCUPATIONAL ILLNESS					
COMPENSATION FUND					
Program Benefits	(769,000)	(758,000)	(758,000)	(−11,000)	
Administrative Expenses	135,665	104,867	104,867	−30,798	
BLACK LUNG DISABILITY TRUST FUND					
Benefit payments and interest on advances	981,283	979,371	979,371	−1,912	
Employment Standards Adm. S&E	31,377	31,987	31,987	+610	
Departmental Management S&E	22,590	22,952	22,952	+362	
Departmental Management, Inspector General	328	334	334	+6	
Subtotal, Black Lung Disablty	1,035,578	1,034,644	1,034,644	−934	
Treasury Administrative Costs	356	356	356		
Total, Black Lung Disability Trust Fund	1,035,934	1,035,000	1,035,000	−934	
Total, Employment Standards Administration	1,662,835	1,597,182	1,688,324	+25,489	+91,142
Federal Funds	1,660,860	1,595,153	1,686,295	+25,435	+91,142
Trust Funds	1,975	2,029	2,029	+54	
OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH ADMINISTRATION					
SALARIES AND EXPENSES					
Safety and Health Standards	15,567	14,237	18,000	+2,433	+3,763
Federal Enforcement	161,998	161,080	166,998	+5,000	+5,918
State Programs	89,747	89,747	92,531	+2,784	+2,784
Technical Support	19,612	20,234	20,234	+622	
Compliance Assistance:.					
Federal Assistance	59,104	60,248	63,195	+4,091	+2,947
State Consultation Grants	51,021	52,521	54,582	+3,561	+2,061
Training Grants	11,175	4,000	11,175		+7,175
Subtotal, Compliance Assistance	121,300	116,769	128,952	+7,652	+12,183
Safety and Health Statistics	26,257	25,739	26,386	+129	+647
Executive Direction and Administration	9,017	9,213	9,213	+196	
Total, OSHA	443,498	437,019	462,314	+18,816	+25,295
MINE SAFETY AND HEALTH ADMINISTRATION					
SALARIES AND EXPENSES					
Coal Enforcement	117,049	112,337	119,655	+2,606	+7,318
Metal/Non-Metal Enforcement	61,099	63,910	63,910	+2,811	
Standards Development	2,357	2,328	2,428	+71	+100
Assessments	4,807	4,836	4,936	+129	+100
Educational Policy and Development	27,984	27,914	27,914	−70	

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2002 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 2003—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2002 comparable	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or −)	
				2002 comparable	Budget estimate
Technical Support	28,085	28,675	28,675	+590	
Program Administration	12,551	14,323	14,323	+1,772	
Mine Mapping			10,000	+10,000	+10,000
Total, Mine Safety and Health Administration	253,932	254,323	271,841	+17,909	+17,518
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS					
SALARIES AND EXPENSES					
Employment and Unemployment Statistics	146,889	151,004	143,294	−3,595	−7,710
Labor Market Information (Trust Funds)	69,132	72,029	72,029	+2,897	
Prices and Cost of Living	148,494	160,716	160,716	+12,222	
Compensation and Working Conditions	74,221	76,422	76,422	+2,201	
Productivity and Technology	9,605	9,925	9,925	+320	
Executive Direction and Staff Services	27,090	28,068	28,068	+978	
Total, Bureau of Labor Statistics	475,431	498,164	490,454	+15,023	−7,710
Federal Funds	406,299	426,135	418,425	+12,126	−7,710
Trust Funds	69,132	72,029	72,029	+2,897	
OFFICE OF DISABILITY EMPLOYMENT POLICY					
Office of Disability Employment Policy	35,416	47,015	47,015	+11,599	
Task Force on Employment of Adults with Disabilities	2,640			−2,640	
Total, Office of Disability Employment Policy	38,056	47,015	47,015	+8,959	
DEPARTMENTAL MANAGEMENT					
SALARIES AND EXPENSES					
Executive Direction	27,054	26,468	29,468	+2,414	+3,000
Departmental IT Crosscut	50,000	74,000	55,000	+5,000	−19,000
Departmental Management Crosscut	884	7,000	5,884	+5,000	−1,116
Legal Services	77,104	77,680	77,680	+576	
Trust Funds	310	310	310		
International Labor Affairs	148,015	54,574	148,015		+93,441
Administration and Management	35,553	30,191	30,191	−5,362	
Adjudication	24,632	25,472	25,232	+600	−240
Women's Bureau	10,165	8,369	10,973	+808	+2,604
Civil Rights Activities	5,635	5,969	5,969	+334	
Chief Financial Officer	6,249	7,901	7,901	+1,652	
Total, Salaries and expenses	385,601	317,934	396,623	+11,022	+78,689
Federal Funds	385,291	317,624	396,313	+11,022	+78,689
Trust Funds	310	310	310		
VETERANS EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING					
State Administration:					
Disabled Veterans Outreach Program	81,615	81,615	83,615	+2,000	+2,000
Local Veterans Employment Program	77,253	77,253	79,253	+2,000	+2,000
Subtotal, State Administration	158,868	158,868	162,868	+4,000	+4,000
Federal Administration	27,956	26,669	28,669	+713	+2,000
Homeless Veterans Program	18,250	17,500	19,000	+750	+1,500
Veterans Workforce Investment Programs	7,550	7,300	7,550		+250
Total, Veterans Employment and Training	212,624	210,337	218,087	+5,463	+7,750
Federal Funds	25,800	24,800	26,550	+750	+1,750
Trust Funds	186,824	185,537	191,537	+4,713	+6,000
OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL					
Program Activities	51,909	56,659	56,659	+4,750	
Trust Funds	4,951	5,597	5,597	+646	
Total, Office of the Inspector General	56,860	62,256	62,256	+5,396	
Federal funds	51,909	56,659	56,659	+4,750	
Trust funds	4,951	5,597	5,597	+646	
Total, Departmental Management	655,085	590,527	676,966	+21,881	+86,439
Federal Funds	463,000	399,083	479,522	+16,522	+80,439
Trust Funds	192,085	191,444	197,444	+5,359	+6,000
Total, Labor Department	14,576,697	13,304,891	14,559,037	−17,660	+1,254,146
Federal Funds	10,641,482	9,445,638	10,742,424	+100,942	+1,296,786
Current Year	(8,178,482)	(6,982,638)	(8,279,424)	(+100,942)	(+1,296,786)
Fiscal year 2004	(2,463,000)	(2,463,000)	(2,463,000)		
Trust Funds	3,935,215	3,859,253	3,816,613	−118,602	−42,640
TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES					
HEALTH RESOURCES AND SERVICES ADMINISTRATION					
HEALTH RESOURCES AND SERVICES					
Community health centers	1,343,570	1,457,864	1,533,570	+190,000	+75,706
National Health Service Corps:					
Field placements	46,506	46,498	46,498	−8	
Recruitment	98,989	142,918	142,918	+43,929	
Subtotal, National Health Service Corps	145,495	189,416	189,416	+43,921	
Health Professions					
Consolidated Title VII Health Professions					
Training for Diversity:					
Centers of excellence	32,633		36,000	+3,367	+36,000
Health careers opportunity program	34,791		38,000	+3,209	+38,000
Faculty loan repayment	1,330		1,330		+1,330
Scholarships for disadvantaged students	46,233	10,000	50,000	+3,767	+40,000
Subtotal, Training for Diversity	114,987	10,000	125,330	+10,343	+115,330
Training in Primary Care Medicine and Dentistry	93,037		93,037		+93,037
Interdisciplinary Community-Based Linkages:					
Area health education centers	33,358		33,358		+33,358

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2002 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 2003—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2002 comparable	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or −)	
				2002 comparable	Budget estimate
Health education and training centers	4,402		4,402		+4,402
Allied health and other disciplines	9,499		9,499		+9,499
Geriatric programs	20,408		20,408		+20,408
Quentin N. Burdick program for rural training	6,999		6,999		+6,999
Subtotal, Interdisciplinary Comm. Linkages	74,666		74,666		+74,666
Health Professions Workforce Info and Analysis	824	1,000	824		−176
Public Health Workforce Development:					
Public health, preventive med. and dental pgms	10,477		10,477		+10,477
Health administration programs	1,230		1,230		+1,230
Subtotal, Public Health Workforce Development	11,707		11,707		+11,707
Subtotal, Title VII Health Professions	295,221	11,000	305,564	+10,343	+294,564
Children's Hospitals Graduate Medical Educ	284,967	200,000	285,000	+33	+85,000
Advanced Education Nursing	60,041	61,041	47,596	−12,445	−13,445
Basic nurse education and practice	16,289	16,289	10,855	−5,434	−5,434
Nursing workforce diversity	6,172	6,172	25,051	+18,879	+18,879
Subtotal, Health Professions	662,690	294,502	674,066	+11,376	+379,564
Other HRSA Programs:					
Hansen's Disease Services	17,839	18,142	18,142	+303	
Healthy Communities Innovation Initiative		20,000	20,000	+20,000	
Maternal and Child Health Block Grant	731,531	731,531	741,531	+10,000	+10,000
Abstinence Education:					
Advance from prior year	(30,000)			(−30,000)	
Current Year	10,000	72,979	40,000	+30,000	−32,979
Healthy Start	98,989	98,989	98,989		
Universal Newborn Hearing	9,999		10,000	+1	+10,000
Organ Transplantation	19,990	24,990	24,990	+5,000	
Bone Marrow Program	21,997	22,034	22,034	+37	
Rural outreach grants	52,117	37,852	51,472	−645	+13,620
Rural Health Research	14,808	6,000	16,808	+2,000	+10,808
Telehealth	37,192	5,609	39,192	+2,000	+33,583
State offices of rural health	7,999	4,000	10,000	+2,001	+6,000
Denali Commission	20,000		30,000	+10,000	+30,000
Critical Care Programs:					
Emergency medical services for children [2]	18,991		20,000	+1,009	+20,000
Poison control [2]	21,208		24,000	+2,792	+24,000
Traumatic Brain Injury	7,499	7,499	9,000	+1,501	+1,501
Subtotal, Critical Care Programs	47,698	7,499	53,000	+5,302	+45,501
Black lung clinics	6,000	6,000	6,000		
Trauma Care	3,500		5,000	+1,500	+5,000
Nursing loan repayment for shortage area service	10,239	15,000	15,000	+4,761	
Payment to Hawaii, treatment of Hansen's	2,045	2,045	2,045		
Other HRSA programs—Current Year	1,111,943	1,072,670	1,204,203	+92,260	+131,533
Ryan White AIDS Programs:					
Emergency Assistance	619,514	619,514	630,000	+10,486	+10,486
Comprehensive Care Programs	977,373	977,373	1,095,000	+117,627	+117,627
AIDS Drug Assistance Program (ADAP) (NA)	(639,000)	(639,000)	(739,000)	(+100,000)	(+100,000)
Early Intervention Program	193,917	194,055	200,000	+6,083	+5,945
Pediatric HIV/AIDS	70,990	70,990	75,000	+4,010	+4,010
AIDS Dental Services	13,498	13,498	16,000	+2,502	+2,502
Education and Training Centers	35,295	35,295	35,295		
Special projects of National Significance			−25,000	−25,000	−25,000
Subtotal, Ryan White AIDS programs	1,910,587	1,910,725	2,026,295	+115,708	+115,570
Evaluation Tap Funding (NA)			(25,000)	(+25,000)	(+25,000)
Subtotal, Ryan White program level	1,910,587	1,910,725	2,051,295	+140,708	+140,570
Family Planning	265,055	265,275	285,000	+19,945	+19,725
Health Care and Other Facilities	315,297			−315,297	
Buildings and Facilities	250	250	250		
Rural Hospital Flexibility Grants	40,000	25,000	45,000	+5,000	+20,000
Rural Access to Emergency Devices	12,500	2,000	12,500		+10,500
Radiation Exposure Compensation Act	4,000	4,000	2,000	−2,000	−2,000
National Practitioner Data Bank	16,600	19,500	19,500	+2,900	
User Fees	−16,600	−19,500	−19,500	−2,900	
Health Care Integrity and Protection Data Bank	5,100	5,600	5,600	+500	
User Fees	−5,100	−5,600	−5,600	−500	
Community Access Program	120,027			−120,027	
Program Management	149,137	143,702	143,354	−5,783	−348
Total, Health resources and services	6,080,551	5,365,404	6,115,654	+35,103	+750,250
HEALTH EDUCATION ASSISTANCE LOANS PROGRAM:					
Liquidating account	(10,000)	(7,000)	(7,000)	(−3,000)	
Program management	3,791	3,914	3,914	+123	
Total, HEAL	3,791	3,914	3,914	+123	
VACCINE INJURY COMPENSATION PROGRAM TRUST FUND:					
Post-Fiscal year 88 claims	81,704	85,918	85,918	+4,214	
HRSA administration	2,992	2,991	2,991	−1	
Total, Vaccine Injury Compensation Trust Fund	84,696	88,909	88,909	+4,213	
Total, Health Resources and Services Admin	6,169,038	5,458,227	6,208,477	+39,439	+750,250
CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL					
Birth Defects/Developmental Disabilities/Disability and Health	89,910	89,323	97,691	+7,781	+8,368
Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion	747,222	690,230	745,600	−1,622	+55,370
Environmental Health	153,431	152,155	189,489	+36,058	+37,334
Epidemic Services and Response	80,139	78,001	78,001	−2,138	
Health Statistics	103,393	78,917	125,899	+22,506	+46,982
Evaluation Tap Funding	(23,286)	(46,982)		(−23,286)	(−46,982)

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2002 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 2003—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2002 comparable	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or −)	
				2002 comparable	Budget estimate
HIV/AIDS, STD and TB Prevention	1,135,000	1,135,000	1,168,532	+33,532	+33,532
Immunization	627,601	627,601	638,895	+11,294	+11,294
Evaluation tap funding			(14,000)	(+14,000)	(+14,000)
Program level	627,601	627,601	652,895	+25,294	+25,294
Infectious Disease Control	344,446	334,471	334,471	−9,975	
Injury Prevention and Control	149,447	144,764	149,385	−62	+4,621
Occupational Safety and Health [3]	276,080	247,318	232,999	−43,081	−14,319
Evaluation tap funding			(41,900)	(+41,900)	(+41,900)
Program level	276,080	247,318	274,899	−1,181	+27,581
Preventive Health and Health Services Block Grant	134,967	134,966	134,966	−1	
Public Health Improvement	148,200	116,819	87,072	−61,128	−29,747
Evaluation tap funding			(28,600)	(+28,600)	(+28,600)
Program level	148,200	116,819	115,672	−32,528	−1,147
Buildings and Facilities	250,000		270,000	+20,000	+270,000
Office of the Director	51,420	44,879	49,749	−1,671	+4,870
Emergency Response and Recovery	12,000			−12,000	
ATSDR [4]	(78,235)	(77,388)	(77,388)	(−847)	
Total, Disease Control	4,303,256	3,874,444	4,302,749	−507	+428,305
Program level	4,303,256	3,874,444	4,387,249	+83,993	+512,805
NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH					
National Cancer Institute	4,128,351	4,642,394	4,642,394	+514,043	
National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute	2,560,197	2,776,411	2,820,011	+259,814	+43,600
National Institute of Dental and Craniofacial Research	343,149	372,167	374,067	+30,918	+1,900
National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases	1,466,380	1,604,647	1,637,347	+170,967	+32,700
National Institute of Neurological Disorders and Stroke	1,312,780	1,424,405	1,466,005	+153,225	+41,600
National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases	2,509,539	3,890,473	3,627,473	+1,117,934	−263,000
Global HIV/AIDS Fund Transfer	25,000	100,000	100,000	+75,000	
Subtotal	2,534,539	3,990,473	3,727,473	+1,192,934	−263,000
National Institute of General Medical Sciences	1,700,139	1,854,984	1,853,584	+153,445	−1,400
National Institute of Child Health and Human Development	1,113,087	1,213,817	1,213,817	+100,730	
National Eye Institute	581,191	629,990	634,290	+53,099	+4,300
National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences	566,118	614,258	617,258	+51,140	+3,000
NIEHS/Superfund (NA) [5]	(76,074)	(76,074)	(76,074)		
National Institute on Aging	893,130	968,699	1,000,099	+106,969	+31,400
National Institute of Arthritis and Musculoskeletal and Skin Diseases	448,699	486,624	489,324	+40,625	+2,700
National Institute on Deafness and Other Communication Disorders	341,965	370,805	372,805	+30,840	+2,000
National Institute of Nursing Research	120,428	130,438	131,438	+11,010	+1,000
National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism	384,071	416,773	418,773	+34,702	+2,000
National Institute on Drug Abuse	887,733	964,613	968,013	+80,280	+3,400
National Institute of Mental Health	1,238,093	1,343,088	1,350,788	+112,695	+7,700
National Human Genome Research Institute	429,312	465,137	468,037	+38,725	+2,900
National Institute of Biomedical Imaging and Bioengineering	261,951	271,200	283,100	+21,149	+11,900
National Center for Research Resources	986,505	1,065,272	1,161,272	+174,767	+96,000
National Center for Complementary and Alternative Medicine	104,592	113,249	114,149	+9,557	+900
National Center on Minority Health and Health Disparities	157,742	186,929	186,929	+29,187	
John E. Fogarty International Center	56,918	63,380	60,880	+3,962	−2,500
National Library of Medicine	277,273	310,299	302,099	+24,826	−8,200
Evaluation tap funding			(8,200)	(+8,200)	(+8,200)
Program level	277,273	310,299	310,299	+33,026	
Office of the Director	235,400	255,074	257,974	+22,574	+2,900
Buildings and Facilities	221,000	632,800	607,800	+386,800	−25,000
Global HIV/AIDS Fund Transfer	75,000			−75,000	
Subtotal, Buildings and Facilities	296,000	632,800	607,800	+311,800	−25,000
Total, N.I.H. appropriations	23,425,743	27,167,926	27,159,726	+3,733,983	−8,200
Global HIV/AIDS Fund Transfer	−100,000	−100,000	−100,000		
Total, N.I.H., Program Level	(23,325,743)	(27,067,926)	(27,067,926)	(+3,742,183)	
SUBSTANCE ABUSE AND MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES					
Mental Health:					
Programs of Regional and National Significance	229,918	213,067	226,067	−3,851	+13,000
Mental Health Performance Partnership	433,000	433,000	433,000		
Children's Mental Health	96,631	96,694	96,694	+63	
Grants to States for the Homeless (PATH)	39,855	46,855	46,855	+7,000	
Protection and Advocacy	32,500	32,500	35,500	+3,000	+3,000
Subtotal, Mental Health	831,904	822,116	838,116	+6,212	+16,000
Substance Abuse Treatment:					
Programs of Regional and National Significance	291,383	357,994	310,000	+18,617	−47,994
Substance Abuse Performance Partnership	1,725,000	1,785,000	1,722,800	−2,200	−62,200
Evaluation tap funding			(62,200)	(+62,200)	(+62,200)
Program level	2,016,383	2,142,994	2,095,000	+78,617	−47,994
Subtotal, Substance Abuse Treatment	2,016,383	2,142,994	2,032,800	+16,417	−110,194
Substance Abuse Prevention:					
Programs of Regional and National Significance	198,011	152,815	183,379	−14,632	+30,564
Program Management and Buildings and Facilities	91,392	75,161	74,467	−16,925	−694
Evaluation tap funding			(12,000)	(+12,000)	(+12,000)
Program level	91,392	75,161	86,467	−4,925	+11,306
St. Elizabeth's			955	+955	+955
Total, Substance Abuse and Mental Health	3,137,690	3,193,086	3,129,717	−7,973	−63,369
Total, Program level	(3,137,690)	(3,193,086)	(3,203,917)	(+66,227)	(+10,831)
AGENCY FOR HEALTHCARE RESEARCH AND QUALITY					
Research on Health Costs, Quality, and Outcomes:					
Federal Funds			252,645	+252,645	+252,645
Evaluation Tap funding (NA)	(247,645)	(194,000)		(−247,645)	(−194,000)
Health Coverage Data Improvement (CPS)		(10,000)			(−10,000)
Portion for reducing medical errors (non-add)	(55,000)	(60,000)	(60,000)	(+5,000)	
Subtotal including Evaluation Tap funds			(252,645)	(+252,645)	(+252,645)
Health insurance and expenditure surveys:					
Federal Funds			53,300	+53,300	+53,300
Evaluation Tap funding (NA)	(48,500)	(53,300)		(−48,500)	(−53,300)

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2002 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 2003—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2002 comparable	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or −)	
				2002 comparable	Budget estimate
Program Support	2,600		2,700	+100	+2,700
Evaluation Tap funding (NA)		(2,700)			(−2,700)
Federal Funds	2,600		308,645	+306,045	+308,645
Evaluation Tap funding (NA)	(296,145)	(250,000)		(−296,145)	(−250,000)
Total, AHRQ	(298,745)	(250,000)	(308,645)	(+9,900)	(+58,645)
Total, Public Health Service	37,038,327	39,693,683	41,109,314	+4,070,987	+1,415,631
CENTER FOR MEDICARE AND MEDICAID SERVICES					
GRANTS TO STATES FOR MEDICAID					
Medicaid current law benefits	134,308,100	148,726,168	148,726,168	+14,418,068	
State and local administration	8,293,316	9,142,049	9,142,049	+848,733	
Vaccines for Children	795,533	823,938	823,938	+28,405	
Subtotal, Medicaid program level	143,396,949	158,692,155	158,692,155	+15,295,206	
Less Medicare Transfer (Public Law 105-33)	−70,000			+70,000	
Less funds advanced in prior year	−36,207,551	−46,601,937	−46,601,937	−10,394,386	
Total, request	107,119,398	112,090,218	112,090,218	+4,970,820	
New advance, 1st quarter	46,601,937	51,861,386	51,861,386	+5,259,449	
PAYMENTS TO HEALTH CARE TRUST FUNDS					
Supplemental medical insurance	81,332,000	80,905,000	80,905,000	−427,000	
Hospital insurance for the uninsured	292,000	225,000	225,000	−67,000	
Federal uninsured payment	150,000	168,000	168,000	+18,000	
Program management	205,200	164,700	164,700	−40,500	
Total, Payments to Trust Funds, current law	81,979,200	81,462,700	81,462,700	−516,500	
PROGRAM MANAGEMENT					
Research, Demonstration, and Evaluation:					
Regular Program	117,201	28,400	68,400	−48,801	+40,000
Medicare Operations	1,482,000	1,675,084	1,680,084	+198,084	+5,000
H.R. 3103 funding (NA)	(700,000)	(720,000)	(720,000)	(+20,000)	
Medicare Plus Choice	52,000			−52,000	
Subtotal, Medicare Operations limit'n on new BA	1,534,000	1,675,084	1,680,084	+146,084	+5,000
Subtotal, Operations program level	(2,234,000)	(2,395,084)	(2,400,084)	(+166,084)	(+5,000)
State Survey and Certification	254,397	247,647	254,397		+6,750
Federal Administration:					
Federal Administration	533,603	556,783	556,783	+23,180	
User Fees	−2,118			+2,118	
Subtotal, Federal Administration	531,485	556,783	556,783	+25,298	
Total, Program management	2,437,083	2,507,914	2,559,664	+122,581	+51,750
Total, Program management, program level	(3,137,083)	(3,227,914)	(3,279,664)	(+142,581)	(+51,750)
Total, Center for Medicare and Medicaid Services	238,137,618	247,922,218	247,973,968	+9,836,350	+51,750
Federal funds	235,700,535	245,414,304	245,414,304	+9,713,769	
Current year	(189,098,598)	(193,552,918)	(193,552,918)	(+4,454,320)	
New advance, 1st quarter, Fiscal year 2004	(46,601,937)	(51,861,386)	(51,861,386)	(+5,259,449)	
Trust Funds	2,437,083	2,507,914	2,559,664	+122,581	+51,750
ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES					
FAMILY SUPPORT PAYMENTS TO STATES					
Prior year AFDC and related payments	50,000			−50,000	
Payments to territories	23,000	23,000	23,000		
Repatriation	1,000	1,000	1,000		
Subtotal, Other payments	74,000	24,000	24,000	−50,000	
Child Support Enforcement:					
State and local administration	3,452,313	3,482,800	3,541,800	+89,487	+59,000
Federal incentive payments	450,000	461,000	461,000	+11,000	
Hold Harmless payments	10,000			−10,000	
Access and visitation	10,000	10,000	10,000		
Subtotal, Child Support Enforcement	3,922,313	3,953,800	4,012,800	+90,487	+59,000
Total, Payments, Fiscal year 2003 program level	3,996,313	3,977,800	4,036,800	+40,487	+59,000
Less funds advanced in previous years	−1,000,000	−1,100,000	−1,100,000	−100,000	
Total, payments, current request	2,996,313	2,877,800	2,936,800	−59,513	+59,000
New advance, 1st quarter, Fiscal year 2004	1,100,000	1,100,000	1,100,000		
LOW INCOME HOME ENERGY ASSISTANCE					
Current Year	1,700,000	1,400,000	1,700,000		+300,000
Non-emergency funding		300,000			−300,000
Emergency allocation	300,000			−300,000	
REFUGEE AND ENTRANT ASSISTANCE					
Transitional and Medical Services	227,283	227,291	221,291	−5,992	−6,000
Victims of Trafficking	10,000	10,000	10,000		
Social Services	158,600	151,121	147,121	−11,479	−4,000
Preventive Health	4,835	4,835	4,835		
Targeted Assistance	49,477	49,477	49,477		
Victims of Torture	10,000	10,000	10,000		
Total, Refugee and entrant assistance	460,195	452,724	442,724	−17,471	−10,000
CHILD CARE AND DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANT	2,099,976	2,099,994	2,099,994	+18	
SOCIAL SERVICES BLOCK GRANT (TITLE XX)	1,700,000	1,700,000	1,700,000		

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2002 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 2003—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2002 comparable	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or −)	
				2002 comparable	Budget estimate
CHILDREN AND FAMILIES SERVICES PROGRAMS					
Programs for Children, Youth, and Families:					
Head Start, current funded	5,137,640	5,267,533	5,267,533	+129,893	
Advance from prior year	(1,400,000)	(1,400,000)	(1,400,000)		
Fiscal year 2004	1,400,000	1,400,000	1,400,000		
Subtotal, Head Start, program level	6,537,640	6,667,533	6,667,533	+129,893	
Consolidated Runaway, Homeless Youth Prog	88,102	88,133	93,000	+4,898	+4,867
Maternity Group Homes		10,000			−10,000
Child Abuse State Grants	22,013	22,013	22,013		
Child Abuse Discretionary Activities	26,150	26,351	26,351	+201	
Abandoned Infants Assistance	12,202	12,205	12,205	+3	
Child Welfare Services	291,986	291,986	291,986		
Child Welfare Training	7,495	7,498	7,498	+3	
Adoption Opportunities	27,385	27,405	27,405	+20	
Adoption Incentive	20,000	43,000	43,000	+23,000	
Adoption Incentive (no cap adjustment)	23,000			−23,000	
Adoption Awareness	12,906	12,906	12,906		
Compassion Capital Fund	30,000	100,000	45,000	+15,000	−55,000
Social Services and Income Maintenance Research	31,158	6,000		−31,158	−6,000
Evaluation tap funding			(6,000)	(+6,000)	(+6,000)
Program level	31,158	6,000	6,000	−25,158	
Community Based Resource Centers	33,416	33,417	33,417	+1	
Developmental Disabilities Program:					
State Councils	69,800	69,800	72,200	+2,400	+2,400
Protection and Advocacy	35,000	35,000	37,000	+2,000	+2,000
Developmental Disabilities Special Projects	11,720	11,734	12,734	+1,014	+1,000
Developmental Disabilities University Affiliated	24,000	24,000	25,500	+1,500	+1,500
Subtotal, Developmental disabilities	140,520	140,534	147,434	+6,914	+6,900
Native American Programs	45,912	45,196	45,912		+716
Community Services:					
Grants to States for Community Services	649,987	570,000	649,987		79,987
Community Initiative Program:					
Economic Development	32,509	32,517	33,000	+491	+483
Individual Development Account Initiative	24,976	24,990	24,990	+14	
Rural Community Facilities	7,000	6,161	7,500	+500	+1,339
Subtotal, Community Initiative Program	64,485	63,668	65,490	+1,005	+1,822
National Youth Sports	17,000		17,000		+17,000
Community Food and Nutrition	7,313	6,657	8,000	+687	+1,343
Subtotal, Community Services	738,785	640,325	740,477	+1,692	+100,152
Runaway Youth Prevention	14,999	14,999	16,000	+1,001	+1,001
Domestic Violence Hotline	2,157	2,157	3,000	+843	+843
Battered Women's Shelters	124,459	124,459	130,000	+5,541	+5,541
Early Learning Fund	24,997		38,000	+13,003	+38,000
Faith-Based Center	1,500	1,500	1,500		
Promotion of Responsible Fatherhood and Healthy Marriage		20,000			−20,000
Mentoring Children of Prisoners		25,000	12,500	+12,500	−12,500
Independent Living Training Vouchers		60,000	60,000	+60,000	
Program Direction	171,792	170,747	171,747	−45	+1,000
Total, Children and Families Services Programs	8,428,574	8,593,364	8,648,884	+220,310	+55,520
Current Year	(7,028,574)	(7,193,364)	(7,248,884)	(+220,310)	(+55,520)
Fiscal year 2004	(1,400,000)	(1,400,000)	(1,400,000)		
Rescission of permanent appropriations	−21,000			+21,000	
PROMOTING SAFE AND STABLE FAMILIES	305,000	305,000	305,000		
Discretionary Funds	70,000	200,000	200,000	+130,000	
PAYMENTS TO STATES FOR FOSTER CARE AND ADOPTION					
Foster Care	5,055,500	4,884,500	4,884,500	−171,000	
Adoption Assistance	1,426,000	1,584,500	1,584,500	+158,500	
Independent living	140,000	140,000	140,000		
Total, Program level, Payments to States	6,621,500	6,609,000	6,609,000	−12,500	
Less Advances from Prior Year	−1,735,900	−1,754,000	−1,754,000	−18,100	
Total, payments, current request	4,885,600	4,855,000	4,855,000	−30,600	
New Advance, 1st quarter	1,754,000	1,745,600	1,745,600	−8,400	
Total, Administration for Children and Families	25,778,658	25,629,482	25,734,002	−44,656	+104,520
Current year	(21,524,658)	(21,383,882)	(21,488,402)	(−36,256)	(+104,520)
Fiscal year 2004	(4,254,000)	(4,245,600)	(4,245,600)	(−8,400)	
ADMINISTRATION ON AGING					
Grants to States:					
Supportive Services and Centers	356,994	357,000	359,000	+2,006	+2,000
Preventive Health	21,123	21,562	22,562	+1,439	+1,000
Title VII	17,681	17,681	19,681	+2,000	+2,000
Family Caregivers	136,000	136,000	150,000	+14,000	+14,000
Native American Caregivers Support	5,500	5,500	6,500	+1,000	+1,000
Subtotal, Caregivers	141,500	141,500	156,500	+15,000	+15,000
Nutrition:					
Congregate Meals	390,000	390,000	390,000		
Home Delivered Meals	176,500	178,500	182,000	+5,500	+3,500
Nutrition Services Incentive program	149,670	149,670	149,670		
Grants to Indians	25,729	25,729	27,675	+1,946	+1,946
Aging Research, Training and Special Projects	38,273	27,837	27,837	−10,436	
Aging Network Support Activities	2,379	2,379	2,379		
Alzheimer's Initiative	11,496	11,500	14,000	+2,504	+2,500
Program Administration	18,102	17,986	17,986	−116	

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2002 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 2003—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2002 comparable	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or −)	
				2002 comparable	Budget estimate
Total, Administration on Aging	1,349,447	1,341,344	1,369,290	+19,843	+27,946
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY					
GENERAL DEPARTMENTAL MANAGEMENT:					
Federal Funds	140,178	177,272	168,263	+28,085	−9,009
NAS study	499			−499	
Trust Funds	5,851	5,851	5,851		
1 percent Evaluation funds (ASPE) (NA)	(21,552)	(21,552)		(−21,552)	(−21,552)
Subtotal	(168,080)	(204,675)	(174,114)	(+6,034)	(−30,561)
Adolescent Family Life (Title XX)	28,926	31,124	31,124	+2,198	
Physical Fitness and Sports	1,137	1,223	1,223	+86	
Minority health	49,557	46,329	46,329	−3,228	
Office of women's health	26,761	28,795	28,795	+2,034	
U.S. Surgeon General violence initiative	1,000	1,000		−1,000	−1,000
Office of Emergency Preparedness	14,171	15,247	15,247	+1,076	
Office of Human Research Protection	7,021	7,554	7,554	+533	
Minority HIV/AIDS	49,991	50,000	50,000	+9	
IT Security and Innovation Fund	21,960	20,000	20,000	−1,960	
Total, General Departmental Management	347,052	384,395	374,386	+27,334	−10,009
Federal Funds	341,201	378,544	368,535	+27,334	−10,009
Trust Funds	5,851	5,851	5,851		
OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL:					
Federal Funds	35,727	39,747	39,747	+4,020	
HIPAA funding (NA)	(150,000)	(160,000)	(160,000)	(+10,000)	
Total, Inspector General program level	(185,727)	(199,747)	(199,747)	(+14,020)	
OFFICE FOR CIVIL RIGHTS:					
Federal Funds	28,641	30,328	30,328	+1,687	
Trust Funds	3,314	3,314	3,314		
Total, Office for Civil Rights	31,955	33,642	33,642	+1,687	
POLICY RESEARCH	2,500	2,499	2,499	−1	
RETIREMENT PAY AND MEDICAL BENEFITS FOR COMMISSIONED:					
Retirement payments	207,887	222,058	222,058	+14,171	
Survivors benefits	12,115	12,904	12,904	+789	
Dependents' medical care	40,780	14,668	14,668	−26,112	
Military services credits	1,293	1,409	1,409	+116	
Total, Retirement pay and medical benefits	262,075	251,039	251,039	−11,036	
HEALTH FACILITIES CONSTRUCTION AND MANAGEMENT FUND		184,000			−184,000
PUBLIC HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICE EMERGENCY FUND					
Public Health/Social Service Emergency (Public Law 107–38)	2,464,314			−2,464,314	
Public Health/Social Service Fund [6]	242,949	2,295,184	2,255,980	+2,013,031	−39,204
Total, Office of the Secretary	3,386,572	3,190,506	2,957,293	−429,279	−233,213
Federal Funds	3,377,407	3,181,341	2,948,128	−429,279	−233,213
Trust Funds	9,165	9,165	9,165		
Total, Department of Health and Human Services	305,690,622	317,777,233	319,143,867	+13,453,245	+1,366,634
Federal Funds	303,244,374	315,260,154	316,575,038	+13,330,664	+1,314,884
Current year	(252,388,437)	(259,153,168)	(260,468,052)	(+8,079,615)	(+1,314,884)
Fiscal year 2004	(50,855,937)	(56,106,986)	(56,106,986)	(+5,251,049)	
Trust Funds	2,446,248	2,517,079	2,568,829	+122,581	+51,750
TITLE III—DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION					
EDUCATION FOR THE DISADVANTAGED					
Grants to Local Education Agencies (LEAs):					
Basic Grants:					
Advance from prior year	(5,394,300)	(4,011,272)	(4,011,272)	(−1,383,028)	
Forward funded	3,158,199	4,158,199	2,914,199	−244,000	−1,244,000
Current funded	3,500	3,500	3,500		
Subtotal, Basic grants current year approp	3,161,699	4,161,699	2,917,699	−244,000	−1,244,000
Subtotal, Basic grants total funds available	(8,555,999)	(8,172,971)	(6,928,971)	(−1,627,028)	(−1,244,000)
Basic Grants Fiscal year 2004 Advance	4,011,272	3,011,272	4,255,272	+244,000	+1,244,000
Subtotal, Basic grants, program level	7,172,971	7,172,971	7,172,971		
Concentration Grants:					
Advance from prior year	(1,364,000)	(1,365,031)	(1,365,031)	(+1,031)	
Fiscal year 2004 advance	1,365,031	1,365,031	1,365,031		
Subtotal, Concentration Grants program level	1,365,031	1,365,031	1,365,031		
Targeted Grants:					
Advance from prior year		(1,018,499)	(1,018,499)	(+1,018,499)	
Fiscal year 2004 advance	1,018,499	2,018,499	1,405,999	+387,500	−612,500
Subtotal, Targeted Grants program level	1,018,499	2,018,499	1,405,999	+387,500	−612,500
Education Finance Incentive Grants:					
Advance from prior year		(793,499)	(793,499)	(+793,499)	
Fiscal year 2004 advance	793,499	793,499	1,405,999	+612,500	+612,500
Subtotal, Education Finance Incentive Grants	793,499	793,499	1,405,999	+612,500	+612,500
Subtotal, Grants to LEAs (program level)	10,350,000	11,350,000	11,350,000	+1,000,000	
Even Start	250,000	200,000	200,000	−50,000	
Reading First:					
State Grants (forward funded)	690,000	790,000	790,000	+100,000	
State Grants (current funded)	15,000	15,000	15,000		
Advance from prior year		(195,000)	(195,000)	(+195,000)	
Fiscal year 2004 advance	195,000	195,000	195,000		

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2002 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 2003—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2002 comparable	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or −)	
				2002 comparable	Budget estimate
Subtotal, Reading First, program level	900,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	+100,000	
Early Reading First	75,000	75,000	75,000		
Literacy through School Libraries	12,500	12,500	15,000	+2,500	+2,500
State agency programs:					
Migrant	396,000	396,000	400,000	+4,000	+4,000
Neglected and Delinquent/High Risk Youth	48,000	48,000	50,000	+2,000	+2,000
Evaluation	8,900	8,900	8,900		
Comprehensive School Reform Demonstration	235,000	235,000		−235,000	−235,000
Dropout Prevention Programs	10,000		13,000	+3,000	+13,000
Ellender Fellowships/Close Up	1,500		1,500		+1,500
Advanced Placement Fees	22,000	22,000	25,000	+3,000	+3,000
Migrant Education:					
High School Equivalency Program	23,000	23,000	24,000	+1,000	+1,000
College Assistance Migrant Program	15,000	15,000	16,000	+1,000	+1,000
Subtotal, Migrant Education	38,000	38,000	40,000	+2,000	+2,000
Total, Education for the disadvantaged	12,346,900	13,385,400	13,178,400	+831,500	−207,000
Current Year	(4,963,599)	(6,002,099)	(4,551,099)	(−412,500)	(−1,451,000)
Fiscal year 2004	(7,383,301)	(7,383,301)	(8,627,301)	(+1,244,000)	(+1,244,000)
Subtotal, forward funded	(4,777,199)	(5,827,199)	(4,354,199)	(−423,000)	(−1,473,000)
IMPACT AID					
Basic Support Payments	982,500	982,500	1,012,500	+30,000	+30,000
Payments for Children with Disabilities	50,000	50,000	52,000	+2,000	+2,000
Facilities Maintenance (Sec. 8008)	8,000	8,000	8,000		
Construction (Sec. 8007)	48,000	45,000	47,000	−1,000	+2,000
Payments for Federal Property (Sec. 8002)	55,000	55,000	57,000	+2,000	+2,000
Total, Impact aid	1,143,500	1,140,500	1,176,500	+33,000	+36,000
SCHOOL IMPROVEMENT PROGRAMS					
State Grants for Improving Teacher Quality	1,700,000	1,700,000	1,700,000		
Advance from prior year	(1,150,000)	(1,150,000)	(1,150,000)		
Fiscal year 2004 advance	1,150,000	1,150,000	1,150,000		
State Grants for Improving Teacher Quality, program level	2,850,000	2,850,000	2,850,000		
National Acitivities:					
School Leadership	10,000		15,000	+5,000	+15,000
Advanced Credentialing	10,000		10,000		+10,000
Early Childhood Educator Professional Development	15,000	15,000	15,000		
Subtotal, National Activities	35,000	15,000	40,000	+5,000	+25,000
Mathematics and Science Partnerships	12,500	12,500	25,000	+12,500	+12,500
Troops-to-Teachers	18,000	20,000	20,000	+2,000	
Transition to Teaching	35,000	39,400	35,000		−4,400
State Grants for Innovative Education (Education Block Grant)	100,000	100,000	100,000		
Advance from prior year	(285,000)	(285,000)	(285,000)		
Fiscal year 2004	285,000	285,000	285,000		
Education Block Grant, program level	385,000	385,000	385,000		
Educational Technology:					
Educational Technology State Grants	700,500	700,500	700,500		
Ready to Learn	22,000	22,000	24,000	+2,000	+2,000
Preparing Tomorrow's Teachers to Use Technology	62,500		62,500		+62,500
Subtotal, Educational Technology	785,000	722,500	787,000	+2,000	+64,500
21st Century Community Learning Centers	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000		
Safe and Drug Free Schools:					
State Grants, current funded	142,017	142,017	152,017	+10,000	+10,000
Advance from prior year	(330,000)	(330,000)	(330,000)		
Fiscal year 2004	330,000	330,000	330,000		
State Grants, program level	472,017	472,017	482,017	+10,000	+10,000
National Programs	182,233	172,233	162,233	−20,000	−10,000
Subtotal, Safe and Drug Free Schools	654,250	644,250	644,250	−10,000	
Magnet Schools Assistance	110,000	110,000	110,000		
Charter Schools Grants	200,000	200,000	200,000		
Credit Enhancement for Charter School Facilities		100,000			−100,000
Voluntary Public School Choice	25,000	25,000	27,584	+2,584	+2,584
Choice Demonstration Fund		50,000			−50,000
State Assessments/Enhanced Assessment Instruments	387,000	387,000	387,000		
Education for Homeless Children and Youth	50,000	50,000	54,000	+4,000	+4,000
Training and Advisory Services (Civil Rights)	7,334	7,334	7,334		
Education for Native Hawaiians	30,500	18,300	32,500	+2,000	+14,200
Alaska Native Education Equity	24,000	14,200	32,500	+8,500	+18,300
Rural Education	162,500		175,000	+12,500	+175,000
Mentoring Programs	17,500		17,500		+17,500
Fund for the Improvement of Education (FIE):					
Programs of National Significance, Current funded	308,955	35,000	380,416	+71,461	+345,416
Programs of National Significance, Forward funded	75,000			−75,000	
Subtotal, Programs of National Significance	383,955	35,000	380,416	−3,539	+345,416
Character Education	25,000	25,000	25,000		
Reading is Fundamental/Inexpensive Book Dist	24,000	24,000	27,000	+3,000	+3,000
School Counseling	32,500		32,500		+32,500
Smaller Learning Communitites.					
Current funded	7,109			−7,109	
Forward funded	135,080			−135,080	
Subtotal, Smaller Learning Communtities	142,189			−142,189	
Javits Gifted and Talented	11,250		11,250		+11,250
Star Schools	27,520		27,520		+27,520

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2002 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 2003—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2002 comparable	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or −)	
				2002 comparable	Budget estimate
Ready to Teach	12,000		17,000	+5,000	+17,000
Foreign Language Assistance	14,000		18,500	+4,500	+18,500
Carol M. White Physical Education for Progress	50,000		70,000	+20,000	+70,000
Community Technology Centers	32,475		32,475		+32,475
Exchanges with Historic Whaling&Trading Partners	5,000		10,000	+5,000	+10,000
Arts in Education	30,000		36,000	+6,000	+36,000
Parental Assistance Information Centers	40,000		45,000	+5,000	+45,000
Women's Education Equity	3,000		3,000		+3,000
Subtotal, Fund for the Improvement of Education	832,889	84,000	735,661	−97,228	+651,661
Community Service for Expelled or Susp'd Students	50,000		50,000		+50,000
Alcohol Abuse Reduction	25,000		25,000		+25,000
Teaching of Traditional American History	100,000	50,000	100,000		+50,000
Civic Education					
Cooperative Education Exchanges	10,800		12,000	+1,200	+12,000
We the People	16,200		18,000	+1,800	+18,000
National Writing Project	14,000		18,000	+4,000	+18,000
Total, School improvement programs	7,837,473	6,784,484	7,788,329	−49,144	+1,003,845
Current Year	(6,072,473)	(5,019,484)	(6,023,329)	(−49,144)	(+1,003,845)
Fiscal year 2004	(1,765,000)	(1,765,000)	(1,765,000)		
Subtotal, forward funded	(2,801,597)	(2,379,017)	(2,618,017)	(−183,580)	(+239,000)
Reading Excellence Act:					
Advance from prior year	(195,000)			(−195,000)	
INDIAN EDUCATION					
Grants to Local Educational Agencies	97,133	97,133	97,133		
Federal Programs:					
Special Programs for Indian Children	20,000	20,000	20,000		
National Activities	3,235	5,235	5,235	+2,000	
Subtotal	23,235	25,235	25,235	+2,000	
Total, Indian Education	120,368	122,368	122,368	+2,000	
ENGLISH LANGUAGE ACQUISITION					
Current funded	250,000	196,000	196,000	−54,000	
Forward funded	415,000	469,000	494,000	+79,000	+25,000
Total, English Language Acquisition	665,000	665,000	690,000	+25,000	+25,000
SPECIAL EDUCATION					
State grants:					
Grants to States Part B advance funded	5,072,000	5,072,000	6,072,000	+1,000,000	+1,000,000
Part B advance from prior year	(5,072,000)	(5,072,000)	(5,072,000)		
Grants to States Part B current year	2,456,533	3,456,533	2,456,533		−1,000,000
Grants to States, program level	7,528,533	8,528,533	8,528,533	+1,000,000	
Preschool Grants	390,000	390,000	390,000		
Grants for Infants and Families	417,000	437,000	437,000	+20,000	
Subtotal, State grants, program level	8,335,533	9,355,533	9,355,533	+1,020,000	
IDEA National Acitivities (current funded):					
State Program Improvement Grants	51,700	51,700	51,700		
Research and Innovation	78,380	78,380	70,000	−8,380	−8,380
Technical Assistance and Dissemination	53,481	53,481	53,481		
Personnel Preparation	90,000	90,000	95,000	+5,000	+5,000
Parent Information Centers	26,000	26,000	28,000	+2,000	+2,000
Technology and Media Services	37,710	32,710	37,710		+5,000
Subtotal, IDEA special programs	337,271	332,271	335,891	−1,380	+3,620
Total, Special education	8,672,804	9,687,804	9,691,424	+1,018,620	+3,620
Current Year	(3,600,804)	(4,615,804)	(3,619,424)	(+18,620)	(−996,380)
Fiscal year 2004	(5,072,000)	(5,072,000)	(6,072,000)	(+1,000,000)	(+1,000,000)
Subtotal, Forward funded	(3,315,233)	(4,335,233)	(3,335,233)	(+20,000)	(−1,000,000)
REHABILITATION SERVICES AND DISABILITY RESEARCH					
Vocational Rehabilitation State Grants	2,481,383	2,533,492	2,533,492	+52,109	
Discretionary Supplement to Voc. Rehab. State Grants		82,833			−82,833
Vocational Rehabilitation Incentive Grants		30,000			−30,000
Client Assistance State grants	11,897	11,897	12,397	+500	+500
Training	39,629	42,629	42,629	+3,000	
Demonstration and training programs	21,238	17,492	21,238		+3,746
Migrant and seasonal farmworkers	2,350		2,350		+2,350
Recreational programs	2,596		2,596		+2,596
Protection and advocacy of individual rights (PAIR)	15,200	15,200	17,500	+2,300	+2,300
Projects with industry	22,071		22,071		+22,071
Supported employment State grants	38,152		38,152		+38,152
Independent living:					
State grants	22,296	22,296	22,296		
Centers	62,500	69,500	69,500	+7,000	
Services for older blind individuals	25,000	25,000	28,000	+3,000	+3,000
Subtotal, Independent living	109,796	116,796	119,796	+10,000	+3,000
Program Improvement	900	900	900		
Evaluation	1,000	1,000	1,000		
Helen Keller National Center for Deaf/Blind	8,717	8,717	8,717		
National Inst. Disability and Rehab Research (NIDRR)	110,000	110,000	110,000		
Assistive Technology	60,884	30,884	27,000	−33,884	−3,884
Access to Telework Fund	20,000			−20,000	
Subtotal, discretionary programs	464,430	468,348	426,346	−38,084	−42,002
Total, Rehabilitation services	2,945,813	3,001,840	2,959,838	+14,025	−42,002
SPECIAL INSTITUTIONS FOR PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES					
AMERICAN PRINTING HOUSE FOR THE BLIND	14,000	14,000	15,500	+1,500	+1,500

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2002 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 2003—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2002 comparable	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or −)	
				2002 comparable	Budget estimate
NATIONAL TECHNICAL INSTITUTE FOR THE DEAF:					
Operations	50,000	49,414	53,000	+3,000	+3,586
Endowment		1,000			−1,000
Construction	5,376	1,600	1,600	−3,776	
Total	55,376	52,014	54,600	−776	+2,586
GALLAUDET UNIVERSITY:					
Operations	96,938	93,446	98,438	+1,500	+4,992
Endowment		1,000			−1,000
Total	96,938	94,446	98,438	+1,500	+3,992
Total, Special Institutions for Persons with Disabilities	166,314	160,460	168,538	+2,224	+8,078
VOCATIONAL AND ADULT EDUCATION					
Vocational Education:					
Basic State Grants, current funded	389,000	389,000	389,000		
Advance from prior year	(791,000)	(791,000)	(791,000)		
Fiscal year 2004	791,000	791,000	791,000		
Basic State Grants, program level	1,180,000	1,180,000	1,180,000		
Tech-Prep Education State Grants	108,000	108,000	108,000		
Tribally Controlled Postsec Vocational and Tech Inst	6,500	6,500	7,000	+500	+500
National Programs	12,000	12,000	12,000		
Tech-Prep Education Demonstration	5,000		5,000		+5,000
Occupational and Employment Information Program	9,500		10,000	+500	+10,000
Subtotal, Vocational Education	1,321,000	1,306,500	1,322,000	+1,000	+15,500
Adult education:					
State Grants, current funded	575,000	575,000	575,000		
National Programs:					
National Leadership Activities	9,500	9,500	9,500		
National Institute for Literacy	6,560	6,560	6,560		
Subtotal, National programs	16,060	16,060	16,060		
Subtotal, Adult education	591,060	591,060	591,060		
State Grants for Incarcerated Youth Offenders	22,000		25,000	+3,000	+25,000
Total, Vocational and adult education	1,934,060	1,897,560	1,938,060	+4,000	+40,500
Current Year	(1,143,060)	(1,106,560)	(1,147,060)	(+4,000)	(+40,500)
Fiscal year 2004	(791,000)	(791,000)	(791,000)		
Subtotal, forward funded	(1,136,560)	(1,100,060)	(1,140,060)	(+3,500)	(+40,000)
STUDENT FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE					
Pell Grants—maximum grant (NA)	(4,000)	(4,000)	(4,100)	(+100)	(+100)
Pell Grants—Regular Program	10,314,000	10,863,000	11,180,000	+866,000	+317,000
Pell Grants Shortfall—Supplemental	1,000,000			−1,000,000	
Federal Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grants	725,000	725,000	725,000		
Federal Work Study	1,011,000	1,011,000	1,011,000		
Federal Perkins loans:					
Capital Contributions	100,000	100,000	100,000		
Loan Cancellations	67,500	67,500	67,500		
Subtotal, Federal Perkins loans	167,500	167,500	167,500		
LEAP program	67,000		67,000		+67,000
Loan Forgiveness for Child Care	1,000	1,000	1,000		
Total, Student Financial Assistance	13,285,500	12,767,500	13,151,500	−134,000	+384,000
HIGHER EDUCATION					
Aid for institutional development:					
Strengthening Institutions	73,625	76,275	82,000	+8,375	+5,725
Hispanic Serving Institutions	86,000	89,096	93,000	+7,000	+3,904
Strengthening Historically Black Colleges (HBCUs)	206,000	213,415	215,415	+9,415	+2,000
Strengthening historically black graduate insts	49,000	50,764	53,764	+4,764	+3,000
Strengthening Alaska/Native Hawaiian-Serving Inst	6,500	6,734	8,234	+1,734	+1,500
Strengthening Tribal Colleges	17,500	18,130	23,000	+5,500	+4,870
Subtotal, Aid for Institutional development	438,625	454,414	475,413	+36,788	+20,999
International education and foreign language:					
Domestic Programs	85,200	88,000	87,000	+1,800	−1,000
Overseas Programs	11,800	13,000	13,000	+1,200	
Institute for International Public Policy	1,500	1,500	1,500		
Subtotal, International Ed and Foreign Lang	98,500	102,500	101,500	+3,000	−1,000
Fund for the Imporvement of Postsec. Ed. (FIPSE)	180,922	39,138	126,926	−53,996	+87,788
Minority Science and Engineering Improvement	8,500	8,500	9,500	+1,000	+1,000
Interest Subsidy Grants	5,000	3,000	3,000	−2,000	
Federal TRIO Programs	802,500	802,500	832,500	+30,000	+30,000
GEAR UP	285,000	285,000	295,000	+10,000	+10,000
Byrd Honors Scholarships	41,001	41,001	41,001		
Javits Fellowships	10,000	10,000	10,000		
Graduate Assistance in Areas of National Need	31,000	31,000	31,000		
Teacher Quality Enhancement Grants	90,000	90,000	90,000		
Child Care Access Means Parents in School	25,000	15,000	16,300	−8,700	+1,300
Demonstration in Disabilities / Higher Education	7,000		7,000		+7,000
Underground Railroad Program	2,000		2,500	+500	+2,500
GPRA data/HEA program evaluation	1,000	1,000	1,000		
Thurgood Marshall Scholarships	4,000		5,000	+1,000	+5,000
B.J. Stupak Olympic Scholarships	1,000			−1,000	
Total, Higher education	2,031,048	1,883,053	2,047,640	+16,592	+164,587
HOWARD UNIVERSITY					
Academic Program	203,500	203,500	206,000	+2,500	+2,500

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2002 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 2003—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2002 comparable	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or −)	
				2002 comparable	Budget estimate
Endowment Program	3,600	3,600	3,600		
Howard University Hospital	30,374	30,374	30,374		
Total, Howard University	237,474	237,474	239,974	+2,500	+2,500
College Housing and Academic Facilities Loans Program: (CHAFL) 762	762	762			
HBCU Capital Financing Program: Federal Administration	208	208	208		
INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION SCIENCE					
Research and statistics:					
Research	121,817	175,000	89,500	−32,317	−85,500
Regional Educational Laboratories	67,500	67,500	67,500		
Statistics	85,000	95,000	87,000	+2,000	−8,000
Assessment:					
National Assessment	107,500	90,825	90,825	−16,675	
National Assessment Governing Board	4,053	4,562	4,562	+509	
Subtotal, Assessment	111,553	95,387	95,387	−16,166	
Subtotal, Research and statistics	385,870	432,887	339,387	−46,483	−93,500
Multi-year Grants and Contracts	58,000		58,000		+58,000
Total, IES	443,870	432,887	397,387	−46,483	−35,500
DEPARTMENTAL MANAGEMENT					
PROGRAM ADMINISTRATION	364,761	411,795	412,093	+47,332	+298
OFFICE FOR CIVIL RIGHTS	79,934	86,276	86,276	+6,342	
OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL	38,720	41,000	41,000	+2,280	
Total, Departmental management	483,415	539,071	539,369	+55,954	+298
STUDENT AID ADMINISTRATION					
Administrative Costs	107,484	932,000	105,388	−2,096	−826,612
Federal Direct Student Loan Reclassification (Leg pro)		−797,000			+797,000
Total, Department of Education	52,421,993	52,841,371	54,195,685	+1,773,692	+1,354,314
Current Year	(37,410,692)	(37,830,070)	(36,940,384)	(−470,308)	(−889,686)
Fiscal year 2004	(15,011,301)	(15,011,301)	(17,255,301)	(+2,244,000)	(+2,244,000)
TITLE IV—RELATED AGENCIES					
ARMED FORCES RETIREMENT HOME					
Operations and Maintenance	61,628	61,628	61,628		
Capital Program	9,812	5,712	5,712	−4,100	
Total, AFRH	71,440	67,340	67,340	−4,100	
CORPORATION FOR NATIONAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICE [7]					
Volunteers in Service to America (VISTA)	85,287	94,287	94,287	+9,000	
Special Volunteer Programs	5,000	55,000	10,000	+5,000	−45,000
National Senior Volunteer Corps:					
Foster Grandparents Program	106,700	106,700	106,700		
Senior Companion Program	44,395	46,563	46,563	+2,168	
Retired Senior Volunteer Program	54,884	58,884	58,884	+4,000	
Senior Demonstration Program	400	400	400		
Subtotal, Senior Volunteers	206,379	212,547	212,547	+6,168	
Program Administration	32,229	34,229	34,229	+2,000	
Total, Domestic Volunteer Service Programs	328,895	396,063	351,063	+22,168	−45,000
CORPORATION FOR PUBLIC BROADCASTING:					
Fiscal year 2005 (current request) with fiscal year 2004 comparable	380,000		395,000	+15,000	+395,000
Fiscal year 2004 advance with fiscal year 2003 comparable (NA)	(365,000)	(380,000)	(380,000)	(+15,000)	
Fiscal year 2003 advance with fiscal year 2002 comparable (NA)	(350,000)	(365,000)	(365,000)	(+15,000)	
Digitalization program [8]	25,000	25,000	48,744	+23,744	+23,744
Subtotal, Fiscal year 2003 appropriation	25,000	25,000	48,744	+23,744	+23,744
FEDERAL MEDIATION AND CONCILIATION SERVICE	D40,718	40,718	+736		
FEDERAL MINE SAFETY AND HEALTH REVIEW COMMISSION	6,939	7,127	7,127	+188	
INSTITUTE OF MUSEUM AND LIBRARY SERVICES [9]	224,501	210,000	203,000	−21,501	−7,000
MEDICARE PAYMENT ADVISORY COMMISSION	8,250	8,250	8,250		
NATIONAL COMMISSION ON LIBRARIES AND INFO SCIENCE	1,000		1,000		+1,000
NATIONAL COUNCIL ON DISABILITY	2,830	2,830	2,830		
NATIONAL EDUCATION GOALS PANEL	400			−400	
NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD	226,618	233,223	238,223	+11,605	+5,000
NATIONAL MEDIATION BOARD	10,635	11,203	11,203	+568	
OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH REVIEW COMMISSION	8,964	9,577	9,577	+613	
RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD					
Dual Benefits Payments Account	146,000	132,000	132,000	−14,000	
Less Income Tax Receipts on Dual Benefits	−9,000	−8,000	−8,000	+1,000	
Subtotal, Dual Benefits	137,000	124,000	124,000	−13,000	
Federal Payment to the RR Retirement Account	150	150	150		
Limitation on administration	97,700	97,720	97,720	+20	
Inspector General	6,261	6,300	6,300	+39	
SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION					
Payments to Social Security Trust Funds	434,400	20,400	20,400	−414,000	

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2002 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 2003—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2002 comparable	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or −)	
				2002 comparable	Budget estimate
SPECIAL BENEFITS FOR DISABLED COAL MINERS					
Benefit payments	440,931	402,089	402,089	−38,842	
Administration	5,909	6,088	6,088	+179	
Subtotal, Black Lung, Fiscal year 2004 program level	446,840	408,177	408,177	−38,663	
Less funds advanced in prior year	−114,000	−108,000	−108,000	+6,000	
Total, Black Lung, current request, Fiscal year 2004	332,840	300,177	300,177	−32,663	
New advances, 1st quarter Fiscal year 2004	108,000	97,000	97,000	−11,000	
SUPPLEMENTAL SECURITY INCOME					
Federal benefit payments	29,046,000	31,795,664	31,795,664	+2,749,664	
Beneficiary services	37,412	45,728	45,728	+8,316	
Research and demonstration	37,000	30,000	38,000	+1,000	+8,000
Administration	2,627,000	2,825,000	2,825,000	+198,000	
Subtotal, SSI program level	31,747,412	34,696,392	34,704,392	+2,956,980	+8,000
Less funds advanced in prior year	−10,470,000	−10,790,000	−10,790,000	−320,000	
Subtotal, regular SSI current year	21,277,412	23,906,392	23,914,392	+2,636,980	+8,000
Additional CDR funding [1]	200,000			−200,000	
User Fee Activities	100,000	111,000	111,000	+11,000	
Total, SSI, current request	21,577,412	24,017,392	24,025,392	+2,447,980	+8,000
New advance, 1st quarter, fiscal year 2004	10,790,000	11,080,000	11,080,000	+290,000	
LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES					
OASDI Trust Funds	3,219,700	3,775,200	3,775,200	+555,500	
HI/SMI Trust Funds	1,194,000	1,223,000	1,223,000	+29,000	
Social Security Advisory Board	1,800	1,800	1,800		
SSI	2,627,000	2,825,000	2,825,000	+198,000	
Subtotal, regular LAE	7,042,500	7,825,000	7,825,000	+782,500	
User Fee Activities (SSI)	100,000	111,000	111,000	+11,000	
TOTAL, REGULAR LAE	7,142,500	7,936,000	7,936,000	+793,500	
Additional CDR funding: [1]					
OASDI	233,000			−233,000	
SSI	200,000			−200,000	
Subtotal, CDR funding	433,000			−433,000	
TOTAL, LAE	7,575,500	7,936,000	7,936,000	+360,500	
OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL					
Federal Funds	19,000	21,000	21,000	+2,000	
Trust Funds	56,000	62,000	62,000	+6,000	
Total, Office of the Inspector General	75,000	83,000	83,000	+8,000	
Adjustment: Trust fund transfers from general revenues	−2,927,000	−2,936,000	−2,936,000	−9,000	
Total, Social Security Administration	37,966,152	40,597,969	40,605,969	+2,639,817	+8,000
Federal funds	33,261,652	35,535,969	35,543,969	+2,282,317	+8,000
Current year	(22,363,652)	(24,358,969)	(24,366,969)	(+2,003,317)	(+8,000)
New advances, 1st quarter	(10,898,000)	(11,177,000)	(11,177,000)	(+279,000)	
Trust funds	4,704,500	5,062,000	5,062,000	+357,500	
UNITED STATES INSTITUTE OF PEACE	15,104	16,200	16,200	+1,096	
Total, Title IV, Related Agencies	39,557,821	41,853,670	42,234,414	+2,676,593	+380,744
Federal Funds	34,741,110	36,679,400	37,060,144	+2,319,034	+380,744
Current Year	(23,463,110)	(25,502,400)	(25,488,144)	(+2,025,034)	(−14,256)
Fiscal year 2004	(10,898,000)	(11,177,000)	(11,177,000)	(+279,000)	
Fiscal year 2005	(380,000)		(395,000)	(+15,000)	(+395,000)
Trust Funds	4,816,711	5,174,270	5,174,270	+357,559	
SUMMARY					
Federal Funds	401,048,959	414,226,563	418,573,291	+17,524,332	+4,346,728
Current year	(321,440,721)	(329,468,276)	(331,176,004)	(+9,735,283)	(+1,707,728)
2004 advance	(79,228,238)	(84,758,287)	(87,002,287)	(+7,774,049)	(+2,244,000)
2005 advance	(380,000)		(395,000)	(+15,000)	(+395,000)
Trust Funds	11,198,174	11,550,602	11,559,712	+361,538	+9,110
Grand Total	412,247,133	425,777,165	430,133,003	+17,885,870	+4,355,838

[1] Two year availability.
[2] Requested in the Public Health and Human Services Emergency Fund.
[3] Includes Mine Safety and Health.
[4] Funded in VA/HUD Bill.
[5] Superfund dollars are appropriated in the VA/HUD Bill.
[6] Funding transferred from Office of the Secretary and CDC to the PHSSEF.
[7] Appropriations for Americorps are provided in the VA-HUD bill.
[8] Current Funded.
[9] Fiscal year 2002 and fiscal year 2003 includes both Interior and LHHS portions.

[COMMITTEE PRINT]

[NOTICE: This is a draft for use of the Committee and its staff only, in preparation for markup.]

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH APPROPRIATIONS, 2003

JANUARY ____, 2003.—Ordered to be printed

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

REPORT

[To accompany S. 0000]

The Committee on Appropriations reports the bill (S. 0000) making appropriations for the legislative branch for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2003, and for other purposes, reports favorably thereon and recommends that the bill do pass.

Amount of new budget (obligational) authority [1]

Amount of bill as reported to Senate	$2,342,634,000
Amount of 2003 budget estimate	2,408,616,000
Legislative branch appropriations, 2002	2,276,910,000
Amount of bill below budget estimate, 2003	−65,982,000
Amount of bill above legislative branch appropriations, 2002	+65,724,000

[1] Excludes House items.

GENERAL STATEMENT AND SUMMARY

The Committee recommends new budget (obligational authority) of $2,342,634,000 for the legislative branch, for fiscal year 2003. This total is $65,982,000 below the budget request and $65,724,000 above the fiscal year 2002 level. The bill excludes House items pursuant to the normal protocol.

Highlights of the bill include $203,775,000 for the U.S. Capitol Police, an increase of $30,485,000 over the fiscal year 2002 level, to enhance the security of the U.S. Capitol complex; $335,185,000 for the Architect of the Capitol to maintain, improve, and construct buildings and facilities of the Congress; and $499,253,000 for the Library of Congress. Increases over the fiscal year 2002 level are aimed principally at security upgrades.

The Committee expects all agencies to notify the Committee of any significant departures from budget plans presented to the Committee in any agency's budget justifications. In particular, agencies funded through this bill are required to notify the Committee prior to each reprogramming of funds in excess of the lesser of 10 percent or $500,000 between programs, projects or activities, or in excess of $500,000 between object classifications (except for shifts within the pay categories, object class 11, 12, and 13 or as further specified in each agency's respective section). This includes cumulative reprogrammings that together total at least $500,000 from or to a particular program, activity, or object classification. The Committee desires to be notified of reprogramming actions which involve less than the above-mentioned amounts if such actions would have the effect of changing an agency's funding requirements in future years or if programs or projects specifically cited in the Committee's reports are affected.

The Committee also expects all agencies to submit operating plans for the Committee's approval within 30 days of the bill's enactment.

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH AGENCIES' BUDGET AND FINANCIAL INFORMATION

The Committee's review of the legislative branch agencies' budget submissions, including the presentation of Full Time Equivalent (FTE) estimates; operating plans; and related materials identified a number of differences in the approaches and methodologies used by each agency. The Committee believes that there should be greater consistency and transparency in the assumptions, techniques, and methods used by legislative branch agencies in preparing and presenting their budget, financial reports and other FTE and financial management information for the Committee. Also, the presentation of budget estimates broken out by Title I and Title II will no longer be necessary in the fiscal year 2004 budget submission. Therefore, the Committee directs the Legislative Branch Financial Managers Council (LBFMC) in consultation with financial management officials in the legislative branch agencies, to propose guidelines on the form and content for preparing agency budget, FTE, and financial information in a more consistent, transparent, and useful manner. The proposed guidelines should be based on prevailing best practices and should better integrate budget formulation and execution, financial reporting, and performance management information. At a minimum, the LBFMC should develop and recommend guidelines on the form and content for the (1) annual budget submission without distinction by Title, (2) consistent presentation of FTE estimates, (3) budget markup material, and (4) annual operating plan. The Committee directs the agencies to focus greater attention, management, and review to the allocation, costing, and monitoring of onboard positions in order to better utilize FTE ceilings. The Committee expect to see improvements in the execution of FTE ceilings during fiscal year 2003, and better formulation of payroll cost in fiscal year 2004 budget requests.

TITLE I—LEGISLATIVE BRANCH APPROPRIATIONS

SENATE

PAYMENT TO WIDOWS AND HEIRS OF DECEASED MEMBERS OF CONGRESS

The Committee has included $150,000 for a payment to the heirs of the late Senator Paul David Wellstone.

EXPENSE ALLOWANCES

Appropriations, 2002	$62,000
Budget estimate, 2003	62,000
Committee recommendation	120,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $120,000 for the expense allowances of the Vice President, the President pro tempore of the Senate, the majority and minority leaders, the majority and minority whips, the chairmen of the majority and minority conference committees, and the chairmen of the majority and minority policy committees. The expense allowances have not been increased in some time. In most cases, the proposed increase is substantially less than the increase in the cost of living since the establishment of the allowance. The recommended allowances are as follows:

For the expense allowance of the Vice President, the Committee recommends an amount of $20,000. An allowance of $10,000 was first provided by Public Law 81–71, effective January 20, 1949.

For the expense allowance of the President pro tempore, the Committee recommends an amount of $20,000. An allowance of $10,000 was first provided by the Second Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1978 (Public Law 95–355), effective October 1, 1977.

For the expense allowance of the majority and minority leaders, the Committee recommends $20,000 for each leader, for a total of $40,000. An allowance of $10,000 was first provided by Public Law 84–242, effective July 1, 1955.

For the expense allowance of the majority and minority whips, the Committee recommends $10,000 for each whip, for a total of $20,000. An allowance of $10,000 was first provided by the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1977, Public Law 95–26, effective April 1, 1977.

For the expense allowance for the chairmen of the majority and minority conference committees, the Committee recommends $5,000 for each chairman, for a total of $10,000. An allowance was first provided in the Supplemental Appropriations Act for Fiscal Year 1985, Public Law 99–88, effective August 15, 1985.

For the expense allowance for the chairmen of the majority and minority policy committees, the Committee recommends $5,000 for each chairman, for a total of $10,000.

Expenditures from all the foregoing allowances are made upon certification from the individuals for whom the allowances are authorized, and are reported semiannually in the report of the Secretary of the Senate.

REPRESENTATION ALLOWANCES FOR THE MAJORITY AND MINORITY LEADERS

Appropriations, 2002	$30,000
Budget estimate, 2003	30,000
Committee recommendation	30,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $30,000 for representation allowances for the majority and minority leaders.

This allowance was established in the Supplemental Appropriations Act for fiscal year 1985 (Public Law 99–88). The funds were authorized to be used by the majority and minority leaders solely for the discharge of their appropriate responsibilities in connection with official visits to the United States by members of foreign legislative bodies and representatives of foreign governments and intergovernmental agencies. The recommended amount is to be divided equally between the two leaders.

Expenditures from this allowance are made upon certification of the leaders and are reported in the semiannual report of the Secretary of the Senate.

SALARIES, OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES

Appropriations, 2002	$104,039,000
Budget estimate, 2003	119,671,000
Committee recommendation	116,891,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $116,891,000 for the subaccounts funded under the overall account for the salaries of officers and employees of the Senate.

It should be noted that except for a handful of positions in the Offices of the Secretary and the Sergeant at Arms that are required by statute, specific staffing levels are not stipulated either by the budget request or by the Committee's recommendation. Rather, lump-sum allowances are provided to fund staffing levels each office finds necessary and appropriate for the performance of its duties. Estimated staffing levels for offices funded under this appropriation for fiscal year 2003 are 1,339 positions.

SALARIES, OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES

[Estimated staffing levels—fiscal years 2002 and 2003]

	2003 request	2002
Office of the Vice President	45	45
Office of the President pro tempore	11	11
Office of the majority and minority leaders	47	47
Offices of the majority and minority whips	16	16
Conference committees	48	48
Offices of the secretaries of the conference of the majority and the conference of the minority	12	12
Policy committees	57	55
Office of the Chaplain	4	4
Office of the Secretary	252	252
Office of the Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper	829	779

SALARIES, OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES—Continued

[Estimated staffing levels—fiscal years 2002 and 2003]

	2003 request	2002
Offices of the secretaries for the majority and minority	18	18
Totals	1,339	1,287

Any change from the allocation of funds in the subaccounts within this appropriation is subject to the approval of the Committee.

The total amount appropriated is allocated to the various offices of the Senate as displayed under the headings for the offices that follow.

OFFICE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT

Appropriations, 2002	$1,867,000
Budget estimate, 2003	1,949,000
Committee recommendation	1,949,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $1,949,000 to fund the salaries of the administrative and clerical staff of the Office of the Vice President in connection with his duties as the President of the Senate.

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE

Appropriations, 2002	$473,000
Budget estimate, 2003	518,000
Committee recommendation	518,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $518,000 for the Office of the President pro tempore.

OFFICES OF THE MAJORITY AND MINORITY LEADERS

Appropriations, 2002	$2,868,000
Budget estimate, 2003	3,094,000
Committee recommendation	3,094,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $3,094,000 for the offices of the majority and minority leaders.

The administrative and clerical staffs funded by this appropriation were authorized under the provisions of Public Law 91–145, effective November 1, 1969. The amount recommended is to be equally divided, providing $1,547,000 for each office.

OFFICES OF THE MAJORITY AND MINORITY WHIPS

Appropriations, 2002	$1,912,000
Budget estimate, 2003	2,042,000
Committee recommendation	2,042,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $2,042,000 for the offices of the majority and minority whips. It is to be equally divided, providing $1,021,000 for each office.

The authority for the administrative and clerical staff funded by this appropriation was created by Public Law 84–242, effective July 1, 1955.

COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

Appropriations, 2002	$10,825,000
Budget estimate, 2003	11,266,000
Committee recommendation	11,266,000

For the salaries of the Committee on Appropriations, the Committee recommends an appropriation of $11,266,000, an increase of $441,000 over the enacted level.

CONFERENCE COMMITTEES

Appropriations, 2002	$2,500,000
Budget estimate, 2003	2,610,000
Committee recommendation	2,610,000

For the administrative and clerical staffs of the majority and minority conference committees, the Committee recommends an appropriation of $2,610,000. The appropriation provides $1,305,000 in salaries for the staff of each conference committee.

The chairman of each conference committee may transfer to or from amounts provided for salaries of each conference to the account for conference committee expenses within the ''Miscellaneous items'' appropriation.

OFFICES OF THE SECRETARIES OF THE CONFERENCE OF THE MAJORITY AND THE CONFERENCE OF THE MINORITY

Appropriations, 2002	$618,000
Budget estimate, 2003	648,000
Committee recommendation	648,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $648,000 for the majority and minority conference secretaries.

These offices were created by section 6 of Senate Resolution 17, agreed to January 10, 1977, and two positions in each office were first funded in the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1977 (Public Law 95–26).

Section 102 of the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1979 (Public Law 96–38), abolished the specific positions and established a lump-sum allowance for the employment of staff, effective October 1, 1979. The amount recommended is to be divided equally between the majority secretary and the minority secretary.

POLICY COMMITTEES

Appropriations, 2002	$2,550,000
Budget estimate, 2003	2,724,000
Committee recommendation	2,724,000

For the salaries of the administrative and clerical staffs of the majority and minority policy committees, the Committee recommends an appropriation of $2,724,000, or $1,362,000 for each committee.

The chairman of each policy Committee may transfer to or from amounts provided for salaries of each policy Committee to the account for policy Committee expenses within the ''Miscellaneous items'' appropriation.

OFFICE OF THE CHAPLAIN

Appropriations, 2002	$301,000
Budget estimate, 2003	315,000
Committee recommendation	315,000

For the Office of the Chaplain, the Committee recommends an appropriation of $315,000. The amount recommended would provide the salaries for the Chaplain of the Senate and support staff to assist the Chaplain with his pastoral duties. The Fiscal Year 1988 Legislative Branch Appropriations Act, Public Law 100–202, established the rate of pay for the Chaplain at Executive Level IV, currently $130,000.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Appropriations, 2002	$15,424,000
Budget estimate, 2003	17,079,000
Committee recommendation	17,079,000

The Committee recommends $17,079,000 for salaries of the Office of the Secretary. Fiscal year 2003 staffing levels are estimated at 252 positions.

This appropriation provides funds for four statutory positions (Secretary of the Senate, Assistant Secretary of the Senate, Financial Clerk of the Senate, and Parliamentarian of the Senate) and lump-sum allowances for the employment and adjustment of salaries of personnel in the Office of the Secretary of the Senate, as authorized by Public Law 97–51, effective October 1, 1981 (2 U.S.C. 61a–11).

The following departmental guidelines for fiscal year 2003 have been submitted by the Secretary to the Committee. The departmental budgets grouped in the apportionment schedule under executive offices include: the Executive Office of the Secretary of the Senate, Page school, Senate Security and Information Systems. The departmental budgets grouped in the apportionment schedule under administrative services include: captioning services, conservation and preservation, curator, disbursing office, gift shop, historical office, human resources, interparliamentary services, library, printing and document services, public records, and the stationery room. The departmental budgets grouped in the apportionment schedule under legislative and legal services include: the bill clerk, chief counsel for employment, daily digest, enrolling clerk, journal clerk, legislative clerk, Official Reporters of Debate, and Parliamentarian.

The Committee is aware that the Secretary of the Senate intends to implement a pilot program within available funds, to install real time closed captioning of Senate Committee hearings for deaf and hard of hearing individuals. The current lack of these services inhibits the opportunity for all Senate staff and constituents to participate fully in Committee proceedings. The Committee supports these efforts and encourages implementation of this pilot program as soon as possible.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF THE SENATE

[Estimated staffing levels—fiscal years 2002 and 2003]

	2003 request	2002	Difference
Executive offices	40	40	
Administrative services	157	167	−10
Legislative and legal services	55	45	+10
Totals	252	252	

OFFICE OF THE SERGEANT AT ARMS AND DOORKEEPER

Appropriations, 2002	$39,082,000
Budget estimate, 2003	45,941,000
Committee recommendation	43,161,000

This appropriation provides funds for the salaries of three statutory positions (Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper, Deputy Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper, and Administrative Assistant to the Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper) and lump-sum allowances for employment and adjustments of salaries of personnel in the Office of the Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper of the Senate, as authorized by Public Law 97–51, effective October 1, 1981 (2 U.S.C. 61f–7).

The Committee recommends a total of $43,161,000 for fiscal year 2003. This is an increase of $4,079,000 over the fiscal year 2002 level. The amount recommended reflects the increased costs of the equipment, services, and support required to ensure the security of the physical, information, and communication assets of the U.S. Senate. Specifically, the increase over the enacted level is attributable to funding a cost-of-living adjustment, merit funding, and additional positions, most of which are directed at enhancing security for the Senate community. The reduction from the original budget request reflects the Sergeant at Arms' efforts to develop a more cost-efficient method of processing mail and packages and deferred hiring of new staff.

The offices and personnel covered by this appropriation are shown in the following table.

STAFFING—OFFICE OF THE SERGEANT AT ARMS AND DOORKEEPER OF THE SENATE

	2002 level	2003 Committee recommendation
Operations division:		
Capitol Division	$11,719,000	$13,123,000
Positions	284	306
Central operations	$7,855,000	$8,146,000
Positions	181	183
Technology Development Services	$7,599,000	$9,031,000

STAFFING—OFFICE OF THE SERGEANT AT ARMS AND DOORKEEPER OF THE SENATE—Continued

	2002 level	2003 Committee recommendation
Positions	108	128
IT Support Services	$4,987,000	$5,506,000
Positions	93	98
Office Support Division	$1,693,000	$1,871,000
Positions	28	28
Staff Offices Division	$4,819,000	$5,036,000
Positions	80	81
SMI Project	$410,000	$448,000
Positions	5	5
Total	$39,082,000	$43,161,000
Positions	779	829

The Committee has no objection to the Sergeant at Arms moving staff positions between divisions without a formal reprogramming request but expects to be notified of such changes.

OFFICES OF THE SECRETARIES FOR THE MAJORITY AND MINORITY

Appropriations, 2002	$1,350,000
Budget estimate, 2003	1,410,000
Committee recommendation	1,410,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $1,410,000 for the offices of the secretaries for the majority and minority. The appropriation is to be equally divided, providing $705,000 for each office.

AGENCY CONTRIBUTIONS

Appropriations, 2002	$25,219,000
Budget estimate, 2003	30,075,000
Committee recommendation	30,075,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $30,075,000 for agency contributions for employees paid under the appropriation, ''Salaries, officers and employees,'' and employees paid under the appropriation ''Expenses of the United States Senate Caucus on International Narcotics Control'' and employees paid under the appropriation ''Joint Economic Committee.''

Agency contributions include the Senate's contributions as an employer to the civil service retirement system, the Federal Employees' Retirement System, the thrift savings plan, Federal employee group life insurance, Federal employee health insurance programs, and FICA. The Senate is required by law to make these payments, and the total required is dependent upon the number of Senate employees, their compensation levels, the benefit programs in which they are enrolled, and the extent of the benefits elected.

OFFICE OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL OF THE SENATE

Appropriations, 2002	$4,306,000
Budget estimate, 2003	4,581,000
Committee recommendation	4,581,000

For the Office of the Legislative Counsel of the Senate, the Committee recommends an appropriation of $4,581,000. The fiscal year 2003 staffing level is estimated to be 35 positions. The amount provided pays for the salaries, expenses, and agency contributions of the office.

OFFICE OF SENATE LEGAL COUNSEL

Appropriations, 2002	$1,109,000
Budget estimate, 2003	1,176,000
Committee recommendation	1,176,000

The Office of Senate Legal Counsel was established pursuant to section 701 of Public Law 95–521. The Committee recommends an appropriation of $1,176,000 for the Office. The amount provided pays for the salaries, expenses, and agency contributions of the Office.

EXPENSE ALLOWANCES OF THE SECRETARY OF THE SENATE, SERGEANT AT ARMS AND DOORKEEPER OF THE SENATE, AND SECRETARIES FOR THE MAJORITY AND MINORITY OF THE SENATE

Appropriations, 2002	$12,000
Budget estimate, 2003	12,000
Committee recommendation	12,000

Section 119 of Public Law 97–51 authorized an expense allowance for the Secretary of the Senate, the Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper of the Senate, the Secretary for the Majority, and the Secretary for the Minority. Since fiscal year 1983, the amount has been provided through a direct appropriation. The Committee recommends an appropriation of $12,000, providing an allowance of $3,000 for each office.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE SENATE

INQUIRIES AND INVESTIGATIONS

Appropriations, 2002	$107,264,000
Budget estimate, 2003	[1] 109,450,000
Committee recommendation	109,450,000

[1] Reflects budget amendment $2,067,000.

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $109,450,000 for inquiries and investigations by all Senate standing, special, and select committees, consistent with S. Res. 54, authorizing expenditures by the Committees of the Senate for fiscal year 2003.

This appropriation funds the liquidation of obligations incurred by committees under the authorization provided in Committee funding resolutions.

U.S. SENATE CAUCUS ON INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS CONTROL

Appropriations, 2002	$520,000
Budget estimate, 2003	520,000
Committee recommendation	520,000

The Committee recommends $520,000 for the expenses of the U.S. Senate Caucus on International Narcotics Control. Established in 1985 by ''The Foreign Relations Authorization Act'', the Caucus was created to monitor and promote international compliance with narcotics control treaties and monitor and encourage U.S. Government and private programs seeking to expand international cooperation against drug abuse. The Caucus is composed of seven Senators and five members from the public sector with a chairman from the majority party and a co-chairman from the minority party. It was the intent of the original conferees that the caucus operate in the manner of the Helsinki Commission.

SECRETARY OF THE SENATE

Appropriations, 2002	[1] $8,821,000
Budget estimate, 2003	7,077,000
Committee recommendation	7,077,000

[1] Includes $250,000 in fiscal year 2002 supplemental appropriations.

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $7,077,000 for expenses of the Office of the Secretary. The Committee has included $5,000,000 for a multi-year program to upgrade and expand the Financial Management Information System. These funds are made available until September 30, 2007.

The table printed below sets forth the apportionment of funds under this appropriation, followed by a brief description of the line items. Any deviation of more than 10 percent cumulatively from the stated levels for each item will require the customary prior approval of the Committee.

EXPENSES—OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Item	Amount available fiscal year 2002, Public Law 107–68	Budget estimate fiscal year 2003	Difference
Executive office	$452,700	$397,800	−$54,900
Administrative services	849,185	1,422,900	+573,715
Legislative and legal services	269,115	256,300	−12,815
Special projects	7,000,000	5,000,000	−2,000,000
Emergency Response Fund	250,000		−250,000
Totals	8,821,000	7,077,000	−1,744,000

Typical expenditures of the Secretary of the Senate include:

Consultants.—Funding is provided for not to exceed two individual consultants as authorized by section 110 of Public Law 95–94, August 5, 1977, which amends section 101 of Public Law 95–26, May 4, 1977. Consultants employed under this authority shall not be paid in excess of the per diem equivalent of the highest gross rate of annual compensation which may be paid to employees of a standing committee of the Senate.

Legal reference volumes and dictionaries.—Funding is provided to furnish U.S. Senators with volumes of the U.S. Code Annotated or U.S. Code service, pocket parts and supplements, as authorized by Public Law 92–51, July 9, 1971.

The Disbursing Office is responsible for providing the U.S. Code Annotated or the U.S. Code Service to Senators when they assume office and upon receipt of a written request of a Senator. In addition, dictionary and dictionary stands are also furnished to Senators from funds provided for in this account.

Contractual legal and administrative services and miscellaneous expenses.—Funding is provided for various contractual, administrative, and miscellaneous expenses incurred by the Office of the Secretary. The Office of the Secretary of the Senate has contractual authority under Public Law 92–342, for the Federal Election Campaign Act and has utilized this authority to employ professional legal services in the past. In addition, the Office of the Secretary has incurred various types of legal and other expenses which have been authorized by the Senate. Administrative services and miscellaneous expenses are housekeeping expenses of the Office of the Secretary.

Travel and registration fees.—Funding is provided for travel expenses and registration fees incurred by the Secretary of the Senate and the employees of the Office of the Secretary. This line item excludes funding for travel expenses for the Federal Election Campaign Act under the Office of Public Records, which is provided separately under the authority of Public Law 93–342.

The authority for the travel portion of this account was provided for by section 101 of Public Law 94–59, July 25, 1975. The current limitation for travel expenses was increased to $10,000 (Section 102 of Public Law 97–12, June 5, 1981). Section 1 of Public Law 98–367, July 17, 1984, removed the not-to-exceed limitation on travel expenses for the Secretary of the Senate, during any fiscal year.

Orientation and training.—Funding is provided for expenses incurred by the Secretary of the Senate to conduct orientation seminars or similar meetings for Senators, Senate officials, or members of staffs of Senators or Senate officials, not to exceed $10,000 each fiscal year, under the authority of 2 U.S.C. 69a.

The Office of the Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper of the Senate is also authorized under these provisions to conduct seminars or similar meetings in the same manner and to the same extent as the Office of the Secretary of the Senate.

Newspapers.—Funding is provided to furnish newspapers and magazines for official purposes to the Marble Room, leadership offices, Republican and Democratic Cloakrooms, Senate officers, and certain other offices.

Senate service awards.—Funding is provided for the issuance of service pins or emblems as authorized by Senate Resolution 21, September 10, 1965. Senate Resolution 21 authorizes the Secretary of the Senate, under the direction of the Committee on Rules and Administration and in accordance with regulation promulgated by the Committee, to procure such pins or emblems and award them to Members, officers, and employees of the Senate who are entitled.

Postage.—This account also provides funding for postage for the Office of the Secretary of the Senate for special delivery, registered mail, and additional postage not covered under the frank.

Education of Senate pages.—Funding is provided for the education of Senate pages. Senate Resolution 184, July 29, 1983, authorized the Secretary of the Senate to enter into a contract, agreement, or other arrangement with the board of education of the District of Columbia, or to provide such educational services and items in such other manner as he may deem appropriate. Public Law 98–125, October 13, 1983, amended Public Law 98–51, July 14, 1983, striking out the heading and paragraph ''Education of Pages'' under the heading ''Joint Items'', and redesignated the funds provided in Public Law 98–51 for the education of pages between the House of Representatives and the Senate. Each House is to provide for the education of its own pages.

Stationery.—Funding is provided for stationery supplies for the Office of the Secretary of the Senate. The funds provided have been allocated to the various departments of the Office of the Secretary.

Senate Commission on Art.—Funding is provided for the Senate Commission on Art, authorized by Public Law 100–696, November 18, 1988, to acquire any work of art, historical object, documents or material relating to historical matters, or exhibits for placement or exhibition within the Senate wing of the Capitol, any Senate office building, or in rooms, spaces, or corridors thereof, and to publish a Senate historical objects inventory and calendar of exhibits on display within the Senate wing of the Capitol and Senate office buildings.

The Senate Commission on Art was formerly the Commission on Arts and Antiquities, which was authorized by Senate Resolution 382, October 1, 1968, as amended by Senate Resolution 95, April 1, 1977, and Senate Resolution 400, March 23, 1988.

Representation expenses.—Funding is provided (not to exceed $50,000) to the Secretary of the Senate to coordinate and carry out responsibilities in connection with foreign parliamentary groups or other foreign officials visiting the United States. Authorized by section 2 of Public Law 101–163, November 21, 1989.

Office of Conservation and Preservation.—Funding is provided for the Office of Conservation and Preservation to develop and coordinate programs directly related to the conservation and protection of Senate records and materials for which the Secretary of the Senate has statutory authority.

Book preservation.—Funding is provided for the Office of Conservation and Preservation to use outside sources for the preservation and protection of the Senate book collection, including historically valuable documents under the care of the Secretary of the Senate.

Office of Public Records.—Funding is provided for expenses of the Office of Public Records. This office has evolved through various pieces of legislation and various responsibilities authorized by the Federal Election Campaign Act, as amended, the Ethics in Government Act, as amended, and the Lobbying Disclosure Act, as amended. Public Law 92–342, July 10, 1972, authorizes the Secretary of the Senate to procure technical support services, consultants, use of detailed employees and travel expenses in carrying out his duties under the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971. The Office of Public Records is mentioned for the first time in Public Law 93–145, November 1, 1973, which authorizes the Secretary of the Senate to appoint and fix the compensation of a superintendent and other position for the Office of Public Records. In addition, under the authority of Public Law 95–521, October 26, 1978 (Ethics in Government Act) reports filed under section 101 shall be available for public inspection and a copy of the report shall be provided to any person upon request. Any person requesting a copy of a report may be require to pay a reasonable fee to cover the cost of reproduction. Any moneys received by the Secretary shall be deposited into the Office of Public Records Revolving Fund under the authority of Public Law 101–163, November 21, 1989. The office also performs functions under the Senate Select Committee on Ethics, such as registration of mass mailings; and under the Lobbying Disclosure Act.

Disbursing Office.—Funding is provided for expenses incurred in the operation of the disbursing office. Typical expenses for this office include online access charges for Department of Treasury systems, notary bonds, seals and supplies, necessary supplies in conjunction with the various machinery maintained in the office, which are not available in the stationery room, and necessary insurance policies required for the protection of the disbursing officer of the Senate for moneys assigned to his accountability.

Office of Captioning Services.—Funding is provided for the closed captioning of the televised Senate floor proceedings for the hearing impaired. Closed captioning was first authorized under the authority of Public Law 101–163, November 21, 1989.

Senate Chief Counsel for Employment.—Funding is provided for the Office of the Senate Chief Counsel for Employment. This office is a nonpartisan office formed in May 1993 at the direction of the joint leadership and is charged with providing legal advice and representation of Senate offices in all areas of employment law.

SERGEANT AT ARMS AND DOORKEEPER OF THE SENATE

Appropriations, 2002	$95,904,000
Budget estimate, 2003	117,133,000
Committee recommendation	114,423,000

The Committee recommends the appropriation of $114,423,000 for expenses of the Sergeant at Arms. The increase of $18,519,000 over the enacted level is attributable in large part to security-related needs such as new mail and package handling costs and the new Office of Security and Emergency Preparedness.

The Sergeant at Arms budget structure reflects six major divisions: Capitol Division, Central Operations Division, Technology Development Services Division, IT Support Services Division, Office Support Division, and the Staff Offices Division. The Capitol Division centralizes all functions related to the maintenance and administration of the Senate wing of the U.S. Capitol Building, and provides mailing, photographic studio, and recording studio services. The Central Operations Division provides printing, mailing and parking services to the Senate. The Technology Development Services Division supports enterprise information technology systems, applications development, Internet/Intranet services, information security, and network engineering. The IT Support Services Division provides desktop computer support, mail system acquisition, maintenance and support, telecommunications, and Web and technology assessment support. The Office Support Division includes desktop computer acquisition and customer support. The Staff Offices Division includes Financial Management, Human Resources, and the Joint Office of Education and Training.

The following table compares the component categories within this account for fiscal years 2002 and 2003.

EXPENSES—OFFICE OF THE SERGEANT AT ARMS AND DOORKEEPER

[In thousands of dollars]

	2002 level	2003 Committee recommendation
Capitol Division	13,455	10,410
Central Operations Division	2,443	3,965
Technology Development Services Division	17,565	22,330
IT Support Services Division	34,754	42,701
Office Support Division	24,688	28,686
Staff Offices Division	1,222	1,589
SMI Project	1,777	4,742
Total	95,904	114,423

The Committee requests that the Sergeant at Arms provide to the Committee a spending plan prior to the beginning of fiscal year 2003. Any deviation of more than 10 percent cumulatively from the level for each item in the spending plan will require the customary approval of the Committee.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS

Appropriations, 2002	$14,274,000
Budget estimate, 2003	[1] 19,409,000
Committee recommendation	18,513,000

[1] Reflects pending budget estimate of $1,000,000.

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $18,513,000 for miscellaneous items.

Any deviation of more than 10 percent cumulatively from the stated levels for each item will require the customary prior approval of the Committee.

The following table sets forth the apportionment of funds under this appropriation:

FISCAL YEAR 2003 BUDGET—MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS APPORTIONMENT SCHEDULE

ITEM	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED FISCAL YEAR 2002 PUBLIC LAW 107–68	COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION FISCAL YEAR 2003	DIFFERENCE
Resolution and reorganization reserve	$2,450,000	$2,500,000	+$50,000
Unallocated	1,000,000	7,000,500	+6,000,500
Reserve for contingencies (miscellaneous items)	600,000	600,000	.....
Employees' compensation fund reimbursement (worker's compensation)	715,000	744,000	+29,000

FISCAL YEAR 2003 BUDGET—MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS APPORTIONMENT SCHEDULE—Continued

ITEM	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED FISCAL YEAR 2002 PUBLIC LAW 107–68	COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION FISCAL YEAR 2003	DIFFERENCE
Mailing of Town Meeting Notices (Public Law 107–68, dated Nov. 12, 2001)	3,000,000	500,000	−2,500,000
Jacob K. Javits Fellowship Program (S. Res. 193, dated Sept. 30, 1999, as amended) (expires Sept. 30, 2004)	250,000	350,000	+100,000
John Heinz Fellowship Program (S. Res. 356, dated Oct. 7, 1992, S. Res. 238, dated July 1, 1994, and S. Res. 180 dated Sept. 30, 1999 (expires Sept. 30, 2004))	71,000	71,000	
Reception of foreign dignitaries (S. Res. 247, dated Feb. 7, 1962, as amended by S. Res. 370, dated Oct. 10, 2000)	30,000	30,000	
Foreign travel—Members and employees (S. Res. 179, dated May 25, 1977)	125,000	125,000	
Federal employees compensation account (Public Law 96–499, dated Dec. 5, 1980 (Unemployment Compensation))	1,750,000	1,750,000	
Conferences for the Majority and Minority (Public Laws: 97–51, dated Jan. 3, 1983, 101–250, dated Nov. 5, 1990, and 107–68, dated Nov. 12, 2001)	200,000	200,000	
Policy Committees for the Majority and Minority (Public Law 104–53, dated Nov. 19, 1995)	144,000	150,000	+6,000
Postage	6,000	[1] 6,000	
Stationery	13,000	[2] 16,500	+3,500
Consultants—including agency contributions (2 USC 61h–6 as amended)	2,000,000	2,500,000	+500,000
National Security Working Group (S. Res. 75, March 25, 1999 (expires Dec. 31, 2002))	700,000	700,000	
Committee on Appropriations (Public Law 105–275, dated Oct. 21, 1998)	950,000	950,000	
Senate Child Care Center:			
Agency Contribution costs authorized by Public Laws 102–90, dated Aug. 14, 1991 and 103–50, dated July 2, 1993	250,000	300,000	+50,000
Training classes, conferences, and travel expenses as authorized by Public Law 104–197, dated Sept. 16, 1996	20,000	20,000	
Total	14,274,000	18,513,000	+4,239,000

[1] Postage apportionment (fiscal year 2003):

President of the Senate	$2,700
Secretary for the Majority	1,100
Secretary for the Minority	1,100
Chaplain	1,100
Total	6,000

[2] Stationery apportionment (fiscal year 2003):

President of the Senate	$8,000
Conference of the Majority	300
Conference of the Minority	300
Chaplain	700
Senate Chamber	7,200
Total	16,500

Resolution and reorganization reserve.—This line item is used to cover the costs of Senate resolutions and public laws that authorize expenditures from the contingent fund of the Senate that do not have specific appropriations for such purpose.

Reserve for contingencies.—This is a Committee on Rules and Administration line item which includes payment for gratuities for family members of deceased Senate employees; damage to automobiles in the Senate parking lots; contractual, legal, and administrative services; and miscellaneous expenses.

Employees' compensation fund reimbursements (worker's compensation).—Reimbursements made to the U.S. Department of Labor for total benefits and other payments made on behalf of Senate employees from the employees' compensation fund.

Reception of foreign dignitaries.—The Committee on Foreign Relations is authorized to expend not to exceed $30,000 each fiscal year to receive foreign dignitaries under the authority of Senate Resolution 247, agreed to February 7, 1962, as amended.

Jacob K. Javits Fellowship Program.—This fellowship program was first authorized by S. Res. 425, agreed to June 23, 1988, for a 5-year period ending June 22, 1993, and reauthorized by S. Res. 193 through September 30, 2004. The authorized funding level of $350,000 each fiscal year provides for up to 10 fellows each fiscal year. The appointing authority is the Secretary of the Senate.

John Heinz Fellowship Program.—This fellowship program was first authorized by S. Res. 356 and extended by S. Res. 238, and S. Res. 180. It is authorized through September 30, 2004 and provides for up to 2 fellows each calendar year. The appointing authority is the Secretary of the Senate.

Foreign travel—Members and employees.—Senate Resolution 179, agreed to May 25, 1977, authorized payment from the contingent fund of the Senate, of the domestic portion of transportation costs and travel expenses incurred by Members and employees of the Senate when engaged in authorized foreign travel.

Federal employees' compensation account (unemployment compensation).—This line item provides for expenses incurred for the Senate to reimburse the Federal employees' compensation account, pursuant to Public Law 96–499, approved December 5, 1980, for unemployment compensation payments made to Senate employees.

Conferences for the majority and minority.—The amount recommended provides for the expenses of the majority and minority conference committees.

Policy committees for the majority and minority.—The amount recommended provides for the expenses of the majority and minority policy committees.

Postage.—Provides for postage allowances for the President of the Senate, Secretary of the Majority, Secretary of the Minority, and Senate Chaplain.

Stationery.—Provides funds for stationery and office supplies for the President of the Senate, conference committees of the Senate, Office of the Chaplain, and the Senate Chamber.

Consultants—including agency contributions.—Provides authority for the appointment and payment of consultants to the majority and minority leaders, president pro tempore, president pro tempore emeritus, and the legislative counsel. The following summarizes the current authority and limitations:

Majority leader: Eight consultants at not to exceed the daily rate for maximum standing committee rate. All of the consultants may be appointed at an annual rate of compensation not to exceed the maximum annual rate for a standing committee.

Minority leader: Eight consultants at not to exceed the daily rate for maximum standing committee rate. All of the consultants may be appointed at an annual rate of compensation not to exceed the maximum annual rate for a standing committee.

Legislative counsel (subject to President Pro Tempore approval): Two consultants at not to exceed the daily rate for maximum standing committee rate. All of the consultants may be appointed at an annual rate of compensation not to exceed the maximum annual rate for a standing committee.

President Pro Tempore: Two consultants at not to exceed the daily rate for maximum standing committee rate. The consultants may be appointed at an annual rate of compensation not to exceed the maximum annual rate for a standing committee.

President Pro Tempore Emeritus: One consultant at not to exceed the daily rate for maximum standing committee rate. The consultants may be appointed at an annual rate of compensation not to exceed the maximum annual rate for a standing committee.

Senate National Security Working Group.—Provides funding for the Senate National Security Working Group, under the authority of Senate Resolution 75, agreed to March 25, 1999. The Senate National Security Working Group was formerly the Senate Arms Control Observer Group.

Committee on Appropriations.—Pursuant to Public Law 105–275 provides funding for administrative expenses for the Committee on Appropriations.

Senate Employees' Child Care Center—agency contributions.—Provides for the payment of agency contribution costs as authorized by Public Law 102–90, approved August 14, 1991, and Public Law 103–50, approved July 2, 1993, for employees of the Senate Employees Child Care Center.

Senate Employees' Child Care Center—training classes and conference costs.—Provides for the reimbursement of any individual employed by the Senate Employees' Child Care Center for the cost of training classes and conferences in connection with the provision of child care services and for travel, transportation, and subsistence expenses incurred in connection with the training classes and conferences, as authorized by Public Law 104–197, approved September 16, 1996.

Student Loan Repayment Program.—The Committee notes that in fiscal year 2003 the Senate will be entering the second year of a pilot of the student loan repayment program and will evaluate its future as part of the fiscal year 2004 budget cycle.

SENATORS' OFFICIAL PERSONNEL AND OFFICE EXPENSE ACCOUNT

Appropriations, 2002	$270,494,000
Budget estimate, 2003	303,879,000
Committee recommendation	294,545,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation for fiscal year 2003 of $294,545,000 for the Senators' Official Personnel and Office Expense Account.

This account funds salaries and benefits of Senators' staffs as well as the office expense

allowance for Senators' offices. These funds were formerly carried under several accounts including: ''Administrative, clerical and legislative assistance to Senators;'' ''Agency contributions,'' under the heading ''Salaries, officers and employees;'' and ''Official office expense allowances.'' Those separate appropriations were merged into this single account in Public Law 100–137.

The Senators' official personnel and office expense allowance [SOPOEA] is comprised of three components. Two of these are for salaries of personnel in Senators' offices. The allowance for administrative and clerical assistance is based on the population of States, beginning with States with a population of fewer than 5 million people to States with a population of 28 million or more. The table illustrates the allowances per population category and the States which fall into those categories.

The second component of the salaries allowance is for legislative assistance to Senators, as authorized by Public Law 95–94. This allowance provides funding for three positions in each Senator's office at an annual rate of $145,459 for a total of $436,377 per office, or $43,637,700 for all 100 Senators.

The third component of the SOPOEA is for office expenses. Each Senator's office is allocated an amount for office expenses, as displayed in the following table, including the Committee on Rules and Administration's reallocations of the official mail. In addition, an amount of $200,000 is provided to cover additional expenses that may be incurred in the event of the death or resignation of a Senator, and to provide for transitional expenses during election years subject to regulations set by the Committee on Rules and Administration with respect to official mail.

It should be noted that the amounts provided for the various components of the SOPOEA are entirely fungible. Amounts provided for salaries may be used for expenses, and vice versa, subject to regulations set by the Committee on Rules and Administration with respect to official mail. It should also be noted that the figures in the following table are preliminary, and that official notification of member budgets is issued by the Financial Clerk of the Senate after final passage of this bill.

The following table illustrates the several components of the SOPOEA.

SENATOR'S OFFICIAL PERSONNEL AND OFFICE EXPENSE ALLOWANCE—FISCAL YEAR 2003

State	Admin. & cler. assist. allowance 10/1/2002	Legislative assist. allowance 10/1/2002	O.O.E.A. allowance 10/1/2002	Total allowance 10/1/2002
Alabama	$1,568,333	$436,377	$184,725	$2,189,435
Alaska	1,568,333	436,377	253,398	2,258,108
Arizona	1,623,297	436,377	202,086	2,261,760
Arkansas	1,568,333	436,377	169,662	2,174,372
California	2,669,720	436,377	468,377	3,574,474
Colorado	1,568,333	436,377	190,990	2,195,700
Connecticut	1,568,333	436,377	161,586	2,166,296
Delaware	1,568,333	436,377	128,525	2,133,235
Florida	2,227,928	436,377	309,366	2,973,671
Georgia	1,788,197	436,377	217,935	2,442,509
Hawaii	1,568,333	436,377	280,511	2,285,221
Idaho	1,568,333	436,377	165,280	2,169,990
Illinois	2,008,061	436,377	267,158	2,711,596
Indiana	1,678,265	436,377	196,938	2,311,580
Iowa	1,568,333	436,377	172,052	2,176,762
Kansas	1,568,333	436,377	169,620	2,174,330
Kentucky	1,568,333	436,377	178,878	2,183,588
Louisiana	1,568,333	436,377	187,300	2,192,010
Maine	1,568,333	436,377	148,923	2,153,633
Maryland	1,623,297	436,377	172,709	2,232,383
Massachusetts	1,678,265	436,377	196,800	2,311,442
Michigan	1,843,161	436,377	237,130	2,516,668
Minnesota	1,568,333	436,377	189,323	2,194,033
Mississippi	1,568,333	436,377	170,417	2,175,127
Missouri	1,623,297	436,377	199,253	2,258,927
Montana	1,568,333	436,377	162,918	2,167,628
Nebraska	1,568,333	436,377	161,413	2,166,123
Nevada	1,568,333	436,377	174,344	2,179,054
New Hampshire	1,568,333	436,377	143,596	2,148,306
New Jersey	1,788,197	436,377	207,679	2,432,253
New Mexico	1,568,333	436,377	167,556	2,172,266
New York	2,353,224	436,377	323,996	3,113,597
North Carolina	1,788,197	436,377	217,694	2,442,268
North Dakota	1,568,333	436,377	150,614	2,155,324
Ohio	1,953,096	436,377	258,199	2,647,672
Oklahoma	1,568,333	436,377	181,862	2,186,572
Oregon	1,568,333	436,377	190,883	2,195,593
Pennsylvania	2,008,061	436,377	265,654	2,710,092
Rhode Island	1,568,333	436,377	139,314	2,144,024
South Carolina	1,568,333	436,377	174,653	2,179,363
South Dakota	1,568,333	436,377	152,480	2,157,190
Tennessee	1,623,297	436,377	195,614	2,255,288
Texas	2,423,558	436,377	361,087	3,221,022
Utah	1,568,333	436,377	170,610	2,175,320
Vermont	1,568,333	436,377	137,310	2,142,020
Virginia	1,733,230	436,377	196,082	2,365,689
Washington	1,623,297	436,377	215,816	2,275,490
West Virginia	1,568,333	436,377	149,269	2,153,979
Wisconsin	1,623,297	436,377	193,061	2,252,735
Wyoming	1,568,333	436,377	153,825	2,158,535
Total	84,730,932 × 2	21,818,850 × 2	10,064,471 × 2	116,614,253 × 2
Grand Total	169,461,864	43,637,700	20,128,942	233,228,506

According to the most recent employment data compiled by the Secretary of the Senate, as of April 30, 2002, there were 4,121 individuals employed in Senators' offices throughout the United States and covered by this appropriation.

U.S. Senators' staff as of September 30, 1993–2001 and April 30, 2002

Year	*Number of Staff*
1993	4,262
1994	4,142
1995	4,112
1996	3,959
1997	4,044
1998	4,022
1999	4,039
2000	4,072
2001	3,964
2002	4,121

In addition to providing funds for compensation of employees within Senators' offices, this appropriation also provides for agency contributions for those employees; that is, the Senate's share, as an employer, of the various employee benefit programs for which Senate employees are eligible. These payments are mandatory, and fluctuate according to the programs in which employees are enrolled, the level of compensation, and the degree of participation. Budget requests for this account prepared by the Financial Clerk must be based on both experience and evaluation of trends. The fiscal year 2003 request for this account anticipates $68,739,000 in agency contribution costs.

The amount recommended by the Committee for the SOPOEA is less than would be required to cover all obligations that could be incurred under the authorized allowances for all Senators. The Committee is able to recommend an appropriation of a lesser amount than potentially necessary because Senators typically do not obligate funds up to the absolute ceiling of their respective allowances. In fact, a number of offices spend less than their total allowances. Evidence of this can be found in the semiannual report of the Secretary of the Senate. At the direction of this Committee in the Fiscal Year 1996 Legislative Branch Appropriations Act, the Secretary's report now includes summary information on each Senator's authorized allowance, expenditures made, and the balance, if any.

In the alternative, the Committee could recommend an appropriation to fund fully

the sum total of all the authorized allowances. For fiscal year 2003, that would mean an appropriation of $303,879,000, $9,334,000 more than that recommended.

The Committee expects that all offices are complying with long-standing rules regarding the Senate employees transit subsidy.

SENATE OFFICIAL MAIL COSTS

Appropriations, 2002	$300,000
Budget estimate, 2003	300,000
Committee recommendation	300,000

For the official mail costs of the Senate, the Committee recommends an appropriation of $300,000, which is the same as the budget request.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

SEC. 1. This provision amends the authorization for expense allowances for leadership offices.

SEC. 2. This provision amends the authorization for the stationery allowance for the office of the president of the Senate.

SEC. 3. This provision increases by $50,000 the allowance for administrative and clerical assistance.

SEC. 4. This provision authorizes the Majority Policy Committee, Minority Policy Committee, Conference of the Majority, and Conference of the Minority to use the services of personnel of government departments or agencies, with the prior approval of such department or agency and the Committee on Rules and Administration.

SEC. 5. This provision authorizes a public safety exception to the Government inscriptions requirement on mobile Senate offices.

SEC. 6. This provision authorizes multiyear contracting authority for the Secretary of the Senate and Sergeant at Arms, subject to the approval of the Rules Committee.

SEC. 7. This provision relates to consultant positions for leadership offices.

JOINT ITEMS

JOINT ECONOMIC COMMITTEE

Appropriations, 2002	$3,424,000
Budget estimate, 2003	3,658,000
Committee recommendation	3,658,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $3,658,000 for the Joint Economic Committee. This is an increase of $234,000 over the enacted level needed for cost-of-living increases and one additional position.

JOINT COMMITTEE ON TAXATION

Appropriations, 2002	$6,733,000
Budget estimate, 2003	7,323,000
Committee recommendation	7,323,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $7,323,000 for salaries and expenses of the Joint Committee on Taxation. This is an increase of $590,000 over the enacted level primarily to accommodate cost-of-living increases.

OFFICE OF THE ATTENDING PHYSICIAN

Appropriations, 2002	$1,865,000
Budget estimate, 2003	1,947,000
Committee recommendation	3,000,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $3,000,000 for the Office of the Attending Physician. The Office was first established by House Resolution 253, adopted December 5, 1928. The increase of $1,053,000 over the request level will provide for an additional medical officer/physician, and will accommodate higher equipment costs. It will also provide for an increase in the allowances for the attending physician and medical officers, the first adjustment in the allowances since 1988. The bill provides authority of $300,000 to remain available until expended.

CAPITOL GUIDE AND SPECIAL SERVICES OFFICE

Appropriations, 2002	[1] $2,862,000
Budget estimate, 2003	3,035,000
Committee recommendation	3,035,000

[1] Includes $350,000 in emergency response funds (Public Law 107–117).

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $3,035,000 for the Capitol Guide and Special Services Office. This provides for 70 FTEs, as currently authorized.

STATEMENTS OF APPROPRIATIONS

Appropriations, 2002	$30,000
Budget estimate, 2003	30,000
Committee recommendation	30,000

The Committee recommends $30,000 for the preparation of detailed statements of appropriations as required by law. This account is used as payment for the preparation of the volumes, ''Statements on Appropriations,'' for the second session of the 107th Congress. These volumes show annual appropriations made, indefinite appropriations, and contracts authorized, along with a chronological history of regular appropriations bills. The volumes are compiled jointly by the Senate and House Committees on Appropriations pursuant to a directive in the Legislative Appropriations Act of June 7, 1924.

CAPITOL POLICE

	Recommended
Salaries	$175,675,000
Expenses	28,100,000
Total, Capitol Police	203,775,000

The Committee recommends $203,775,000, an increase of $30,485,000 above the enacted level, for the U.S. Capitol Police. Significant increases are provided to increase the size of the force, increase pay, improve training, and fund new programs aimed at recruitment and retention.

GAO reporting requirement.—The Fiscal Year 2001 Legislative Branch Appropriations Act required GAO to participate in the selection of a Chief Administrative Officer (CAO) for the USCP and monitor the implementation of management improvements in budgeting, financial management, information technology, and human resources. The law required GAO to provide quarterly reports to the Chief of the Capitol Police, Capitol Police Board, and congressional appropriations and oversight committees having jurisdiction over the Capitol Police, through September 30, 2002 on USCP's implementation efforts. Much progress has been made by the CAO to improve overall administrative operations of the Capitol Police. However, there are still some significant deficiencies, including the need for the USCP to update its strategic plan to reflect post-September 11, 2001 changes, and implement an effective administrative management strategy in the agency, particularly with respect to its human resources. Therefore, the Committee direct GAO to continue monitoring the human resource management function of the Capitol Police and provide semi-annual reports to the Capitol Police entities and Committees on Appropriations on progress being made by the USCP toward developing and implementing an effective human resource management strategy. These reports should continue through fiscal year 2004.

Review of salary, benefits, and working conditions.—The Committee urge the Capitol Police Board to conduct a review of Capitol Police salary, benefits, and working conditions and recommend any modifications which the board considers likely to improve the ability of the U.S. Capitol Police to recruit and retain officers. The review should incorporate an examination of retirement benefits offered to members of the Capitol Police force, including a comparison to the Sky Marshals from the Transportation Security Agency, Federal Bureau of Investigation agents, the National Park Police officers, members of the uniformed division of the Secret service, and other Federal law enforcement officers. The Committee has been informed that the various Federal law enforcement agencies all receive comparable retirement benefits. It is the intent of this Committee that the Capitol Police should continue to receive retirement benefits on terms at least as generous as those of other Federal law enforcement agencies.

SALARIES

Appropriations, 2002	$113,044,000
Budget estimate, 2003	184,526,000
Committee recommendation	175,675,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $175,675,000 for the salaries of the U.S. Capitol Police (USCP). The increase of $62,631,000 is needed primarily to increase staffing by 269 FTEs over the fiscal year 2002 approved level, for a total of 1,839 FTEs. Funding is included for cost of living pay increases, comparability pay increases to enhance competitiveness with other law enforcement agencies, and recruitment and retention incentives including the student loan repayment program. The pay raise is expected to total 9.1 percent. The reduction below the request reflects revised projections of pay costs associated with extraordinarily high attrition in fiscal year 2002.

The amount provided covers salaries, benefits, and overtime costs. Capitol Police personnel are also eligible for hazardous duty pay and comparability pay similar to locality pay adjustments granted other Federal law enforcement personnel in the Washington, DC, area.

The Committee has added new authority for the USCP to police the Botanic Garden, with an estimated staffing requirement of 29 FTE. The priority for postings remains coverage of 2 officers per door.

GENERAL EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2002	[1] $44,146,000
Budget estimate, 2003	28,100,000
Committee recommendation	28,100,000

[1] Includes $31,000,000 in emergency response fund transfer (Public Law 107–38).

The Committee recommends the budget request of $28,100,000 for general expenses of the Capitol Police. The amount recommended is needed primarily to support the significant increase in staffing as well as an increase in training. The difference from the request reflects re-estimates of cost projections and emerging needs. Expenses include office supplies and equipment, laundry and dry-cleaning, communications, motor vehicles, uniforms and equipment, investigations, training, and miscellaneous items.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

SEC. 1001. The Committee has included a routine provision which allows for funds to be transferred between the ''Salaries'' and ''General expenses'' accounts.

SEC. 1002. This provision authorizes the USCP to procure severable services in 1 fiscal year that carry into the next year. Executive Branch agencies received this authority under the Federal Acquisition Streamlining Act.

SEC. 1003. This provision authorizes the disposition of surplus or obsolete property of the Capitol Police.

SEC. 1004. This provision makes technical corrections to current law regarding USCP recruitment and relocation bonuses.

SEC. 1005. This provision authorizes USCP to recruit individuals without regard to age.

SEC. 1006. This provision makes technical corrections to Public Law 107–117 relative to retention allowances.

SEC. 1007. This provision relates to education assistance for employees of the Capitol Police.

SEC. 1008. In order to enhance recruitment efforts of the Capitol Police, the Committee has included a provision that allows the Capitol Police to appoint employees at a rate of pay at or above step one of the pay grade in which the employee is appointed.

SEC. 1009. This provision authorizes overtime compensation for officers and members at the rank of lieutenant or higher.

SEC. 1010. This provision authorizes training programs for employees of the Capitol Police.

SEC. 1011. This provision authorizes the Chief of the Capitol Police to provide, under certain circumstances, additional compensation for employees with specialty assignments and proficiencies.

SEC. 1012. The Committee has included a provision, effective as of September 11, 2001, that establishes the limits on premium pay on an annual rather than pay period basis during emergency periods.

SEC. 1013. *Merger of Capitol Police with Library of Congress Police*. Over a period of many years, three Legislative Branch police forces evolved on Capitol Hill: the U.S. Capitol Police, Library of Congress, and Government Printing Office. In fiscal year 2001, the Committee directed the General Accounting Office to undertake a review to determine the desirability and feasibility of consolidating these police forces into a single force under the control of the U.S. Capitol Police. After reviewing and fully considering the results of GAO's thorough analysis, the Committee has determined that there are significant benefits to be realized by combining the Library of Congress police force with the U.S. Capitol Police. A merger of this nature under a single, unified chain of command would enhance the overall security of Capitol Hill by facilitating better communication and coordination of police activities; providing centralized intelligence gathering, dissemination, and threat assessments; developing consistent responses to emergency situations or threats; allowing for flexibility in staffing officers; and providing additional training and equipment for all officers.

Given these benefits and the need for increased security on Capitol Hill following the September 11th and anthrax incidents of last year, the Committee is proposing legislation that would make effective a merger of the Library of Congress police force into the U.S. Capitol Police within 3 years. Many issues will need to be considered and addressed, such as benefits, pay, retirement, qualification requirements, security systems, and training, to effect this merger. The Committee believes that the Chief of Police will need a period of up to 3 years to develop and implement a plan to address these and other issues to merge the two police forces.

The Committee encourages USCP to plan to establish a separate Library Division of the USCP to address the specific security needs of the Library.

SEC. 1014. The Committee has included an administrative provision clarifying the authority of the USCP to police the Botanic Garden.

SEC. 1015. In the event of an emergency as determined by the Capitol Police Board or a concurrent resolution of Congress, authority is provided to the Chief of Police to appoint, as special officers, other Governmental law enforcement and, where appropriate, military personnel.

SEC. 1016. This section provides necessary authorities for the Chief of the Capitol Police to be the disbursing officer for the Capitol Police.

SEC. 1017. Requires promulgation of certain regulations within 60 days after enactment of this Act.

OFFICE OF COMPLIANCE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2002	$2,059,000
Budget estimate, 2003	2,224,000
Committee recommendation	2,059,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $2,059,000 for the salaries and expenses of the Office of Compliance, as authorized by section 305 of Public Law 104–1, the Congressional Accountability Act of 1996.

CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2002	$30,780,000
Budget estimate, 2003	32,390,000
Committee recommendation	32,094,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $32,094,000 for the Congressional Budget Office. The amount recommended represents an increase of $1,321,000 over the enacted level to cover all mandatory and price level increases.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

SEC. 1101. This provision provides CBO authority that executive branch agencies have to establish an educational program to enhance the abilities and effectiveness of CBO employees through study or work experiences.

SEC. 1102. This provision reinstates an exemption from an obsolete procurement statute which effectively prohibits modern acquisition methods.

ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL

The Committee has recommended a funding level of $334,474,000 and an FTE level of 1,466 for all activities of the Architect of the Capitol. Excluded are House items which are traditionally left for consideration by that body.

The requested authorized level of full-time equivalent positions of 1,477 has been reduced to 1,466, including 29 new FTEs. The annualization of the new positions in the fiscal year 2004 base will bring the total FTE authorization to 1,475. It is also noted that the FTE authorized level included under each appropriation accommodates temporary staff hired by the Construction Management Division for project related work.

The Architect of the Capitol is directed to observe closely limitations on full-time equivalent (FTE) positions. It is noted, however, that funding was provided for various projects with no commensurate increase in the FTE ceiling. Accordingly, the Committee provides relief from the FTE ceilings for delivery of those projects under the condition that the Committees on Appropraitions are notified prior to the increase in the FTE ceiling.

The following table shows the request and the Committee recommendation:

Appropriation	Fiscal year		
	2002 appropriation	2003 request [1]	2003 recommendation
General administration	$51,371,000	$63,951,000	$59,343,000
Capitol building	15,194,000	46,789,000	32,094,000
Capitol Grounds	6,009,000	7,711,000	8,356,000
Senate office buildings	42,126,000	55,103,000	64,871,000
Capitol Power Plant	52,583,000	143,603,000	102,286,000
Library buildings and grounds, structural and mechanical care	21,753,000	40,284,000	37,521,000
Capitol Police buildings and grounds	.....	.....	23,900,000
Emergency response funds (Public Law 107–38)	106,304,000	.....	.....
Botanic Garden	5,646,000	5,661,000	6,103,000
Capitol visitor center	70,000,000	.....	.....
Congressional Cemetery	1,250,000	.....	.....
Total	372,236,000	363,102,000	334,474,000

[1] Reflects pending budget amendments totaling $13,704,000.

FTEAC.—The Committee is pleased with the establishment of the Full-Time Equivalent Advisory Committee (FTEAC) in the Architect's office. The FTEAC is intended to provide a forum for the prioritization and alignment of positions within each appropriation and across the agency. The Architect is requested to keep the Committee advised on the progress of the FTEAC.

Working Reserves.—The Committee encourages the Architect to make better use of available working reserves. Therefore, the Architect is directed to establish accounts within each no-year and each multi-year appropriation under the Architect of the Capitol for the purpose of receipt of reallotments of unobligated funds from completed projects. The funds will be used for contingency purposes as deemed necessary by the Architect with the approvals of the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate. Completion of each project should be certified by the project manager before transferring funds into the contingency account.

Window Replacement.—The Committee recommends an incremental approach for the window replacement project for blast and bullet resistance for which the Architect of the Capitol proposed $11,400,000 in design dollars across four appropriations. The Committee recommends an amount of $1,200,000 to develop prototypes before proceeding with this very costly project. In view of heightened security concerns and the need to maintain the Capitol's historical appearance, if approved this project will address security requirements and incorporate historical aesthetics.

Condition Assessments/Master Plan.—The Committee has provided an amount of $500,000 in the Capitol buildings appropriation and an amount of $1,100,000 in the Senate office buildings appropriation for condition assessments of the Capitol complex. The assessment will be conducted in tandem with the development of a master plan for the

Capitol complex, and will include the collection of relevant information regarding buildings, inspection and equipment testing of properties and assets, analysis and identification of deficiencies, identification of solutions and costs, a forecast of future renewal requirements, and the development of long-range comprehensive financial plans.

The Committee has established a new funding line, ''Study, Design, and Condition Assessment,'' within several appropriations to improve response time and flexibility in conducting studies, surveys, assessments, and designs. The Architect of the Capitol is to notify the Committees on Appropriations 21 days prior to moving forward with these projects.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

Appropriations, 2002	$51,371,000
Budget estimate, 2003	63,951,000
Committee recommendation	59,343,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $59,343,000 for general administration. The amount provided includes $55,275,000 for the operating budget and $4,068,000 for the capital budget, and will accommodate an FTE level of approximately 362 with additional positions targeted to project management and facilities support. Annualization of the additional FTEs in fiscal year 2004 will increase the FTE level to 367. A total of $6,450,000 is made available until September 30, 2007. The Committee has deleted the travel limitations, but directs the Architect to submit a semi-annual report on travel to the Committees.

The General Administration appropriation was established in fiscal year 2002 for the purpose of consolidating into a single appropriation the funding for salaries and related benefits of the Architect, officers, administrative and support staff, including engineering and architecture employees. Previously, the funding for these items was included in several jurisdictional appropriations under the Architect. This account also provides for administrative items such as agency-wide contractual services; surveys and studies; information technology; and electronics and safety engineering operations.

The following table displays the budget detail.

Item	Amount requested	Committee recommendation
FISCAL YEAR 2003 OPERATING BUDGET		
Personal Services	$36,898,000	$35,615,000
Rent, Communications, Utilities & Travel	3,599,000	1,279,000
Other Services	16,782,000	17,977,000
Supplies	254,000	254,000
Equipment	150,000	150,000
Subtotal, Operating Budget	57,683,000	55,275,000
FISCAL YEAR 2003 CAPITAL BUDGET		
Implementation of Safety Programs	450,000	450,000
Security Project Support for AOC	125,000	125,000
Financial Management System (FMS)	1,627,000	1,627,000
Implementation of AOCNET	500,000	500,000
Computer-Aided Facility Management (CAFM)	1,366,000	1,366,000
Study, Master Schematic Plan for Fort Meade	200,000	
Study, Conduct Energy Survey of Capitol Complex	2,000,000	
Subtotal, Capital Budget	6,268,000	4,068,000
Total, General Administration	63,951,000	59,343,000

Personnel Support System.—The Committee supports and has provided an amount of $1,041,000 for a new personnel system within the total increase of $2,781,000 for information resources. This funding is intended for the Architect to automate its processes and procedures related to recruitment, position classification, and workforce management. However, based on problems encountered by the Library of Congress in implementing a similar system, the Committee recommends the Architect closely monitor the implementation to ensure problems and delays are minimized, and keep the Committee apprised of its progress.

Financial Management.—The Committee notes the significant accomplishments made by the Architect in the successful implementation of its new financial management system. The AOC financial management organization warrants confidence towards continued progress and the preparation of auditable financial statements at the end of fiscal year 2003. Funding in the amount of $350,000 is being provided to build the policies and procedures to ensure the internal control mechanisms are in place to support this effort as well as improved budget documentation.

Worker Safety.—The Committee continues to place a high priority on improving worker safety within the Architect of the Capitol operations. While significant improvements have been made in the last year to reduce the worker injury rate, there is more to be done. The Committee expects AOC to be developing and integrating a management process, the benefit of which is that safety becomes an integral operating discipline and overall workplace safety injuries are reduced. The Architect is directed to continue its efforts using outside expertise where necessary to provide management assistance, training, audits, and assistance in safety program implementation. The AOC will keep the Committee informed of the progress of this program.

Recycling.—The Committee is encouraged by progress in the AOC's recycling program. The Committee directs the Architect to implement and expand the recommendations of the best practices review and develop a pilot project to address electronic equipment waste recycling (not to exceed $500,000). The Committee expects the Architect to provide quarterly reports on the recycling program, including the pilot electronic waste initiative.

Golden Dollar ''Sacagawea Coin''.—The Committee supports the circulation of the Golden Dollar (Sacagawea) coin. However, the Committee notes with disappointment that several gift shops and restaurant facilities in the U.S. Capitol still do not distribute the coin nearly 2 years after its introduction. The Committee urges the Architect of the Capitol and the Secretary of the Senate to require the use of the coin in the cash drawers of restaurant facilities and gift ships in the U.S. Capitol complex.

CAPITOL BUILDING

Appropriations, 2002	[1] $15,194,000
Budget estimate, 2003	46,789,000
Committee recommendation	32,094,000

[1] Does not reflect $106,304,000 by transfer in emergency response funds (Public Law 107–38).

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $32,094,000 for necessary expenses for the maintenance, care and operation of the Capitol. Of this, $19,065,000 is available until September 30, 2007. The amount provided includes $10,886,000 for the operating budget and $21,208,000 for the capital budget. The recommendation is $14,695,000 below the request owing to the deletion of Capitol Police items from this account and the creation of a new account for USCP items. The FTE authorized level is 171, including any temporary construction staff assigned to Capitol projects. The ceiling includes 4 new full-time equivalent positions that will be annualized to 5 in the fiscal year 2004 base to increase the authorized level to 172 FTEs.

The Committee's recommendation includes $12,000,000 for the upgrade of the air conditioning system for the East Front of the Capitol, which was completed approximately 40 years ago. The amount provided is $2,400,000 more than the original request owing to a revised estimate based on 100 percent design of the project. The recommendation includes $2,000,000 for replacing the high voltage switch gear and cables that accelerates out-year plans in order to link this effort to construction contracts with the Capitol Visitor Center.

The following table displays the budget detail.

Item	Amount requested	Committee recommendation
FISCAL YEAR 2003 OPERATING BUDGET		
Personal Services	$7,796,000	$8,021,000
Other Services	2,216,000	2,216,000
Supplies	483,000	483,000
Equipment	166,000	166,000

Item	Amount requested	Committee recommendation
Subtotal, Operating Budget	10,661,000	10,886,000
FISCAL YEAR 2003 CAPITAL BUDGET		
ADA Requirements	75,000	75,000
Replacement of Minton Tile	385,000	200,000
Roofing Repair, Around House & Senate Chambers	160,000	160,000
Elevator/Escalator Modernization Program, CB	500,000	500,000
Door Refinishing/Restoration	289,000	289,000
Chandelier Restoration and Crystal/Globe Replacement	319,000	319,000
Conservation of Wall Paintings	300,000	300,000
Design, Provide Emergency Electrical Service, CB	125,000	.....
Off-Site Delivery/Screening Center, USCP	22,000,000	.....
Design, Replace Windows, Capitol	600,000	.....
Design, Renovate Outside Air Intake Tunnels	400,000	.....
Replace High Voltage SWGR & Cables, Capitol	1,000,000	2,000,000
Upgrade Air Conditioning—East Front, Capitol	9,600,000	12,000,000
Study, Historic Structure Report	75,000	.....
Study, Design and Condition Assessment	.....	5,065,000
Computer, Telecom, & Electrical Support	300,000	300,000
Subtotal, Capital Budget	36,128,000	21,208,000
Total, Capitol Buildings	46,789,000	32,094,000

CAPITOL GROUNDS

Appropriations, 2002	$6,009,000
Budget estimate, 2003	7,711,000
Committee recommendation	8,356,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $8,356,000 for Capitol Grounds for the care and improvements of the grounds surrounding the Capitol, the Senate and House office buildings, and the Capitol Power Plant. The recommendation includes $6,041,000 in operating funds and $2,315,000 for the capital budget, of which $1,780,000 is to remain available until September 30, 2007.

The amount recommended is $2,347,000 above the fiscal year 2002 enacted level and $645,000 above the budget request. The FTE authorized level will remain at 69, including any temporary construction staff assigned to projects.

The recommendation adjusts the operating budget to reflect past obligation trends and grounds requirements which resulted in reductions to exterior pointing and caulking, miscellaneous improvements, and performances on the Capitol grounds, while providing additional funds for general annual repairs, training, and bulk waste disposal. The Committee is not recommending the requested amount of $60,000 for sidewalk replacement given the ongoing construction across the Capitol complex.

The following table displays the budget detail.

Item	Amount requested	Committee recommendation
FISCAL YEAR 2003 OPERATING BUDGET		
Personal Services	$4,260,000	$4,253,000
Other Services	1,218,000	1,200,000
Supplies	528,000	528,000
Equipment	60,000	60,000
Subtotal, Operating Budget	6,066,000	6,041,000
FISCAL YEAR 2003 CAPITAL BUDGET		
Replace Truck	80,000	80,000
Wayfinding and ADA-Compliant Signage, CG	425,000	430,000
Sidewalk Replacement	60,000	.....
Maintenance of Outdoor Sculpture: Garfield and Peace	20,000	25,000
Design, Replace, Automate and Expand Irrigation System	80,000	.....
Design, Street and Sidewalk Infrastructure Improvements	250,000	.....
Study, Design and Condition Assessment	.....	580,000
Power Requirements	730,000	1,200,000
Subtotal, Capital Budget	1,645,000	2,315,000
Total, Capitol Grounds	7,711,000	8,356,000

SENATE OFFICE BUILDINGS

Appropriations, 2002	$42,126,000
Budget estimate, 2003	55,103,000
Committee recommendation	64,871,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $64,871,000 for maintenance of the Senate office buildings. The appropriation includes $43,163,000 for the operating budget and $21,708,000 for the capital budget, of which $21,600,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2007.

The recommendation is $22,745,000 above the enacted level for fiscal year 2002 and $9,768,000 above the budget request, primarily due to the replenishment of fiscal year 2002 reprogrammed funds for higher priority and immediate requirements. The FTE authorized level is 555 FTEs, including any temporary construction staff assigned to Senate projects. The recommendation includes 4 new full-time equivalent positions that will be annualized to 5 in the fiscal year 2004 base to increase the ceiling to 556 FTEs.

The Committee, after reviewing the financial statements of the Senate restaurants, recommends a funding level of $1,095,000 which is above the requested amount to meet financial obligations. Additionally, the Committee has added $30,000 to support the combined waste recycling program.

The following table displays the budget detail.

Item	Amount requested	Committee recommendation
FISCAL YEAR 2003 OPERATING BUDGET		
Personal Services	$26,754,000	$26,542,000
Rent, Communications, Utilities & Travel	7,781,000	7,781,000
Other Services	5,065,000	5,645,000
Supplies	1,300,000	1,300,000
Equipment	1,895,000	1,895,000
Subtotal, Operating Budget	42,795,000	43,163,000
FISCAL YEAR 2003 CAPITAL BUDGET		
Upgrade Emergency Lighting, RSOB	50,000	.....
Kitchen Exhaust and Kitchen Redesign, Webster Hall	108,000	108,000
Replace Windows, SOB	5,300,000	.....
Renovate Restrooms (ADA), HSOB and DSOB	1,600,000	2,100,000
Bus Ducts & Switchgear Replacement, HSOB	1,950,000	1,950,000
Repair Waterproofing Under RSOB South Steps	1,800,000	1,800,000
Mechanical Renovations, DSOB	.....	940,000
Study, Design and Condition Assessment	.....	1,750,000

Item	Amount requested	Committee recommendation
Minor Construction		10,000,000
Modernize Elevators, HSOB	1,500,000	3,060,000
Subtotal, Capital Budget	12,308,000	21,708,000
Total, Senate Office Buildings	55,103,000	64,871,000

CAPITOL POWER PLANT

Appropriations, 2002	$52,583,000
Budget estimate, 2003	143,603,000
Committee recommendation	102,286,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $102,286,000 for the operations of the Capitol Power Plant. This is supplemented by $4,400,000 in reimbursements. Of the amount provided, $61,739,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2007. The recommendation includes $39,967,000 for the operating budget and $62,319,000 for the capital budget.

The FTE authorized level will remain at 94, including any temporary construction staff assigned to projects.

The Power Plant provides heat, light, power, and air-conditioning for the Capitol, Senate and House office buildings, and the Library of Congress buildings; heat, light, and power for the Botanic Garden and the Senate and House Garages; light for the Capitol Grounds' street, park, and floodlighting system; steam heat for the Government Printing Office and Washington City Post Office, also known as Postal Square; and steam heat and air-conditioning for the Union Station complex, Folger Shakespeare Library, the Thurgood Marshall Federal Judiciary Building, and the U.S. Supreme Court Building on a reimbursable basis.

The recommended budget would increase by $49,703,000 over the enacted level primarily owing to three major capital projects. The amount recommended includes $41,000,000 for the expansion of the west refrigeration plant which is critically needed due to the aging equipment in the east refrigeration plant which will be de-commissioned when the west refrigeration plant is expanded, and the need for additional capacity. Without this project, the Capitol complex would be facing a critical shortfall in chilled water capacity and the plant would not have the ability to serve the campus with reliable chilled water. Also, the east refrigeration plant uses R–12 refrigerant, an ozone depleting substance which will be banned from use in the near future. The recommended funding is for the construction of the extension and installation of three chillers with supporting auxiliaries. These funds are made available until September 30, 2007.

In addition, the capital budget includes $10,289,000 for the repair of the South Capitol Street steam line which has deteriorated and must be rebuilt to provide a safe, reliable tunnel for steam; and $8,500,000 for the repair of the Constitution Avenue tunnel in order to correct life safety deficiencies. These funds are also made available until September 30, 2007.

Within the operating budget, approximately 90 percent of the recommended amount is for the purchase of electricity from the local private utility, payment to the government of the District of Columbia for the provision of water and sewer services, and the procurement of boiler fuel, as displayed in the following table.

Fiscal year 2003 estimated utility costs

Purchase of electrical energy	$23,350,000
Purchase of natural gas	4,500,000
Purchase of steam	434,000
Purchase of chilled water	380,000
Purchase of coal	2,550,000
Purchase of oil	1,707,000
Water and sewer payments	3,200,000
Total	36,121,000

The balance of this appropriation supports a work force to operate and maintain the Power Plant.

The following table displays the budget detail.

Item	Amount requested	Committee recommendation
FISCAL YEAR 2003 OPERATING BUDGET		
Personal Services	$6,076,000	$6,057,000
Rent, Communications, Utilities & Travel	31,866,000	31,866,000
Other Services	1,444,000	1,488,000
Supplies	5,037,000	4,956,000
Reimbursement	(4,400,000)	(4,400,000)
Subtotal, Operating Budget	40,023,000	39,967,000
FISCAL YEAR 2003 CAPITAL BUDGET		
Implement Emergency Shoring & Repairs to Tunnels	100,000	100,000
West Refrigeration Plant Expansion	81,800,000	41,000,000
Install Dual, Low NOx Burners, Boilers 6 & 7	400,000	400,000
Update CAD Drawings for CPP	80,000	80,000
Design, Fire Alarm/Protection System Upgrades, Boiler Plant CPP	150,000	
Design, Egress Improvements, CPP	150,000	
Repair South Capitol Street Steam Line	11,000,000	10,289,000
Repair Constitution Avenue Tunnel	8,500,000	8,500,000
Central Steam/Chilled Water Metering Upgrades, Capitol Complex	100,000	
Study, Design and Condition Assessment		450,000
Procure Emergency Generator	1,300,000	1,500,000
Subtotal, Capital Budget	103,580,000	62,319,000
Total, Capitol Power Plant	143,603,000	102,997,000

LIBRARY BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS

Appropriations, 2002	$21,753,000
Budget estimate, 2003	40,284,000
Committee recommendation	37,521,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $37,521,000 for the care and maintenance of the Library buildings and grounds by the Architect of the Capitol, of which $5,500,000 shall remain available until expended and $18,614,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2007. The recommendation includes $11,754,000 for the operating budget and $25,767,000 for the capital budget, including $5,500,000 for the Audio-Visual Conservation Center, the final installation of funding for this project.

The following table displays the budget detail.

Item	Amount requested	Committee recommendation
FISCAL YEAR 2003 OPERATING BUDGET		
Personal Services	$8,965,000	$9,012,000
Other Services	1,882,000	1,874,000
Supplies	614,000	614,000
Equipment	191,000	189,000
Land and Structures	65,000	65,000
Subtotal, Operating Budget	11,717,000	11,754,000
FISCAL YEAR 2003 CAPITAL BUDGET		
Replace Partition Supports, JMMB	$300,000	$300,000
Replace Compact Stack Safety, JMMB	300,000	300,000
Repair Life Safety Deficiencies	1,000,000	1,000,000
ADA Requirements, LB&G	100,000	100,000

Item	Amount requested	Committee recommendation
Replace Sidewalks, TJB & JAB	100,000	100,000
Restore Decorative Painting, TJB & JAB	100,000	100,000
Audio Visual Conservation Center, Culpeper, VA	5,500,000	5,500,000
LOC Room & Partition Modifications	500,000	500,000
Preservations Environmental Monitoring	100,000	100,000
Additional Sprinklers, JMMB	1,383,000	1,383,000
Secondary Containment for Fuel Oil Tanks, JMMB	200,000	.....
Upgrade Emergency Generators, JAB & TJB	300,000	300,000
Design, Replace Windows, LOC	1,600,000	.....
Repair Roof Under East Parking Lot, TJB	2,180,000	2,180,000
Survey of Library Buildings & Equipment	1,000,000	.....
Study, Copyright Deposit Facility, Fort Meade	100,000	.....
Study, Design and Condition Assessment	2,405,000	2,905,000
Modernize 4 Elevators	980,000	980,000
Design & Construct Book Storage Module #2, Fort Meade	9,566,000	9,566,000
NW Curtain, HVAC	453,000	453,000
Design, Mod. to Ground Floor West Main Pavilion, TJB Visitor Center	400,000	.....
Subtotal, Capital Budget	[1] 28,567,000	25,767,000
Total, Library Buildings and Grounds	40,284,000	37,521,000

[1] Includes pending Budget Amendment totaling $13,404,000.

The recommendation is $15,768,000 above the enacted amount for fiscal year 2002 and $2,763,000 below the budget request, including the pending budget amendment. The FTE ceiling is 153, including any temporary construction staff assigned to projects. The ceiling includes 3 new full-time equivalent positions that will be annualized to 4 in the fiscal year 2004 base and will increase the ceiling to 154 FTEs.

The Committee's recommendation provides significant increases in the funding for capital projects at the Library of Congress to include additional sprinklers for the Madison Building, roof repairs for the east parking lot, Jefferson Building elevator modernization, air conditioning for the NW curtain, a study and design for a copyright deposit facility, and the design of book storage modules #3 and #4 at Fort Meade. The amount provided also includes $9,566,000 for the design and construction of book storage Module #2 at Fort Meade. The Committee expects this high-priority project will be completed as expeditiously as possible. Given the significant increase, the Architect needs to continue to expand on services that can be provided by other Government agencies.

CAPITOL POLICE BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS

Appropriations, 2002	.....
Budget estimate, 2003	.....
Committee recommendation	$23,900,000

The Committee has created a new appropriation account for Capitol Police Buildings and Grounds. The amount recommended, $23,900,000, includes $22,000,000 for an off-site delivery facility for the USCP; $1,500,000 in design funding for a tactical training facility; and $400,000 for lease of a vehicle maintenance facility.

The Committee considers a new off-site delivery facility to be a high priority need, and the Committee fully expects the study to be completed in early fiscal year 2003.

USCP master plan.—The Committee is disappointed about the slow progress of the AOC and USCP in developing a comprehensive master plan for the Capitol Police. The Committee recognizes that the Capitol Police have additional space requirements owing to significant deficiencies in existing space, new training requirements, a growing force, and an enhanced security posture. While requirements and an operational scenario have been identified, the AOC and USCP have failed to provide a comprehensive plan to address these needs. The Committee directs AOC and USCP to provide the comprehensive plan including identification of specific properties which will best meet the needs within 15 days of enactment of this Act. The plan should also include a delineation of priorities, cost estimates, and a full explanation of the recommendations.

BOTANIC GARDEN

Appropriations, 2002	$5,646,000
Budget estimate, 2003	5,661,000
Committee recommendation	6,103,000

The Committee recommends $6,103,000 for salaries and expenses of the Botanic Garden. This includes $4,646,000 in the operating budget and $1,457,000 in the capital budget, of which $120,000 is to remain available until September 30, 2007.

The recommendation is $457,000 above the fiscal year 2002 enacted level and $442,000 above the budget request, including the pending budget amendment. The FTE authorized level is 55, including any temporary construction staff assigned to projects. The recommendation includes 4 new full-time equivalent positions that will be annualized to 5 in the fiscal year 2004 base to increase the ceiling to 56 FTEs.

The Committee is pleased with the enthusiastic response by the public to the Botanic Garden and the newly established outreach program. The Committee is providing $300,000 as requested in a pending budget amendment to expand partnership and educational opportunities such as with the Missouri Botanical Garden.

The Committee recognizes that the garden is in the early stages of the new operation and further resources are required. In this respect the recommendation provides additional funds for general annual repairs including improved locks, shade curtain repair, and vestibule modifications; as well as increased custodial and mowing services. The Committee's recommendation supports the capital improvements for interpretive illustrations in the conservatory garden court, and exhibits, banners and audio tours for the west gallery of the Conservatory.

Item	Amount requested	Committee recommendation
FISCAL YEAR 2003 OPERATING BUDGET		
Personal Services	$3,386,000	$3,488,000
Rent, Communications, Utilities & Travel	22,000	22,000
Other Services	545,000	713,000
Supplies	383,000	383,000
Equipment	40,000	40,000
Subtotal, Operating Budget	4,376,000	4,646,000
FISCAL YEAR 2003 CAPITAL BUDGET		
Vehicle Replacement, BG	43,000	43,000
West Gallery Fabric, Audio Tour And Banners	545,000	652,000
Fire Alarm System Upgrades for ADA, DC Village	25,000	25,000
Shade Curtain Replacement	22,000	22,000
Roof Replacement, BG Production Facility	150,000	.....
CAFM Data Capture—USBG	50,000	50,000
Partnerships	300,000	300,000
Study, Design and Condition Assessment	.....	120,000
Interpretative Illustrations Conservatory Garden Court	150,000	225,000
Book on History of Botanic Garden	.....	20,000
Subtotal, Capital Budget	1,285,000	1,457,000
Total, Botanic Garden	5,661,000	6,103,000

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

SEC. 1201. This provision was carried last year and permanently increases the limitation on small purchases and contracts under simplified acquisition procedures.

SEC. 1202. *Streamlined Acquisitioning*. This section provides authority to the Architect of the Capitol to enter into multiyear contracts to the same extent as executive agencies.

SEC. 1203–1206. *AOC Restructuring*. The Architect of the Capitol (AOC) faces many complex challenges that have been exacerbated by the events of September 11, 2001 and the

Anthrax incidents on Capitol Hill. The Committee commends the Architect and the dedicated employees of the AOC for their tireless, professional services during these times of crisis. The Architect and his employees responded to the fullest in meeting the uncertainties and challenges facing Capitol Hill and deserve the recognition, gratitude, and commendation of the Congress, staff and the many American citizens they serve. In this context and growing out of the many challenges currently facing the AOC, the Committee has noted a need to strengthen AOC's management capabilities to address effectively its principal focus areas, including improving the agency's strategic direction and business programs, processes, and systems; attracting, developing, and retaining a diverse and capable workforce; improving overall facilities management of the national treasures under its jurisdiction; and improving project management capabilities to address an ever growing number of critical capital projects.

To this end, the Committee has included language which establishes a Deputy Architect position, who would also act as the Chief Operating Officer and would be responsible for long-term strategic planning as well as developing annual performance plans covering each of the general goals and objectives in the strategic plan. This individual should have skills in strategic planning, performance management, strategic human capital management, worker safety, customer satisfaction, and service quality. This individual would also be responsible for proposing organizational changes (including new positions) needed to carry out the Office of the Architect of the Capitol's mission and strategic and annual performance goals.

The AOC is directed to consult with and seek advice from the Comptroller General or his designee in the selection of the Deputy Architect. The Deputy Architect is directed to seek consultation and advice from the Comptroller General in performing the responsibilities under this section.

The bill also requires the Architect and Deputy Architect to enter into an annual performance agreement that sets forth measurable individual goals linked to the organizational goals in the AOC's annual performance plan for the Deputy Architect in key operational areas. The agreement shall be subject to review and renegotiation on an annual basis and a copy of the agreement shall be provided to the relevant Committees of the House and Senate. In addition, the Deputy Architect is to submit to the Architect and the relevant Committees in the House and Senate an annual performance report. This report shall contain an evaluation of the extent to which the AOC met the goals and objectives identified in the annual performance plan for the preceding year and an explanation of the results achieved during the preceding year relative to the established goals. This report shall also include the evaluation rating of the performance of the Deputy Architect including the amounts of bonus compensation awarded to the Deputy.

SEC. 1207. This section clarifies a provision carried in section 4 of the Legislative Branch Appropriations Act of 2001.

SEC. 1208. The bill includes a provision that updates the 1922 description of the division of labor between the Architect of the Capitol and the Librarian of Congress with respect to Library buildings and grounds, and, to provide flexibility in accomplishing necessary work, authorizes the agencies to reallocate facilities projects between themselves and to transfer project funding (appropriations, gift and/or trust funds). The Committee directs the Architect and the Librarian to enter into a memorandum of understanding that sets forth their mutual understanding of the scope of work that may be transferred between them, the conditions under which work and funds will be transferred, and the process for managing such projects. The memorandum shall be established by March 31, 2003, and shall include a process for expediting relocation of floor-to-ceiling partitions in Library buildings and related painting and electrical work.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2002:[1]	
Salaries and expenses	$336,307,000
Authority to spend receipts	−6,850,000
Net, salaries and expenses	329,457,000
Budget estimate, 2003:	
Salaries and expenses	357,121,000
Authority to spend receipts	−6,850,000
Net, salaries and expenses	350,271,000
Committee recommendation:	
Salaries and expenses	358,474,000
Authority to spend receipts	−6,850,000
Net, salaries and expenses	351,624,000

[1] Includes $29,615,000 by transfer from emergency response fund (Public Law 107–38).

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $358,474,000 for salaries and expenses of the Library of Congress and approves authority to spend receipts of $6,850,000 in fiscal year 2003. This is $1,353,000 above the request and $22,167,000 above the enacted level.

The Committee recommends:

—an additional $4,000,000 for the last year of the Joining Hands Across America program;

—the transfer of $6,836,000 for furniture and furnishings, owing to the discontinuation of that account so there may be a more accurate accounting of program costs;

—a reduction of $3,918,000 from personnel costs, reflecting a more accurate projection of the cost of new positions;

—a reduction of $1,174,000 to reflect revised CSRS contribution cost projections;

—an additional $882,000 for the Integrated Library System project;

—an additional $1,000,000 for the central financial management system;

—$500,000 for activities related to the Louisiana Purchase Bicentennial celebration;

—an additional $200,000 for the Lewis and Clark Bicentennial exhibition. These funds will go to Southern Illinois University to develop a permanent commemoration of the Lewis and Clark expedition and its time in Illinois, including an exhibit to be located in Cairo, Illinois and digitization of documents and records relating to the expedition. Funds will be transferred upon Library of Congress approval of a project description submitted by the University;

—an additional $527,000 for police pay raises; and

—$2,500,000 for new shelving at the Culpeper storage facility.

The Committee has not included $5,000,000 for the purchase of library materials.

The Committee fully supports the Veterans History project ($476,000) and has included funding for outreach with the States. The bill includes language providing $989,000 to support the Lewis and Clark Bicentennial exhibition.

Mail costs.—The Committee is concerned with the cost of new mail and package handling protocols which have resulted from the bioterrorism events last fall. While the Committee fully supports all means necessary to ensure the safety of mail and packages, the Committee directs the Library to continue to seek the most cost-effective means of doing so.

Retail operations.—The Committee continues to be interested in the concept of generating revenue for certain needs of the Library through retail ventures. According to the General Accounting Office, the Library needs to develop fundamental policies, procedures and plans for developing its retail operations. The Committee directs the Library to develop a plan to achieve its goal of generating profits from its retail activities, including a determination of the range of products that potentially could be sold, whether such retail activities would sell products at no profit or even at a loss for purposes of promoting certain Library events or activities, and if greater emphasis should be placed on the most profitable products or expanding product lines and markets. The Library, as part of this effort, needs to prepare basic business plans for its current and future retail operations, develop accounting procedures to collect and analyze cost and profitability information for the retail activities, and conduct marketing studies to identify markets and products to help achieve its retail goals. The Committee expects to receive a report on these activities prior to hearings on the fiscal year 2004 budget request.

COPYRIGHT OFFICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2002:	
Salaries and expenses	$40,896,000
Authority to spend receipts	−27,864,000
Net, salaries and expenses	13,032,000
Budget estimate, 2003:	
Salaries and expenses	44,321,000
Authority to spend receipts	−29,527,000
Net, salaries and expenses	14,794,000
Committee recommendation:	
Salaries and expenses	39,226,000
Authority to spend receipts	29,512,000
Net, salaries and expenses	9,714,000

The Committee recommends the direct appropriation of $9,714,000 for the Copyright Office and approves authority to spend receipts of $29,512,000 in fiscal year 2003, for a total of $39,226,000. The Committee's recommendation reflects the transfer of $742,000 from the furniture and furnishings account, which has been discontinued, and a reduction of $187,000 to reflect the CSRS agency rate reduction.

The Copyright Office received an additional $7,500,000 from the Fiscal Year 2002 Supplemental (Public Law 107–206) to offset the loss of copyright registration receipts during fiscal year 2002. The fiscal year 2003 recommendation reflects a reduction in net appropriations of $5,650,000 because the full funding was not required.

CONGRESSIONAL RESEARCH SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2002	$81,454,000

Budget estimate, 2003	87,646,000
Committee recommendation	86,952,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $86,952,000 for the Congressional Research Service. The amount recommended is an increase of $5,498,000 over the fiscal year 2002 level. Approximately $4,362,000 of this increase is needed for mandatory cost-of-living and other pay and inflation-related increases. An additional $711,000 is for new personnel in the areas of terrorism and homeland security, and aging issues. A total of $425,000 is associated with the transfer from the furniture and furnishings account, which has been discontinued in an effort to better account for program costs throughout the Library. The decrease of $694,000 below the request reflects a more accurate projection of salary costs associated with new personnel.

BOOKS FOR THE BLIND AND PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2002	$49,788,000
Budget estimate, 2003	51,020,000
Committee recommendation	50,963,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $50,963,000 for salaries and expenses for Books for the Blind and Physically Handicapped. This is an increase of $1,175,000 over the fiscal year 2002 level needed to accommodate mandatory pay and price level increases. The change from the budget request reflects the amended CSRS agency contribution.

This appropriation supports a National Reading Program for blind and physically handicapped citizens. Books and magazines in braille and various recorded formats are produced by the National Library Services for the Blind and Physically Handicapped for distribution through a network of State and locally supported libraries. At present, 57 regional libraries in 49 States, the District of Columbia, the Virgin Islands, Puerto Rico, and Guam house and circulate books and magazines to eligible readers. Seventy-nine subregional libraries in 17 States assist at the local public library level; 53 libraries and 4 cooperating agencies distribute sound reproducers. Two multistate centers, under contract to the National Library Service, store and distribute books and other materials in their geographical regions. The Librarian has estimated a readership of 750,000 individuals in fiscal year 2002.

The Committee has included bill language making available $1,000,000 for the National Federation of the Blind NEWSLINE service to help defray the telecommunications costs associated with the dissemination of audio information (including newspapers) to eligible individuals when such information is distributed from a multi-state center with centralized reader registration and serving a minimum of 20 States. This is a one-time appropriation for this item.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

SECS. 1301–1302. The Committee has included two routine administrative provisions carried in prior years.

SEC. 1303. The Committee has included an administrative provision extending by 2 years the time by which funds must be matched by outside sources for the National Digital Information Infrastructure and Preservation Program.

SEC. 1304. This provision makes technical corrections to Public Law 106–173 regarding the Abraham Lincoln Bicentennial Commission.

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

CONGRESSIONAL PRINTING AND BINDING

Appropriations, 2002	$81,000,000
Budget estimate, 2003	90,143,000
Committee recommendation	90,143,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $90,143,000. The increase of $9,143,000 over the enacted level is attributable to covering the fiscal year 2001 shortfall in this account ($5,875,000) as well as mandatory pay and price level increases.

The following table compares the component categories within this account for fiscal year 2002. The Committee has not recommended separate amounts for each activity in order to give the GPO the flexibility to meet changing requirements.

CONGRESSIONAL PRINTING AND BINDING

	Appropriations 2002	Requested 2003	Recommended 2003
Congressional Record Program	$20,147,000	$20,373,000	
Miscellaneous publications	4,340,000	4,515,000	
Miscellaneous printing and binding	16,388,000	16,760,000	
Details to Congress	2,193,000	2,295,000	
Document envelopes and document franks	1,240,000	1,040,000	
Business and committee calendars	2,697,000	2,275,000	
Bills, resolutions, and amendments	8,800,000	7,387,000	
Committee reports	3,362,000	3,440,000	
Documents	2,394,000	2,520,000	
Hearings	17,871,000	21,266,000	
Committee prints	1,568,000	2,397,000	
Funding for 2001 orders		5,875,000	
Total	81,000,000	90,143,000	$90,143,000

GAO Review.—The Committee recognizes GPO is entering a new era and is at the forefront of needing to confront several major challenges. The longstanding structure of centralized printing and dissemination within the Federal Government is facing several challenges. The administration and executive branch departments and agencies recently have challenged the basic statutory premise of GPO doing all printing for the Federal Government. In addition, technology advances during the past decade have significantly changed the state of printing and information dissemination—changes that need to be considered as the future of printing and publishing within the Federal Government is contemplated. Decisions about these and other issues over the next few years will have a significant effect on the costs of printing and public access to Federal Government publications, which is a basic right of every American citizen which must be maintained.

The Committee believes that a comprehensive and critical assessment of printing, publishing, copying, and disseminating information within the Federal Government is needed. Such an assessment would provide the Congress and new Public Printer with useful information that will be needed to formulate a long-term strategic plan for the GPO and to develop effective, efficient, and economical means for printing and disseminating Federal Government information.

Therefore, the Committee directs the General Accounting Office (GAO) to conduct a comprehensive review and assessment of the Government Printing Office. GAO shall report its findings and recommendations no later than December 1, 2003, so that the Committee may consider GAO's findings and recommendations in deliberating the fiscal year 2005 appropriations for the legislative branch.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2002[1]	$33,639,000
Budget estimate, 2003	32,302,000
Committee recommendation	29,661,000

[1] Includes $4,000,000 by transfer from emergency response fund (Public Law 107–38).

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $29,661,000, a decrease of $2,641,000 below the request level. This provides for mandatory pay and price level increases.

This appropriation provides for salaries and expenses associated with the distribution of Government documents to depository and international exchange libraries, the cataloging and indexing of Government publications, and the distribution of publications authorized by law at the request of Members of Congress and other Government agencies.

REVOLVING FUND

The Committee bill continues the limitations on reception and representation expenses and costs of attendance at meetings. Funds for replacement of the air-conditioning system and lighting improvements were included in the pending fiscal year 2001 supplemental.

GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2002	[1] $429,444,000
Budget estimate, 2003	454,802,000
Committee recommendation	451,134,000

[1] Reflects $7,600,000 by transfer from emergency response fund (Public Law 107–117).

The Committee recommends funding of $451,134,000 for salaries and expenses of the General Accounting Office. Additionally, $3,000,000 is authorized in offsetting collections derived from rent receipts and reimbursements for conducting financial audits of Government corporations, for a total of $454,134,000, which will support an FTE level of 3,269 FTEs. The amount recommended, together with collections will cover mandatory pay and price level increases, and reflects the revised CSRS contribution cost projections.

Technology Assessment.—In fiscal year 2002, the Congress authorized the General Accounting Office (GAO) to conduct a pilot technology assessment program and to report on the results of the pilot program and the desirability of maintaining a technology assessment capability in the legislative branch. An independent evaluation of the pilot program found that the pilot program has provided some useful information for the Congress on a high-priority technology-related concern. In order to maintain this technology assessment capability within the legislative branch the Committee recommends $1,000,000 to permit GAO to conduct a minimum of three additional studies in fiscal year 2003.

PAYMENT TO THE FOREIGN LEADERSHIP DEVELOPMENT CENTER TRUST FUND

Appropriations, 2002	$8,000,000
Budget estimate, 2003	10,000,000
Committee recommendation	13,000,000

The Committee recommends $13,000,000 as a payment to the Foreign Leadership Development Center Trust Fund for the Center for Foreign Leadership Development. The Center for Russian Leadership Development was established on December 21, 2000 (Public Law 106–554) as a legislative branch entity. This bill includes legislation (section 1401) changing the name and expanding the mission of the Russian Leadership Program to include Newly Independent States of the former Soviet Union including the Baltic States. The mission of the Center is to enable emerging political leaders of Russia and Newly Independent States at all levels of government to

gain significant, first-hand exposure to the American free market economic system and the operation of American democratic institutions through visits to comparable governments and communities in the United States. Up to 70 percent of the appropriation may be available for the Russian component of the program.

TITLE II—GENERAL PROVISIONS

Included are several routine general provisions carried annually in the bill (secs. 301–309), as follows:

Section 201 bans the use of appropriated funds for service and maintenance of private vehicles, except under such regulations as may be promulgated by the House Administration Committee and the Senate Rules and Administration Committee, respectively.

Section 202 limits the availability for obligation of appropriation to the fiscal year for which it is expressly provided in the bill accompanying this report.

Section 203 provides that any pay rate and title designation for a staff position created in this Act, and not specifically established by the Legislative Pay Act of 1929, is to be made permanent law by this Act. Further, any pay rate and title change for a position provided for in the 1929 Act is to be made permanent law by this act and any changes in the official expenses of Members, officers, and committees, and in the clerk hire of the House and Senate are to be made permanent law by this Act.

Section 204 bans the use of funds for contracts unless such contracts are matters of public record and are available for public inspection.

Section 205 appropriates such sums as may be necessary for the payment of settlements and awards pursuant to Public Law 104–1.

Section 206 authorizes legislative branch entities participating in the Legislative Branch Financial Managers Council [LBFMC] to finance the costs of the LBFMC.

Section 207 extends for 1 year the availability of funds for the Senate art collection.

Section 208 authorizes the Architect of the Capitol to maintain the landscape features in an area not otherwise under its jurisdiction.

SEC. 209. U.S.-China Economic and Security Review Commission. A general provision has been included providing $1,800,000 for this commission.

The U.S.-China Commission was authorized by Public Law 106–398 and established in October in 2000 to monitor, investigate and report to Congress on the national security implications of the bilateral economic relationship with the Peoples Republic of China.

SEC. 210. A general provision has been included providing $300,000 for the John C. Stennis Center for Public Service Development. The Committee continues to support the excellent work done by the Stennis Center in the promotion of public service, and through programs that promote an understanding of the Federal Government. Since its establishment by Congress in 1988, the Stennis Center has attracted young people in careers in public service, provided training for leaders in or likely to be in public service, and offered development opportunities for senior Congressional staff. Due to a recent ruling by the Department of Treasury, the fund established for the Center's operation must now be invested in securities that provide a lower rate of return. Because of this action, the Center's operating budget will be substantially reduced. To help in this funding transition and to maintain current programs, the Committee has provided $300,000 to assist the Center in addressing this unanticipated budget shortfall.

SEC. 211. This provision allows funding of $250,000 for title II of the Congressional Award Act.

COMPLIANCE WITH PARAGRAPH 7, RULE XVI, OF THE STANDING RULES OF THE SENATE

Paragraph 7 of rule XVI requires that Committee reports on general appropriations bills identify, with particularity, each Committee amendment to the House bill ''which proposes an item of appropriation which is not made to carry out the provisions of an existing law, a treaty stipulation, or an act or resolution previously passed by the Senate during that session.''

The Committee has recommended no such funding.

COMPLIANCE WITH PARAGRAPH 12, RULE XXVI, OF THE STANDING RULES OF THE SENATE

Paragraph 12 of rule XXVI requires that Committee reports on a bill or joint resolution repealing or amending any statute or part of any statute include ''(a) the text of the statute or part thereof which is proposed to be repealed; and (b) a comparative print of that part of the bill or joint resolution making the amendment and of the statute or part thereof proposed to be amended, showing by stricken-through type and italics, parallel columns, or other appropriate typographical devices the omissions and insertions which would be made by the bill or joint resolution if enacted in the form recommended by the committee.''

In compliance with this rule, the following changes in existing law proposed to be made by the bill are shown as follows: existing law to be omitted is enclosed in black brackets; new matter is printed in italic; and existing law in which no change is proposed is shown in roman.

With respect to this bill, it is the opinion of the Committee that it is necessary to dispense with these requirements in order to expedite the business of the Senate.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2002 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 2003

[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2002 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or −)	
				2002 appropriation	Budget estimate
TITLE I					
SENATE					
Expense Allowances and Representation					
Expense allowances:					
Vice President	10	10	20	+10	+10
President Pro Tempore of the Senate	10	10	20	+10	+10
Majority Leader of the Senate	10	10	20	+10	+10
Minority Leader of the Senate	10	10	20	+10	+10
Majority Whip of the Senate	5	5	10	+5	+5
Minority Whip of the Senate	5	5	10	+5	+5
Chairman of the Majority Conference Committee	3	3	5	+2	+2
Chairman of the Minority Conference Committee	3	3	5	+2	+2
Chairman of the Majority Policy Committee	3	3	5	+2	+2
Chairman of the Minority Policy Committee	3	3	5	+2	+2
Subtotal, expense allowances	62	62	120	+58	+58
Representation allowances for the Majority and Minority Leaders	30	30	30		
Total, Expense allowances and representation	92	92	150	+58	+58
Salaries, Officers and Employees					
Office of the Vice President	1,867	1,949	1,949	+82	
Office of the President Pro Tempore	473	518	518	+45	
Offices of the Majority and Minority Leaders	2,868	3,094	3,094	+226	
Offices of the Majority and Minority Whips	1,912	2,042	2,042	+130	
Committee on Appropriations	10,825	11,266	11,266	+441	
Conference committees	2,500	2,610	2,610	+110	
Offices of the Secretaries of the Conference of the Majority and the Conference of the Minority	618	648	648	+30	
Policy Committees	2,550	2,724	2,724	+174	
Office of the Chaplain	301	315	315	+14	
Office of the Secretary	15,424	17,079	17,079	+1,655	
Office of the Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper	39,082	45,941	43,161	+4,079	−2,780
Offices of the Secretaries for the Majority and Minority	1,350	1,410	1,410	+60	
Agency contributions and related expenses	24,269	30,075	30,075	+5,806	
Outlays					
Total, salaries, officers and employees	104,039	119,671	116,891	+12,852	−2,780
Office of the Legislative Counsel of the Senate					
Salaries and expenses	4,306	4,581	4,581	+275	

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2002 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 2003—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2002 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or −)	
				2002 appropriation	Budget estimate
Office of Senate Legal Counsel					
Salaries and expenses	1,109	1,176	1,176	+67	
Expense Allowances of the Secretary of the Senate, Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper of the Senate, and Secretaries for the Majority and Minority of the Senate: Expenses allowances	12	12	12		
Contingent Expenses of the Senate					
Inquiries and investigations	107,264	109,450	109,450	+2,186	
Expenses of United States Senate Caucus on International Narcotics Control	520	520	520		
Secretary of the Senate	8,571	7,077	7,077	−1,494	
Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper of the Senate	95,904	117,133	114,423	+18,519	−2,710
Emergency supplemental	34,500			−34,500	
Miscellaneous items	14,274	19,409	18,513	+4,239	−896
Senators' Official Personnel and Office Expense Account	270,494	303,879	294,545	+24,051	−9,334
Total, Contingent Expenses of the Senate	531,527	557,468	544,528	+13,001	−12,940
Official Mail Costs					
Expenses	300	300	300		
Total, contingent expenses of the Senate	531,827	557,768	544,828	+13,001	−12,940
Total, Senate	641,385	683,300	667,638	+26,253	−15,662
JOINT ITEMS					
Joint Economic Committee	3,424	3,658	3,658	+234	
Joint Committee on Taxation	6,733	7,323	7,323	+590	
Office of the Attending Physician					
Medical supplies, equipment, expenses, and allowances	1,865	1,947	3,000	+1,135	+1,053
Capitol Guide Service and Special Services Office	2,512	3,035	3,035	+523	
By Transfer—Legislative Branch Emergency Response Fund (Public Law 107–117)	350			−350	
Total, Capitol Guide Service and SpecialServices Office	2,862	3,035	3,035	+173	
Statements of Appropriations	30	30	30		
Total, Joint items	14,914	15,993	17,046	+2,132	+1,053
Capitol Police					
Salaries:					
Sergeant at Arms of the House of Representatives	55,239			−55,239	
Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper of the Senate	57,805			−57,805	
Capitol Police		184,526	175,675	+175,675	−8,851
Subtotal, salaries	113,044	184,526	175,675	+62,631	−8,851
General expenses	13,146	28,100	28,100	+14,954	
By Transfer—Legislative Branch Emergency Response Fund (Public Law 107–117)	31,000			−31,000	
2002 Supplemental (Public Law 107–206)	16,100			−16,100	
Subtotal, General expenses	44,146	28,100	28,100	−16,046	
Total, Capitol Police	173,290	212,626	203,775	+30,485	−8,851
OFFICE OF COMPLIANCE					
Salaries and expenses	2,059	2,224	2,059		−165
CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE					
Salaries and expenses	30,780	32,390	32,101	+1,321	−289
ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL					
Capitol Buildings and Grounds					
General administration	51,371	63,951	59,343	+7,972	−4,608
Capitol building	15,194	46,789	32,094	+16,900	−14,695
By Transfer—Legislative Branch Emergency Response Fund (Public Law 107–117)	106,304			−106,304	
Capitol grounds	6,009	7,711	8,356	+2,347	+645
Senate office buildings	42,126	55,103	64,871	+22,745	+9,768
Capitol Power Plant	56,983	148,003	106,686	+49,703	−41,317
Offsetting collections	−4,400	−4,400	−4,400		
Net subtotal, Capitol Power Plant	52,583	143,603	102,286	+49,703	−41,317
Library Buildings and Grounds	21,753	40,284	37,521	+15,768	−2,763
Capitol Police Buildings and grounds			23,900	+23,900	+23,900
Botanic Garden, salaries and expenses	5,646	5,661	6,103	+457	+442
Total, Architect of the Capitol	300,986	363,102	334,474	+33,488	−28,628
UNITED STATES CAPITOL HISTORICAL SOCIETY					
Grant—By Transfer—Legislative Branch Emergency Response Fund (Public Law 107–117)	1,000			−1,000	
LIBRARY OF CONGRESS					
Salaries and expenses	306,692	357,121	358,474	+51,782	+1,353
Authority to spend receipts	−6,850	−6,850	−6,850		
By Transfer—Legislative Branch Emergency Response Fund (Public Law 107–117)	29,615			−29,615	
Subtotal, Salaries and expenses	329,457	350,271	351,624	+22,167	+1,353
Copyright Office					
Copyright Office, salaries and expenses	40,896	44,321	39,226	−1,670	−5,095
Authority to spend receipts	−27,864	−29,527	−29,512	−1,648	+15
Subtotal, Copyright Office	13,032	14,794	9,714	−3,318	−5,080
2002 Supplemental (Public Law 107–206)	7,500			−7,500	
Congressional Research Service, salaries and expenses	81,454	87,646	86,952	+5,498	−694
Books for the blind and physically handicapped, salaries and expenses	49,788	51,020	50,963	+1,175	−57

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2002 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 2003—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2002 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or −)	
				2002 appropriation	Budget estimate
Furniture and furnishings	7,932	8,003		−7,932	−8,003
Total, Library of Congress	489,163	511,734	499,253	+10,090	−12,481
ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL					
Capitol Visitors Center					
Capitol Visitors Center	70,000			−70,000	
Congressional Cemetery					
Congressional Cemetery	1,250			−1,250	
Total, Architect of the Capitol	71,250			−71,250	
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE					
Congressional printing and binding	81,000	90,143	90,143	+9,143	
Office of Superintendent of Documents, salaries and expenses	29,639	32,302	29,661	+22	−2,641
Government Printing Office Revolving Fund					
By Transfer—Legislative Branch Emergency Response Fund (Public Law 107–117)	4,000			−4,000	
Total, Government Printing Office	114,639	122,445	119,804	+5,165	−2,641
GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE					
Salaries and expenses	424,345	457,802	454,134	+29,789	−3,668
Offsetting collections	−2,501	−3,000	−3,000	−499	
By Transfer—Legislative Branch Emergency Response Fund (Public Law 107–117)	7,600			−7,600	
Total, General Accounting Office	429,444	454,802	451,134	+21,690	−3,668
CENTER FOR FOREIGN LEADERSHIP DEVELOPMENT					
Payment to the Foreign Leadership Development Center Trust Fund	8,000	10,000	13,000	+5,000	+3,000
Total, title I	2,276,910	2,408,616	2,340,284	+63,374	−68,332
TITLE II					
GENERAL PROVISIONS					
United States-China Trade Review Commission			1,800	+1,800	+1,800
Stennis Center for Public Service			300	+300	+300
Congressional Arts Awards			250	+250	+250
Total, title II, General Provisions			2,350	+2,350	+2,350
Grand total	2,276,910	2,408,616	2,342,634	+65,724	−65,982
TITLE I					
Senate	641,385	683,300	667,638	+26,253	−15,662
Joint Items	14,914	15,993	17,046	+2,132	+1,053
Capitol Police Board	173,290	212,626	203,775	+30,485	−8,851
Office of Compliance	2,059	2,224	2,059		−165
Congressional Budget Office	30,780	32,390	32,101	+1,321	−289
Architect of the Capitol	300,986	363,102	334,474	+33,488	−28,628
Library of Congress	489,163	511,734	499,253	+10,090	−12,481
United States Historical Society Grant	1,000			−1,000	
Architect of the Capitol	71,250			−71,250	
Government Printing Office	114,639	122,445	119,804	+5,165	−2,641
General Accounting Office	429,444	454,802	451,134	+21,690	−3,668
Center for Foreign Leadership Development	8,000	10,000	13,000	+5,000	+3,000
Total, title I	2,276,910	2,408,616	2,340,284	+63,374	−68,332
TITLE II—GENERAL PROVISIONS					
United States-China Trade Review Commission			1,800	+1,800	+1,800
Stennis Center for Public Service			300	+300	+300
Congressional Arts Awards			250	+250	+250
Total, title II, General Provisions			2,350	+2,350	+2,350
Grand total	2,276,910	2,408,616	2,342,634	+65,724	−65,982

[COMMITTEE PRINT]

[NOTICE: This is a draft for use of the Committee and its staff only, in preparation for markup.]

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 2003

JANUARY ____, 2003.—Ordered to be printed

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

REPORT

[To accompany S. 0000]

The Committee on Appropriations reports the bill (S. 0000) making appropriations for the Department of Transportation and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2003, and for other purposes, reports favorably thereon and recommends that the bill do pass.

Amounts of new budget (obligational) authority for fiscal year 2003

Amount of bill as reported to Senate	$22,202,638,000
Amount of budget estimates, 2003	20,799,680,000
Fiscal year 2002 enacted	18,900,670,000

TOTAL OBLIGATIONAL AUTHORITY PROVIDED—GENERAL FUNDS AND TRUST FUNDS

In addition to the appropriation of $22,202,638,000 in new budget authority for fiscal year 2003, large amounts of contract authority are provided by law, the obligation limits for which are contained in the annual appropriations bill. The principal items in this category are the trust funded programs for Federal-aid highways, for mass transit, and for airport development grants. For fiscal year 2003, estimated obligation limitations and exempt obligations total $42,478,231,000.

PROGRAM, PROJECT, AND ACTIVITY

During fiscal year 2003, for the purposes of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 (Public Law 99–177), as amended, with respect to appropriations contained in the accompanying bill, the terms ''program, project, and activity'' shall mean any item for which a dollar amount is contained in appropriations acts (including joint resolutions providing continuing appropriations) or accompanying reports of the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations,

or accompanying conference reports and joint explanatory statements of the committee of conference. This definition shall apply to all programs for which new budget (obligational) authority is provided, as well as to discretionary grants and discretionary grant allocations made through either bill or report language. In addition, the percentage reductions made pursuant to a sequestration order to funds appropriated for facilities and equipment, Federal Aviation Administration, and for acquisition, construction, and improvements, Coast Guard, shall be applied equally to each budget item that is listed under said accounts in the budget justifications submitted to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations as modified by subsequent appropriations acts and accompanying committee reports, conference reports, or joint explanatory statements of the committee of conference.

ACCRUAL FUNDING OF RETIREMENT COSTS AND POST-RETIREMENT HEALTH BENEFITS

The President's Budget included a legislative proposal under the jurisdiction of the Senate Committee on Governmental Affairs 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.

The authorizing committee has not acted on this legislation, therefore the Senate Appropriations Committee has reduced the dollar amounts of the President's request shown in the ''Comparative Statement of New Budget Authority Request and Amounts Recommended in the Bill'', as well as in other tables in this report, to exclude the accrual funding proposal.

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 subsequently transmitted to the Congress.

The Senate Appropriations Committee joins with the House Appropriations Committee in raising concern 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.

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2002[1]	$67,778,000
Budget estimate, 2003[2]	92,460,000
Committee recommendation	83,069,000

[1] Does not reflect reduction of $488,000 pursuant to section 349 of Public Law 107–87 or reduction of $162,000 pursuant to section 1106 of Public Law 107–117.

[2] Excludes $3,640,000 for CSRS/FEHB accruals, of which $149,000 is OST share of TASC accruals.

Section 3 of the Department of Transportation Act of October 15, 1966 (Public Law 89–670) provides for establishment of the Office of the Secretary of Transportation [OST]. The Office of the Secretary is composed of the Secretary and the Deputy Secretary immediate offices, the Office of the General Counsel, and five assistant secretarial offices for transportation policy, aviation and international affairs, budget and programs, governmental affairs, and administration. These secretarial offices have policy development and central supervisory and coordinating functions related to the overall planning and direction of the Department of Transportation, including staff assistance and general management supervision of the counterpart offices in the operating administrations of the Department.

The Committee recommends a total of $83,069,000 for the Office of the Secretary of Transportation including $60,000 for reception and representation expenses.

The following table summarizes the Committee's recommendation in comparison to the budget estimate:

(In thousands of dollars)

	Fiscal year—		Committee recommendation
	2002 enacted[1]	2003 estimate[2]	
Immediate Office of the Secretary and Deputy Secretary	.....	4,411	.....
Immediate Office of the Secretary	1,929	.....	2,201
Immediate Office of the Deputy Secretary	619	.....	799
Office of the Executive Secretariat	1,204	.....	1,390
Board of Contract Appeals	507	611	611
Office of Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization	1,240	1,304	1,304
Office of Intelligence and Security	1,321	.....	.....
Office of the Chief Information Officer	5,991	15,987	11,487
Office of the Assistant Secretary for Governmental Affairs	2,282	2,453	2,282
Office of the General Counsel	13,275	15,657	15,507
Office of the Under Secretary for Transportation Policy	.....	12,453	11,123
Office of the Assistant Secretary for Aviation and International Affairs	7,421	.....	.....
Office of the Assistant Secretary for Transportation Policy	3,058	.....	.....
Office of the Assistant Secretary for Budget and Programs	7,668	8,375	8,375
Office of the Assistant Secretary for Administration	18,890	29,285	26,070
Assistant to the Secretary and Director of Public Affairs	1,723	1,926	1,920
Total	67,128	92,460	83,069

[1] Reflects reduction of $650,000 pursuant to section 349 of Public Law 107–87 and section 1106 of Public Law 107–117..

[2] Excludes $3,640,000 for CSRS/FEHB accruals.

IMMEDIATE OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

The Committee recommends $2,201,000 for fiscal year 2003 for the Immediate Office of the Secretary. The Immediate Office of the Secretary has the primary responsibility to provide overall planning, direction, and control of the Department.

IMMEDIATE OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY SECRETARY

The Committee has recommended a total of $799,000 for the Immediate Office of the Deputy Secretary which has the primary responsibility of assisting the Secretary in the overall planning and direction of the Department. The amount provided is $180,000 more than the comparable fiscal year 2002 appropriated level.

OFFICE OF THE GENERAL COUNSEL

The Committee recommends $15,507,000 for fiscal year 2003 for the Office of the General Counsel. The Office of the General Counsel provides legal services to the Office of the Secretary including the conduct of aviation regulatory proceedings and aviation consumer activities and coordinates and reviews the legal work in the chief counsels' offices of the operating administrations. The General Counsel is the chief legal officer of the Department of Transportation and the final authority within the Department on all legal questions. The Committee approves the agency's request for an increase of $553,000 to be used for the Department's ''Accessibility for All America'' initiative. These resources will assist the Department in carrying out the requirements in the Air Carrier Access Act of 1986 (ACAA) and Section 707 of the Wendell H. Ford Aviation Investment and Reform Act for the 21st Century (AIR–21).

OFFICE OF THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR POLICY

The position of the Under Secretary of Transportation for Policy in the Department was established by section 215 of the Maritime Transportation Security Act of 2002 and consolidated the Offices of Policy, Aviation and International Affairs, and Intermodalism. The Under Secretary for Policy is the chief policy officer of the Department and is responsible to the Secretary for the analysis, development, and review of policies and plans for domestic and international transportation. The Office administers the economic regulatory functions regarding the airline industry and is responsible for international aviation programs, the essential air service program, airline fitness licensing, acquisitions, international route awards, computerized reservation systems, and special investigations such as airline delays.

For fiscal year 2003, the Committee recommendation includes $11,123,000 for the Office of the Under Secretary for Policy, but does not concur with the request to fund the Office of Intermodalism in the Office of the Secretary accounts. As in past years, the Committee recommends funding for that office to be provided within the Federal Highway Administration's limitation on administrative expenses. Within the funds provided for the Under Secretary for Policy, the Committee provides the following allocation:

Aviation and International Affairs	$7,923,000
Transportation Policy	3,200,000
Intermodalism	(1,261,000)

Tier Matching Based on Fiscal Capability.—At present, Federal grant programs administered by the Federal Highway Administration, Federal Aviation Administration, and Federal Transit Administration require an identical match of all communities without regard to their financial circumstances. Some have asserted that this policy places a disproportionate burden on lower-income jurisdictions and prevents these jurisdictions from fully participating in the very programs necessary to improve conditions. The Committee takes no position on this assertion. However, for the purpose of information gathering, the Committee separately requests the FHWA, FAA, and FTA to each provide reports, covering the programs within each administration, to the Committee by March 15, 2003 which address this contention. Should the agencies believe that contention has merit, they may as part of these reports, propose a tiered matching system for non-Federal contributions based upon the fiscal capability of the grantee and which does not increase, over the existing grant programs, each program's cumulative financial burden on each administration.

OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR BUDGET AND PROGRAMS

The Committee recommends a total of $8,375,000 for the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Budget and Programs. The amount provided is the same as the budget request and is $647,000 more than the comparable fiscal year 2002 appropriated level. The Assistant Secretary for Budget and Programs is the principal staff advisor to the Secretary on the development, review, presentation, and execution of the Department's budget resource requirements, and on the evaluation and oversight of the Department's programs. The primary responsibilities of this office are to ensure the effective preparation and presentation of sound and adequate budget estimates for the Department, to ensure the consistency of the Department's budget execution with the action and advice of the Congress and the Office of Management and Budget, to evaluate the program proposals for consistency with the Secretary's stated objectives, and to advise the Secretary of program and legislative changes necessary to improve program effectiveness.

The Committee directs the Office of the Secretary to report monthly on the status of all outstanding reports and reporting requirements, including how delinquent congressionally mandated or requested reports are and an estimated date for delivery. The Committee expects that the Department will constitute this responsibility in the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Budget and Programs.

OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS

The Committee recommends $2,282,000 for the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Governmental Affairs which advises the Secretary on all congressional and intergovernmental activities and on all departmental legislative initiatives and other relationships with Members of Congress. The amount provided is the same as the comparable fiscal year 2002 appropriated level. The Assistant Secretary promotes effective communication with other Federal agencies and regional Department officials, and with State and local governments and national organizations for development of departmental programs; and ensures that consumer preferences, awareness, and needs are brought into the decision-making process.

OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR ADMINISTRATION

The Committee recommends $26,070,000 for the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Administration which includes the Office of the Secretary portion of rent. The Assistant Secretary for Administration is responsible for establishing policies and procedures, setting guidelines, working with the Operating Administrations to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of the Department in human resource management, security and administrative management, real and personal property management, and acquisition and grants management. The amount provided above the comparable fiscal year 2002 appropriated level is intended to compensate for some or all of the following requested adjustments:

Increased security investigations	+$40,000
Protection services for the Secretary	+150,000
HQ building security barriers	+300,000

The Committee has deferred consideration of the requests for secure video conferencing equipment until the issues surrounding the transition of certain DOT agencies to the new Department of Homeland Security are resolved. The Committee has not provided funding for a security survey for the new headquarters building since funding is not provided for the new headquarters building.

OFFICE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS

The Committee recommends $1,920,000 for the Office of Public Affairs which is the principal advisor to the Secretary and other senior departmental officials and news media on public affairs questions. The Office issues news releases, articles, fact sheets, briefing materials, publications, and audiovisual materials. It also provides information to the Secretary on opinions and reactions of the public and news media on transportation programs and issues. The amount provided is $197,000 more than the comparable fiscal year 2002 appropriated level.

EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $1,390,000 for the expenses of the Executive Secretariat. The Executive Secretariat assists the Secretary and Deputy Secretary in carrying out their management functions and responsibilities by controlling and coordinating internal and external written materials. The amount provided is a 15 percent increase above the comparable fiscal year 2002 appropriated level.

BOARD OF CONTRACT APPEALS

The primary responsibility of the Board of Contract Appeals is to provide an independent forum for the trial and adjudication of all claims by, or against, a contractor relating to a contract of any element of the Department, as mandated by the Contract Disputes Act of 1978, 41 U.S.C. 601. The Committee has provided $611,000 for the Board of Contract Appeals Board. The amount provided is the same as the amount requested.

OFFICE OF SMALL AND DISADVANTAGED BUSINESS UTILIZATION

The Office of Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization has primary responsibility for providing policy direction for small and disadvantaged business participation in the Department's procurement and grant programs, and effective execution of the functions and duties under sections 8 and 15 of the Small Business Act, as amended. The Committee recommends $1,304,000, the full amount requested.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF INFORMATION OFFICER

The Committee recommends $11,487,000 for the Office of the Chief Information Officer which serves as the principal adviser to the Secretary on matters involving information resources and information systems management. The amount provided is $5,346,000 more than the comparable fiscal year 2002 appropriated level. The Committee believes that the additional funds are sufficient to address the Department's most critical information technology security initiatives.

OFFICE OF CIVIL RIGHTS

Appropriations, 2002[1]	$8,500,000
Budget estimate, 2003[2]	8,700,000
Committee recommendation	8,700,000

[1] Does not reflect reduction of $60,000 pursuant to section 349 of Public Law 107–87 or reduction of $70,000 pursuant to section 1106 of Public Law 107–117..

[2] Excludes $470,000 for CSRS/FEHB accruals.

The Office of Civil Rights is responsible for advising the Secretary on civil rights and equal employment opportunity matters, formulating civil rights policies and procedures for the operating administrations, investigating claims that small businesses were denied certification or improperly certified as disadvantaged business enterprises, and overseeing the Department's conduct of its civil rights responsibilities and making final determinations on civil rights complaints. In addition, the Civil Rights Office is responsible for enforcing laws and regulations which prohibit discrimination in federally operated and federally assisted transportation programs. The Committee has provided a funding level of $8,700,000 for the Office of Civil Rights, the full amount requested.

NEW HEADQUARTERS BUILDING

Appropriations, 2002	.....
Budget estimate, 2003	$25,000,000
Committee recommendation	.....

The administration requested $25,000,000 for the new Department of Transportation headquarters project to consolidate all of the department's headquarters operating administration functions (except FAA and the United States Coast Guard), from various locations into a state-of-the-art efficient leased buildings within the central employment area of the District of Columbia.

The Committee believes that providing funding for this building is premature at this time, given the uncertainty surrounding the transition of certain DOT functions to the newly established Department of Homeland Security and the extraordinary investments that the Transportation Security Administration has already made in the existing DOT building.

TRANSPORTATION PLANNING, RESEARCH, AND DEVELOPMENT

Appropriations, 2002[1]	$11,993,000
Budget estimate, 2003[2]	10,700,000
Committee recommendation	21,000,000

[1] Does not reflect reduction of $87,000 pursuant to section 349 of Public Law 107–87 or reduction of $313,000 pursuant to section 1106 of Public Law 107–117.

[2] Excludes $135,000 for CSRS/FEHB accruals.

The Office of the Secretary performs those research activities and studies which can more effectively or appropriately be conducted at the departmental level. This research effort supports the planning, research and development activities needed to assist the Secretary in the formulation of national transportation policies. The program is carried out primarily through contracts with other Federal agencies, educational institutions, nonprofit research organizations, and private firms. The Committee recommends $21,000,000 for transportation planning, research, and development, $9,007,000 more

than the fiscal year 2002 enacted level and $10,300,000 more than the President's budget request.

Project Name	*Amount*
Bypass Mail System Computer Software & Hardware Upgrades, AK	$500,000
Circumpolar Infrastructure Task Force, Arctic Council & Northern Forum, AK	500,000
Delaware Memorial Bridge Collision Avoidance Project, DE	1,000,000
DOT's Privacy Practies Third Party Evaluation	1,000,000
Northeast Advanced Vehicle Consortium Fuel Cell, CT	2,000,000
Office for Infrastructure Transp. & Logistics, AL	1,000,000
Strategic Freight Transportation Analysis, WA	1,500,000
UAB Fuel Cell/Hybrid Electric Research Program, AL	1,000,000
WestStart's Vehicular Flywheel Project, WA	1,500,000

TRANSPORTATION ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICE CENTER

Limitation, 2002[1 2]	$125,323,000
Budget estimate, 2003[3]	131,779,000
Committee recommendation	131,779,000

[1] Does not reflect reduction of $5,000,000 pursuant to section 349 of Public Law 107–87 or reduction of $4,300,000 pursuant to section 1106 of Public Law 107–117.

[2] Does not reflect $12,100,000 additional obligation limitation pursuant to H.R. 4775.

[3] Proposed without limitations. Includes DOT only.

The Transportation Administrative Service Center [TASC] provides a business operation fund for DOT to provide a wide range of administrative services to the Department and other customers. Services are financed through customer reimbursements. During the budget formulation phase TASC provides customers with estimates based on historical usage, adjusted for new or changed requirements. TASC is also responsive to newly emerging customer requirements that may be identified as the program is executed. Customer estimates are updated mid-year during the execution phase to provide customers with more current information. TASC services are delivered to customers through an organizational structure of individual business practices providing related services or products. This arrangement allows TASC to achieve economies of scale, resulting in savings for TASC customers. TASC customers also benefit from expertise developed in service areas that are used in the Federal sector, such as transit benefit distribution and technology acquisition. TASC operates under a full cost recovery concept, which incorporates distribution of overhead and indirect cost. TASC services include:

—Functions formerly in DOT's working capital fund [WCF];
—Office of the Secretary [OST] personnel, procurement and information technology support operations;
—Systems development staff;
—Operations of the consolidated departmental dockets facilities; and
—Certain departmental services and administrative operations, such as human resources management programs, transit fare subsidy payments, and employee wellness including substance awareness and testing.

SMALL COMMUNITY AIR SERVICE DEVELOPMENT PILOT PROGRAM

Appropriations, 2002	$20,000,000
Budget estimate, 2003	
Committee recommendation	20,000,000

The Committee bill includes $20,000,000, within funds provided for FAA's airport improvement program, for the Small Community Air Service Development Pilot Program authorized by section 203 of the Wendell H. Ford Aviation Investment and Reform Act for the 21st Century. The program is designed to improve air service to underutilized airports in small and rural communities. The total number of communities or groups of communities that can participate in the program is limited to no more than 4 from any one State and no more than 40 overall. The program gives priority to communities that have high air fares, will contribute a local share of the cost, will establish a public-private partnership to facilitate airline service, and where assistance will provide benefits to a broad segment of the traveling public.

ESSENTIAL AIR SERVICE AND RURAL AIRPORT IMPROVEMENT FUND

	Approriations	Mandatory[3]	AIP transfer	Total
Appropriations, 2002[1]	[2] $13,000,000	$50,000,000		$63,000,000
Budget estimate, 2003		30,000,000	$43,000,000	113,000,000
Committee recommendation	65,000,000	50,000,000		115,000,000

[1] Does not include $50,000,000 from payments to Air Carriers (A&ATF) provided in the Emergency Supplemental Act, 2002, Public Law 107–117.

[2] Payments to Air Carriers (Airport and Airway Trust Fund).

[3] From overflight fees.

The Essential Air Service [EAS] and Rural Airport Improvement Program provides funds directly to commuter/regional airlines to provide air service to small communities that otherwise would not receive air service and for rural airport improvement as provided by the 1996 Federal Aviation Reauthorization Act.

The Federal Aviation Reauthorization Act of 1996 authorizes user fees for flights that fly over, but do not land in, the United States. The first $50,000,000 of each year's fees were to go directly to carry out the Essential Air Service Program and, to the extent not used for essential air service, to improve rural airport safety. If $50,000,000 in fees is not available, than the funds must be made available from appropriations otherwise made available to the FAA Administrator.

For fiscal year 2003, the Administration has proposed to transfer $83,000,000 from the grants-in-aid for airports program (AIP) for the costs of the EAS program. The Committee has rejected this request as it would strip almost the entire amount of increased funds available in fiscal year 2003 for investments in airport capacity and safety and security projects. The Administration is also proposing bill language to allow the Secretary to take whatever actions are necessary to keep the 2003 program within the proposed $113,000,000. The budget also proposed capping the per passenger subsidy at $275 for points greater than 210 miles, with the exception of service to communities in Alaska. The Committee does not concur with either proposal and has instead provided adequate sums to provide service to all current and likely eligible points. The Committee notes that there is anticipated to be an estimated $13,000,000 in carryover funds brought forward from fiscal year 2002 to fiscal year 2003. Together with these resources, program funding under the Committee recommendation should equal $128,000,000 in fiscal year 2003.

The following table reflects the points currently receiving service and the annual rates as of February 1, 2002 in the continental United States and Hawaii.

EAS SUBSIDY RATES AS OF FEBRUARY 1, 2002

States/communities	Average daily enplanements at EAS point (year ending September 30, 2001)	Annual subsidy rates (February 1, 2002)	Subsidy per passenger	Total passengers (year ending September 30, 2001)
ALABAMA: Muscle Shoals	22.5	$1,073,257	$76.05	14,113
ARIZONA:				
Kingman	5.1	541,502	170.87	3,169
Page	([1])	1,251,977		
Prescott	14.0	541,502	61.80	8762
Show Low	([1])	410,080		
ARKANSAS:				
El Dorado/Camden	4.1	825,569	317.89	2,597
Harrison	8.6	1,125,591	208.06	5,410
Hot Springs	8.4	1,125,591	214.77	5,241
Jonesboro	7.7	825,569	170.85	4,832
CALIFORNIA:				
Crescent City	43.5	314,865	11.57	27,205
Merced	13.3	949,458	113.99	8,329
COLORADO:				
Alamosa	14.7	925,045	100.29	9,224
Cortez	28.8	403,311	22.35	18,044

EAS SUBSIDY RATES AS OF FEBRUARY 1, 2002—Continued

States/communities	Average daily enplanements at EAS point (year ending September 30, 2001)	Annual subsidy rates (February 1, 2002)	Subsidy per passenger	Total passengers (year ending September 30, 2001)
Pueblo	8.8	527,185	95.83	5,501
HAWAII:				
Hana	12.2	574,500	75.36	7,623
Kamuela	6.0	424,559	112.62	3,770
Kalaupapa	5.2	272,807	83.45	3,269
ILLINOIS: Marion/Herrin	36.1	794,031	35.11	22,618
IOWA: Burlington	39.2	929,082	37.85	24,547
KANSAS:				
Dodge City	13.5	564,422	66.86	8,442
Garden City	32.2	897,960	44.58	20,141
Great Bend	3.9	216,074	87.98	2,456
Hays	24.8	1,152,945	74.18	15,543
LIberal/Guymon	10.5	1,083,289	165.14	6,560
Topeka	6.2	621,872	161.07	3,861
KENTUCKY: Owensboro	21.5	888,863	66.03	13,461
MAINE:				
Augusta/Waterville	13.7	634,145	73.76	8,597
Bar Harbor	40.8	634,145	24.82	25,545
Presque Isle	59.6	1,082,408	29.03	37,284
Rockland	23.4	634,145	43.38	14,620
MICHIGAN:				
Iron/Ashland	6.5	544,269	134.49	4,047
Iron Mountain/Kingsford	28.6	473,599	26.41	17,933
Manistee	4.4	542,168	197.15	2,750
MISSOURI:				
Cape Girardeau	22.3	430,925	30.87	13,958
Fort Leonard Wood	27.1	573,725	33.79	16,979
Kirksville	6.3	732,363	186.59	3,925
MONTANA:				
Glasgow	7.0	707,462	160.60	4,405
Glendive	3.1	707,462	367.13	1,927
Havre	3.7	707,462	308.13	2,296
Lewistown	2.8	707,462	398.35	1,776
Miles City	3.9	707,462	291.38	2,428
Sidney	8.6	707,462	131.89	5,364
Wolf Point	5.8	707,462	193.35	3,659
NEBRASKA:				
Alliance	2.8	785,175	449.96	1,745
Chadron	5.1	785,175	244.83	3,207
Kearney	25.0	839,487	53.71	15,629
McCook	7.6	1,325,289	279.48	4,742
Norfolk	4.8	531,735	175.78	3,025
North Platte	24.1	106,006	7.04	15,056
NEVADA: Ely	/1	976,533		
NEW MEXICO:				
Alamogordo/Holloman	6.2	923,789	238.40	3,875
Clovis	8.8	1,118,197	202.28	5,528
Gallup	3.2	691,080	347.10	1,991
Silver City/Hurley/Deming	8.3	935,667	179.69	5,207
NEW YORK:				
Massena	9.0	371,835	65.87	5,645
Ogdensburg	7.6	371,835	77.72	4,784
Saranac Lake	9.1	631,353	111.06	5,685
Utica	3.7	1,133,415	495.59	2,287
Watertown	10.7	371,835	55.33	6,720
NORTH DAKOTA:				
Devils Lake	8.5	793,867	149.17	5,322
Dickinson	12.6	590,153	74.86	7,883
Jamestown	9.4	793,867	134.30	5,911
OKLAHOMA:				
Enid	12.1	972,122	128.15	7,586
Ponca City	11.7	972,122	132.23	7,352
PENNSYLVANIA: Oil City/Franklin	15.2	510,261	53.49	9,540
PUERTO RICO: Ponce	19.8	337,551	27.28	12,372
SOUTH DAKOTA:				
Brookings	3.4	849,386	397.09	2,139
Huron	5.8	394,585	109.58	3,601
TENNESSEE: Jackson	25.3	1,151,993	72.68	15,850
TEXAS: Brownwood	6.8	865,886	202.88	4,268
UTAH:				
Cedar City	30.3	679,450	35.80	18,978
Moab	/1	971,444		
Vernal	([1])	1,102,967	.....	.....
VERMONT: Rutland	9.8	634,145	102.98	6,158
WASHINGTON: Ephrata/Moses Lake	32.7	479,859	23.48	20,439
WEST VIRGINIA:				
Beckley	9.0	857,530	152.07	5,639
Princeton/Bluefield	7.5	857,530	181.64	4,721
WISCONSIN: Oshkosh	8.7	460,392	84.86	5,425
WYOMING:				
Laramie	33.8	297,633	14.07	21,149
Rock Springs	31.3	465,023	23.72	19,605
Worland	9.5	353,345	59.73	5,916

[1] Less than full year data.

MINORITY BUSINESS RESOURCE CENTER PROGRAM

Appropriations, 2002	$900,000
Budget estimate, 2003	900,000
Committee recommendation	900,000

Office of Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization [OSDBU]/Minority Business Resource Center [MBRC].—The OSDBU/MBRC provides assistance in obtaining short-term working capital and bonding for disadvantaged, minority, and women-owned businesses [DBE/MBE/WBE's]. In fiscal year 2001, the short-term lending program was converted from a direct loan program to a guaranteed loan program. In fiscal year 2003, the program will continue to focus on providing working capital to DBE/MBE/WBE's for transportation-related projects in order to strengthen their competitive and productive capabilities.

Since fiscal year 1993, the short-term lending program has been a separate line item appropriation, which segregated such activities in response to changes made by the Federal Credit Reform Act of 1990. The limitation on guaranteed loans under the Minority Business Resource Center is at the administration's requested level of $18,367,000.

Of the funds appropriated, $500,000 covers the subsidy costs; and, $400,000 is for administrative expenses to carry out the Guaranteed Loan Program.

MINORITY BUSINESS OUTREACH

Appropriations, 2002	$3,000,000
Budget estimate, 2003	3,000,000
Committee recommendation	3,000,000

This appropriation provides contractual support to assist small, women-owned, Native American, and other disadvantaged business firms in securing contracts and subcontracts arising out of projects that involve

Federal spending. It also provides support to historically black and Hispanic colleges. Separate funding is requested by the administration since this program provides grants and contract assistance that serves DOT-wide goals and not just OST purposes.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

Rebates, refunds, and incentive payments.—The Department receives funds from various Government programs at different time intervals (that is, weekly, monthly, quarterly). For example, under the General Services Administration's Travel Management Center [TMC] Program, rebate checks received from the travel contractor are distributed monthly to each element of the Department in proportion to net domestic airline sales arranged by the contractor. Past expenditures have to be analyzed to determine the proper sources to refund which can be a time-consuming process. The staff time and cost associated with the precise accounting for each such refund is prohibitive. To alleviate the need to specifically identify the source for each repayment the Committee has included language (sec. 326), as requested, that allows a fair and sensible allocation of the rebates and miscellaneous other funds.

CHANGES IN FISCAL YEAR 2002 DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION APPROPRIATIONS

(In thousands of dollars)

Account	Public Law 107–87 DOT Appropriations Act						Public Law 107–117 Emergency Supp.		Net appropriation and obligation limitation
	Appropriations and obligations limitation	Sec. 349 TASC reduction	Sec. 318 recession	Sec. 329 Amtrak Reform Council	Sec. 330 Misc. hwy GF projects	Sec. 350 Border Crossing	Sec. 1106 TASC reduction	Chapter 11	
Office of the Secretary:									
Salaries and expenses	67,778	−488				−162			67,128
Transportation planning, research, and developme	11,993	−87					−313		11,593
Minority business resources center	900								900
Minority business outreach	3,000								3,000
Office of civil rights	8,500	−60					−70		8,370
Essential air service/payments to air carriers	13,000							[50,000]	63,000
Essential air service (transfer of fees from FAA	[50,000]								[50,000]
Subtotal	105,171	−635					−545	50,000	153,991
Transportation Security Administration:									
Transportation Security Administration [1]								94,800	94,800
Transportation Security Administration (fees)	[1,250,000]								[1,250,000]
U.S. Coast Guard:									
Operating Expenses	3,382,000	−791					−680	209,150	3,589,679
Acquisition, construction, and improvements	636,354	−158					−136		636,060
Environmental compliance and restoration	16,927	−5					−4		16,918
Alteration of bridges	15,466								15,466
Retired pay	876,346								876,346
Reserve training	83,194	−22					−19		83,153
Research, development, test, and evaluation	20,222	−3					−3		20,216
Subtotal	5,030,509	−979					−842	209,150	5,237,838
Federal Aviation Administration:									
Operations	6,886,000	−1,516					−1,304	200,000	7,083,180
Facilities and equipment	2,914,000							108,500	3,022,500
Facilities and equipment, rescission of py BA	−15,000								−15,000
Research, engineering, and development	195,000							50,000	245,000
Grants-in-aid for airports (obligation limitatio	3,300,000								3,300,000
Grants-in-aid for airports (rescission of contra	−301,720								−301,720
Grants-in-aid for airports (TF appropriations)								175,000	175,000
Subtotal	12,978,280	−1,516					−1,304	533,500	13,508,960
Federal Highway Administration:									
Limitation on administrative expenses	[311,000]	[−452]					[−389]		[310,159]
Federal-aid highways (obligation limitation) [2]	31,799,104								31,799,104
Emergency relief (CA)	[100,000]								[100,000]
Emergency relief (TF approp)								75,000	75,000
Exempt obligations	965,308								965,308
Appalachian Development Highway System	200,000								200,000
State infrastructure banks, rescission of py BA	−5,750								−5,750
Miscellaneous appropriations (GF)					144,000			4,300	148,300
Miscellaneous highway projects (TF)								100,000	100,000
Value Pricing and TIFIA, rescission of CA	−52,973								−52,973
Subtotal	32,905,689	[−452]			144,000		[−389]	179,300	33,228,989
Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration:									
National motor carrier safety program (obligation)	205,896								205,896
Motor carrier safety (limitation on administrati	110,000	−85					−73		109,842
Border Enforcement (TF)						25,866			25,866
Limitation on admin. expenses, rescission of CA	−6,665								−6,665
Subtotal	309,231	−85				25,866	−73		334,939
National Highway Traffic Safety Administration:									
Operations and Research, General Fund	127,780	−536					−461		126,783
Operations and Research, Trust Fund (obligation	72,000								72,000
National driver registration	2,000								2,000
Highway safety grants	223,000								223,000
Subtotal	424,780	−536					−461		423,783
Federal Railroad Administration:									
Safety and operations	110,857	−175					−150	6,000	116,532
Research and development	29,000								29,000
Next generation high speed rail	32,300								32,300
Alaska railroad rehabilitation	20,000								20,000
Grants to Nat'l RR Passenger Corp	521,476							100,000	621,476
Pennsylania Station redevelopment	20,000								20,000
Amtrak reform council				225					225
Subtotal	733,633	−175		225			−150	106,000	839,533
Federal Transit Administration:									
Administrative expenses (approps and oblig limit	67,000	[−208]					[−179]		67,000
Formula grants (approps and oblig limitation) [3]	3,542,000							23,500	3,565,500
Univ. transporation research (approps and oblig	6,000								6,000
Transit planning and research (approps and oblig	116,000								116,000
Capital investment grants (approps and oblig lim	2,891,000							100,000	2,991,000
Capital investment grants (Trust Fund approps)									
Job access (approps and oblig limitation)	125,000								125,000
Subtotal	6,747,000	[−208]					[−179]	123,500	6,870,500

CHANGES IN FISCAL YEAR 2002 DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION APPROPRIATIONS—Continued

(In thousands of dollars)

Account	Public Law 107–87 DOT Appropriations Act						Public Law 107–117 Emergency Supp.		Net appropriation and obligation limitation
	Appropriations and obligations limitation	Sec. 349 TASC reduction	Sec. 318 recession	Sec. 329 Amtrak Reform Council	Sec. 330 Misc. hwy GF projects	Sec. 350 Border Crossing	Sec. 1106 TASC reduction	Chapter 11	
Saint Lawrence Seaway Development Corp:									
Operations and maintenance	13,345	−11					−10		13,324
Research and Special Programs Administration:									
Research and special programs	37,279	−113					−97	2,500	39,569
Pipeline safety	58,250	−74					−64		58,112
Emergency preparedness grants	14,300								14,300
Subtotal	109,829	−187					−161	2,500	111,981
Bureau of Transportation Statistics [4]	[31,000]	[−103]					[−89]		[30,808]
Office of the Inspector General: Salaries and expenses [5]	50,614	−108					−93	1,300	51,713
Surface Transportation Board:									
Salaries and expenses	18,457	−5					−4		18,448
Salaries and expenses (fees)	[950]								[950]
Total, Department of Transportation (excluding Maritime Administration)	59,426,538	−4,237		225	144,000	25,866	−3,643	1,300,050	60,888,799

[1] Does not include reallocation of Public Law 107−38 funds of $760 million from FEMA to TSA.
[2] Net of transfer of RABA to FMCSA.
[3] Reflects $50 million BA transfer from formula grants to capital discretionary.
[4] BTS funding included within Federal-aid highways.
[5] Does not include $5.5 million reimbursable from FHWA and FTA.

TRANSPORTATION SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

SUMMARY OF FISCAL YEAR 2003 PROGRAM

	Appropriation	Offsetting Collections
Appropriations, 2002 [1 2]	$1,250,000,000	$1,250,000,000
Budget estimate, 2003	5,346,000,000	2,347,000,000
Committee recommendation	5,346,000,000	2,347,000,000

[1] Does not include: (1) an additional $780,000,000 in supplemental funding provided to FAA for, among other things, security within the aircraft, explosives detection systems, and designated pilot and demonstration projects; (2) $298,000,000 in appropriated funding provided to FAA for functions now performed by TSA, including the transfer of the Civil Aviation Security organization, research and development, and explosives detection systems; and, (3) $93,000,000 provided for port security grants.
[2] Does not $2.85,000,000,000 in fiscal year 2002 to support TSA operations.

The Transportation Security Administration (TSA) was established on November 19, 2001, with the enactment of the Aviation and Transportation Security Act (Act) into law. The Act created TSA within the Department of Transportation and identified a series of objectives and authorities under which TSA would improve security across all modes of transportation for the American public. As called for in the Act, TSA is charged with ensuring security across the U.S. transportation system. TSA's mission is to protect the Nation's transportation systems by safeguarding the freedom of movement of people and commerce. TSA will be responsible for providing security to the Nation's transportation systems including aviation, railways, highways, pipelines, and waterways. The Act for the first time made overall aviation security a direct Federal responsibility.

The Committee recommends $5,346,000,000 for the activities of the Transportation Security Administration for fiscal year 2003. The amount provided is the same as the budget request.

Challenges for the Transportation Security Administration (TSA).—The deadlines imposed by the Aviation and Transportation Security Act posed an extraordinarily challenge for any Federal agency to meet, even one that has been up and running for several decades. That said, the Committee has not been satisfied with the agency's performance to date, especially in the manner in which the agency has communicated with the Committee and the general public. Budget materials provided by the agency to the Committee have been substantially revised several times and have lacked the level of specificity and clarity that is necessary for the Committee to conduct proper oversight and allocate taxpayer funds. Even more importantly, the agency's posture with its public stakeholders has been characterized by arrogance and disregard of the public's views. This is particularly troubling given the fact that the agency's core mission is to reassure the public as to the safety of the Nation's transportation system. The Committee hopes and expects that the recent change in leadership at the agency will signal a new day in the way the agency interacts with the Committee and the general public.

Programs, Projects and Activities (PPAs).—As discussed above, the Committee has struggled to ascertain the TSA's spending plans based on the budget documentation submitted by the agency. The statement of managers accompanying the Supplemental Appropriations Act for Fiscal Year 2002 noted that, at present, there are no clearly defined Programs, Projects, and Activities (PPA's) established for the TSA's budget. The Committee anxiously awaits the TSA's submission of proposed PPA's so that the Committee can better understand and review the agency's spending priorities. Until the agency and the Committee agree on defined PPA's for the TSA budget, the Committee cannot articulate its funding recommendation in the context of adjustments to the President's Budget. As such, the following table displays the minimum amounts provided by the Committee for the following activities.

Modification of Airports to Install Checked Baggage Explosive Detection Systems Including Trace Detection Systems	$250,000,000
Procurement of Explosive Detection Systems and Trace Detection Systems	[1] 124,000,000
Intercity Bus Security Initiative	15,000,000
Operation Safe Commerce	30,000,000
Security Research	25,000,000
Grants to Port Authorities for Security Enhancements	100,000,000

[1] Includes transfer of $55,000,000 from FAA facilities and equipment.

Modification of Airports to Install EDS and ETD Systems.—In reviewing the TSA's belated budget justification, the Committee was dismayed to learn that no additional funds have been budgeted for fiscal year 2003 for airport modifications necessary to install Explosive Detection Systems (EDS) and Explosive Trace Detection (ETD) systems. To comply with the ATSA December 31st deadline, the TSA has installed massive amounts of explosive detection equipment in the Nation's airports to screen all checked baggage for explosives. By the agency's own admission, however, many of the measures that were necessary to install and operate this equipment on such a short timeline presents a considerable inconvenience to airline passengers, air carriers, airport managers and airport-based venders. In many instances, for the lack of time and money to install explosive detection systems as part of the airport's central baggage processing system, explosive detection equipment was installed in terminal space currently used by airline passengers. In other instances, the TSA has adopted the use of canine teams, bag match, and other detection methods on a temporary basis until certified explosive detection machines can be installed and manned.

The Committee is not prepared to allow this less-than-satisfactory situation to persist for a number of years while the agency pursues the development of next-generation explosive detection technologies. As such the Committee has provided $250,000,000 for fiscal year 2003 for the purpose of improving upon the interim deployment plans that were necessary to comply with the December 31 deadline. The Committee expects these funds to be used to retrofit those airports that will face the greatest difficulty in minimizing the inconvenience of air passengers in complying with the December 31 deadline.

Credentialing and screening of aviation workers.—The statement of managers accompanying the second Supplemental Appropriations Act for fiscal year 2002 expressed a number of concerns regarding TSA's planned deployment of its transportation worker identity card (TWIC) initiative. The Committee of Conference to that bill went on to prohibit the TSA from obligating any funds for this initiative until the agency reports to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations on the concerns cited in the statement of managers and the agency receives written reprogramming approval from both Committees. In developing his reprogramming request, the Committee expects the Under Secretary to be particularly attentive to the immediate need for improved credentialing to allow for the expeditious and seamless movement of airline and airport employees. The fact that airline and airport workers have already undergone

background investigations should facilitate this effort. The Committee expects the Under Secretary to promptly develop a credentialing system that is accepted throughout the airport network and is supported by a centralized database so that access limitations can be communicated promptly throughout the system. With regard to security screening, it is imperative that TSA develop a new screening process for airline and airport employees. This process should be conducted at separate portals from the screening of passengers and should be tailored to the minimal security risk posed by aviation employees. The TSA's current screening methods for aviation employees diverts limited security resources away from the real risks to the air transportation system and needlessly creates delays for workers providing time-critical aviation services on behalf of the traveling public. The Committee believes that TSA would benefit from the appointment of a taskforce to assist in the development of this new credentialing and screening system. Such a taskforce should include representatives from airlines, airports, and aviation labor. The Committee will carefully review the Under Secretary's reprogramming requests to determine the extent of his responsiveness to the Committee's stated concerns and directives in this area.

Intercity Bus Security.—The Committee has provided an additional $15,000,000 for the TSA's continued efforts in the area of improving security in the intercity bus industry. These funds will better insure the security of millions of passengers that use the nation's intercity bus network.

Motor Carrier Security Program.—The Committee recommendation includes $20,000,000 for grants for an industry-wide trucking security program. The level of funding is consistent with the request that was included in the President's fiscal year 2003 budget amendments.

Operation Safe Commerce.—The Committee has provided $30,000,000 for the continued deployment of Operation Safe Commerce. These funds shall be subject to the same terms and conditions as articulated in the Committee report accompanying the fiscal year 2002 Supplemental Appropriations Bill. The amount provided is $2,000,000 more than the amount provided for fiscal year 2002.

Security Research.—TSA will conduct research and development activities in an effort to improve current security technology. This research will be targeted toward methodologies of detecting potential chemical, biological or similar threats and devices that could be released on an aircraft or within an airport.

Pilot projects.—The Committee has provided funding in previous appropriations acts for the TSA to conduct pilot projects to demonstrate and evaluate promising security technologies and concepts. Pilot projects provide useful data and practical experience regarding the effect of innovative approaches and technology in improving aviation security. As the newest large hub airport, Denver International Airport (DIA) is well-suited as a location for testing new security systems, and the Committee encourages the Under Secretary to consider DIA as a candidate for conducting pilot projects, including tests of new explosive detection equipment.

Security Research Centers.—The FAA has established strong collaborative research efforts with universities and private industry, and this beneficial arrangement has helped advanced a variety of aviation interests. The Committee believes that the Under Secretary could achieve similar benefits in the area of transportation security by establishing similar alliances. Therefore, the Committee encourages the Under Secretary, as the TSA continues to refine its research and development program, to utilize expertise at the following institutions: Center for Industrial Competitiveness at the University of Massachusetts-Lowell; National Institute for Advanced Transportation Technology at the University of Idaho; State University System of Florida's Consortium for Intermodal Transportation Safety and Security; Aviation Institute at the University of Nebraska at Omaha; and, the Center of Excellence for Aviation Security.

Automated Surveillance System.—The Committee encourages the Under Secretary to develop airport checkpoint security and process management initiative at the Wichita Mid-Continent Airport that links video technology with advanced software for real-time identification of security risks and can alert appropriate security personnel.

Remote baggage screening.—The Committee encourages the Under Secretary to develop a pilot project at Anchorage International Airport that will evaluate the potential of a rapid baggage movement system to screen checked luggage for explosives at an off-site facility.

Grants to Port Authorities for Security Enhancements.—The Committee has provided $100,000,000 for port security grants in fiscal year 2003. These grants will be competitively awarded by the Under Secretary for the purpose of assessing and improving security at the Nation's seaports. While a total of $218,000,000 was made available for this activity between the first and second Supplemental Appropriations Acts for 2002, the Department of Transportation's solicitation for applications demonstrated an initial demand for these grants of almost $700,000,000. Funds provided in fiscal year 2003 will help meet this demand.

Integrated Port Security Pilot Projects.—The Committee is supportive of a series of integrated port security pilot projects that involve information sharing between the busiest container and cruise ship ports in the southeastern United States. In distributing funds under the port security grant program for fiscal year 2002 and fiscal year 2003, the Committee encourages the Under Secretary to positively consider applications for such an integrated set of pilot projects. Elements of these pilot projects might include the improvement of surveillance systems, the use of smart cards and biometric technology, vehicular traffic control, cargo inspection, improved communications infrastructure and information systems infrastructure, as well as passenger and baggage screening for cruise ship passengers.

Fitness for Duty Requirements.—The Committee is concerned that the Under Secretary has not as yet implemented the new requirement imposed by the Aviation and Transportation Security Act that airport security screeners demonstrate daily their fitness-for-duty without impairment due to fatigue, medications, drug use or alcohol. The Committee strongly recommends that the Under Secretary make expedited use of currently available fitness-for-duty technology to assess daily the alertness of airport security and provides $250,000 specifically to implement a 1-year pilot project at the Seattle-Tacoma International Airport.

Air Marshall air-ground communications.—Funding was provided in fiscal year 2002 for procurement of air-ground communications systems for Federal air marshals. The Committee expects the Under Secretary to proceed expeditiously with this procurement and begin installation of such systems on major commercial passenger aircraft as soon as possible.

U.S. COAST GUARD

SUMMARY OF FISCAL YEAR 2002 PROGRAM

The U.S. Coast Guard, as it is known today, was established on January 28, 1915, through the merger of the Revenue Cutter Service and the Lifesaving Service. In 1939, the U.S. Lighthouse Service was transferred to the Coast Guard, followed by the Bureau of Marine Inspection and Navigation in 1942. The Coast Guard has as its primary responsibilities the enforcement of all applicable Federal laws on the high seas and waters subject to the jurisdiction of the United States; promotion of safety of life and property at sea; assistance to navigation; protection of the marine environment; and maintenance of a state of readiness to function as a specialized service in the Navy in time of war (14 U.S.C. 1, 2).

The Committee recommends a total program level of $6,118,978,000 for the activities of the Coast Guard in fiscal year 2003. This represents an increase of $1,088,469,000 above the fiscal year 2002 enacted level. The following table summarizes the Committee's recommendations:

[In thousands of dollars]

Program	Fiscal year—		Committee recommendation
	2002 enacted [1 3]	2003 estimate [5]	
Operating expenses [2]	$3,780,150	$4,153,456	$4,318,456
Acquisition, construction, and improvements [4]	702,354	725,000	752,000
Environmental compliance and restoration	16,927	17,000	17,000
Alteration of bridges	15,466	.....	14,000
Retired pay	876,346	889,000	889,000
Reserve training	83,194	86,522	86,522
Research, development, test, and evaluation	20,222	22,000	22,000
Total	5,494,659	5,892,978	6,118,978

[1] Excludes reduction of $1,471,000 pursuant to Public Law 107–87 and 107–117.

[2] Includes funding for national security activities of the Coast Guard scored against budget function 050 (defense discretionary) as follows: fiscal year 2002 enacted amount includes $440,000,000 in defense discretionary funding; fiscal year 2003 estimate includes $340,000,000 and fiscal year 2003 Committee recommendation includes $340,000,000.

[3] Excludes $209,150,000 in Emergency Supplemental Appropriations pursuant to Public Law 107–117.

[4] Excludes $66,000,000 in supplemental appropriations pursuant to Public Law 107–206.

[5] Excludes $22,284,000 in civilian and $293,858,000 in military accruals. Excludes $165,000,000 in new user fee revenue.

	General	Trust	New user fee revenue	Total
Appropriations, 2002 [1 2 5]	$3,357,055,000	$24,945,000		$3,382,000,000
Budget estimate, 2003 [3]	4,129,126,000	25,000,000	$165,000,000	4,318,456,000
Committee recommendation [4]	4,293,456,000	25,000,000		4,318,456,000

[1] Includes $440,000,000 for national security activities scored against budget function 050 (defense).
[2] Excludes reduction of $1,471,000 rescission pursuant to Public Laws 107–87 and 107–117.
[3] Includes $340,000,000 for national security activities scored against budget function 050 (defense).
[4] Includes $340,000,000 for national security activities including drug interdiction scored against budget function 050 (defense).
[5] Excludes $209,150,000 in Emergency Supplemental Appropriations pursuant to Public Law 107–117.

The ''Operating expenses'' appropriation provides funds for the operation and maintenance of multipurpose vessels, aircraft, and shore units strategically located along the coasts and inland waterways of the United States and in selected areas overseas.

The program activities of this appropriation fall into the following categories:

Search and rescue.—One of its earliest and most traditional missions, the Coast Guard maintains a nationwide system of boats, aircraft, cutters, and rescue coordination centers on 24-hour alert.

Aids to navigation.—To help mariners determine their location and avoid accidents, the Coast Guard maintains a network of manned and unmanned aids to navigation along our coasts and on our inland waterways, and operates radio stations in the United States and abroad to serve the needs of the armed services and marine and air commerce.

Marine safety.—The Coast Guard insures compliance with Federal statutes and regulations designed to improve safety in the merchant marine industry and operates a recreational boating safety program.

Marine environmental protection.—The primary objectives of this program are to minimize the dangers of marine pollution and to assure the safety of U.S. ports and waterways.

Enforcement of laws and treaties.—The Coast Guard is the principal maritime enforcement agency with regard to Federal laws on the navigable waters of the United States and the high seas, including fisheries, drug smuggling, illegal immigration, and hijacking of vessels.

Ice operations.—In the Arctic and Antarctic, Coast Guard icebreakers escort supply ships, support research activities and Department of Defense operations, survey uncharted waters, and collect scientific data. The Coast Guard also assists commercial vessels through ice-covered waters.

Defense readiness.—During peacetime the Coast Guard maintains an effective state of military preparedness to operate as a service in the Navy in time of war or national emergency at the direction of the President. As such the Coast Guard has primary responsibility for the security of ports, waterways, and navigable waters up to 200 miles offshore.

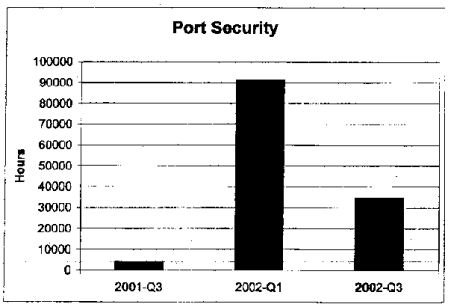
COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

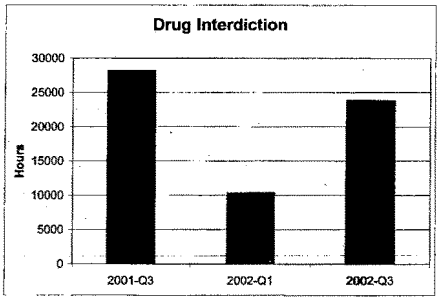
The Committee recommendation for Coast Guard operating expenses is $4,318,456,000, including $25,000,000 from the oil spill liability trust fund and $340,000,000 from function 050 for the Coast Guard's defense-related activities including drug interdiction.

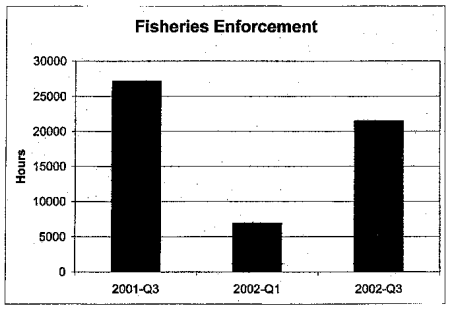
Mission Emphasis.—The Coast Guard responded to the terrorist attacks of last September in an unprecedented and dramatic manner. In doing so, they refocused nearly all of their personnel and redirected most of their cutters, boats and aircraft on domestic maritime security. While the Coast Guard has on a number of occasions been required to rapidly shift its mission emphasis, the extent of the shift to domestic security that followed the events of September 11th was certainly unprecedented in the history of the Coast Guard. The Committee believes that the Coast Guard acted with extraordinary professionalism and heroism during this period of rapid transformation. At the same time, the Committee has concerns regarding the Coast Guard's ability to once again achieve mission balance and adequately address its other critical missions—missions including Search and Rescue, Drug and Migrant Interdiction, the maintenance of Aids to Navigation and ensuring the safety and integrity of our domestic fishing grounds.

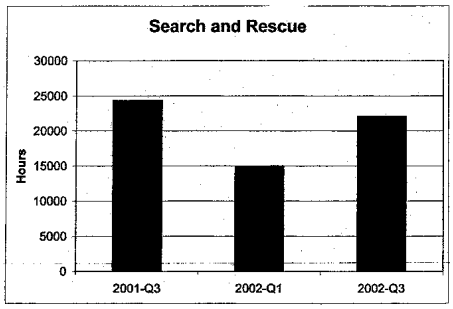
As part of the Committee's annual hearing regarding the Coast Guard's budget request, the DOT Inspector General reported that the service deployed 59 percent of its resources on port safety and security missions immediately following September 11th. Those resources included the Coast Guard's core Search and Rescue vessels, some of which were repositioned far away from their optimal location for conducting their Search and Rescue mission. Indeed, the IG noted that the Coast Guard's small boat stations experienced a 50 percent increase in operating hours as they sought to perform all of their new port security responsibilities at the same time they were seeking to maintain an effective Search and Rescue program.

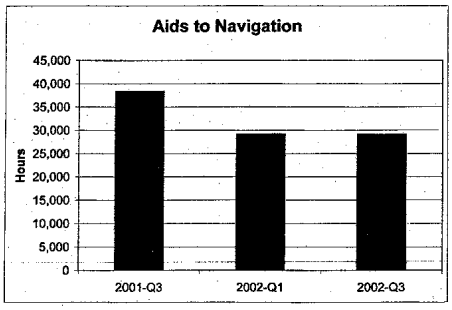
The information provided below illustrates exactly how the Coast Guard directed its mission emphasis over the last year. It depicts an overall increase in operating hours in the first quarter of fiscal year 2002 reflecting the rapid response to the terrorist attacks. That surge began to level off in the third quarter of fiscal year 2002 as the Coast Guard sought to return to a more balanced level of effort across its missions. A review of the data for the third quarter of fiscal year 2002—the most recent quarter for which data is available—reveals that many of the missions that suffered the greatest diminution of effort following September 11th have not yet returned to their baseline level. Indeed, the Committee is greatly concerned that the agencies new emphasis on security, as articulated in its fiscal year 2003 budget request, means that the Coast Guard has no intention of restoring missions like drug interdiction and fisheries enforcement to their pre-September 11th levels.

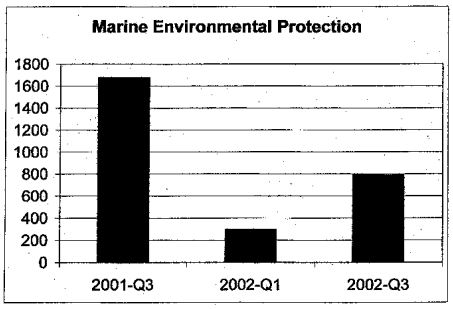












The Committee does not question the need for a more robust homeland security focus on the part of the Coast Guard. Even so, the Committee is disappointed that, at a time when the Administration is requesting an historic and well deserved funding increase for the Coast Guard, almost the entire increase is devoted to expanded homeland defense efforts. Indeed, the documentation accompanying this budget request confirms the agency's intention to continue to de-emphasize its non-homeland defense missions while its budget grows. The Committee does not agree that, at a time when the Coast Guard's operating budget is growing by double-digit percentages, the taxpayer should be content with a diminished effort in the areas of marine safety, marine environmental protection, drug interdiction and fisheries enforcement.

In order to address this concern, the Committee is granting the Commandant the flexibility to redress this imbalance. The Committee fully funds the $21,724,000 sought for Maritime Search and Rescue improvements—budget category IV F—and disallows funding for budget category IV G since this item is not consistent with the Coast Guard's Ports and Waterways Safety Systems (PAWSS) strategy. With the more than $450,000,000 in additional funding provided in this appropriation to operate new facilities and commence or enhance new initiatives, the Committee expects the Commandant to launch his highest priority initiatives for homeland defense while leaving himself sufficient resources to return his non-homeland security missions to their pre-September 11th levels.

The Committee directs the Commandant to submit a detailed report as to how he will achieve this objective as part of his budget submission for fiscal year 2004. This report should include a detailed revised distribution of fiscal year 2003 resources in comparison to the line items initially requested in the fiscal year 2003 budget request. In order to monitor the Commandant's progress toward this goal, the Committee directs the Commandant to submit quarterly reports to the Committee detailing the resource hours achieved by mission. This report should also include district-by-district data for aircraft, cutter, and boat hours by mission area. The report should also compare this data to the comparable data for the eight quarters that preceded September 11, 2001. These reports will be submitted using the same deadlines and restrictions pertaining to the agency's Quarterly Acquisition Reports.

The Committee recognizes that the integrity of the Coast Guard's mission hour data has been compromised in the past due to inconsistencies in unit's reporting practices in the field. The Committee commends the Commandant's efforts to date to improve the accuracy of this data and requests that the DOT Inspector General periodically monitor the reporting of this data as well as the accuracy of the quarterly mission hour reports to be submitted to the Committee.

Flag Officer Billets.—The Committee has provided sufficient funds for the retention of 37 flag billets in fiscal year 2003, which is 3 more than the number requested in the Coast Guard's budget request and which reflects the actual number of flag officers.. The Committee notes that the number of flag officer billets has grown steadily in the last few years even though the Coast Guard has consistently had the lowest ratio of officers to flag officers and enlisted personnel to flag officers of any of the military services. The Committee recognizes that an even higher level of flag officer billets may be authorized. However, the Committee is concerned that the budget justifications submitted to the Committee have not accurately reflected the number of flag officers requested for the budget year. Specifically, the budget justification for fiscal year 2000 identified an expectation for one additional flag billet in the budget year. With the arrival of the 2001 budget request, the Committee discovered that the service added two additional flag billets in fiscal year 2000. Similarly, the 2002 budget request did not identify any growth in the number of flag officers for that year. With the arrival of the budget request for 2003, the Committee discovered that the service had indeed added another flag officer in 2002. The Committee expects the Coast Guard to address the imbalance inherent to the flag officer-to-billet ratio and to ensure that the budget justification for fiscal year 2004 reflects an accurate, appropriate, and sustainable level.

Navigational Assistance Services Fees.—For the second consecutive year, the Administration had proposed the initiation of new Navigational Assistance Service fees. The effect of this proposal is to lower the actual appropriation requirement for Coast Guard operating expenses in fiscal year 2003 by $165,000,000 by requiring the users of Coast Guard services to cover those costs. The Committee has, again, rejected this approach and provided sufficient appropriations to cover all of the Coast Guard's needs.

Marine Fire and Safety Association.—The Committee remains supportive of efforts by the Marine Fire and Safety Association (MFSA) to provide specialized firefighting training and maintain an oil spill response contingency plan for the Columbia River. The Committee encourages the Secretary to provide funding for MFSA consistent with the authorization and directs the Secretary to provide $312,000 to continue efforts by the nonprofit organization comprised of numerous fire departments on both sides of the Columbia River. The funding will be utilized to provide specialized communications, firefighting training and equipment, and to implement the oil spill response contingency plan for the Columbia River.

Great Lakes Pilotage.—The Committee is informed that the Great Lakes ports collectively petitioned the Coast Guard in July 2001 to publish for public comment a proposed plan to streamline and modernize the pilotage system on the Great Lakes. The Committee is concerned that the Coast Guard has not acted on this petition. The Committee urges the Coast Guard to seek public comment on this issue.

AMSEA.—The Committee recommends $350,000 to be available only to continue this marine safety training program that trains fishermen and children in cold water safety techniques.

Oil spill prevention, 13th District.—Within the amount provided, the Committee has provided $1,600,000 for enhanced oil spill prevention activities in the waters of Washington State. These additional funds shall be under the sole control of the Captain of the Port-Puget Sound and will be in addition to any and all funds that would normally be allocated for marine environmental protection activities to that unit under the President's budget request. The Captain of the Port-Puget Sound is the Federal official solely responsible for preventing the accidental release of oil from tankers entering the Straits of Juan de Fuca and Puget Sound. As such, the Committee expects the Captain of the Port to use his professional judgment in allocating these funds to measures that he believes will best protect these waters. Such measures could include a cost sharing arrangement with the State of Washington for the hiring of a rescue tug at Neah Bay. However, these funds could be allocated to alternative measures if, in the view of the Captain of the Port, such alternative measures will provide a superior level of protection. The Committee expects the Commandant to forward to the Committee a spend plan for these funds once the Captain of the Port has decided on the appropriate approach to enhancing environmental protection in his area of operation.

Station Indian River Inlet Staffing.—The Committee is aware that a staffing shortage may exist at Coast Guard Station Indian River Inlet following the addition of new security requirements. The station, which is currently staffed by nine personnel, acts as the gateway to the ports of Wilmington, Delaware and Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. The men and women at this station maintain a safe and secure waterway for vessels traveling to these ports. They also provide waterside security for the Salem Nuclear Power Plant, bridges over navigational waters, oil refineries and tourist attractions along the Delaware River, Delaware Bay and Delaware's Atlantic Coast. As such, the Commandant is directed to evaluate the staffing levels at this station to determine if additional staffing is necessary.

Coastwise Endorsements.—More than 5 years after Congress enacted section 113(d) of the Coast Guard Authorization Act of 1996 (now codified at 46 U.S.C. 12106(e)), the Agency has yet to promulgate regulations implementing the provision. The Committee is concerned that the resulting lack of Federal direction could allow control over U.S. coastwise vessels by foreign companies who may use tax and other advantages to compete unfairly with U.S. companies in domestic commerce. The Congressional intent in 1996, which has not changed in enacting section 113(d), was to provide U.S.-based coastwise vessel operators with broadened sources of investment capital. At no time did Congress intend that section 113(d) be interpreted as a means of undermining the integrity of the Jones Act and related Maritime Cabotage laws. Until the rule implementing subsection 12106(e) is published in final form, the Committee expects the Coast Guard to ensure that any application approved under this provision is fully consistent with the intent of Congress as stated in the 1996 Conference Report.

Datum marker buoys (DMBs).—The Committee allowance includes not less than $1,000,000 for the continued procurement of Datum Marker Buoys.

Maritime Electro-Optical Infrared (EO/IR) Handheld and Fixed Sensors.—Within the funds provided, the Committee provides $5,000,000 for Maritime Electro-Optical Sensors. Of this amount, $3,000,000 shall be derived from budget category IV G and $2,000,000 from the additional funds provided. These sensors are on cutters, patrol boats, as well as for Marine Safety Offices and Marine Safety and Security Teams. They will assist in both the maritime safety and security mission goals by enabling Coast Guard personnel to conduct maritime operations safely and effectively at night and in adverse weather conditions.

Coast Guard Yard.—The Committee recognizes the Coast Guard Yard at Curtis Bay, Maryland is a critical component of the Coast Guard's core logistics capability that directly supports fleet readiness. The Committee further recognizes that the yard has been a vital part of the Coast Guard's readiness infrastructure for more than 100 years and believes that sufficient industrial work should be assigned to the Yard on a competitive basis to maintain this capability.

ACQUISITION, CONSTRUCTION, AND IMPROVEMENTS

	General	Trust	Total
Appropriations, 2002 [1]	$616,354,000	$20,000,000	$636,354,000
Budget estimate, 2003 [2]	705,000,000	20,000,000	725,000,000
Committee recommendation	732,000,000	20,000,000	752,000,000

[1] Excludes reduction of $294,000 pursuant to Public Law 107–87 and 107–117.
[2] Excludes $1,266,000 in civilian and $9,580,000 in military accurals.

This appropriation provides for the major acquisition, construction, and improvement of vessels, aircraft, shore units, and aids to navigation operated and maintained by the Coast Guard. Currently, the Coast Guard has in operation approximately 250 cutters, ranging in size from 65-foot tugs to a 420-foot polar icebreakers, more than 2,000 boats, and an inventory of more than 200 helicopters and fixed-wing aircraft. The Coast Guard also operates approximately 600 stations, support and supply centers, communications facilities, and other shore units. The Coast Guard maintains over 48,000 navigational aids—buoys, fixed aids, lighthouses, and radio navigational stations.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The recommended bill provides $752,000,000 for acquisition, construction, and improvements, including $20,000,000 from the oil spill liability trust fund. This represents an increase of $115,646,000 (18 percent) above last year's enacted level and is the same as the budget request.

The following table summarizes the Committee's programmatic recommendations:

	Fiscal year 2002 enacted [1 2]	Fiscal year 2003 estimate	Committee recommendation
Vessels	$89,640,000	$13,600,000	$25,600,000
Integrated Deepwater Systems Program	320,190,000	500,000,000	480,000,000
Aircraft	9,500,000		
Other equipment	79,293,000	117,700,000	132,700,000
Shore facilities and aids to navigation	73,100,000	28,700,000	48,700,000
Personnel and related support	64,631,000	65,000,000	65,000,000
Total	636,354,000	725,000,000	752,000,000

[1] Excludes reduction of $294,000 rescission pursuant to Public Laws 107–87 and 108–117.
[2] Excludes $328,000,000 in supplemental emergency appropriations.

The following table compares the fiscal year 2002 enacted level, the fiscal year 2003 estimate, and the recommended level by program, project, and activity.

Program name	Fiscal year 2002 enacted	Fiscal year 2003 estimate	Committee recommendation
Vessels:			
Survey and design—cutters and boats	$500,000	$400,000	$400,000
Seagoing buoytenders (WLB) replacement	68,000,000	4,000,000	4,000,000
Polar class reliability improvement (RIP)	4,490,000	2,200,000	2,200,000
41 foot utility boat replacement	12,000,000	4,000,000	4,000,000
85 foot fast patrol craft	4,650,000	.....	.....
87 foot coastal patrol boats	.....	.....	12,000,000
Alex Haley conversion	.....	3,000,000	3,000,000
Subtotal vessels	89,640,000	13,600,000	25,600,000
Integrated Deepwater Systems program (IDS):			
Aircraft	35,700,000	138,200,000	135,200,000
Surface ships	36,700,000	215,700,000	212,700,000
C4ISR	106,500,000	.....	.....
Logistics	71,200,000	71,600,000	66,600,000
Other contracts	39,800,000	43,500,000	36,500,000
Government Program Management	30,300,000	31,000,000	29,000,000
Subtotal IDS	320,200,000	500,000,000	480,000,000
Aircraft:			
Aviation parts and support	9,000,000	.....	.....
C130J system provisioning and training analyses	500,000	.....	.....
Subtotal aircraft	9,500,000	.....	.....
Other Equipment:			
Ports and Waterways Safety Systems (PAWSS)	6,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000
Marine information for safety & law enforcement	7,450,000	.....	.....
National distress system modernization	42,000,000	90,000,000	90,000,000
Defense message system implementation	1,500,000	2,100,000	2,100,000
Commercial satellite communication	1,500,000	.....	.....
Global maritime distress and safety system	2,200,000	2,200,000	2,200,000
Search and rescue capabilities	1,320,000	.....	.....
Thirteenth district microwave modernization	800,000	3,000,000	3,000,000
Hawaii Rainbow communications system	3,100,000	3,000,000	3,000,000
High frequency recapitalizaion & modernization	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000
Prince William Sound Microwave wide-area	.....	1,000,000	1,000,000
Security surveillance and protection	.....	.....	15,000,000
Command center readiness/infrastructure	727,000	.....	.....
P–250 pump replacement	2,046,000	.....	.....
Configuration management—phase II	3,000,000	.....	.....
Self-contained breathing apparatus	1,000,000	.....	.....
Maritime electro-optical sensors	4,000,000	.....	.....
Ice detecting radar—Cordova, AK	650,000	.....	.....
Maritime domain awareness information	.....	9,400,000	9,400,000
Subtotal other equipment	79,293,000	117,700,000	132,700,000
Shore Facilities & aids to navigation:			
Survey and design—shore projects	4,000,000	2,500,000	2,500,000
Minor AC&I shore construction projects	4,000,000	4,900,000	4,900,000
Housing	13,500,000	7,000,000	7,000,000
Waterways ATON projects	5,500,000	4,900,000	4,900,000
Rebuild Station Port Huron, MI	3,100,000	.....	.....
Consolidate warehouse—CG Yard, MD	12,600,000	.....	.....
Construct new station—Brunswick, GA	3,600,000	.....	.....
Replace utilities, ISC building Number 8—Boston, MA	1,600,000	.....	.....
Construct engineering bldg, ISC Honolulu, HI	7,200,000	.....	.....
Consolidate Kodiak aviation support—Kodiak, AK	5,700,000	4,000,000	4,000,000
Reconstruct north wall, Escanaba Municipal dock	300,000	.....	.....
Rebuild ISC Seattle Pier 36—Phase I	10,000,000	.....	16,000,000
CG Marine safety & rescue station, Chicago, IL	2,000,000	.....	.....
Vessel pier facility, Cordova Ak	.....	.....	4,000,000
Station Manistee, MI construction	.....	5,400,000	5,400,000
Subtotal shore facilities	73,100,000	28,700,000	48,700,000
Personnel and Related Support:			
Direct personnel costs	63,931,000	64,500,000	64,500,000
Core acquisition costs	700,000	500,000	500,000
Subtotal personnel and related support	64,631,000	65,000,000	65,000,000
Total appropriation	636,354,000	725,000,000	752,000,000

VESSELS

Response Boat Small.—The Committee notes that the Coast Guard is procuring a new standard small boat to provide the lower range capability of its shore-based response system. These Response Boats will be procured under an indefinite delivery, indefinite quantity (IDIQ) contract for a period of seven years, with an initial purchase quantity of 100 boats and a maximum quantity of 700. The Committee notes with concern, however, that the Coast Guard in the FRP has specified a specific design technology for the outboard motors that will power the Response Boat Small fleet.

It has been reported to the Committee that the decision on the specified engine technology may have been based on an out-of-date survey. The Committee, however, is more concerned that a Coast Guard FRP would still limit competition by mandating a specific engine technology rather than use a performance-based specification to maximize competition while ensuring all basic requirements are met this far into the era of procurement reform.

Accordingly, prior to exercising any options beyond the purchase of the first 100 boats, the Coast Guard may modify the contract to be either a pure performance-based specification or to specifically allow both direct injection and four-stroke engines to be considered by boat manufacturers as long as they meet the requisite performance and environmental criteria and such a change is merited based on the results of the most recent internal Coast Guard study.

Coastal Patrol Boats.—The Committee believes that Coastal Patrol Boats are an essential part of the Coast Guard's homeland defense in our ports, waterways, and territorial waters. The Committee is aware that the Coast Guard has identified the need for additional Coast Patrol Boats. In order to address one of the Coast Guard's most pressing capital needs and to prevent a fiscal year 2003 production line gap, the Committee has provided $12,000,000 for on-going procurement efforts.

INTEGRATED DEEPWATER SYSTEMS PROGRAM

The Committee has provided $480,000,000 for the Integrated Deepwater Systems (IDS) program, which is $159,800,000 or 50 percent more than the fiscal year 2002 enacted level and $20,000,000 less the budget request.

NATIONAL DISTRESS AND RESPONSE SYSTEM MODERNIZATION PROGRAM

The Committee recommends $90,000,000 requested for the modernization of the National Distress and Response System (NDRS), which is effectively the maritime 911 system for mariners in distress.

OTHER EQUIPMENT

The Committee provided $132,700,000 for Other Equipment which is the same as the budget request.

Improved security surveillance and protection.—The Committee recommends $15,000,000 only for the Coast Guard to develop and acquire equipment that will improve security surveillance and perimeter protection capabilities in the Nation's ports, waterways, and coastal zones. The Committee believes that this program has the promise not only of improving the Coast Guard's ability to respond to terrorist threats but also of minimizing the possibility that Coast Guard assets and personnel will be diverted from traditional missions to homeland security missions. The Committee further directs that these funds shall be executed as an integral component of its modernization effort to meet emerging maritime threats.

SHORE FACILITIES AND AIDS TO NAVIGATION

Minor AC&I Shore Construction Projects.—The Committee recommends $4,900,000 for Minor AC&I shore constructions projects, which is the same as the budget request. Within the funds provided, $400,000 is provided for construction of engineering building at U.S. Coast Guard Station Portsmouth Harbor in New Castle, New Hampshire.

Rebuild ISC Seattle Pier 36—Phase I.—The Committee recommendation includes an additional $16,000,000 for costs associated with repairing and rebuilding the Coast Guard's Integrated Support Center at Pier 36 in Seattle. Now that a decision has been made not to move the Integrated Support Center to an alternative site, the Committee believes it is time to move out rapidly to replace the aging infrastructure at pier 36 and give the Coast Guard personnel that work there a safe and appropriate working environment. The Committee directs the Commandant to submit an anticipated spend plan and construction schedule for this initiative prior to conference committee action on this bill.

BILL LANGUAGE

Capital investment plan.—The bill maintains the requirement for the Coast Guard to submit a 5-year capital investment plan with initial submission of the President's budget request. This requirement was first established in fiscal year 2001.

Disposal of real property.—The bill maintains the provision enacted in fiscal year 2001 crediting to this appropriation proceeds from the sale or lease of the Coast Guard's surplus real property and providing that such receipts are available for obligation only for the national distress and response system modernization program.

ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE AND RESTORATION

Appropriations, 2002[1]	$16,927,000
Budget estimate, 2003[2]	17,000,000
Committee recommendation	17,000,000

[1] Excludes reduction of $9,000 pursuant to Public Laws 107–87 and 107–117.

[2] Excludes $218,000 in civilian and $68,000 in military accruals.

The Environmental Compliance and Restoration account provides funds to address environmental problems at former and current Coast Guard units as required by applicable Federal, State, and local environmental laws and regulations. Planned expenditures for these funds include major upgrades to petroleum and regulated-substance storage tanks, restoration of contaminated ground water and soils, remediation efforts at hazardous substance disposal sites, and initial site surveys and actions necessary to bring Coast Guard shore facilities and vessels into compliance with environmental laws and regulations.

The recommended bill provides $17,000,000 for environmental compliance and restoration. The recommendation is the same as the budget request.

ALTERATION OF BRIDGES

(HIGHWAY TRUST FUND)

Appropriations, 2002	$15,466,000
Budget estimate, 2003	.....
Committee recommendation	14,000,000

The ''Alteration of bridges'' appropriation provides funds for the Coast Guard's share of the cost of altering or removing bridges obstructive to navigation. Under the provisions of the Truman-Hobbs Act of June 21, 1940, as amended (33 U.S.C. 511 et seq.), the Coast Guard, as the Federal Government's agent, is required to share with owners the cost of altering railroad and publicly owned highway bridges which obstruct the free movement of navigation on navigable waters of the United States in accordance with the formula established in 33 U.S.C. 516. Alteration of obstructive highway bridges is eligible for funding from the Federal-Aid Highways program.

The Committee has provided an appropriation from the highway trust fund of $14,000,000 for the alteration of bridges, which is the same as the budget request.

The Committee recommendation is to be distributed as follows:

Bridge and Location	*Committee recommendation*
Chelsea Street Bridge Project, Boston, MA	$2,000,000.00
EJ&E Railroad Bridge, Morris, IL	1,000,000.00
Fourteen Mile CSX Railroad Bridge, Mobile, AL	5,000,000.00
John F. Limehouse Bridge, Charleston, SC	1,500,000.00
Florida Avenue Bridge, New Orleans, LA	4,500,000.00
Total	14,000,000.00

EJ&E Bridge.—The Committee is concerned about the alteration of the EJ&E railroad bridge near Morris, Illinois. To date, the Committee has provided more than $6,500,000 for this important bridge project in fiscal years 2000, 2001, and 2002. It is the Committee's understanding that design and engineering work has been completed. The Committee provides $1,000,000 for this bridge project and directs the Coast Guard to initiate construction on this project.

RETIRED PAY

Appropriations, 2002 (mandatory)	$876,346,000
Budget estimate, 2003 (mandatory)	.....
Committee recommendation (mandatory)	889,000,000

The ''Retired pay'' appropriation provides for retired pay of military personnel of the Coast Guard and Coast Guard Reserve, members of the former Lighthouse Service, and for annuities payable to beneficiaries of retired military personnel under the retired serviceman's family protection plan (10 U.S.C. 1431–1446) and survivor benefit plan (10 U.S.C. 1447–1455), payments for career status bonuses under the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2000, and for payments for medical care of retired personnel and their dependents under the Dependents Medical Care Act.

COAST GUARD MILITARY RETIREMENT FUND

Appropriations, 2002 (mandatory)	.....
Budget estimate, 2003 (mandatory)	$889,000,000
Committee recommendation (mandatory)	.....

The Administration proposed legislation in October 2001, to accrue fully the retirement costs of Coast Guard military personnel (as well as the Public Health Service and National Oceanic and Atmospheric administration Commissioned Corps). The account will make payments to current retirees, receive the accrual payments from Coast Guard accounts for current active duty members, and receive a payment for unfunded liabilities of Coast Guard personnel.

The program also provides for retired pay of military personnel of the Coast Guard Reserve, members of the former Lighthouse Service, and for annuities payable to the beneficiaries of retired military personnel under the retired Serviceman's family protection plan (10 U.S.C. 1431–46) and the survivor benefit plans (10 U.S.C. 1447–55); payments for career status bonuses under the National Defense Authorization Act; and payments for medical care of retired personnel and their dependents under the Dependents Medical Care Act (10 U.S.C., ch. 55).

As discussed earlier in this report, the Committee has not appropriated funds based on the administration's proposed legislation as no action has been taken to enact this proposal by the Committee of jurisdiction.

RESERVE TRAINING

Appropriations, 2002[1]	$83,194,000
Budget estimate, 2003[2]	86,522,000
Committee recommendation	86,522,000

[1] Excludes reduction of $41,000 pursuant Public Laws 107–87 and 107–117.

[2] Excludes $303,000 civilian and $26,000,000 military accruals.

Under the provisions of 14 U.S.C. 145, the Secretary of Transportation is required to adequately support the development and training of a Reserve force to ensure that the Coast Guard will be sufficiently organized, manned, and equipped to fully perform its wartime missions. The purpose of the Reserve training program is to provide trained units and qualified persons for active duty in the Coast Guard in time of war or national emergency, or at such other times as the national security requires. Coast Guard reservists must also train for mobilization assignments that are unique to the Coast Guard in times of war, such as port security operations associated with the Coast Guard's Maritime Defense Zone [MDZ] mission, and deployable port security units associated with the international Defense Operations mission.

The recommended bill includes $86,522,000 for reserve training, which is the budget request.

RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST, AND EVALUATION

	General	Trust	Total
Appropriations, 2002[1]	$16,730,000	$3,492,000	$20,222,000
Budget estimate, 2003[2]	18,500,000	3,500,000	22,000,000
Committee recommendation	18,500,000	3,500,000	22,000,000

[1] Excludes reduction of $6,000 pursuant to Public Laws 107–87 and 107–117.

[2] Excludes $328,000 and $778,000 military accurals.

The Coast Guard's Research and Development Program seeks to improve the tools and techniques with which Coast Guard carries out its varied operational missions and to increase the knowledge base upon which it depends to fulfill its regulatory responsibilities.

The recommended bill provides a funding level of $22,000,000 for research and development projects, which is with the budget request. Of this amount $3,500,000 is to be derived from the oil spill liability trust fund. This recommendation is consistent with the budget request.

Engineered Wood Composites Technology.—The Committee is aware of engineered wood composites technology developed by the University of Maine. Engineered Wood Composites are designed to reduce maintenance cost

and extend the useful life of waterfront structures. A total of $3,000,000 is provided within the funds made available to support the continued development, demonstration and evaluation of engineered wood composites at Coast Guard facilities including the U.S. Coast Guard Stations in Jonesport and Southwest Harbor ME.

Spectral Imaging Technology.—Within the funds provided, $2,500,000 is included for a pilot project to test automatic Search and Rescue Spectral Imaging technology for Coast Guard C–130 at Kalaeloa, Hawaii.

Shipboard Fire Safety.—Within the funds provided, the Committee recommendation includes $250,000 to accelerate research related to the life safety hazards inherent in high-density vessel occupancy at the U.S. Coast Guard Fire Safety and Test Detachment in Mobile, AL in coordination with the University of South Alabama.

Maritime Domain Awareness Information.—The Committee is aware of the need to improve maritime domain awareness and encourages the Coast Guard to investigate designing and installing a Maritime Domain Awareness Surveillance System demonstration project in an effort to improve port security.

Meteorological and Marine Observation Systems.—Within the funds provided, $250,000 is included for a prototype observation system in the Lower Chesapeake Bay. The Committee believes that such a system will improve short-and long-term predictions of phenomenon facilitating safe and efficient maritime operations.

BOAT SAFETY

(AQUATIC RESOURCES TRUST FUND)

Appropriations, 2002 (mandatory)	$64,000,000
Budget estimate, 2003 (mandatory)	64,000,000
Committee recommendation (mandatory)	64,000,000

This account provides financial assistance for a coordinated National Recreational Boating Safety Program for the several States. Title 46, United States Code, section 13106, establishes a ''Boat safety'' account from which the Secretary may allocate and distribute matching funds to assist in the development, administration, and financing of qualifying State programs. The ''Boat safety'' account consists of amounts transferred from the highway trust fund which are derived from the motorboat fuel tax (18.4 cents per gallon).

The Transportation Efficiency Act for the 21st Century provides $64,000,000 of mandatory funding from the ''Aquatic Resources Trust fund'' annually for this program. Of this amount, $59,000,000 is provided for grants to States and $5,000,000 for Coast Guard administration. The President's budget requests no discretionary appropriations for fiscal year 2003.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

Vessel traffic safety fairway, Santa Barbara/San Francisco.—The bill retains a general provision (sec. 312) that would prohibit funds to plan, finalize, or implement regulations that would establish a vessel traffic safety fairway less than 5 miles wide between the Santa Barbara traffic separation scheme and the San Francisco traffic separation scheme. On April 27, 1989, the Department published a notice of proposed rulemaking that would narrow the originally proposed 5-mile-wide fairway to two 1-mile-wide fairways separated by a 2-mile-wide area where off-shore oil rigs could be built if Lease Sale 119 goes forward. Under this revised proposal, vessels would be routed in close proximity to oil rigs because the 2-mile-wide non-fairway corridor could contain drilling rigs at the edge of the fairways. The Committee is concerned that this rule, if implemented, could increase the threat of offshore oil accidents off the California coast. Accordingly, the bill continues the language prohibiting the implementation of this regulation.

Quarterly acquisition reports.—The bill retains a general provision (sec. 341) requiring that the Coast Guard submit a quarterly report regarding the status of major acquisition programs.

FEDERAL AVIATION ADMINISTRATION

SUMMARY OF FISCAL YEAR 2003 PROGRAM

The Federal Aviation Administration traces its origins to the Air Commerce Act of 1926, but more recently to the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 which established the independent Federal Aviation Agency from functions which had resided in the Airways Modernization Board, the Civil Aeronautics Administration, and parts of the Civil Aeronautics Board. FAA became an administration of the Department of Transportation on April 1, 1967, pursuant to the Department of Transportation Act (October 15, 1966).

The total recommended program level for the FAA for fiscal year 2003 amounts to $13,552,225,000, which is $219,658,000 more than the fiscal year 2002 enacted level. The following table summarizes the Committee's recommendations:

[In thousands of dollars]

Program	Fiscal year— 2002 enacted [1]	Fiscal year— 2003 budget estimate	Committee recommendation
Operations	6,893,567	7,077,203	7,047,203
General fund appropriation	1,112,481	3,277,925	3,247,925
Trust fund appropriation	5,773,519	3,799,278	3,799,278
Aviation user fees	7,567		
Facilities and equipment	2,914,000	2,981,022	2,981,022
Research, engineering, and development	195,000	124,000	124,000
Grants-in-Aid for Airports	3,300,000	3,400,000	3,400,000
Total available budget resources	13,302,567	13,582,225	13,552,225

[1] Does not reflect rescissions and reductions pursuant to Public Law 107–87 and 107–117, nor supplemental appropriations pursuant to Public Law 107–117.
[2] Excludes CSRS/FEHB accurals.

OPERATIONS

Appropriations, 2002 [1]	$6,886,000,000
Budget estimate, 2003	7,077,203,000
Committee recommendation	7,047,203,000

[1] Does not reflect TASC reductions of $2,820,000 pursuant to Public Law 107–87 and Public Law 107–117, nor supplemental appropriations of $200,000,000 pursuant to Public Law 107–117 or $7,567,000 in aviation user fees.
[2] Excludes CSRS/FEHB accruals.

FAA's ''Operations'' appropriation provides funds for the operation, maintenance, communications, and logistic support of the air traffic control and navigation systems and activities. It also covers the administration and management of the regulatory, commercial space, medical, engineering, and development programs.

The bill includes $3,799,278,000 for the operations activities of the Federal Aviation Administration from the airport and airway trust fund. The balance of the operations appropriation will come from the general fund.

As in past years, FAA is directed to report immediately to the Committees on Appropriations in the event resources are insufficient to operate a safe and effective air traffic control system.

The following table summarizes the Committee's recommendation in comparison to the budget estimate:

[In thousands of dollars]

	2002 program level [1]	2003 budget estimate [2]	Committee recommendations
Air traffic services	5,446,872	5,697,537	5,662,037
Aviation regulation and certification	767,649	833,967	839,467
Civil aviation security	149,605		
Research and acquisitions	195,559	207,600	207,600
Commercial space transportation	12,416	12,325	12,325
Regional coordination	85,735	82,192	82,192
Human resources	69,282	80,260	80,260
Financial services	50,178	48,782	48,782
Staff offices	108,704	84,890	84,890
Information Services		29,650	29,650
Total	6,886,000	7,077,203	7,047,203

[1] Does not reflect TASC reductions of $2,820,000 pursuant to Public Law 107–87 and Public Law 107–117, nor supplemental appropriations of $200,000,000 pursuant to Public Law 107–117.
[2] Excludes CSRS/FEHB accruals.

Contract tower program.—The Committee continues to support the contract tower program and the cost-sharing program as a cost-effective way to enhance air traffic safety at smaller airports. The Committee's recommendation includes $78,000,000 to fund the existing contract tower program, the remaining eligible non-Federal towers not currently operated by the FAA, and other non-

towered airports eligible for the program. In addition to these resources, the Committee has provided $6,000,000 for the contract tower cost-sharing program.

Medallion Program.—The Committee recommendation includes $1,500,000 to continue support for this Government and industry cooperative program to improve rural air safety in Alaska. The Medallion program has been overwhelmed with applications, and this funding will allow an expansion of the program beyond its original operating plan.

Alien Species Action Plan (ASAP).—The Committee provides $3,000,000 out of available funds to continue the implementation of the Alien Species Action Plan which was adopted by the FAA as part of its August 26, 1998 Record of Decision approving certain improvements at Kahului Airport on the Island of Maui. These funds will be used to complete capital projects that were started in fiscal year 2002 and continue the operational requirements imposed by the ASAP.

National airspace redesign.—Of the funds provided for the activity, $8,500,000 shall be for the NY/NJ Airspace Redesign effort and shall not be reprogrammed by the FAA for other activities, including airspace redesign activities outside the NY/NJ metro area. As the FAA moves forward with its redesign program in the New York/New Jersey and Philadelphia area, the Committee encourages the FAA, where appropriate, to consider air noise impacts as part of the redesign effort.

Spaceport licensing procedures.—The Committee is aware that the State of Oklahoma has a variety of locations that are ideal for orbital launches dues to low population density and existing infrastructure. As such, the State of Oklahoma has been working to develop a spaceport. The Committee strongly encourages the FAA Administrator to provide the necessary technical assistance and financial resources to assist with the licensing procedures for this potential spaceport.

Non-precision GPS approaches.—The Committee recommendation includes $5,000,000 to continue with the work associated with increasing the number of non-precision GPS instrument approaches developed and published for airports that are not Part 139 certificated. Of these funds, $1,500,000 is only for the Office of Regulation and Certification (AVR) to develop advisory materials and policy guidelines for the general aviation community.

Inspector technical training.—In March, 2002, the FAA released the results of a study which evaluated the commercial airplane certification process. One of the major findings of the study is that the FAA, airlines and aircraft manufacturers have not adequately communicated important safety information within and among their organizations. The study also concluded that proper training and adequate hands-on experience are essential to ensure that safety inspectors identify potential safety hazards. The Committee has provided $4,000,000 more than the President's request to provide additional technical training for FAA's aviation safety inspectors as the agency moves forward with the implementation of its Operational Evolution Plan (OEP). Specifically, the additional funding will provide necessary training for inspectors in order to properly certify pilots and aircraft in the Reduced Vertical Separation Minimums. The Committee also encourages the FAA to develop a plan to improve the coordination and communication process between the FAA's flight standards and aircraft certification offices.

FACILITIES AND EQUIPMENT

(AIRPORT AND AIRWAY TRUST FUND)

Appropriations, 2002[1]	$2,914,000,000
Budget estimate, 2003	2,981,022,000
Committee recommendation	2,981,022,000

[1] Does not reflect $108,500,000 of supplemental appropriations pursuant to Public Law 107–117 or rescission of $15,000,000 of unobligated balances pursuant to Public Law 107–87.

[2] Excludes CSRS/FEHB accruals.

Under the ''Facilities and equipment'' appropriation, safety, capacity and efficiency of the Federal airway system are improved by the procurement and installation of new equipment and the construction and modernization of facilities to keep pace with aeronautical activity and in accordance with the Federal Aviation Administration's comprehensive capital investment plan [CIP], formerly called the national airspace system [NAS] plan.

The Federal Aviation Administration's most recent estimate is that it will spend approximately $41,901,000,000 on the Air Traffic Control Modernization effort from 1981 through 2004.

The bill includes an appropriation of $2,981,022,000 for the facilities and equipment of the Federal Aviation Administration. The Committee's recommended distributions of the funds for each of the major accounts are as follows:

FACILITIES AND EQUIPMENT

Program name	Fiscal year 2002 enacted	Fiscal year 2003 estimate	Committee recommendation
Activity 1, Improve Aviation Safety:			
Reduce Commercial Aviation Fatalities:			
Terminal Business Unit	$160,355,000	$141,000,000	$161,300,000
Aviation Weather Services Improvements	22,520,000	23,440,000	23,440,000
Low Level Windshear Alert System (LLWAS)—Upgrade	1,533,000	1,600,000	1,600,000
Aviation Safety Analysis System (ASAS)	22,100,000	21,700,000	21,700,000
Integrated Flight Quality Assurance	2,000,000	500,000	500,000
Safety Performance Analysis System (SPAS)	2,100,000	2,100,000	2,100,000
Performance Enhancement Systems (PENS)	2,500,000	2,600,000	2,600,000
Aviation Weather Services Improvements (CWIS)	5,000,000	.....	.....
Reduce General Aviation Fatalities: Safe Flight 21	39,300,000	29,800,000	32,800,000
Other Aviation Safety Programs:			
Advanced Technology Development and Prototyping	55,991,000	41,100,000	41,600,000
Aircraft Related Equipment Program	7,500,000	16,000,000	16,000,000
National Aviation Safety Data Analysis Center (NASDAC)	1,800,000	2,000,000	2,000,000
Explosive Detection Technology	97,500,000	121,500,000	55,000,000
Aircraft Fleet Modernization	1,500,000	.....	.....
Volcano Monitoring	2,000,000	.....	3,000,000
Total, Activity 1	423,699,000	403,340,000	363,640,000
Activity 2, Improve the Efficiency of the Air Traffic Control System:			
Increase the Number of Flights Handled by Airports:			
Terminal Business Unit	490,518,059	551,035,496	534,601,496
Aeronautical Data Link (ADL) Applications	38,113,200	33,200,000	29,700,000
Free Flight Phase 2	69,900,000	106,200,000	96,200,000
Air Traffic Management (ATM)	49,300,000	13,000,000	13,000,000
Free Flight Phase 1	122,570,000	39,900,000	39,900,000
Automated Surface Observing System (ASOS)	13,280,000	12,100,000	12,100,000
Improve Routing Efficiency for Flights En Route:			
Next Generation VHF Air/Ground Communications System (NEXCOM)	34,950,000	71,100,000	71,100,000
En Route Automation Program	46,200,000	71,050,000	75,250,000
Weather and Radar Processor (WARP)	24,171,000	13,600,000	13,600,000
Long Range Radar Sustainment	.....	.....	7,500,000
Improve Overall NAS Efficiency:			
Air Traffic Operations Management System (ATOMS)	1,000,000	1,100,000	1,100,000
NAS Management Automation Program (NASMAP)	1,100,000	1,900,000	1,900,000
Total, Activity 2	891,102,259	914,185,496	895,951,496
Activity 3, Increase Capacity of the NAS:			
Increase Capability of En Route Systems to Handle Flights:			
Navigation and Landing Aids	272,589,200	249,800,000	295,735,000
Oceanic Automation System	88,100,000	87,400,000	76,349,000
Gulf of Mexico Offshore Program	6,900,000	2,300,000	2,300,000
Voice Switching and Control System (VSCS)	16,000,000	14,000,000	14,000,000
Transponder Landing System	6,000,000	.....	12,000,000
Total, Activity 3	389,589,200	353,500,000	400,384,000
Activity 4, Improve Reliability of the NAS:			
Replace Terminal Equipment to Prevent Decreased Performance:			
Guam CERAP—Relocate	6,400,000	5,000,000	5,000,000
Terminal Voice Switch Replacement (TVSR)/Enhanced Terminal Voice Switch	20,000,000	6,200,000	17,200,000
Airport Cable Loop Systems—Sustained Support	4,000,000	4,000,000	5,500,000
Replace En Route Equipment to Prevent Decreased Performance:			
En Route Automation Program	155,863,000	142,800,000	147,500,000

FACILITIES AND EQUIPMENT—Continued

Program name	Fiscal year 2002 enacted	Fiscal year 2003 estimate	Committee recommendation
ARTCC Building Improvements/Plant Improvements	44,000,000	40,200,000	40,200,000
Air Traffic Management (ATM)	24,500,000	24,500,000	24,500,000
Replace Supporting Systems that Impact Overall NAS Performance:			
Critical Telecommunications Support	1,900,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
FAA Telecommunications Infrastructure (FTI)	39,000,000	46,600,000	46,600,000
Air/Ground Communications Infrastructure	30,700,000	22,800,000	22,800,000
Voice Recorder Replacement Program (VRRP)	6,000,000	3,300,000	3,300,000
NAS Infrastructure Management System (NIMS)	16,000,000	29,100,000	29,100,000
Flight Service Station (FSS) Modernization	4,700,000	5,700,000	5,700,000
FSAS Operational and Supportability Implementation System (OASIS)	33,943,000	19,710,000	19,710,000
Weather Message Switching Center Replacement (WMSCR)	2,500,000	2,000,000	2,000,000
Flight Service Station Switch Modernization	10,000,000	13,200,000	13,200,000
Alaskan NAS Interfacility Communications System (ANICS)	4,000,000	2,900,000	4,000,000
Electrical Power Systems—Sustain/Support	54,200,000	50,700,000	50,700,000
NAS Recovery Communications (RCOM)	4,800,000	9,400,000	9,400,000
Aeronautical Center Infrastructure Modernization	12,000,000	11,700,000	11,700,000
Frequency and Spectrum Engineering	3,000,000	2,600,000	2,600,000
Total, Activity 4	453,006,000	443,410,000	461,710,000
Activity 5, Improve the Efficiency of Mission Support:			
Increase Efficiency of Investment Management:			
NAS Improvement of System Support Laboratory	2,300,000	2,700,000	2,700,000
Technical Center Facilities	10,250,000	12,000,000	12,000,000
William J. Hughes Technical Center Infrastructure Sustainment	2,900,000	3,000,000	3,000,000
En Route Communications and Control Facilities Improvements	1,540,280	1,057,953	1,307,953
DOD/FAA Facilities Transfer	2,800,000	1,200,000	3,200,000
Terminal Communications—Improve	936,700	1,249,299	1,249,299
Flight Service Facilities Improvement	1,202,100	1,223,235	1,223,235
Navigation and Landing Aids—Improve	2,525,361	5,034,017	5,034,017
FAA Buildings and Equipment	11,700,000	11,000,000	11,000,000
Air Navigational Aids and ATC Facilities (Local Proj- ects)	2,000,000	2,100,000	2,100,000
Computer Aided Engineering and Graphics (CAEG) Modernization	2,600,000	2,800,000	2,800,000
Information Technology Integration	1,500,000	1,600,000	1,600,000
Operational Data Management System (ODMS)	3,000,000	10,300,000	10,300,000
Logistics Support Systems and Facilities (LSSF)	5,000,000	9,300,000	5,000,000
Test Equipment—Maintenance Support for Replace- ment	900,000	1,700,000	1,700,000
Facility Security Risk Management	22,400,000	37,300,000	37,300,000
Information Security	13,600,000	13,291,000	13,291,000
Distance Learning	1,300,000	1,300,000	1,300,000
National Airspace System (NAS) Training Facilities	.....	2,300,000	2,300,000
System Engineering and Development Support	26,300,000	25,800,000	25,800,000
Program Support Leases	35,500,000	38,400,000	38,400,000
Logistics Support Services (LSS)	7,200,000	7,500,000	7,500,000
Mike Monroney Aeronautical Center—Leases	14,600,000	14,600,000	14,600,000
In-Plant NAS Contract Support Services	2,800,000	2,900,000	2,900,000
Transition Engineering Support	38,300,000	39,000,000	37,000,000
FAA Corporate Systems Architecture	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Technical Support Services Contract (TSSC)	45,800,000	46,700,000	44,700,000
Resource Tracking Program (RTP)	4,000,000	3,700,000	2,500,000
Center for Advanced Aviation System Development	81,543,000	81,364,000	81,364,000
Operational Evolution Plan (OEP)	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Minimize Environmental Impact of Aviation Facilities:			
NAS Facilities OSHA and Environmental Standards Compliance	28,400,000	32,600,000	32,600,000
Fuel Storage Tank Replacement and Monitoring	9,300,000	8,500,000	8,500,000
Hazardous Materials Management	21,700,000	20,500,000	20,500,000
Total, Activity 5	404,897,441	444,019,504	436,769,504
Activity 6, Personnel Compensation, Benefits and Travel:			
Personnel and Related Expenses	377,100,000	422,567,000	422,567,000
Account-wide adjustment	−25,393,900	.....	.....
Total, All Activities	2,914,000,000	2,981,022,000	2,981,022,000

IMPROVE AVIATION SAFETY

Safety and Security Activities.—The Committee recommends $6,000,000 for additional aviation safety and security activities within FAA's terminal business unit in activity one. Within the funds provided, the Committee provides $500,000 for specialized training to fight and prevent aircraft fires at the Rocky Mountain Emergency Services Training Center; $500,000 for aviation security systems upgrades at Daniel Webster College; and, $5,000,000 to an aviation security and science center at Embry-Riddle Aeronautical University.

Advanced Technology Development and Prototyping.—The Committee provides $41,600,000 for the advanced development and prototyping program which is $500,000 more than the President's budget request. The Committee is aware of a potentially cost effective technology called the Runway Obstruction Warning System (ROWS). The Committee has included $500,000 to further test and develop this technology at the Gulfport-Biloxi Airport. Also included within the funds provided is $2,000,000 for the airfield improvement program authorized under section 905 of Public Law 106–181. The recommended funding level includes $5,500,000 to continue the wind profiling and weather research activities at Juneau, Alaska.

Explosives Detection Technology.—The administration's budget for FAA ''Facilities and Equipment'' includes $124,000,000 for Explosives Detection Technology of which $2,500,000 is for personnel and support costs. Funds for Explosive Detection Technology were provided in fiscal year 2002 under both the Department of Transportation and Department of Defense Appropriations bills. Requested funds for fiscal year 2003 will be used for the deployment of FAA certified Explosive Detection Systems as well as Threat Image Projection Systems, Explosive Trace Detection Devices and Computer-Based Training Platforms. Though this funding has been requested within the FAA budget, the administration's budget request assumes that these funds will be transferred to the Transportation Security Administration. The Committee has fully funded the request for explosive detection technology by providing $55,000,000 under ''Facilities and Equipment'' to transfer to the Transportation Security Administration (TSA) and providing the balance of $69,000,000 directly to TSA. The Committee anticipates future requests for explosive detection technology and believes that management of this acquisition program and future funding requests should be tranferred to the TSA which assumed responsibility for providing, installing, and operating bomb screening devices at the nation's airports under the Aviation and Transportation Security Act.

Safe Flight 21.—The Committee recommends $32,800,000 for Safe Flight 21, which is $3,000,000 more than the budget request. The Committee is encouraged by the success of the Capstone initiative and has provided additional funding to accelerate deployment of the Capstone infrastructure in Southeastern Alaska. The Committee continues to believe that Safe Flight 21 technologies show promise of reducing runway incursions. As the program proceeds, attention should be given to how this program could promote safer ground traffic at airports and how ADS–B and other technologies could be used to address the runway incursion problem.

Volcano Monitor.—The Committee recommendation provides $3,000,000 to extend the aviation safety benefits of the seismic monitoring network to remote areas.

Airport Surface Detection Equipment (ASDE–X).—The Committee provides $104,600,000 for the Airport Surface Detection Equipment (ASDE–X) program. The amount provided is $14,300,000 more than the administration's request. The ASDE–X program will improve runway safety and prevent runway incursion accidents by improving airport controller situational awareness. This is achieved by providing visual representation of the traffic situation on the airport surface to the controller in the form of aircraft position information, flight call signs, and by alerting controllers through aural and visual alarms

that a potential accident may occur. The amount provided above the administration's request will fund the development of new multi-lateration capability for deployment at the following high volume ASDE–3 sites: Memphis, Tennessee; Louisville, Kentucky; St. Louis, Missouri; Dallas, Texas; Chicago, Illinois; Los Angeles, California; and Atlanta, Georgia.

IMPROVE THE EFFICIENCY OF THE AIR TRAFFIC CONTROL SYSTEM

New York Integrated Control Complex.—The Committee recommendation includes $5,000,000 to plan and develop a facility needed to integrate the New York Air Traffic Control Center and TRACON, which are currently located 20 miles apart in outdated facilities. This integration is critical because the New York-New Jersey airspace, the most congested in the United States, is currently inefficiently managed due to the fact that controllers in separate locations must communicate by telephone under extremely trying circumstances. As a result, the controllers must be extremely cautious when moving planes in and out of the airspace. The result is often costly and exorbitant delays, which in turn generate potential safety vulnerabilities.

Aeronautical Information and Flight Planning Enhancements (AIFPE).—Within the En Route Automation Program, the Committee has provided an additional $4,200,000 for Aeronautical Information and Flight Planning Enhancements. This additional funding will provide for new development of hand-off capability between Canada, the United States and Mexico. At present, this procedure is currently done manually. The Committee believes that automating this process will enhance both the safety and efficiency of controlled aircraft within North America.

Automated surface observing system.—The Committee's recommendation includes $12,100,000 for the automated surface observing system program as requested in the President's budget. Within the funds provided, the Committee includes $500,000 to implement an automated weather sensor system at the Driggs-Reed Memorial Airport in Idaho Falls, ID.

Long Range Radar Sustainment (LRRS).—The Committee has provided $7,500,000 for Long Range Radar Sustainment. The amount provided is the same as that provided in the recently enacted Supplemental Appropriations bill of fiscal year 2002. Together these funds will provide for a $15,000,000 sustainment program for the ARSR–4 radar systems located on the perimeter of the United States. While these radars were scheduled to be decommissioned prior to the events of September 11th, it is now apparent both to the FAA and Department of Defense that these aging radars must remain in operation.

Free flight phase two.—The Committee recommendation includes $96,200,000 for Free Flight Phase II activities. The recommendation is $26,300,000 more than the fiscal year 2002 enacted level and $10,000,000 less than the budget estimate. Within the available funds, the Committee has provided full funding for the User Request Evaluation Tool (URET).

Aeronautical Data Link (ADL) Applications.—The Committee has reduced the budget request for Aeronautical Data Link Applications to $29,700,000 which is $3,500,000 lower than the budget request. The Aeronautical Data Link program is designed to provide data link applications between ground and airborne automation systems. This program is designed to reduce voice congestion as well as grant pilots direct access to weather and air traffic control information while reducing voice communication errors. Recently FAA officials have encountered technical software development challenges in certifying the en route controller/pilot data link (CPDLC) system. As such, the FAA has postponed the deployment of the CPDLC system by roughly 2 years. The funds reduced from the budget request include $2,000,000 from the CPDLC Build II project; $500,000 from the Flight Information Service Data Link program; and, $1,000,000 from the CPDLC Decision Support System Services.

Airport surveillance radar (ASR–11).—The Committee has provided $90,000,000 for the Airport Surveillance Radar (ASR–11) program. The amount provided is $33,400,000 less than the budget request. The new ASR–11 radar is expected to provide digital radar data necessary to interface with new automation systems, such as the Standard Terminal Automation Replacement System (STARS). The FAA expects to procure this radar as part of a larger contract vehicle managed by the United States Air Force. Due to concerns over delivery delays and the performance of this radar, the FAA ordered that the ASR–11 vendor provide its final system for the development, test, and evaluation phase at the end of calendar year 2001. That date was then slipped until March of 2002. The FAA and the Air Force have been conducting such testing individually. It appears that certain problems with the radar's performance may persist, including the appearance of false targets on the radar screen in numbers that exceed the agency's specification. The FAA, like the Air Force, is now bringing the radar into operational testing to determine whether these and other problems can be resolved in the operational environment. The Committee will monitor the progress of this program carefully. Given the testing delays already encountered and the uncertainty that surrounds the next round of testing, the Committee has reduced funding for the program below the requested level.

Radar at Gallatin Airport.—The Committee is concerned about potential safety risks associated with the lack of radar coverage at Gallatin Airport, Montana, an airport whose enplanements and operations are growing. The Committee directs the administrator to conduct a site survey for the installation of the appropriate radar at the airport.

Precision runway monitor (PRM).—The Committee has provided a total of $18,000,000 for the procurement of three precision runway monitors (PRMs). This rapid update special purpose radar system enables aircraft to approach the airport in dual arrival streams with shorter separation distances and in deteriorating weather conditions. The vendor of this technology has offered to extend the existing price of PRM units, making it possible for the FAA to achieve substantial savings for the taxpayer through a three-unit purchase. The Committee expects the FAA to initiate a procurement of three systems, with the expectation that systems will be installed at Hartsfield International Airport, Detroit Metropolitan-Wayne County Airport, and one other site to be determined. Within the amount provided, sufficient funds are made available for the installation of a PRM already under contract at Cleveland Hopkins International Airport. The Committee believes that this installation will better ensure that the full capacity benefits of new runway 6L/24R will be realized.

Terminal Air Traffic Control Facilities—Replace.—The Committee recommendation provides $103,566,000 for this program. The recommendation provides funding for the following projects:

Fiscal Year 2003 Terminal Air Traffic

Pago Pago, American Samoa	$175,000
Baltimore, MD	2,088,581
Chantilly, VA	600,000
Deer Valley, AZ	803,196
Memphis, TN	1,147,000
Portland, OR (TRACON)	5,500,000
Dallas, TX (Addison)	5,700,000
Reno, NV	8,349,000
Fort Wayne, IN	3,539,000
Newport News, VA	6,400,000
La Guardia, NY	9,460,000
St. Louis, MO (TRACON)	1,500,000
Corpus Christi, TX	700,000
Beaumont, TX	1,000,000
Seattle, WA (ATCT)	550,000
Salina, KS	500,000
Newark, NJ	3,000,000
Pt. Columbus, OH	2,100,000
Grand Canyon, AZ	255,898
Savannah, GA	919,190
Newburgh, NY	2,065,000
Richmond, VA	550,000
Vero Beach, FL	878,775
Everett, WA	925,000
Roanoke, VA	550,000
Merrimack, NH (BCT)	4,700,000
Seattle, WA (TRACON)	4,782,701
Phoenix, AZ	14,107,919
Manchester, NH	943,609
Wilkes Barre, PA	2,000,000
Topeka, KS	1,690,131
Billings, MT	2,120,000
Missoula, MT	2,000,000
Provo, UT	666,000
Albuquerque, NM	1,800,000
Columbus, MS	1,500,000
Las Vegas, NV	3,000,000
Columbia, SC	1,000,000
Reno, NV (TRACON)	4,000,000
Total	103,566,000

Oakland Tower Replacement.—The Committee has reduced the request for Terminal Air Traffic Control Facilities Replacement by $19,000,000. This reduction is attributable to the deletion of funding for the replacement of the air traffic control tower at Oakland, California. Based on the FAA's newly updated contracting schedule, the agency will not be able to contract for this tower within fiscal year 2003.

Static Transfer Switches.—The Committee commends the FAA for procuring and installing static transfer switches at en route facilities. The switches enable air traffic control centers to switch to back-up power systems quickly in order to prevent computers from ''crashing.'' The Committee encourages the FAA to proceed expeditiously with this effort.

Notams Graphics.—The Committee directs the FAA to expand the use of graphics to not only flight service stations but also to provide pilots with advisory graphics of information contained in the NOTAMs including temporary flight restrictions. It is important that graphics on Special Use Airspace also be made available, and the Committee believes that advisory graphics can be conveyed through the Direct User Access Terminal System and other sources, including the internet.

INCREASE CAPACITY OF THE NAS

Navigation and landing aids.—The Committee provides a total of $307,735,000 to modernize the FAA's navigation and landing aids systems which is $57,935,000 more than the President's budget request. Within the funds provided, the Committee includes $1,500,000 for navigation aids and equipment at the Nikolski Airport; $4,000,000 for navigation and landing improvements at the Cincinnati Northern Kentucky International Airport; $4,000,000 for navigation and landing improvements for Lambert-St. Louis International Airport; and, $800,000 for remote transmitter receivers at Las Vegas-McCarran International Airport.

Wide Area Augmentation System (WAAS).—The Committee continues to be concerned

about the diminishing return on investment expected from the deployment of the Wide Area Augmentation System as well as the accuracy of the FAA's budget for this program during consideration of the fiscal year 2002 Appropriations bill. The administrator submitted a special request for funding to obtain a third geo-stationary satellite to support the WAAS signal. The Committee funded this special request but the FAA has now informed the Committee that the initiative, as so many others within the WAAS program, will be delayed. The FAA has now decided to execute a competitive contract for this satellite communications service. This has resulted in a diminished requirement for funds in fiscal year 2003. As a result, the Committee has lowered funding for the WAAS program to $98,900,000, a reduction of $11,600,000 from the budget request.

Loran-C Upgrade/Modernization.—Within the funds provided for navigation and landing aids, the Committee includes $21,000,000 for Loran-C upgrades and modernizations.

Instrument Landing System (ILS)—Establish/upgrade.—The Committee recommendation provides $36,180,000 and directs the increase above the budget request to be distributed as follows:

Mena Intermountain Municipal Airport, AR	$580,000.00
Winder-Barrow Airport, GA	4,000,000.00
Olive Branch Airport, MS	600,000.00
Reno/Tahoe International Airport, NV	1,500,000.00
Pangborn Memorial Airport, WA	1,500,000.00
Wasilla Airport, AK	1,000,000.00
Stuttgart Municipal Airport, AR	2,000,000.00
Talladega Municipal Airport, AL	1,500,000.00

Transponder Landing System (TLS).—The Committee recommendation provides $12,000,000 an increase of $6,000,000 over the fiscal year 2002 appropriated level to acquire and site TLS units. The Committee directs the FAA to conduct surveys and cost benefit analysis for TLS deployments with the appropriated funding at the following locations:

Driggs-Reed Memorial and Sandpoint, ID	$4,000,000
William H. Morse Airport, Bennington VT	2,000,000
Elko and Minden-Tahoe Airports, NV	4,000,000
La Grand/Union County Airport, OR	2,000,000

In addition, the Committee recognizes that most of these sites are repeated from previous legislation and directs the FAA to use previous appropriations expeditiously to install these and previously named sites. The Committee further expects the FAA to expeditiously install and commission all previously named sites that are found to be suitable for installation once type acceptance has been reinstated.

Approach Lighting System Improvement (ALSIP).—The Committee recommendation provides $29,755,000 for the procurement and deployment of runway lighting system to facilitate improved and precision landing capabilities at various airports. The Committee directs funding to be allocated to the airports listed below as follows:

Auburn-Opelika R.G. Pitts Airport, AL (MALSR)	$1,500,000
Reno-Stead Airport, NV (MALSR)	2,400,000
Baton Rouge Municipal Airport, LA (MALSR)	750,000
Cleveland Hopkins Int'l, Runway 24L (MALSR)	400,000
Alaska statewide rural airport lighting	11,000,000
North Little Rock Municipal, AR (MALSR)	450,000

In addition, the Committee provides $6,000,000 to reduce the backlog of MALSR systems that are awaiting installation and $4,000,000 to procure additional systems. The Committee recommends that the FAA continue to procure the latest equipment that has been approved for use in the National Aerospace System (NAS).

Advanced technology and oceanic procedures.—The Committee has been supportive of the need to improve the capability of air traffic services over the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans and has been concerned about delays and difficulties the FAA has experienced in the past with the Advanced Technologies and Oceanic Procedures (ATOP) procurement. Although considered a non-developmental acquisition, it was determined after the contract was awarded in June, 2001, that the amount of essential software to be developed and tested was severely underestimated. Due to the additional complexity, delays in software development continue to plague the procurement, and the factory-level acceptance testing which was scheduled to be completed in September, 2002, has yet to begin. The Committee urges the FAA to aggressively manage this procurement and deletes $11,051,000 in anticipation of the cascading effect software development problems will have on the delivery of the first system.

IMPROVE RELIABILITY OF THE NAS

Airport cable loop systems.—The Committee recommendation provides $5,500,000 to continue FAA's efforts to upgrade and replace deteriorated cable of the surveillance and landing communications systems within the National Airspace System. Within the request provided is $1,500,000 for a fiber optic loop around Las Vegas-McCarran International Airport.

Flight service station switch modernization.—The Committee has included $13,200,000 for the flight service station switch modernization program as requested in the budget request. This modernization program will replace 65 voice switching systems at Automated Flight Service Stations and provide eight small tower voice switches for the non-automated Flight Service Stations in the Alaskan region. The Committee believes it would be prudent for the FAA to deploy the switches consistent with its OASIS implementation plan. At the same time, the Committee cautions FAA not to use this direction as a reason to delay the implementation of the OASIS system.

Terminal Voice Switch Replacement (TVSR)/Enhanced Terminal Voice Switch (ETVS).—The Committee provides $17,200,000 for the Terminal Voice Switch Replacement (TVSR) program. This modernization program is designed to replace 421 electro-mechanical and non-supportable electronic voice pitching systems. The amount provide over the budget request will be used for the following activities: $3,000,000 will be used for additional conferencing capability to improve interagency coordination during periods of security vulnerabilities which was identified by the FAA after the events of September 11th, 2001; and, $8,000,000 will be used to increase substantially the number of ETVS/RDVS units procured in 2003.

Alaska NAS Interfacility Comm System (ANICS).—The Committee recommendation includes $4,000,000. This is $1,100,000 more than the requested level of funding and is the same level appropriated in fiscal year 2002. With this amount, sufficient funding has been provided to begin installation at a second Phase II site this year.

Initial Academy Training System (IANTS).—Within the En Route Automation Program, the Committee has provided $16,900,000 over and above the budget request for the Initial Academy Training System program (IATS). These additional funds will provide a standardized Display System Replacement (DSR) training platform at the FAA Academy located in Oklahoma City, OK. At present, newly hired air traffic controllers train at the academy on outdated M–1 consoles and do not receive any training on the standardized Display System Replacement platform until they arrive at an Air Route Traffic Control Center (ARTCC). These additional funds will be critical to the training of what is expected to be an increased number of new recruits to replace controllers entering retirement.

En Route Automation Program.—The Committee has reduced the funding requested for the En Route Automation Program by $12,200,000. This reduction is attributable to a level of unobligated balances that continue to mount in the En Route Communications Gateway program. Over a 3 year period between fiscal year 2000 and 2002, the Committee has appropriated $104,700,000 for the Eunomia/ECG Program. The FAA has rescoped this program, which is designed to replace the Peripheral Adapter Module Replacement Item (PAMRI) equipment, to meet other critical needs as determined by the FAA's Air Traffic Services office. Due to the delays associated with the rescoping of the ECG program, it is anticipated that the program will have an unobligated balance of $12,200,000 entering fiscal year 2003. The Committee has adjusted the fiscal year 2003 budget request to account for this unobligated balance.

FAA Telecommunications Infrastructure (FTI).—The Committee has provided $46,600,000 for FAA's Telecommunications Infrastructure (FTI). The amount provided is the same as the budget request. The FTI Program is intended to improve telecommunications services within the FAA's NAS and non-NAS infrastructures. The current incumbent provider of these services is WorldCom. Given the recent financial troubles besetting this company, the Committee is concerned with the company's ability to continue to provide critical telecommunications services for the nation's air traffic control infrastructure. While the FAA has now awarded the new FTI contract to another vendor, WorldCom recently signed a 5-year bridge contract to provide for a transition period between WorldCom and the new provider. The Committee is concerned about WorldCom's ability to perform all elements of the 5-year bridge contract. As such, the Committee directs that the administrator develop a contingency plan for the continuation of telecommunications services in the event that WorldCom is incapable of fulfilling its contract obligations. The Committee expects the administrator to coordinate with the Office of the Inspector General in the development of this contingency plan.

Air/Ground Communications Infrastructure.—Within the funds provided for air/ground communications infrastructure, the Committee has included $3,000,000 to develop and test a prototype capability to transmit critical flight data from aircraft to ground station using currently installed data management and communications equipment.

IMPROVE THE EFFICIENCY OF MISSION SUPPORT

DOD/FAA facilities transfer.—The Committee recommends $3,200,000, including $2,000,000 for the Lawton/Fort Sill Regional Airport ARAC (Airport Radar Approach Control).

En route communications and control facilities improvements.—The Committee provides $1,307,953 for en route communications and control facilities improvements, which is

$250,000 more than the President's budget. Within the amount provided, the Committee includes $250,000 for a remote communications outlet at Keokuk, IA Airport.

Asset Support Chain Management (ASCM).—The Committee has provided $5,000,000 for the Logistics Support Systems and Facilities activity. This program will provide a single integrated planning, inventory, and asset management solution to improve the FAA's performance, financial, and logistics information systems. The amount provided is $4,300,000 less than the budget request. This reduction is attributable to the slippage in a number of programmed elements.

Transition Engineering Support.—The Committee has provided $37,000,000 for Transition Engineering Support. This program supports the NAS Implementation Support Contract (NISC). The amount provided is $2,000,000 less than the budget request and the Committee believes that this slight reduction can be easily accommodated without any significant impact on the agency's overall NAS modernization effort.

Technical Services Support Contract (TSSC).—The Committee has provided $44,700,000 for the Technical Services Support Contract. The amount provided is $2,000,000 less than the level in the budget request. This adjustment is attributable to savings adjusted by the FAA resulting from the transition from a new TSSC contract the reduction is expected to have no impact on system performance.

Resource Tracking Program (RTP).—The Committee has provided a total of $2,500,000 for the Resource Tracking Program. This amount is $1,200,000 less than the budget request. This reduction will result in the deferral of software maintenance upgrades. However, this deferral should in no way undermine the FAA's ability to improve the integrity of its internal budgeting processes.

RESEARCH, ENGINEERING, AND DEVELOPMENT

(AIRPORT AND AIRWAY TRUST FUND)

Appropriations, 2002[1]	$195,000,000
Budget estimate, 2003[2]	124,000,000
Committee recommendation	124,000,000

[1] Does not reflect $50,000,000 of supplemental appropriations pursuant to Public Law 107–117.

[2] Excludes CSRS/FEHB accruals.

This appropriation finances research, engineering, and development programs to improve the national air traffic control system by increasing its safety, security, productivity, and capacity. The programs are designed to meet the expected air traffic demands of the future and to promote flight safety. The major objectives are to keep the current system operating safely and efficiently; to protect the environment; and to modernize the system through improvements in facilities, equipment, techniques, and procedures in order to insure that the system will safely and efficiently handle the volume of aircraft traffic expected to materialize in the future.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommendation includes $124,000,000, for the FAA's research, engineering, and development activities.

A table showing the fiscal year 2002 enacted level, the fiscal year 2003 budget estimate, and the Committee recommendation follows:

RESEARCH, ENGINEERING AND DEVELOPMENT

Program Name	Fiscal year 2002 enacted	Fiscal year 2003 estimate	Committee recommendation
Improve Aviation Safety:			
Reduce Commercial Aviation Facilities:			
Fire Research and Safety	$5,242,000	$6,429,000	$6,429,000
Propulsion and Fuel Systems	5,998,000	3,998,000	4,998,000
Advanced Materials/Structural Safety	1,338,000	1,374,000	1,374,000
Flight Safety/Atmospheric Hazards Research	4,494,000	3,101,000	4,101,000
Aging Aircraft	25,600,000	20,974,000	20,974,000
Aircraft Catastrophic Failure Prevention Research	2,794,000	1,920,000	1,920,000
Flightdeck/Maint/Sysy Integration Human Factors	8,003,000	8,411,000	8,411,000
Reduce General Aviation Fatalities:			
Propulsion and Fuel Systems	2,570,000	1,713,000	1,713,000
Advanced Materials/Structural Safety	1,636,000	1,679,000	1,679,000
Flight Safety/Atmospheric Hazards Research	1,926,000	1,329,000	1,329,000
Aging Aircraft	6,400,000	5,243,000	5,243,000
Flightdeck/Maint/Sysy Integration Human Factors	1,903,000	2,000,000	2,000,000
Aviation System Safety:			
Aviation Safety Risk Analysis	5,784,000	6,926,000	6,926,000
ATC/AF Human Factors	8,500,000	10,317,000	10,317,000
Aeromedical Research	6,121,000	6,603,000	6,603,000
Weather Research	13,877,000	19,406,000	19,406,000
Improve Efficiency of Air Traffic Control System: Weather Research Efficiency	9,791,000	9,099,000	12,099,000
Reduce Environmental Impacts of Aviation: Environment and Energy	22,081,000	7,698,000	2,698,000
Improve Efficiency of Mission:			
System Planning and Resource Management	1,200,000	1,459,000	1,459,000
Technical Laboratory Facilities	12,250,000	6,455,000	6,455,000
Strategic Partnership	400,000	610,000	610,000
System Security Technology:			
Explosives and Weapons Detection	32,624,000	.....	.....
Airport Security Technology Integration	2,084,000	.....	.....
Aviation Security Human Factors	5,163,000	.....	.....
Aircraft Hardening	4,640,000	.....	.....
Information System Security	2,581,000	.....	.....
Accountwide adjustment: CSRS/FEHB accruals	.....	−2,744,000	−2,744,000
Total Appropriation	195,000,000	124,000,000	124,000,000

IMPROVE AVIATION SAFETY

Propulsion and fuel systems.—The Committee recommendation provides a total of $6,711,000 for propulsion and fuel systems research to reduce commercial and general aviation fatalities. Within the funds provided, the Committee includes $1,000,000 to continue the activities of the specialty metals processing consortium and $1,000,000 for additional research into the performance and combustion characteristics of aviation grade ethanol fuels.

Flight safety/atmospheric hazards research.—The Committee recommendation includes a total of $5,430,000, including $3,000,000 for flight safety/atmospheric hazards research to continue the development of in-flight simulator training for civilian and commercial pilots at the Roswell Industrial Center.

Aging aircraft.—The Committee recommendation includes a total of $26,217,000 for the aging aircraft program to reduce commercial and general aviation fatalities. The Committee has provided resources to continue the collaborative efforts between the FAA and several public and private organizations including the Center for Aviation Systems Reliability (CASR), the Airworthiness Assurance Center of Excellence (AACE) and the Engine Titanium Consortium (ETC). Within the appropriation, the recommendation includes $3,500,000 for the Center for Aviation Systems Reliability (CASR); $4,000,000 for the Airworthiness Assurance Center of Excellence (AACE); $3,000,000 for the Engine Titanium Consortium (ETC); $3,000,000 for the Aging Aircraft Nondestructive Inspection Validation Center (AANC); and, $2,500,000 for the Center for Aviation Research and Aerospace Technology (CARAT).

Anomalous flight monitor.—Within the funds provided, the Committee includes $3,000,000 to develop a pilot project at Seattle-Tacoma International Airport to create a system that integrates and leverages the capabilities of mobile software objects to monitor and understand current air traffic operations and to sense the ''state'' of an aircraft for anomalous flight conditions.

Weather research safety.—The Committee recommendation provides $19,406,000 to continue the FAA's weather research program that is focused on system safety. Within the funds provided for weather research, the Committee recommendation includes $5,000,000 to continue research to identify wake turbulence by utilizing pulsed laser Doppler radar technology.

IMPROVE THE EFFICIENCY OF AIR TRAFFIC CONTROL SYSTEM

Weather research efficiency.—The Committee includes $12,099,000 for weather research to improve the efficiency of the air traffic control system. Within the funds provided, the Committee includes $5,000,000 for wake turbulence research to expedite the development of new standards and procedures.

REDUCE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT OF AVIATION

Environment and energy research.—The Committee provides $2,698,000 for environment and energy research, a reduction of $5,000,000 due to budget constraints.

GRANTS-IN-AID FOR AIRPORTS

(LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT AUTHORIZATION)

(AIRPORT AND AIRWAY TRUST FUND)

Appropriations, 2002[1]	$1,800,000,000
Budget estimate, 2003	3,100,000,000

Committee recommendation	3,100,000,000

[1] Does not reflect $175,000,000 of direct supplemental appropriations pursuant to Public Law 107–117.

Chapter 471 of title 49, U.S.C. authorizes a program of grants to fund airport planning and development and noise compatibility planning and projects for public use airports in all States and territories.

The Committee recommends $3,100,000,000 in liquidating cash for grants-in-aid for airports. This is consistent with the Committee's obligation limitation on airport programs for fiscal year 2002 and for the payment of previous years' obligations.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

Obligation limitation, 2002	$3,300,000,000
Budget estimate, 2003	3,400,000,000
Committee recommendation	3,400,000,000

The total program level recommended for fiscal year 2003 for grants-in-aid to airports is $3,400,000,000 and is intended to be sufficient to continue the important tasks of enhancing airport and airway safety, ensuring that airport standards can be met, maintaining existing airport capacity, and developing additional capacity. The amount provided includes $81,049,000 for administration and airport technology research. Also, the Administration proposes that the grants-in-aid funds be used to make up for shortfalls in overflight fee collections to fund the essential air service program.

The Committee notes that a sizable alternative source of funding is available to airports in the form of passenger facility charges [PFC's]. The first PFC charge began for airlines tickets issued on June 1, 1992. DOT data shows that as of May 1, 2002, 330 airports have been approved for collection of PFC's in the amount of $34,000,000,000. During calendar year 2001 airports collected $1,590,000,000 in PFC charges, and $1,940,000,000 is estimated to be collected in calendar year 2002. Of the airports collecting PFC's, approximately one-fifth collected about 90 percent of the total, and all of these are either large or medium hub airports. Prior to the authorized increase in PFC charges, the DOT estimated that these airports will collect more than $1,610,000,000 in calendar year 2001, depending on the number of applications received and approved and assuming current statutory authority. The first collections at the new $4.50 PFC level began on April 1, 2001 at 31 airports. Eventually, the funding to airports from the 50 percent nominal increase in authorized passenger facility charges will result in dramatically increased resources for airport improvements, expansions, and enhancements.

LIMITATION ON OBLIGATIONS

The bill includes a limitation on obligations of $3,400,000,000 for fiscal year 2003. This is the same as the President's budget request and $100,000,000 over the fiscal year 2002 enacted level.

A table showing the distribution of these funds compared to the fiscal year 2002 levels and the President's budget request follows:

	Fiscal year 2003 (Est.)
AIR–21 Appropriations Limitation	$3,400,000,000
Airports Operations	−64,620,000
Research & Development	−16,429,000
Small Community Program	−20,000,000
Available for AIP Grants	3,298,951,000
Primary Airports	1,028,358,014
Cargo (3.0 percent)	98,968,530
Alaska Supplemental	21,345,114
States (20.0 percent):	
Non-Primary Entitlement	341,887,082
State Apportionment by Formula	317,903,118
Subtotal	659,790,200
Carryover Entitlement	300,000,000
Subtotal Entitlements	2,108,461,858
Small Airport Fund:	
Non Hub Airports	183,303,989
Non Commercial Service	91,651,994
Small Hub	45,825,997
Subtotal Small Airport Fund	320,781,980
Subtotal Non Discretionary	2,429,243,838
Noise (34 percent of Disc)	295,700,436
Reliever (0.66 percent of Disc)	5,740,067
MAP (4 percent of Disc)	34,788,286
Subtotal Disc Set-asides	336,228,789
C/S/S/N	400,108,780
Remaining Discretionary	133,369,593
Subtotal Other Discretionary	533,478,373
Subtotal Discretionary	$869,707,162
GRAND TOTAL	3,298,951,000

AIRPORT DISCRETIONARY GRANTS

Within the overall obligation limitation in this bill, over $869,000,000 is available for discretionary grants to airports. The Committee has carefully considered a broad array of discretionary grant requests that can be expected in fiscal year 2003. Specifically, the Committee expects the FAA to give priority consideration to applications for the projects listed below in the categories of the AIP for which they are eligible. If funds in the remaining discretionary category are used for any projects in fiscal year 2003 that are not listed below, the Committee expects that they will be for projects for which FAA has issued letters of intent (including letters of intent the Committee recommends below that the FAA subsequently issues), or for projects that will produce significant aviation safety improvements or significant improvements in systemwide capacity or otherwise have a very high benefit/cost ratio.

Within the program levels recommended, the Committee directs that priority be given to applications involving the further development of the following airports:

Subaccount	Project Name
Abilene Airport, TX	Various Improvements
Akutan Airport, AK	Various Improvements
Allen Army Airbase, AK	Various Improvements & Maintenance
Anchorage Int'l Airport, AK	Various Improvements
Andalusia Opp, AL	Runway/Taxiway Overlay
Andrews-Murphy Airport, NC	Various Improvements
Ankeny Regional Airport, IA	Hangar, Taxiway, Apron
Artesia Municipal Airport, NM	Various Improvements
Atka Airport, AK	Various Improvements
Atmore Municipal Airport, AL	Improvements in Safety Zones
Austin Straubel Field, WI	Various Improvements
Autauga County Airport, AL	Overlay, Widen Existing Runway
Baltimore-Washington Int'l Airport, MD	Various Improvements
Barbour County Regional, WV	Various Improvements
Barkley Regional Airport, KY	Runway Extension, Various Improvements
Barter Island Dew Airport (Kaktovik), AK	Various Improvements
Bartlesville Municipal Airport, OK	Runway, Safety Area
Batesville Regional Airport, AR	Various Improvements
Baxter County Regional Airport, AR	Runway
Benedum Airport, WV	Various Improvements
Bert Mooney Airport, MT	Various Improvements
Billings Airport, MT	Terminal & Security
Birmingham International Airport, AL	Various Improvements
Bismark Municipal Airport, ND	Terminal Replacement
Blackwell Field Airport, AL	Land Acquisition for Runway Extension
Bob Wiley Field Airport, SD	Various Improvements
Bowling Green/Warren Regional, KY	Facility
Bowman Field Airport, KY	Various Improvements
Braxton County Airport, WV	Various Improvements
Bremerton Airport, WA	Various Improvements
Bruce Campbell Field Airport, MS	Land Acq., Taxiway
Buffalo Int'l Airport, NY	Runway,Taxiway Ext./Rehab.
Burlington-Alamance Airport, NC	Various Improvements
Bush Field Airport, GA	New Terminal, Access & Parking
Carl P. Savage Airport, GA	Runway Extension & Widening
Cartersville/Bartow Airport, GA	Various Improvements
Central Illinois Regional.Bloomington-Normal, IL	Airport Improvement Projects
Central Nebraska Regional Airport, NE	Taxiway & Runway
Central Wisconsin Airport, WI	Runway, Taxiway
Centre Municipal Airport, AL	Land Acquisition & Runway Ext.
Chan Gurney Airport, SD	Runway Lighting System
Charlottsville-Albermarle Airport, VA	Various Improvements

Subaccount	Project Name
Cherokee County Airport, GA	Runway Ext., Taxiway & Hangar
Cherry Capital Airport, MI	Terminal Construction
Cheyene Airport, WY	Runway Safety Area & Taxiway
Cheyenne Airport, CO	Runway Safety & Taxiway
Cheyenne Eagle Butte, SD	Reservation Hangar
Chippewa County Int'l Airport, MI	Passenger Terminal
Cincinnati Northern Kentucky Regional, KY	Feasibility Study
Clarion County Airport, PA	Runway Expansion
Clark County Airport, IN	Lengthen Runway
Cleveland-Hopkins Int'l Airport, OH	Noise Mitigation
Clinton Airport, IA	Runway, Taxiway Paving
Concord Regional Airport,NC	Runway Ext., Land Acquisition
Connellsville Airport, PA	Runway Extension
Council Bluffs Airport, IA	Land Acquisition, Runway
Craig Field Airport, AL	Runway Improvements
Cumberland Regional Airport, MD	Various Improvements
Dane County Regional Airport, WI	Runway Construction
Davenport Municipal Airport, IA	New Terminal Building
Davis City Airport, WV	Various Improvements
Denton Municipal Airport, TX	Improvements
Denver International Airport, CO	Runway
Detroit Metro Wayne County Airport, MI	Terminal, Runway Rehabilitation
Dona Ana County Airport, NM	Runway and Taxiway
Drake Field, AR	Various Improvements
Eagle County Airport, CO	Radar Improvements
Eastern Iowa Regional Airport, IA	Taxiway, Aprons
Eastern West Virginia, WV	Various Improvements
Easterwood Airport, TX	Various Improvements
Elkins-Randolph Field, WV	Various Improvements
Emmett County Regional Airport, MI	Passenger Terminal
Erie International, PA	Runway Extension
Fairfield County Airport, SC	Runway Extension
Fairfield Municipal Airport, IA	Runway & Taxiway
Fairhope Municipal Airport, AL	New Runway
Fairmont Municipal Airport, WV	Various Improvements
False Pass Airport, AK	Various Improvements
Fayette Airport, WV	Various Improvements
Ford Airport, MI	Runway Reconstruction
Freeport Albertus Airport, IL	Airport Improvement Projects
Fort Lauderdale Airport, FL	Automated People Mover Study
General Mitchell International Airport , WI	Taxiway Extension
Georgetown Air Services Airport, DE	Security Improvements
Glacier Park Int'l Airport, MT	Infrastructure Projects
Glynco Jetport, GA	Terminal, Renovation
Golden Triangle Regional Airport, MS	Various Improvement
Grand Forks Int'l Airport, ND	Runway & Parallel Taxiway
Grant County Airport, WV	Various Improvements
Great Falls International Airport, MT	Category III Upgrades
Greater Rochester Int'l Airport, NY	Various Improvements
Greater Rockford Airport, IL	Airport Improvement Projects
Greenbriar Valley Airport, WV	Various Improvements
Gulfport-Biloxi Airport, MS	Terminal Expansion & Security
Harrell Field Airport, AR	Various Improvements
Harrisburg International Airport, PA	Multimodal Terminal
Headland Municipal Airport, AL	Land Acquisition, Runway, & Taxiway
Helena Regional Airport, MT	Facility Modernization
Henry E. Rohlsen Airport, St. Croix	Runway Extension
Herrell Field Airport, AR	Repair Facility Camden
Highmore Municipal Airport, SD	Runway
Holly Springs-Marshall County Airport, MS	Runway Extension
Houston Municipal Airport, MS	Improvements
Houston Municipal Airport, TX	AIP Priority Language
Huntsville International Airport, AL	Air Cargo Apron Expansion and Related Improvements
Indiana City-Jimmy Stewart Airport, PA	Runway Extension
Jackson County Airport, WV	Various Improvements
Jackson Int'l Airport, MS	Terminal Renovations
Jackson Municipal Airport, AL	Improvement Project
Johnstown-Cambria County Airport, PA	Distribution Center
Jonesboro Municipal Airport, AR	Runway Expansion & terminal
Joplin Regional Airport, MO	Terminal Improvements
Juneau Harbor Int'l Airport, AK	Various Improvements
Kansas City Downtown Airport, MO	Runway & Terminal Improvements
Kee Field Airport, WV	Various Improvements
Kennett Memorial Airport, MO	Runway Improvements
Ketchikan Int'l Airport, AK	Various Improvements
Key Field Airport, MS	New Terminal Building
Kodiak Airport, AK	Various Improvements
LaCrosse Municipal Airport, WI	Parallel Taxiway
Lafayette Airport, LA	Runway, Taxiway
Lambert Airport, MO	Parks & Runway Project
Lawrence County Airport, PA	Various Improvements
Lehigh Valley International Airport, PA	Lighting
Lewis County Airport, MO	Hangar Projects
Lewis University Airport, IL	Runway & Hangar
Livingston County Airport, MI	Runway Construction
Logan County Airport, WV	Various Improvements
Louisville Int'l Airport, KY	Integrated Advanced Technology, Noise
Madison Airport, MS	Land Acquisition, Taxiway
Madison County Airport, AL	Various Improvements
Manistee County Blacker Airport, MI	Terminal Building
Marion-Crittenden County Airport, KY	Expansion
Marks Airport, MS	Runway Extension
Marlinton City Airport, WV	Various Improvements
Marshall City Airport,WV	Various Improvements
Mason City Airport, IA	Runway
Mason County Airport, WV	Various Improvements
McAlester Airport, OK	Runway & Various Improvements
McComb-Pike County Airport, MS	Various Improvements
McKinney Municipal Airport, TX	Taxiway
Memorial Field Airport, AR	Terminal Hangars
Mercer City Airport, WV	Various Improvements
Meridian Key Field Airport, MS	Construction
Miami International Airport, FL	Apron Construction Project
Mingo County Airport, WV	Various Improvements
Minneapolis-St. Paul Int'l Airport, MN	De-icing/holding pad
Missoula Int'l Airport, MT	Master Plan, Runway, Land
Monroe Municipal Airport, NC	Security Improvements
Monroe Regional Airport, LA	Terminal
Montgomery Regional (Dannelly Field) Airport, AL	Terminal Improvements
Morganton-Lenoir Airport, NC	Terminal & Parking
Morgantown Muni-walter, WV	Various Improvements
Nashville Int'l Airport, TN	Security Enhancement
New Castle County Airport, DE	Digital Video Recording System
New Orleans Airport, LA	Various Improvements

Subaccount	Project Name
Newport News-Williamsburg Int'l, VA	Baggage Claim Facility
Newton Airport, IA	Taxiway
Niagara Falls Int'l Airport, NY	Hangar Demolition
Northwest Arkansas Regional, AR	Airport Expansion
Oakland Pontiac County Airport, MI	Noise Mitigation Program
Ogden Hinckley Airport, UT	Runway Extension
Orlando Int'l Airport, FL	Wildlife Attractants Project
Orlando Sanford International Airport, FL	Runway
Ottumwa Industrial Airport, IA	Taxiway
Palmer Municipal Airport, AK	Various Improvements
Petersburg Airport, AK	Runway Apron & Various Improvements
Philadelphia International Airport, PA	Capital Improvements
Philadelphia Municipal Airport, MS	Airfield Expansion
Pierre Regional Airport, SD	Runway & Lighting System
Pilot Point, AK	Airport Expansion
Pittsburgh International Airport, PA	Runway & Security
Port Columbus Int'l Airport, OH	Airport Improvements
Port Heiden Airport, AK	Airport Expansion
Princeton/Caldwell County Airport, KY	Runway Extension
Pryor Field Regional, AL	Various Improvements
Quad City Airport/Moline, IL	Airport Improvement Projects
Raleigh City Memorial, WV	Various Improvements
Ralph Wein Memorial Airport (Kotzebue) AK	Various Improvements
Ralph Wien Memorial, AK	Passenger Terminal, Road Relocation
Reagan National Airport, VA	Various Improvements
Reno Stead Airport, NV	Runway and Taxiway
Reno/Tahoe Int'l Airport, NV	Taxiway, Runway
Richard B. Russel Airport, GA	Runway Extension & Security
Ripley County Airport, MS	Runway Extension
Roberts Field Airport, OR	Terminal, Expansion
Rock County Airport,WI	Runway
Rockingham-Hamlet County Airport, NC	Expansion
Romeo State Airport, MI	Runway Improvements
Roswell Airport, NM	Maintenance Facility Expansion
Russellville Municipal Airport, AL	Runway Extension
Rutland State Airport, VT	Public Taxiway
Ryan Field Baton Rouge Airport, LA	Various Improvements, Language
Saline County, AR	Relocation
Shreveport Regional Airport, LA	Runway, Noise, Cargo
Southcenteral, AK	Float Plane Facility
Spencer City Airport, WV	Various Improvements
Spokane Int'l Airport, WA	Taxiway
Springfield Capital Airport, IL	Airport Improvement Projects
Springfield/Branson Mid-field, MO	Terminal Project
St. George, UT	Replacement Airport Land Acquisition
St. Louis Lambert, MO	Expansion & Noise Mitigation
St. Paul & St. George, Pribilof Island, AK	Runway Improvements
Stanly County Airport, NC	Various Improvements
Statesville Airport, NC	Various Improvements
Stennis Int'l Airport, MS	Expansion
Stockton Metro Airport,CA	Upgrades
Summersville Airport, WV	Various Improvements
The Eastern Iowa Airport, IA	Taxiway, Apron
Toledo Express Airport, OH	Remediation & Land Development
Tom B David Field Airport, GA	Security & Infrastructure
Tri-State/Walker-Long Field, WV	Various Improvements
Troy Municipal Airport, AL	Land Acquisition, Runway, Parallel Taxiway
Tulsa International Airport, OK	Security Improvements
Tunica County Airport, MS	Construct Main Aircraft Parking Apron
Unalaska Airport, AK	Various Improvements
Upshur County Regional Airport, WV	Various Improvements
Vermillion Airport, IL	Various Improvements
Walnut Ridge Regional Airport, AR	Runway Extension
Washington Memorial Airport, MO	Runway Project
Waynesboro Municipal Airport, MS	Extension and Runway Widening
Weedon Field Airport, AL	Construct Parallel Taxiway
Welch Municipal Airport, WV	Various Improvements
Wendell H. Ford Airport, KY	Various Improvements
Wheeling-Ohio Airport, WV	Various Improvements
Wilmington International, NC	Various Improvements
Winfield City Airport, WV	Various Improvements
Winona-Montgomery County Airport, MS	Various Improvements
Wood City/Gill Robb Wilson Field, WV	Various Improvements
Yeager Airport, WV	Various Improvements

LETTERS OF INTENT

Congress authorized FAA to use letters of intent [LOI's] to fund multiyear airport improvement projects that will significantly enhance systemwide airport capacity. FAA is also to consider a project's benefits and costs in determining whether to approve it for AIP funding. FAA adopted a policy of committing to LOI's no more than about 50 percent of forecasted discretionary funds allocated for capacity, safety, security, and noise projects. The Committee viewed this policy as reasonable because it gave FAA the flexibility to fund other worthy projects that do not fall under a LOI. Both FAA and airport authorities have found letters of intent helpful in planning and funding airport development.

ADMINISTRATION

The bill provides that, within the overall obligation limitation, $81,049,000 is available for administration of the airports program by the FAA and airport technology research.

The Committee recommendation includes $16,429,000 for Airport Technology Research. The program is included in AIP for fiscal year 2003 as the research directly supports improvements in airport safety, capacity, and efficiency. The research is directed at mitigation of wildlife strike hazards to aircraft, improvement of airport rescue and firefighting, improvement of airport lighting and marking, reduction in runway incursions, and improvement in airport pavement and design. It also includes funding for the 18 FTE in the Airport Technology Branch at the William J. Hughes Technical Center and continued operation of the pavement test facility at the Technical Center.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

Second career training program.—The Committee has included bill language which was included in the President's budget request which prohibits the use of appropriated funds for the second career training program. This prohibition has been carried in annual appropriations acts for many years.

Sunday premium pay.—The bill retains a provision, first included in the fiscal year 1995 appropriations bill, which prohibits FAA from paying Sunday premium pay, except in those cases where the individual actually worked on a Sunday. This provision is identical to that which was in effect for fiscal years 1995–2002. It was requested by the administration for fiscal year 2003.

Manned auxiliary flight service stations.—The Committee has retained bill language which was requested by the administration to prohibit the use of funds for operating a manned auxiliary flight service station in the contiguous United States. There is no funding provided in the ''Operations'' account for such stations in fiscal year 2003.

Facilitating Environmental Reviews to Increase Airport Capacity.—The bill authorizes the Federal Aviation Administration (sec. 338) to use funds from airport sponsors, including the airport's ''Grants-in-Aid for Airports'' entitlement funds, for the hiring of additional staff or for obtaining services of consultants for the purpose of facilitating environmental activities related to airport projects that add critical airport capacity to the national air transportation system.

FAA and TSA Facilities on Airport Property.—The bill includes a provision (sec. 335) that prohibits funds in this Act to be used to adopt guidelines or regulations requiring airport sponsors to provide the Federal Aviation Administration or the Transportation Security Administration ''without cost'' buildings, maintenance, or space for FAA services. The prohibition does not apply to

negotiations between FAA and airport sponsors concerning ''below market'' rates for such services or to grant assurances that require airport sponsors to provide land without cost to the FAA for air traffic control facilities. The prohibition also does not apply to the TSA's use of space for security checkpoints.

FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION

SUMMARY OF FISCAL YEAR 2003 PROGRAM

The principal mission of the Federal Highway Administration is to, in partnership with State and local governments, foster the development of a safe, efficient, and effective highway and intermodal system nationwide including access to and within National Forests, National Parks, Indian Lands and other public lands.

Under the Committee recommendations, a total program level of $32,892,767,000 would be provided for the activities of the Federal Highway Administration in fiscal year 2003. The following table summarizes the fiscal year 2002 program levels, the fiscal year 2003 program request and the Committee's recommendations:

[In thousands of dollars]

Program	Fiscal year— 2002 program level	Fiscal year— 2003 budget estimate	Committee recommendation
Federal-aid highways limitation [1]	31,799,104	23,204,787	31,800,000
Limitation on administrative expenses [1]	(311,000)	(317,732)	(317,732)
Exempt Federal-aid obligations	965,308	892,767	892,767
Appalachian Development Highway System	200,000	.....	200,000
Total	32,964,412	24,097,554	32,892,767

[1] Does not reflect TASC reduction of $841,000 in section 349 of Public Law 107–87 as amended by sec. 1106, Public Law 107–117.

LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2002 [1]	$311,000,000
Budget estimate, 2003 [2]	317,732,000
Committee recommendation [2]	317,732,000

[1] Does not reflect TASC reduction of $841,000 in section 349 of Public Law 107–87 as amended by sec. 1106, Public Law 107–117.

[2] Funding for motor carrier administration expenses is included as a separate limitation in the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration.

The limitation on administrative expenses controls spending for virtually all the salaries and expenses of the Federal Highway Administration. The Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century changed the funding source for the highway research accounts from the administrative takedown of the Federal-Aid Highway Program to individual contract authority provisions. The Committee recommends a limitation of $317,732,000. Within the funds provided, the Committee includes $1,261,000 for the Office of Intermodalism.

The following table reflects the fiscal year 2002 level, the 2003 level requested by the administration, and the Committee's recommendation:

[In thousands of dollars]

Program	Fiscal year— 2002 level	Fiscal year— 2003 budget estimate	Committee recommendation
Administrative expenses:			
Salaries and benefits	222,936	231,857	231,857
Travel	9,473	9,473	9,473
Transportation	465	465	465
GSA rent	20,621	24,646	24,646
Communications, rent, and utilities	9,607	9,607	9,607
Printing	1,412	1,412	1,412
TASC	7,025	6,184	6,184
Supplies	2,000	2,000	2,000
Equipment	4,536	4,536	4,536
Other (including Office of Intermodalism)	32,925	27,552	27,552
Total	[1] 311,000	317,732	317,732

[1] Does not reflect TASC reduction of $841,000 in section 349 of Public Law 107–87 as amended by section 1106, Public Law 107–117.

The Committee recommends the following items be funded under section 104(a)(1)(A): $106,967,000 for the border enforcement program within the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration. Within that amount, $47,000,000 shall be available for the construction of border inspection facilities along the U.S./Mexico border. The administration's budget proposed that this $47,000,000 expenditure be funded as a statutory earmark within the National Corridor Planning and Development Program.

Child passenger protection education grants.—The Committee recommendation includes $7,500,000 to continue providing grants, as authorized under section 2003(b) of TEA21, that train safety professionals on all aspects of proper child restraint use and educate the public on the installation, selection, and placement of child safety seats.

FEDERAL-AID HIGHWAYS

(LIMITATION ON OBLIGATIONS)

(HIGHWAY TRUST FUND)

Limitation, 2002 [1]	$31,799,104,000
Budget estimate, 2003	23,204,787,000
Committee recommendation	31,800,000,000

[1] Does not reflect 0.22 percent reduction in section 1403 of Public Law 106–554.

The accompanying bill includes language limiting fiscal year 2003 Federal-aid highways obligations to $31,800,000,000 an increase of $896,000 over the fiscal year 2002 enacted level and $8,595,213,000 over the budget request.

The following table shows the distribution of highway funds apportioned to the States under four scenarios: the fiscal year 2002 enacted level, the President's budget, the level authorized in TEA21 without any negative adjustment associated with the Revenue Aligned Budget Authority Program, and the Committee recommendation.

FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION ESTIMATED FISCAL YEAR 2003 DISTRIBUTION OF OBLIGATION LIMITATION

States	Actual fiscal year 2002 distribution [1]	Fiscal year 2003 estimate (includes negative RABA) [1]	Fiscal year 2003 TEA21 (No RABA) [1]	Fiscal year 2003 Committee recommendation [1]
Alabama	$561,362,701	$415,438,659	$497,809,309	$567,869,060
Alaska	314,793,656	243,992,539	282,049,558	313,768,347
Arizona	486,222,525	360,625,443	428,178,058	478,661,057
Arkansas	362,646,673	271,870,783	325,162,357	371,441,005
California	2,516,921,592	1,873,897,524	2,251,986,391	2,680,029,943
Colorado	353,162,510	262,226,522	315,313,485	368,466,026
Connecticut	408,915,843	309,661,533	366,787,459	415,502,470
Delaware	119,922,108	89,903,183	107,786,314	123,206,642
Dist. of Col	110,272,767	80,228,034	97,670,902	112,945,593
Florida	1,288,949,611	962,397,636	1,138,108,292	1,334,666,973
Georgia	988,683,758	736,644,102	874,372,963	995,203,340
Hawaii	142,269,483	105,377,242	126,117,171	144,088,890
Idaho	211,274,214	158,107,857	188,164,413	214,046,391
Illinois	933,052,868	687,635,445	828,349,186	952,148,248
Indiana	637,416,428	480,626,303	571,752,610	650,490,398
Iowa	329,539,179	244,147,409	295,194,209	339,521,596
Kansas	324,853,609	237,945,876	288,082,372	331,223,637
Kentucky	483,773,648	357,260,223	428,654,998	497,841,866
Louisiana	433,572,935	326,043,519	391,892,073	454,098,837

FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION ESTIMATED FISCAL YEAR 2003 DISTRIBUTION OF OBLIGATION LIMITATION—Continued

States	Actual fiscal year 2002 distribution [1]	Fiscal year 2003 estimate (includes negative RABA) [1]	Fiscal year 2003 TEA21 (No RABA) [1]	Fiscal year 2003 Committee recommendation [1]
Maine	147,086,603	108,424,690	130,260,610	149,362,482
Maryland	444,585,693	334,786,649	402,215,120	466,181,774
Massachusetts	514,199,794	382,618,573	460,170,290	530,161,004
Michigan	894,928,134	664,400,228	792,891,230	876,106,351
Minnesota	408,442,237	304,948,964	367,024,766	422,274,333
Mississippi	355,303,061	264,919,392	317,912,106	348,105,687
Missouri	646,921,711	481,643,989	579,580,765	664,998,661
Montana	266,186,472	202,334,294	239,147,070	270,616,228
Nebraska	215,987,903	157,601,762	190,753,358	219,515,887
Nevada	197,993,516	147,568,451	175,748,970	200,382,228
New Hampshire	140,214,707	105,843,997	126,691,084	145,005,638
New Jersey	724,629,766	534,247,633	643,336,952	758,886,345
New Mexico	268,590,255	201,195,690	240,387,850	274,350,991
New York	1,401,040,155	1,050,848,025	1,260,822,015	1,441,245,722
North Carolina	773,663,974	576,896,840	686,915,153	793,097,613
North Dakota	179,364,219	133,140,857	159,945,661	183,248,856
Ohio	961,276,478	715,885,800	858,861,756	973,391,935
Oklahoma	428,332,860	313,870,027	379,144,803	440,166,401
Oregon	337,795,085	252,007,794	303,669,209	347,798,226
Pennsylvania	1,391,590,528	1,031,424,560	1,241,077,672	1,422,313,254
Rhode Island	164,111,783	121,859,206	145,918,370	167,259,925
South Carolina	461,159,042	345,741,214	411,340,455	469,006,236
South Dakota	199,167,503	148,832,688	178,370,728	203,967,247
Tennessee	622,352,003	470,475,704	564,021,658	633,775,449
Texas	2,146,241,884	1,593,917,206	1,895,420,532	2,212,128,509
Utah	216,502,048	159,143,771	192,107,692	220,961,112
Vermont	124,154,439	92,915,343	111,740,964	128,540,498
Virginia	709,623,612	537,180,528	640,818,719	714,910,358
Washington	493,764,590	363,330,177	438,456,193	503,641,269
West Virginia	308,053,178	231,628,118	278,412,016	319,158,153
Wisconsin	545,543,085	405,758,783	482,676,315	548,560,941
Wyoming	188,996,676	141,882,461	170,844,171	196,628,021
Subtotal	27,885,409,102	20,781,303,246	24,870,116,373	28,590,967,653
Allocation Programs [2]	3,913,694,898	2,423,483,754	2,783,883,627	3,209,032,347
Total	31,799,104,000	23,204,787,000	27,654,000,000	31,800,000,000

[1] Includes Special Limitation for Minimum Guarantee, Appalachia and High Priority Projects and excludes Exempt Minimum Guarantee and Emergency Relief.
[2] Includes territories.

FEDERAL-AID HIGHWAYS PROGRAMS

The roads and bridges that make up our nation's highway infrastructure are built, operated, and maintained through the joint efforts of Federal, State, and local governments. States have much flexibility to use Federal-aid highway funds to best meet their individual needs and priorities, with FHWA's assistance and oversight.

The Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century (TEA21), the highway, highway safety, and transit authorization through fiscal year 2003 makes funds available in the following major categories:

National highway system.—The Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act (ISTEA) of 1991 authorized the National Highway System (NHS), which was subsequently established as a 163,000-mile road system by the National Highway System Designation Act of 1995. This system serves major population centers, intermodal transportation facilities, international border crossings, and major destinations. It is comprised of all interstate routes, selected urban and principal rural arterials, defense highways, and major highway connectors carrying up to 76 percent of commercial truck traffic and 44 percent of all vehicle traffic. A State may transfer up to half of its NHS funds to the Surface Transportation program (STP) and all NHS funds with the concurrence of the Secretary of Transportation. The Federal share of the NHS is an 80 percent match and funds remain available for 4 fiscal years.

Interstate maintenance.—The 46,567-mile Dwight D. Eisenhower National System of Interstate and Defense Highways retains a separate identity within the NHS. This program finances projects to rehabilitate, restore, resurface and reconstruct the Interstate system. Reconstruction of bridges, interchanges, and over-crossings along existing interstate routes is also an eligible activity if it does not add capacity other than high occupancy vehicle (HOV) and auxiliary lanes.

All remaining Federal funding to complete the initial construction of the interstate system has been provided through previous highway legislation. The TEA21 provides flexibility to States in fully utilizing remaining unobligated balances of prior Interstate Construction authorizations. States with no remaining work to complete the Interstate System may transfer any surplus Interstate Construction funds to their Interstate Maintenance program. States with remaining completion work on Interstate gaps or open-to-traffic segments may relinquish Interstate Construction fund eligibility for the work and transfer the Federal share of the cost to their Interstate Maintenance program.

Funds provided for the Interstate maintenance discretionary program in fiscal year 2003 shall be available for the following activities in the corresponding amounts:

Project	*Amount*
I–15 Reconstruction, 10800 South to 600 North, UT	$6,000,000
I–182/SR–240 Interchange Reconstruction, WA	3,000,000
I–195 Relocation Project, RI	3,000,000
I–25 Broadway & Alameda Interchange Rebuilding, CO	5,000,000
I–29 Madison Street Interchange, Sioux Falls, SD	4,000,000
I–295 Via Duct to I–76, NJ	2,000,000
I–30/I–35 Dallas, Construction of Bridges for Trinity River, TX	6,000,000
I–90, Exit 32 Interchange at Sturgis, SD	4,000,000
I–35/Turkey Creek, Reconstruction Project, KS	3,000,000
I–40 Crosstown Realignment, OK	6,000,000
I–40 Paseo del Volcan Interchange, Albuquerque, NM	2,000,000
I–44 & US 65 Interchange, MO	2,000,000
I–55 Church Rd. to TN State Line, DeSoto County, MS	10,000,000
I–55/US–49 Flyover Near Jackson, MS	6,000,000
I–65/70 Market Square Redesign/Replace ramp, IN	5,000,000
I–75 Improvements South West Florida, FL	2,000,000
I–75/I–475 Systems Interchange Upgrade at North Cove, OH	1,100,000
I–90 Joint Port of Entry Project, WY	2,500,000
Marquette Interchange Reconstruction, WI	8,000,000
Port of Garfield Road & Bridge Road, WA	500,000
Route 80 Paterson Interchange, NJ	400,000
Sunnyside, South First St. Reconstruction, WA	1,500,000
SW First-NW Lake Road Project, WA	3,000,000
Union Gap, Valley Mall Blvd., WA	1,500,000
US–12, Burbank to Walla Walla, WA	2,500,000
US–63/I–70 Interchange Improvements, MO	10,000,000

Surface transportation program.—The surface transportation program (STP) is a very flexible program that may be used by the states and localities for any roads (including NHS) that are not functionally classified as local or rural minor collectors. These roads are collectively referred to as Federal-aid highways. Bridge projects paid with STP funds are not restricted to Federal-aid highways but may be on any public road. Transit capital projects are also eligible under this program. The total funding for the STP may be augmented by the transfer of funds from other programs and by minimum guarantee funds under TEA21 which may be used as if they were STP funds. Once distributed to the states, STP funds must be used according to the following percentages: 10 percent for safety construction; 10 percent for transportation enhancement; 50 percent divided among areas of over 200,000 population and remaining areas of the State; and, 30 percent for any area of the state. Areas of 5,000 population or less are guaranteed an amount based on previous funding, and 15 percent of the amounts reserved for these areas may be spent on rural minor collectors. The Federal share for the STP program is 80 percent with a 4-year availability period.

Bridge replacement and rehabilitation program.—This program is continued by the TEA21 to provide assistance for bridges on public roads, including a discretionary set-aside for high cost bridges and for the seismic retrofit of bridges. Fifty percent of a

state's bridge funds may be transferred to the NHS or the STP, but the amount of any such transfer is deducted from the national bridge needs used in the program's apportionment formula for the following year.

At least 15 percent, but not more than 35 percent, of a State's apportioned bridge funds must be spent on bridges not on the Federal-aid system.

Funds provided for the bridge discretionary program in fiscal year 2003 shall be available for the following activities in the corresponding amounts:

Project	*Amount*
Bull Slough Bridge Repair, AL	$1,000,000
Canvas Bridge, Nicholas County, WV	6,000,000
Covered Bridges, including $2,000,000 for Vermont	8,000,000
Depot Street Bridge restoration, Beacon Falls, CT	1,000,000
Historic Woodrow Wilson Bridge, Flowood, MS	1,000,000
Hot Metal Bridge, PA	500,000
Hwy-19 Bridge Replacement, Hermann, MO	5,000,000
I–195 Washington Bridge Replacement, RI	7,000,000
Indian River Inlet Bridge Repairs in Sussex, DE	5,000,000
Lexington Bridge, Cowlitz-Wahkiakum WA	7,500,000
Market Street Bridge Replacement, Lycoming County, PA	3,500,000
Missouri River Two State Bridge Project, NE	2,000,000
Monroe St. Bridge Rehabilitation, Spokane, WA	2,500,000
Pearl Harbor Memorial Bridge Reconstruction, New Haven, CT	6,000,000
Pomeroy-Mason Bridge, Mason County, WV	6,000,000
Red Cliff Arch Bridge Restoration/US24, CO	6,000,000
Waldo-Hancock Bridge Rehabilitation, ME	5,000,000
Russell St. Viaduct Replacement (MD295), Baltimore, MD	6,000,000
Sauvie Island Bridge, Replacement Project, OR	3,000,000
Tate's Bluff, Arkansas Replacement Bridge, AR	1,500,000
Two Medicine River Bridge, MT	4,000,000
US231 Southbound Tennessee River Bridge Replacement, AL	8,000,000
Wacker Drive Reconstruction, Chicago, IL	4,500,000

National Historic Covered Bridge Preservation Program.—The Committee recommendation provides $8,000,000 for the covered bridge program within the funds made available for the discretionary bridge program. Within this amount, $2,000,000 shall be made available for covered bridges in the State of Vermont.

Congestion mitigation and air quality improvement program.—This program provides funds to States to improve air quality in non-attainment and maintenance areas. A wide range of transportation activities are eligible, as long as DOT, after consultation with EPA, determines they are likely to help meet national ambient air quality standards. TEA21 provides greater flexibility to engage public-private partnerships, and expands and clarifies eligibilities to include programs to reduce extreme cold starts, maintenance areas, and particulate matter (PM–10) non-attainment and maintenance areas. If a State has no non-attainment or maintenance areas, the funds may be used as if they were STP funds.

On-road and off-road demonstration projects may be appropriate candidates for funding under the CMAQ program. Both sectors are critical for satisfying the purposes of the CMAQ program, including regional emissions and verifying new mobile source control techniques.

Federal lands highways.—This program provides authorizations through three major categories—Indian reservation roads, parkways and park roads, and public lands highways (which incorporates the previous forest highways category)—as well as a new category for Federally-owned public roads providing access to or within the National Wildlife Refuge System. TEA21 also establishes a new program for improving deficient bridges on Indian reservation roads.

The Committee directs that the funds allocated for this program in this bill and in permanent law are to be derived from the FHWA's public lands discretionary program, and not from funds allocated to the National Park Service's regions. Funds provided for the Federal lands program in fiscal year 2003 shall be available for the following activities:

Project	*Amount*
Arches National Park Main Entrance Relocation, UT	$1,250,000
BIA Route 13/Route 1 Project, Makah, WA	5,400,000
Blackstone River Valley Bikeway, RI	2,000,000
Cattle Point Road, San Juan County, WA	350,000
Chilatchee Creek Park Access Road Improvements, AL	475,000
Colonial Historic Park—Jamestown 400th Anniversary Transportation Improvements, VA	2,170,000
Council Grove Lake Embankment Roadway, KS	1,500,000
Downeast Heritage Center, Parking & Access, ME	200,000
Fort Drum Road Improvements, NY	770,000
Freemont County Project, WY	1,100,000
Frog Level Road, Neshoba County, MS	1,000,000
Gateway Trail, Grand Canyon National Park, AZ	1,380,000
Glacier National Park, Going-to-the-Sun Road, MT	5,000,000
Hawaii Statewide Improvements	5,000,000
Highway 93 Expansion Project, MT	1,400,000
Homochitto National Forest Access Rd, Lincoln, MS	2,000,000
Hoonah Road (FM), AK	1,400,000
Hoover Dam Bypass New Bridge downstream of Dam, NV	6,750,000
Hoover Dam Bridge Bypass, AZ	7,000,000
Hwy 2 Highline EIS Project, MT	1,000,000
I–215 Widening, NV	3,500,000
Iditarod Historic National Trail Project, AK	500,000
Kenai River Trail, AK	500,000
KS–115 and KS–911 Interchange, KY	1,000,000
Lewis and Clark, Gates of the Mountains Road Project, MT	600,000
Marsh-Billings-Rockefeller Park Pedestrian Walkway, VT	380,000
Metlakatla/Walden Point Road, AK	2,000,000
Naknek Lake Camp Road, AK	3,400,000
Rocks-Back Country Byway, Stage 2, ID	2,000,000
Shotgun Cove Road, AK	2,000,000
Southeast Alaska Seatrails, AK	750,000
Spirit Lake Tribe Shared Use Path, Fort Totten, ND	520,000
SR–149 Resurfacing, Rio Grande National Forest, CO	2,000,000
SR–164 Muckleshoots, WA	420,000
US 95 Widening Laughlin Cut-off to Railroad Pass, NV	10,000,000
USMC Heritage Center Access, VA	2,000,000
Yakama Signal Peak Road, WA	4,150,000

Broughton Bridge improvements.—A total of $1,850,000 was provided to make improvements to Broughton Bridge, Kansas in Public Laws 106–346 and 107–87. The balance shall be available to make improvements to the access road to the bridge, including pavement overlay and related shoulder work.

Minimum guarantee.—Under TEA21, after the computation of funds for major Federal-aid programs, additional funds are distributed to ensure that each State receives an additional amount based on equity considerations. This minimum guarantee provision ensures that each State will have a return of 90.5 percent on its share of contributions to the highway account of the Highway Trust Fund. To achieve the minimum guarantee each fiscal year, $2,800,000,000 nationally is available to the States as though they are STP funds (except that requirements related to set-asides for transportation enhancements, safety, and sub-State allocations do not apply), and any remaining amounts are distributed among core highway programs.

Value pricing program.—As the fiscal year 2003 applications for the value pricing program are being reviewed, the Committee encourages FHWA to support the data collection phase of the pay-as-you-drive variable pricing research program in Atlanta, GA.

Emergency relief.—This program provides for the repair and reconstruction of Federal-aid highways and Federally-owned roads which have suffered serious damage as the result of natural disasters or catastrophic failures. TEA21 restates the program eligibility specifying that emergency relief (ER) funds can be used only for emergency repairs to restore essential highway traffic, to minimize the extent of damage resulting from a natural disaster or catastrophic failure, or to protect the remaining facility and make permanent repairs. If ER funds are exhausted, the Secretary of Transportation may borrow funds from other highway programs.

High priority projects.—TEA21 includes 1,850 high priority projects specified by the Congress. Funding for these projects totals $9,359,850,000 over the 6 year period with a specified percentage of the project funds made available each year. Unlike demonstration projects in the past, the funds for TEA21 high priority projects are subject to the Federal-aid obligation limitation, but the obligation limitation associated with the projects does not expire.

Transportation Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act (TIFIA).—Programs authorized under the Transportation Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act (TIFIA) provide credit assistance on flexible terms directly to public-private sponsors of major surface transportation projects to assist them in gaining access to the capital markets. The Committee believes that TIFIA is an important part of the Federal Government's overall infrastructure investment effort—one that is likely to grow in importance and size in the future. Unfortunately, demand for resources under the program has not kept pace with the contract authority available under TEA21. As such, the program is expected to carry an unspent balance of over $100,000,000 into fiscal year 2003. The Committee believes that the carryover balances will adequately cover the likely demand for projects in 2003. As such, the Committee has used the program's contract authority to augment funding for the Transportation and Community and System Preservation Pilot Program (TCSP), the National Corridor Planning and Development Program, and the Coordinated Border Infrastructure and Safety Program. Demand for resources under these programs will far outstrip current authorizations in 2003.

National corridor planning and border infrastructure programs.—TEA21 created a national corridor planning and development program that identifies funds for planning,

design, and construction of highway corridors of national significance, economic growth, and international or interregional trade. Allocations may be made to corridors identified in section 1105(c) of ISTEA and to other corridors using considerations outlined in legislation. The coordinated border infrastructure program is established to improve the safe movement of people and goods at or across the U.S./Mexico and U.S/Canada borders.

Funds provided for the National Corrider and Border Infrastructure Program shall be available for the following activities:

Project	*Amount*
Appalachian North-South Corridor Planning Study, MD	$1,000,000
Billings Bypass Development, MT	4,000,000
Charlotte/Mecklenburg County N/S Transitway, Inc.	2,000,000
Coalfields Expressway, McDowell County, WV	9,000,000
Continental—1 Hwy Trade Corridor, PA	1,000,000
Cottondale-Holt Highway, AL	10,000,000
Everett Development 41st Street Interchange, WA	1,000,000
Fall River—Route 79 Improvements, MA	1,000,000
FAST Corridor Project, WA	10,000,000
Ft. Wainwright Alternative Access & Chena River Crossing, AK	2,000,000
Hoover Dam Bridge Bypass, AZ	2,000,000
Hwy 412, Widening, Paragould, Hwy 141, AR	7,000,000
Hwy-28 Expansion, Vernon Parish, LA	4,500,000
I–5, SR 542 Widening Sunset Drive Orleans to Britton Rd., WA	2,000,000
I–5 Trade Corridor, OR	4,000,000
I–10/LA1 Interchange Bypass, West Baton Rouge Parish, LA	750,000
I–15 widening project, North Las Vegas, NV	1,000,000
I–20 Garrett Road, Monroe, LA	750,000
I–35–E Widening, Dallas and Ellis Counties, TX	5,000,000
I–49 Northern Extension, LA	3,470,000
I–49 Southern Extension, LA	3,470,000
I–69 Anderson to Flagship Park Center, IN	2,000,000
I–69 Construction, TX	5,000,000
I–74 Bridge Project, IA	4,000,000
I–80 Colfax Narrows Project, CA	1,000,000
I–85 Extension from Montgomery to I–20/59, AL	1,000,000
Japonski Island Road, AK	1,000,000
Kenai Peninsula Borough Road Improvements, AK	1,000,000
King Coal Highway, Mercer County, WV	9,000,000
KY61 Greensburg to Columbia, KY	8,000,000
LA 1 Embankment Stabilization Improvements, LA	3,470,000
LA 11 St. Tammamy Parish, LA	400,000
LA 37-U.S. 190 Central Thruway Connector	3,470,000
LA 820, Lincoln Parish, LA	750,000
East-West Highway, ME	3,000,000
Mill Plain Boulevard at I–205, WA	3,500,000
Missisquoi Bay Bridge Reconstruction, VT	3,000,000
New Route 905, Otay Mesa to I–5/I–85m, CA	5,000,000
North Country Trans. Study, Plattsburgh/Watertown, NY	2,000,000
Olathe 127th Street Overpass, KS	2,000,000
Arkansas-Tennessee River Crossing Projects	1,000,000
Panama City Beach, Florida West Bay Bridge Project, FL	2,000,000
Peach St. Corridor Improvement Project, PA	2,600,000
Pearl River Bridge Connector, I–55 to SR 475, Jackson, MS	8,000,000
Polk County Highway 22 Project, OR	2,000,000
Route 24/140 Interchange, MA	1,500,000
Rt-12 Corridor Improvement Project, NY	5,000,000
Rt-403 Relocation, East Greenwich/North Kingstown, RI	2,000,000
SR–130 Right of Way Willamson, Guadalupe, Travis and Caldwell, TX	10,000,000
SR–332 Reconstruction at I–69, Delaware County, IN	1,800,000
Snake River Crossing, Twin Falls, ID	1,000,000
Sunland Park Dr. Border Rd. Extension, NM	5,000,000
Tuscaloosa Eastern Bypass, AL	12,000,000
US–5 Improvements from Derby to Barton, VT	2,000,000
US–23 Buford Hwy Pedestrian Safety Project, GA	1,000,000
US–26 Widening SB-Heartland Expressway, NE	3,000,000
US–35/Route 34 to I–64, Putnam County, WV	4,000,000
US–51 to MS–43 Connector Road, Canton, MS	1,200,000
US–60 widening in Butler County, MO	8,000,000
US–85/C–470 Santa Fe Interchange, CO	6,000,000
US–95, milepost 536 stage 2 construction, Boundary County, ID	1,400,000
US–95, Worley to Mica, Stage 2, ID	7,000,000
US–287 Corridor Development, OK	3,100,000
US–287, Wiley Junction Improvements, CO	4,000,000
US–395, North Spokane Corridor, WA	5,000,000
US–412, AR	8,000,000
US 17/521 Improvements, Georgetown, SC	2,500,000
WV Route 10, Logan County, WV	8,000,000
Western Hamilton County Corridor Study, OH	2,000,000
Yakima Grade Separation, WA	3,500,000

Middle East-West Highway.—Of the funds provided for Middle East-West Highway, ME, not less than $1,000,000 shall be used to study a potential East-West corridor in Maine and other Northeastern States.

Ferry boats and ferry terminal facilities.—Section 1207 of TEA21 reauthorized funding for the construction of ferry boats and ferry terminal facilities.

Funds provided for the Ferry boats and ferry terminal facilities program under the Committee recommendation shall be available for the following activities in the corresponding amounts:

Project	*Amount*
Beale Street Landing/Docking Facility, Memphis, TN	$500,000
Coffman Cove/Wrangell/Petersburg Ferries & Ferry Facility, AK	1,200,000
Corpus Christi Ferry Terminal, TX	500,000
Dock Construction for Hickman/Fulton County, Riverport, KY	1,000,000
Ferry Boat Replacement for Rockland and Vinalhaven, ME	2,250,000
Fire Island Ferry Terminal, Saltaire, NY	500,000
Friday Harbor Ferry Terminal Preservation, WA	2,000,000
Kitsap Transit, Sidney Landing Terminal, WA	2,000,000
Middle Bass Ferry Dock Improvements, phase II, OH	750,000
Mobile Waterfront Terminal, AL	2,000,000
North Carolina Shipyard, Manns Harbor, NC	300,000
San Francisco Bay Area Water Transit Authority Ferry Project, CA	2,500,000
Ship Island Terminal, Gulfport, MS	500,000
Stamford Ferry Terminal, CT	1,000,000
Vallejo Baylink Ferry, Terminal and Facilities, CA	1,000,000
TEA21 Setaside	20,000,000

National scenic byways program.—This program provides funding for roads that are designated by the Secretary of Transportation as All American Roads (AAR) or National Scenic Byways (NSB). These roads have outstanding scenic, historic, cultural, natural, recreational, and archaeological qualities. The Committee recommendation provides $26,500,000 for this program in fiscal year 2002.

Transportation and community and system preservation pilot program.—TEA21 created a new transportation and community and system preservation program that provides grants to States and local governments for planning, developing, and implementing strategies to integrate transportation and community and system preservation plans and projects. These grants may be used to improve the efficiency of the transportation system, reduce transportation externalities and the need for future infrastructure investment, and improve transportation efficiency and access consistent with community character. Funds provided for this program for fiscal year 2003 shall be available for the following activities:

Project	*Amount*
Aberdeen Downtown Revitalization, WA	$100,000
Alexandria, Third St. Downtown Reconnect Project, LA	350,000
Amsterdam Revitalization Waterfront, NY	500,000
Antelope Valley Overpass, Lincoln, NE	1,000,000
Atchinson Riverfront Access Parkway Project, KS	1,000,000
Bagley Road Pedestrian Project, Berea, OH	1,300,000
Bellingham Central Avenue Pedestrian Corridor, WA	250,000
Billings Railroad Separation Study, MT	100,000
Boston Long Island Pier ADA Compliance, MA	200,000
Camp Gorsuch Road & Related Improvements, AK	500,000
Charles Town Gateway Revitalization Project, WV	300,000
Charleston Renaissance Gateway Project, WV	950,000
Concord 20/20 Vision initiative, NH	500,000
Dover Lincoln Park Center Project, DE	400,000
Eugene Federal Courthouse Area Concept Development, OR	750,000
Fairbanks Street Improvements & Bike Path, AK	300,000
Boston Medical Center Pedestrian and Public Access Improvements, MA	200,000
Flandreau Santee Sioux Trail, Bicycle and Walking Path, SD	200,000
Fort Campbell Improvements, KY	750,000
Frink Park Pier Project, Clayton, NY	250,000
Girdwood Road Culvery Improvement, AK	600,000
Greater Yuma Port Authority, AZ	500,000
Gulf of Maine Research Laboratory, Park/Ped., ME	200,000
Hamilton Twp Pedestrian Overpass, NJ	250,000
Highway-79 Corridor Greenway Project, AL	500,000
Historic Fort Mitchell, AL	1,000,000

Project	Amount
I–40 and Avenue ''F'', City Ramp Project, OK	500,000
I–40/Paseo del Volcan Interchange, Albuquerque NM	750,000
I–55/Main St. Intersection, MO	100,000
Kansas City East/West Connector, MO	500,000
Lewis and Clark Bicentennial Interpretive Trail, Mobridge SD	250,000
Lewis and Clark Shared Use Path, ND	675,000
Lithonia Streetscape Project, GA	1,000,000
Living Wall project, Farmington Hills, MI	400,000
MD–404 Shore Highway Phase II, MD	1,000,000
Museum Campus Trolleys, Chicago, IL	500,000
Nashville Rolling Mill Hills, TN	500,000
Newberg-Dundee Transportation Improvement Project, OR	775,000
Northside Drive Corridor Project, Clinton, MS	1,000,000
Odessa Transportation Plan, DE	100,000
Ohio River Trail—Salem to Downtown, Cincinnati, OH	350,000
Oklahoma Transportation Center Improvements, OK	500,000
Old Route 66, Streetscape Phase I, Moriarity, NM	400,000
Orange County Congestion Program, CA	1,000,000
Owensboro Waterfront Development Project, KY	750,000
Port of Anchorage road improvements, AK	600,000
Paintsville Lake Access Road, KY	500,000
Pennyrile Parkway Improvements, KY	750,000
Portsmouth Piscaraqu Riverwalk, NH	500,000
Providence Road Trail Project, Virginia Beach, VA	400,000
Ruffner Mountain Nature Center, AL	500,000
Selma Riverfront Project, AL	500,000
Shoreline Interurban Trail Construction Project, WA	400,000
South Bend Studebaker Corridor, Industrial Park, IN	500,000
Springfield Downtown Redevelopment Project, VT	1,500,000
SR202/I–70 Interchange improvement, OH	750,000
Thea Foss Waterway Environmental Protection and Transportation Impact Study, WA	500,000
Tulsa Trail System, Broken Arrow, OK	1,250,000
Ulster County Visitor Center, NY	1,000,000
Union City, NJ Traffic Signalization Project, NJ	1,000,000
US–50 Reconstruction, Dodge City, KS	1,000,000
Vanderbilt Children's Hospital, TN	250,000
Virginia Corridor Greenway Pilot Project, Modesto, CA	400,000
Wakulla County Florida, US–319 Expansion, FL	250,000
Watertown Community Trail Extension, SD	100,000
Yorktown Waterfront Revitalization & Streetscape, VA	1,000,000
10th Street South Project, St. Cloud, MN	750,000
19th Ave. North Extension/Reconstruction, Clinton, IA	1,500,000
19th St./Rimrock Way Ped. Improvements, Redmond, OR	100,000

APPALACHIAN DEVELOPMENT HIGHWAY SYSTEM

Appropriations, 2002	$200,000,000
Budget estimate, 2003[1]	.....
Committee recommendation	200,000,000

[1]The budget estimate requests funding under the Federal-Aid Highway obligation limitation.

The Committee recommendation includes $200,000,000 for the Appalachian Development Highway System (ADHS). The amount provided is the same as the fiscal year 2002 comparable level. Funding for this initiative is authorized under section 1069(y) of Public Law 102–240—the Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act. The ADHS program provides funds for the construction of the Appalachian corridor highways in the 13 States that comprise the Appalachian region. These highways, in many instances, are intended to replace some of the most deficient and dangerous segments of rural roadway in America.

LIMITATION ON TRANSPORTATION RESEARCH

Limitation, 2002[1]	$447,500,000
Budget estimate, 2003[1]	462,500,000
Committee recommendation	462,500,000

[1]Resources available in fiscal year 2002 and requested in fiscal year 2003 are assumed within the Federal aid highway obligation limitation in the budget request for fiscal year 2003.

The limitation controls spending for the transportation research and technology programs of the FHWA. This limitation includes the intelligent transportation systems, surface transportation research, technology deployment, training and education, and university transportation research. The Committee recommendation provides an obligation limitation for transportation research of $462,500,000.

Surface transportation research	$103,000,000
Technology deployment program	50,000,000
Training and education	20,000,000
Bureau of Transportation Statistics	31,000,000
ITS standards, research, operational tests, and development	110,000,000
ITS deployment	122,000,000
University transportation research	26,500,000
Subtotal	462,500,000

Highway research and development.—The Committee appreciates the improvement in the justification accompanying the budget request and notes the presentation of the surface research estimate separate from the presentation of the technology deployment funding estimate.

Environment, planning, and real estate	$16,774,000
Research and technology program support	8,545,000
International research	500,000
Structures	13,085,000
Safety	12,490,000
Highway operations	13,101,000
Asset management	3,290,000
Pavements research	15,200,000
Policy research	8,510,000
Long Term Pavement Project (LTPP)	10,000,000
Advanced Research	750,000
R&T strategic planning/performance measures	755,000

Environment, planning, and real estate.—The Committee recommendation includes $16,774,000 for environment, planning, and real estate research, which is $4,221,000 more than the budget estimate. Within the funds provided for this research activity, the Committee has provided $800,000 to continue dust and persistent particulate abatement research in Kotzebue, Alaska.

Research and technology program support.—The Committee recommends $8,545,000, an increase of $1,462,000 from the budget request and $410,000 more than the fiscal year 2002 enacted level. Within the funds available for research and technology, the Committee has provided $750,000 for the Center on Coastal Transportation Research at the University of South Alabama.

International research.—The Committee recommendation includes $500,000 for international research. This is the same amount provided in fiscal year 2002 and is consistent with the amount authorized under TEA21.

Structures.—The Committee has provided $13,085,000 for structures research, an increase of $4,067,000 from the budget request. This research effort allows FHWA reduce deficiencies on National Highway System bridges and should facilitate continued progress on high performance materials and engineering applications to design, repair, retrofit, inspect, and rehabilitate bridges. The Committee directs the FHWA to continue its collaborative research effort with West Virginia University's Construct Facilities Center regarding research into composite structure and related engineering research. Within the funds for this research activity, the Committee has provided $500,000 for a demonstration project to evaluate the use of battery-powered cathodic protection to extend the life of concrete bridges that are located in extreme cold weather conditions. The Committee recommendation also includes $500,000 to support non-destructive structural evaluation technology at the New Mexico State University's Bridge Research Center.

Safety.—The Committee recommendation provides $12,490,000 for safety research, an increase of $2,973,000 above the budget estimate. These funds will allow FHWA to continue to accelerate the substantial progress being made on technologies or strategies to reduce run-off-road crashes, improve nighttime driving, reduce the frequency of crashes at intersections, improve pedestrian safety, and develop, test, and refine the Interactive Highway Safety Design Model. Within the funds provided, the Committee included $1,500,000 to conduct research into heavy vehicle safety, and vulnerability assessments regarding security and safety in all modes of transportation at a not-for-profit, technology-oriented entity in the Pacific Northwest with demonstrated research capabilities to address issues of braking, vehicle electrification and human factors.

Highway operations.—The Committee recommendation provides $13,101,000 for research activities regarding highway operations, which is $3,309,000 more than the budget request. Within these funds, the Committee has included $1,200,000 to analyze existing conditions and make recommendations that will enhance the freight mobility transportation system in Washington State.

Asset management.—The Committee recommends $3,290,000 for asset management research activities, an increase of $631,000 from the budget estimate.

Policy.—The Committee recommendation includes $8,510,000, an increase of $180,000 from the fiscal year 2002 enacted level and an increase of $1,263,000 above the budget estimate.

Pavements research.—The Committee recommends $15,200,000 for highway pavement research, including work on asphalt, Portland cement pavement research, polymer additives, and recycled materials. This is $4,799,000 more than the budget estimate and $1,447,000 more than the fiscal year 2002 enacted level. Within the funds provided, the Committee has included $1,000,000 to the Center for Portland Cement Concrete Pavement Technology at Iowa State University; $1,000,000 to continue evaluation of GSB–88 emulsified binder treatment application; $1,250,000 for the National Center for Asphalt Technology (NCAT) and $1,000,000 to continue research related to silica fume high performance concrete.

Advanced research.—The Committee recommendation deletes $203,000 from the budget request and provides $750,000. The Committee notes the many of the proposed areas of research and technology investigation duplicate efforts in other research activities and in the ITS research program.

R&T strategic planning and performance measures.—The Committee has provided $755,000 for research and technology strategic planning and performance measures, an increase of $27,000 from the budget request. The Committee anticipates that this level of funding will be sufficient to support planned strategic planning activities, research outreach, and development and refinement of performance measures, as required by the Government Performance and Results Act (GPRA).

Other.—The Committee supports the FHWA effort with AASHTO, TRB, among others in advancing a national R&T agenda in the areas of safety, infrastructure renewal, operations and mobility, planning and environment, and policy analysis and systems monitoring. The Committee recognizes the benefits of improved communication and coordination between key partners and stakeholders, and awaits completion of the synthesis report on the partnership initiative.

ITS Standards, Research, Operational Tests, Development, and Deployment.—The Committee recommends that the $232,000,000 authorized in TEA21 for ITS research and associated activities in fiscal year 2002 be allocated in the following manner:

Research and Development	$50,701,000
Operational Tests	10,782,000
Evaluation/Program Policy Assessment	6,739,000
Architecture and Standards	18,868,000
Program Support	11,455,000
Integration	11,455,000
ITS Deployment Incentive Program	122,000,000

Specified ITS deployment projects.—It is the intent of the Committee that the following projects contribute to the integration and interoperability for intelligent transportation systems in metropolitan and rural areas as provided under section 5208 of TEA21 and promote deployment of the commercial vehicle intelligent transportation system infrastructure as provided under section 5209 of TEA21. Funding for deployment activities are to be available as follows:

Project	*Amount*
Advance Traveler Info. System & Smart Card System, OH	$2,500,000
Alaska Statewide: Smart Emergency Medical Access System	3,000,000
Boston Traffic Monitoring & Security System, MA	2,000,000
Bozeman Pass Wildlife Channelization Study, MT	500,000
Cargo Mate Logistics and Intermodal Management System, NY	2,000,000
Cary, Computerized Traffic Signal System, NC	1,000,000
CCTA Burlington Multimodal Transit Center, VT	1,000,000
Center for Injury Sciences at UAB, Crash Notification, AL	2,000,000
Central Florida Regional Trans. Authority, Orange/Seminole ITS, FL	2,000,000
Chattanooga (CARTA) ITS, TN	1,500,000
Sierra Madre Intermodal Trans. Center, Los Angeles, CA	2,500,000
CVISN, NM	1,125,000
Flint Mass Transportation Authority ITS program, MI	1,000,000
Intelligent Transportation Center, Atlanta, GA	500,000
GMU, ITS Research, VA	2,000,000
Great Lakes ITS program, MI	3,000,000
Harrison County Sheriff's Department, ITS, MS	1,000,000
Hoosier SAFE–T, IN	2,000,000
Huntsville, AL	2,000,000
I–80 Dynamic Message Signs, Southern WY	4,000,000
Idaho Statewide CVISN	2,250,000
Illinois Statewide	4,500,000
Iowa Statewide ITS	1,400,000
Kansas City Scout, Advanced Traffic Management System, KS	1,500,000
Kansas City SmartPort	1,000,000
Kent, Intracity Transit Project, WA	1,500,000
Lynnwood ITS, WA	2,000,000
Maine Statewide, Rural Advanced Traveler Info. System, ME	2,000,000
Maryland Statewide ITS	2,000,000
Missouri Statewide Rural ITS, MO	2,000,000
NDSU Advanced Traffic Analysis Center, ND	1,000,000
Nebraska statewide ITS	5,000,000
New Bedford ITS Port Information Center, MA	1,000,000
Oklahoma Statewide ITS	7,000,000
Pennsylvania Turnpike Commission, PA	5,000,000
Program of Projects, WA	5,500,000
Providence Transportation Information Center, ITS, RI	2,000,000
Sacramento Area Council of Governments, ITS, CA	1,000,000
Shreveport ITS Project, LA	1,000,000
SCDOT Statewide ITS	5,000,000
SR–68/Riverside Dr. ITS, Espanola, NM	475,000
Surface Transportation Institute, Univ. of North Dakota, ND	1,500,000
T–REX Southeast Corridor Multi-Modal Project, CO	9,000,000
Tucson ER–LINK ITS project, AZ	1,250,000
Univ. of Nebraska Lincoln, SMART Transportation, NE	2,000,000
University of Kentucky Transportation Center, KY	2,000,000
Utah Commuter Link, Davis and Utah Counties, UT	1,000,000
Vermont Statewide Rural Advanced Traveler System, VT	1,500,000
Vermont Variable Message Signs, VT	1,000,000
Washington, DC Metro ITS	4,000,000
Northern Virginia ITS, VA	4,000,000
Wisconsin State Patrol Mobile Data Communications Network	2,000,000

Illinois ITS.—The Committee provides $4,500,000 to the Illinois Department of Transportation (IDOT) for Intelligent Transportation Systems grants. The Committee expects IDOT to fund the following projects: $750,000 to Lake County for traffic corridor communications systems; $450,000 to DuPage County for traffic signal coordination; $850,000 for an I–55/Lake Springfield Fixed Anti-Icing System; $800,000 to the Village of Bourbonnais for congestion relief projects; and $150,000 for the city of Marion's traffic control project. The Committee further provides $1,500,000 to the city of Chicago for Intelligent Transportation Systems grants, including the Cicero Avenue Traveler Information project and the Traffic Management Center.

NATIONWIDE DIFFERENTIAL GLOBAL POSITIONING SYSTEM

Appropriations, 2002[1]	$6,000,000
Budget estimate, 2003[2]	6,000,000
Committee recommendation[2]	(6,000,000)

[1] Funding derived from limitation on administrative expenses.

[2] Funding for NDGPS provided within FAA ''facilities and equipment'' account.

NDGPS.—The Committee recommendation includes $6,000,000 for continued investment in the Nationwide NPGPS Network. The funding is provided within the FAA's facilities and equipment account.

BUREAU OF TRANSPORTATION STATISTICS

(LIMITATION ON OBLIGATIONS)

Appropriations, 2002	$31,000,000
Budget estimate, 2003[1]	31,000,000
Committee recommendation	31,000,000

[1] Excludes $675,000 for CSRS/FEHP accruals.

The Bureau of Transportation Statistics (BTS) was established in section 6006 of the Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act [ISTEA], to compile, analyze, and make accessible information on the Nation's transportation systems, collect information on intermodal transportation, and enhance the quality and effectiveness of the statistical programs of the Department of Transportation.

FEDERAL-AID HIGHWAYS

(LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT AUTHORIZATION)

(HIGHWAY TRUST FUND)

Appropriations, 2002	$30,000,000,000
Budget estimate, 2003	29,000,000,000
Committee recommendation	32,000,000,000

The Committee recommends a liquidating cash appropriation of $32,000,000,000.

FEDERAL MOTOR CARRIER SAFETY ADMINISTRATION

SUMMARY OF FISCAL YEAR 2003 PROGRAM

In December 1999, the Congress passed the Motor Carrier Safety Improvement Act (Public Law 106–159), which established the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration (FMCSA) within the Department of Transportation. Prior to this legislation, motor carrier safety responsibilities were housed within the Federal Highway Administration.

The preeminent mission of the FMCSA is to improve the safety of commercial vehicle operations on the nation's highways. A primary goal of the agency is to reduce the number of accidents and fatalities due to truck accidents. FMCSA resources and activities contribute to safety in commercial vehicle operations through enforcement, safety regulation, technological innovation, improvements in information systems, training, and improvements to commercial driver's license testing, record keeping, and sanctions. To achieve these goals, the FMCSA works with Federal, State, and local enforcement agencies, the motor carrier industry, and highway safety organizations.

MOTOR CARRIER SAFETY

(HIGHWAY TRUST FUND)

The Motor Carrier Safety program provides for the salaries, operating expenses, research funding for the FMCSA. The Motor Carrier Safety Improvement Act of 1999 (MCSIA) amended Section 104(a)(1) of title 23 to provide one-third of 1 percent of the administrative takedown to be made available to administer motor carrier safety programs and motor carrier research. The administration's budget requests a takedown of 45/100 of 1 percent for these purposes.

LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSE

Appropriations, 2002[1]	$110,000,000
Budget estimate, 2003 (limitation)	117,464,000
Committee recommendation	117,464,000

[1] Does not reflect reduction of $158,000 pursuant to Public Law 107–87, as amended by Public Law 107–117.

The Committee recommendation provides a total of $117,464,000 for operating expenses

and research funding for the FMCSA consistent with the budget request. Of the funds provided, $110,464,000 is for operating expenses and $7,000,000 is for research and technology initiatives. The recommendation provides the following adjustments to the budget request:

Share the Road Safely	−$100,000
Safety is Good Business Program	−250,000
R&T Information Dissemination	−150,000
Hazardous Materials Safety and Security	+500,000

Domestic motor carrier safety.—While FMCSA has moved expeditiously to implement the United States-Mexico cross-border trucking safety provisions, the Committee remains concerned about the lack of progress that has been made in commercial motor vehicle safety in recent years. Despite the fact that there has been a nearly 50 percent increase in funding for motor carrier safety activities since the FMCSA was created in 1999, there has been only a 3.5 percent decrease in the number of fatalities involving large truck crashes. In fact, more than one out of ten people killed in motor vehicle incidents are involved in a crash with a large truck even though large trucks represent a very small percentage of total registered vehicles. Given this record, it calls into question whether the FMCSA will achieve its 1999 goal of reducing truck deaths and injuries by 50 percent by 2009.

The Committee reminds FMCSA that the agency's safety oversight efforts for domestic truck traffic should be equal to, if not greater than, those for cross-border traffic. The fact that it takes FMCSA an average of 4 years to complete a rulemaking and that many rules have not been published by their statutory deadlines is evidence that the agency has a long way to go in pursuing its safety mission. Furthermore, in the aftermath of the events of September 11th, the Committee urges FMCSA to be particularly attentive to the security risks associated with the commercial driver's license program and the transportation of hazardous materials as discussed in greater detail in this report.

Commercial drivers license oversight.—Federal regulations require individuals to carry a commercial driver's license (CDL) when operating a commercial motor vehicle weighing in excess of 26,001 pounds, when hauling hazardous materials or when transporting at least 16 passengers. Over the last decade, the number of CDL holders has doubled to over 10.5 million today and it is estimated that nearly 470,000 new CDLs are issued each year. Since truck travel volume is expected to increase roughly 20 percent over the next decade, it is critically important that FMCSA put adequate safety measures in place to effectively monitor the commercial motor vehicle industry and commercial motor vehicle drivers. The fiscal year 2002 Supplemental Appropriations bill included $17,300,000 for FMCSA to boost CDL fraud detection and prevention efforts as well as to conduct background check reviews of CDL drivers who hold or seek hazardous materials endorsements. These additional funds will assist FMCSA in its efforts to address the deficiencies in the CDL licensing and testing program that were outlined in the Inspector General's May, 2002 report. The Committee notes that the FMCSA concurred with nearly all of the IG's recommendations. Given the expected growth in the number of CDL holders, it is essential that FMCSA conduct timely compliance reviews of State CDL programs. The Committee believes it is essential that State and third party CDL examiners be monitored regularly to ensure that any deficiencies in the program can be eliminated. As such the Committee encourages FMCSA to adopt a standard that includes such monitoring activities as may be necessary to comport with the IG's recommendation.

Hazardous materials transportation.—Every day in the United States, there are over 800,000 shipments of hazardous materials ranging from flammable materials and explosives to poisons and corrosives. The Committee commends FMCSA for completing over 38,000 security sensitivity visits of hazardous materials transportation and other at-risk providers earlier this year. These visits have served to increase the level of awareness of hazardous materials carriers to terrorist threats and to identify potential security vulnerabilities for corrective or law enforcement action. However, the Committee firmly believes that FMCSA must continue to aggressively monitor the safety and security vulnerabilities in the transportation of hazardous materials since 90 percent of hazardous material shipments occur by truck. The Committee urges FMCSA to vigorously enforce compliance with Federal hazardous materials regulations and to encourage States to appropriately utilize the motor carrier safety assistance program for hazardous materials training and enforcement. With regard to hazardous materials safety and security research, the Committee provides $758,000 which is $500,000 more than the budget request. The additional funds above the budget request shall be used to expand and expedite the completion of FMCSA's hazardous materials security risk assessments.

''Safety is Good Business'' Program.—The Committee has deleted the funding for this initiative in the motor carrier research program. The Committee believes that the ''Safety is Good Business'' program should be funded out of FMCSA's high priority initiatives program within the motor carrier safety assistance program.

Crash causation study.—The Committee recommends $5,000,000 for the continuation of FMCSA's comprehensive crash causation study. The Committee appreciates the complexity of this study which now involves over 100 Federal, state and contractor support personnel. Over 450 crashes have been investigated, but many of these have not been completely coded. The Committee understands that the FMCSA sought out a Transportation Research Board committee to review the first set of large truck crash causation cases and to make recommendations on what coding changes may be necessary. The Committee reiterates its message from last year that it is imperative that the results of this study should be made available as soon as possible. The study's results will assist FMCSA in setting safety priorities as well as serve as useful tool for Congressional oversight and legislative activities. The Committee directs FMCSA and NHTSA to submit a letter report to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations by March 15, 2003 indicating the study's progress; the Department's response to and status of TRB's recommendations; and, a time schedule for the release of its initial results.

Share the road safely.—The Committee provides a total of $600,000 for the ''Share the Road Safely'' program which is designed to educate the motoring public on how to share the road safely with large trucks and buses. As required by the Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century, $500,000 of the funds provided for this program are transferred from NHTSA's highway safety program account. While this program is administered by the FMCSA, the Committee believes that NHTSA should have input into the program's development since NHTSA is the agency with primary responsibility for the behavioral programs geared toward passenger car drivers. The Committee urges FMCSA to coordinate the agency's ''share the road'' efforts with NHTSA.

Young driver pilot program.—In February, 2001, the FMCSA requested comments on a proposal that the agency had received to initiate a pilot program which would waive Federal regulations to allow individuals between the ages of 18 and 21 to work in truck driver jobs in interstate commerce. Current Federal safety regulations require that commercial motor vehicle drivers be at least 21 years of age. The Committee is aware that FMCSA has received comments from state transportation officials and private citizens opposing this proposal due to safety concerns. Given the fact that young drivers are overrepresented in motor vehicle crashes, the Committee is not convinced of the merits of this proposal. Prior to the approval of such a pilot program, the Committee directs the FMCSA Administrator to conduct a thorough analysis of the safety ramifications and whether there's a genuine shortage of truck drivers to warrant such a waiver of the Federal safety regulations.

Driver record improvements.—Section 204 of the Motor Carrier Safety Improvement Act of 1999 (MCSIA) requires States to query the National Driver Register (NDR) and the Commercial Driver's License Information System prior to issuing or renewing a motor vehicle operator's license. The Committee notes that the rule implementing this provision has yet to be promulgated and would remind FMCSA and NHTSA that each agency shares an equal responsibility for fulfilling the MCSIA requirement. However, progress on this rule has been stalled because each agency believes that the other has the lead on the rule's development. The Committee directs the Secretary to assign either FMCSA or NHTSA as the lead agency in the rule's development and urges both agencies to move forward expeditiously on this rule as other driver record improvements, such as the one-driver, one-record pointer system, are further developed. In that regard, the Committee directs NHTSA and FMCSA to conduct an analysis of the costs associated with the development of a one-driver, one-record pointer system and the strategic steps necessary for its implementation and submit that analysis to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations by June 1, 2003.

Driver research.—Within the funds provided for FMCSA's research and technology program, the Committee provides $700,000 for the Transportation Research Institute at the George Washington University VA Campus for advanced research on driver error related to fatigue, inattentiveness and sleep deprivation through the use of sophisticated in-vehicle monitoring and assistance systems related to vehicle performance. In addition, the Committee has included $250,000 to initiate a separate multidisciplinary driver research program that evaluates cognitive sensory, environmental, mechanical, and large-scale epidemiologic aspects of driver behavior in order to identify measures that show promise of improving safety and reduce the likelihood of serious injury.

NATIONAL MOTOR CARRIER SAFETY PROGRAM

(LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT AUTHORIZATION)

(HIGHWAY TRUST FUND)

	(Liquidation of contract authorization)	(Limitation on obligations)
Appropriations, 2002	$205,896,000	$205,896,000
Budget estimate, 2003	190,000,000	190,000,000
Committee recommendation	190,000,000	190,000,000

The FMCSA's National Motor Carrier Safety Program (NMCSP) was authorized by TEA21 and amended by the Motor Carrier Safety Improvement Act of 1999. This program consists of two major areas: the motor

carrier safety assistance program (MCSAP) and the information systems and strategic safety initiatives (ISSSI). MCSAP provides grants and project funding to States to develop and implement national programs for the uniform enforcement of Federal and State rules and regulations concerning motor safety. The major objective of this program is to reduce the number and severity of accidents involving commercial motor vehicles. Grants are made to qualified States for the development of programs to enforce the Federal motor carrier safety and hazardous materials regulations and the Commercial Motor Vehicle Safety Act of 1986. The basic program is targeted at roadside vehicle safety inspections of both interstate and intrastate commercial motor vehicle traffic. ISSSI provides funds to develop and enhance data-related motor carrier programs.

The Committee recommends $190,000,000 in liquidating cash for this program consistent with the authorized contract activity level.

LIMITATION ON OBLIGATIONS

The Committee recommends a $190,000,000 limitation on obligations for motor carrier safety grants. This is the level authorized under the Motor Carrier Safety Improvement Act of 1999, which amended TEA21.

Truck driver training program.—Within the funds provided for FMCSA's high priority initiative program, the Committee provides $700,000 for the development of a concrete skid pad at Lewis-Clark State College North Lewiston Training Facility. The project would enable the creation of controlled ''adverse'' weather situations, including ice and rain, as well as faulty braking systems, tire blow-outs, and anti-skid equipment failure, as part of the Commercial Drivers License Training program, which provides safety training for bus and commercial motor vehicle drivers.

Highway watch program.—Within the funds provided for FMCSA's high priority initiative program, the Committee provides $1,000,000 for the continuation of the Highway Watch program. The Highway Watch program trains professional truck drivers to recognize and report a variety of incidents on the Nation's highways. As the program is expanded to reach an increasing number of truck drivers, the Committee urges that a security component be included in the training to help truck drivers better identify potential security threats.

Operation respond.—Within the funds provided for FMCSA's high priority initiatives, the Committee includes $1,000,000 to design, build, and demonstrate the benefits of a seamless hazardous materials incident detection, management, and response system, including the expansion of the Operation Respond network of emergency responders and by linking this network with tracking and automatic crash notification technologies. The Committee urges that, working with the private sector, these funds be used to establish a national first responder emergency services network and to accelerate deployment of Operation Respond software.

BORDER ENFORCEMENT PROGRAM

(HIGHWAY TRUST FUND)

Appropriations, 2002	$25,866,000
Budget estimate, 2003	59,967,000
Committee recommendation	[1] 59,967,000

[1] Funded under FHWA administrative takedown.

The North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA), enacted in 1993, anticipated the initiation of cross-border trucking shipments between the United States and Mexico by December, 1995. The previous Administration made a specific decision not to allow Mexico-domiciled motor carriers to transport cross-border shipments beyond a limited commercial zone into the United States due to concerns over the safety of the Mexican trucking fleet. In February, 2001, an Arbitral Panel issued a finding that the United States was out of compliance with NAFTA and could not bar all Mexican applicants from entering the United States. However, the Panel clearly stipulated that NAFTA did not restrict the ability of the United States to implement measures to ensure Mexican trucking companies and Mexican truck drivers meet U.S. safety standards.

Last year, the Committee dedicated a significant amount of time and effort to the safety concerns associated with the initiation of cross-border trucking shipments between the United States and Mexico when the Administration announced its intention to open the border by January, 2002. The fiscal year 2002 Transportation Appropriations Act included a general provision which required a number of actions by the Secretary of Transportation, the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration (FMCSA) and the Inspector General (IG) prior to the opening of the United States-Mexico border to commercial vehicle traffic beyond the commercial zone. A key provision was the requirement that the Inspector General conduct a comprehensive review of border operations to verify whether safety requirements are in place. The Inspector General's report of June 25, 2002 states that the FMCSA has made measured progress toward meeting the Act's requirements to hire and train inspectors; establish inspection facilities; and develop safety processes and procedures for Mexican long-haul carriers.

However, the IG's report indicates that there are remaining issues of concern. Two areas that need additional attention are law enforcement authority's access to databases and the ability of States to prosecute Mexican trucks operating in violation of U.S. law. Specifically, the IG's report states that Mexico's commercial driver's license (CDL) and vehicle registration databases are sufficiently accurate and integrated into databases. However, 6 of the 25 United States-Mexico border crossings do not have adequate access to these databases to verify licenses, registration, operating authority or insurance. Additionally, the Transportation Act required the IG to verify that measures are in place to enable U.S. law enforcement authorities to ensure the effective enforcement and monitoring of Mexican motor carriers according to U.S. law. The IG's report points out only two States—Arizona and California—have enacted legislation authorizing their enforcement personnel to take action when they encounter a vehicle operating without authority. This means that 48 States lack any law to put out-of-service or penalize large trucks that are caught operating without Federal operating authority. The Committee commends the Agency for promulgating a rule that includes operating authority violations among the safety criteria for placing vehicles out of service until States enact their own statutes.

Finally, Section 350 of the fiscal year 2002 Transportation Appropriations Act requires that, prior to the opening of the United States-Mexico border to commercial vehicle traffic, the Secretary of Transportation must certify in writing in a manner addressing the IG's findings and verify that opening the border does not pose an unacceptable safety risk to the American public. The Committee intends to continue to closely monitor the implementation of the United States-Mexico cross-border trucking provisions to ensure that safety is not compromised. The Committee has included a general provision continuing the cross-border safety provisions included in the 2002 Transportation Appropriations Act.

The Committee recommends $41,967,000 for Federal border enforcement staffing and operations and $18,000,000 for State operations grants to the southern border States.

Additional border enforcement funding is provided in this bill including $8,250,000 for State operations grants under the National Motor Carrier Safety Program, and $47,000,000 for inspection station construction under the Federal Highway Administrator's administrative takedown.

NATIONAL HIGHWAY TRAFFIC SAFETY ADMINISTRATION

SUMMARY OF FISCAL YEAR 2003 PROGRAM

The National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) was established as a separate organizational entity in the Department of Transportation in March 1970. It succeeded the National Highway Safety Bureau, which previously had administered traffic and highway safety functions as an organizational unit of the Federal Highway Administration.

The agency's current programs are authorized in four major laws: (1) the National Traffic and Motor Vehicle Safety Act, (chapter 301 of title 49, U.S.C.); (2) the Highway Safety Act, (chapter 4 of title 23, U.S.C.); (3) the Motor Vehicle Information and Cost Savings (MVICSA) Act, (Part C of subtitle VI of title 49, U.S.C.), and (4) the Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century (TEA21).

The first law provides for the establishment and enforcement of safety standards for vehicles and associated equipment and the conduct of supporting research, including the acquisition of required testing facilities and the operation of the national driver register (NDR). Discrete authorizations were subsequently established for the NDR under the National Driver Register Act of 1982.

The second law provides for coordinated national highway safety programs (section 402) to be carried out by the States and for highway safety research, development, and demonstration programs (section 403). The Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988 (Public Law 100–690) authorized a new drunk driving prevention program (section 410) to make grants to States to implement and enforce drunk driving prevention programs.

The third law (MVICSA) provides for the establishment of low-speed collision bumper standards, consumer information activities, diagnostic inspection demonstration projects, automobile content labeling, and odometer regulations. An amendment to this law established the Secretary's responsibility, which was delegated to NHTSA, for the administration of mandatory automotive fuel economy standards. A 1992 amendment to the MVICSA established automobile content labeling requirements.

The fourth law (TEA21) reauthorizes the full range of NHTSA programs and enacts a number of new initiatives. These include: safety incentives to prevent operation of motor vehicles by intoxicated persons (section 163 of title 23 U.S.C.); seat belt incentive grants (section 157 of title 23 U.S.C.); occupant protection incentive grants (section 405); and highway safety data improvement incentive grant program (section 411). TEA21 also reauthorized highway safety research, development and demonstration programs (section 403) to include research measures that may deter drugged driving, educate the motoring public on how to share the road safely with commercial motor vehicles, and provide vehicle pursuit training for police. Finally, TEA21 adopts a number of new motor vehicle safety and information provisions, including rulemaking directions for improving air bag crash protection systems, lobbying restrictions, exemptions from the

odometer requirements for classes or categories of vehicles the Secretary deems appropriate, and adjustments to the automobile domestic content labeling requirements.

In 2000, the Transportation Recall Enhancement, Accountability, and Documentation (TREAD) Act amended the National Traffic and Motor Vehicle Safety Act in numerous respects and enacted many new initiatives. These consist of a number of new motor vehicle safety and information provisions, including a requirement that manufacturers give NHTSA notice of safety recalls or safety campaigns in foreign countries involving motor vehicles or items of motor vehicle equipment that are identical or substantially similar to vehicles or equipment in the United States; higher civil penalties for violations of the law; a criminal penalty for violations of the law's reporting requirements; and a number of rulemaking directions that include developing a dynamic rollover test for light duty vehicles, updating tire safety and labeling standards, improving the safety of child restraints, and establishing a child restraint safety rating consumer information program.

The following table summarizes the Committee recommendations:

Program	Fiscal year 2002 enacted	Fiscal year 2003 estimate	Committee recommendation
Operations and research	$200,264,000	$200,444,508	$215,000,000
National driver register (HTF)	(2,000,000)	(2,000,000)	(2,000,000)
Highway traffic safety grants (firewall)	223,000,000	225,000,000	225,000,000
Total	423,264,000	425,444,508	440,000,000

OPERATIONS AND RESEARCH
(INCLUDING HIGHWAY TRUST FUND)

	General Fund	Trust Fund	Total
Appropriations, 2002	$126,264,000	$74,000,000	$200,264,000
Budget estimate, 2003 [1]	126,444,508	74,000,000	200,444,508
Committee recommendation	141,000,000	74,000,000	215,000,000

[1] Excludes 4,437,000 for CSRS/FEHB accurals.

For fiscal year 2003, the Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century (TEA21), as amended, authorizes $72,000,000 of contract authority from the highway trust fund to finance operations and research activities eligible under title 23 U.S.C. 403. This funding is included within the firewall guarantee for highway spending. The act also includes an authorization, subject to appropriations, from the highway trust fund of $2,000,000 to maintain the National Driver Register. In addition, the administration is requesting $130,881,000 for activities related to sections 30104 and 32102 of title 49. This funding is derived from the general fund and is subject to appropriations.

The accompanying bill provides appropriations totaling $215,000,000 to be distributed as follows:

Program	*Committee recommendation*
Salaries and benefits	$63,328,000
Travel	1,324,000
Operating expenses	22,834,000
Contract Programs:	
Safety performance	10,393,000
Safety assurance	15,760,000
Highway safety	52,458,000
Research and analysis	59,396,000
General administration	657,000
Grant administration reimbursement	−11,150,000
Total	215,000,000

OPERATING EXPENSES

Workforce planning and development.—NHTSA established this program in fiscal year 2001 in an effort to encourage college students to enter into the fields of engineering, research, science and technology, vehicle safety and injury. The Committee recognizes the agency's desire to build a base of employees for future employment but would note that the challenges of attrition in the transportation workforce are not unique to NHTSA. The Committee believes that this type of workforce planning should be done throughout the entire Department of Transportation through the coordination of the office of the Assistant Secretary for Administration. The Committee includes $300,000 within the NHTSA budget for a more measured initiative in this area.

Contract execution delays.—The Committee is aware that there continue to be excessive delays in the timely execution of NHTSA contracts. All too frequently, contract recipients have had to wait for several months before Federal funds are granted. The Committee expects greater attention to this area and insists that once a contract has been awarded that it should be executed in a timely fashion. The Committee directs the NHTSA Administrator to conduct a thorough review of the agency's contracting procedures and to take appropriate steps to eliminate any unnecessary delays.

SAFETY PERFORMANCE STANDARDS

Passenger vehicle tire traction.—The Transportation Recall Enhancement, Accountability, and Documentation Act of 2000 (TREAD) mandated the Secretary to strengthen the Federal standards governing tire safety performance. NHTSA issued a proposed rulemaking on March 5, 2002, to revise and update its tire safety standards. The proposed rule addresses tire safety from the vantage point of reducing the chances of tire failure principally by increasing tire resistance to heat and high speed operation. Although NHTSA has a consumer information program, the Uniform Tire Quality Grading System, which assigns traction ratings to tires marketed in the United States, there is no Federal standard requiring acceptable levels of tire adhesion or traction, especially for passenger vehicles operating on wet road surfaces. As NHTSA prepares its final rule on tire safety performance, the Committee encourages NHTSA to consider including standards for tire performance on wet road surfaces. Absent such inclusion, the Committee directs NHTSA to send a letter to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations explaining why wet road tire performance standards were not included.

SAFETY ASSURANCE

Defect information system.—NHTSA's Office of Defect Investigation is in the process of replacing its current defect database with a new information system. When fully operational, this new system, which is being developed by the Volpe National Transportation Systems Center, will store consumer complaints as well as the early warning data as required by the TREAD Act. The Inspector General issued a report earlier this year which raised concerns about whether this new information system can be successfully implemented on-time and within the estimated $5,000,000 budget. The Committee believes that NHTSA should be attentive to the concerns raised by the IG and directs NHTSA to provide a letter to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations which details the current schedule and cost estimate for this system.

Early Warning Reporting System.—The Committee directs the Administrator to submit a report to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations detailing the methods the Agency will adopt to ensure that all tires imported and sold in the United States comply with the Early Warning Reporting System as outlined in NHTSA's final regulations.

HIGHWAY SAFETY PROGRAMS

The Committee recommends the following adjustments to the budget request:

Occupant protection: Outreach initiatives to increase belt use	+$3,500,000
Emergency medical services	+1,000,000
Impaired driving:	
Judicial/prosecutorial initiative	+1,500,000
Repeat offender tracking model	+3,000,000
Target population outreach	+1,500,000
Motorcycle safety	+300,000
Drugs, driving and youth	+295,000
Highway safety research	+200,000

National occupant protection program.—The stated objectives of NHTSA's occupant protection program are to increase seat belt use and decrease the number of child occupant fatalities. Over the last several years, NHTSA has set aggressive goals for achieving seat belt use across the nation since each percentage point increase in seat belt use saves approximately 226 lives and prevents over 3,700 injuries each year. NHTSA's seat belt goal in 2001 was 86 percent and while seat belt use reached an all-time high of 73 percent, the agency still fell far short of its national goal. The Committee is disappointed that NHTSA's seat belt goal dropped from 87 percent in 2002 to 78 percent in 2003 and that the agency's fiscal year 2003 budget cut its core safety program dedicated to national occupant protection by 14 percent. The Committee strongly believes that NHTSA must continue to be vigilant and creative in its efforts to increase national seat belt use particularly for those targeted groups that are high-risk and often difficult to reach. The Committee recommends $14,683,000 for NHTSA's occupant protection efforts which is $3,500,000 more than the President's budget request. The Committee directs that these additional funds be used to continue the outreach activities toward minority populations, teens and rural populations. To further supplement NHTSA's overall seat belt efforts, the Committee has included bill language to continue the public service message program that was started in fiscal year 2002. A more detailed discussion of this program is included in the NHTSA bill language section of this report.

Impaired driving.—The Committee is very concerned about the lack of progress that is being made to reduce the number of alcohol-related motor vehicle fatalities. In 2000, there were 16,653 alcohol-related fatalities which was 5.4 percent more than 1999 and represented the largest percentage increase on record. These alcohol-related crashes also cause an estimated 300,000 injuries and cost society over $45,000,000,000 every year. Unfortunately, the preliminary estimates for 2001 indicate there was virtually no reduction in

the number of alcohol-related fatalities. At the Committee's hearing on highway safety on February 27, 2002, witnesses testified that the progress in meeting national goals to reduce alcohol-impaired driving has stalled in recent years. Again, as in the case of NHTSA's occupant protection program, the fiscal year 2003 budget reduced NHTSA's impaired driving core program by 22 percent at a time when alcohol-related fatalities are increasing. The Committee recommends $15,576,000 for NHTSA's impaired driving program which is $6,000,000 more than the President's budget request.

Judicial and prosecutorial awareness.—Within the funds provided for NHTSA's impaired driving program, the Committee provides $1,500,000 to improve prosecutorial and judicial actions to combat alcohol-impaired driving. A review of past NHTSA expenditures to combat impaired driving revealed that the agency has dedicated only a small portion of Section 403 funds to support the role of prosecutors and judges in dealing with impaired drivers. The Committee directs the Secretary of Transportation, in cooperation with the Attorney General, to conduct a detailed analysis designed to strengthen Federal policies and laws intended to combat alcohol-impaired driving and document the results and recommendations. This report should identify best strategies for reducing obstacles to obtaining convictions of alcohol-impaired driving and strategies to help prosecutors and judges apply sanctions in a consistent manner. The report should also emphasize strategies to reduce plea bargaining, diversion or deferral programs, and other means used by offenders to avoid any permanent record of an alcohol-related offense. In particular, the analysis should provide guidance for improving judicial and prosecutorial training, outreach, and adherence to state standards of conduct. The Committee directs NHTSA to submit this report to the Senate and House Committees on Appropriations by October 1, 2003.

Tracking repeat offenders.—The Committee includes $3,000,000 within NHTSA's impaired driving program to expedite the development and expand the testing of the model ''Driver History Information Records System for Impaired Driving.'' This tracking system is designed to assist States and local communities exchange timely information about prior impaired driving offenses and to transmit conviction and license suspension notices among law enforcement officials, the courts and driver licensing agencies.

Impaired driving and targeted populations.—The Committee is concerned that there continues to be certain segments of the population that are over represented in alcohol-related motor vehicle crashes. For example, male drivers between the ages of 21 and 34 represent the highest percentage of alcohol-related fatalities. The Committee strongly believes that NHTSA must continue to vigorously pursue strategies to reduce impaired driving among the age groups and ethnic populations that represent the highest risk. Within the funds provided for NHTSA's impaired driving program, the Committee includes $1,500,000 to increase the outreach efforts with these targeted populations.

Highway safety research.—The Committee includes $7,298,000 for NHTSA's highway safety research program, an increase of $200,000 above the President's budget request. Within the funds provided, the Committee includes $200,000 to initiate research on advanced alcohol ignition interlock systems. A key component of this research is the development of advanced technologies for use in the steering wheel that could detect blood alcohol levels.

Drugs, driving and youth.—The Committee recommendation includes $1,437,000 for NHTSA's drugs, driving and youth program efforts, an increase of $295,000 over the President's budget. The Committee is concerned about the data which indicates that alcohol and drug use is increasing among teenagers. Since this youth population is expected to increase nearly 5 percent by the year 2005, the Committee believes it is particularly important for NHTSA to boost its impaired driving youth prevention and education activities. The Committee is aware of programs such as the ''Protecting You, Protecting Me'' curriculum which is designed to educate children in grades 1 through 5 about the dangers of riding in a car with an impaired driver and underage alcohol consumption. The Committee directs NHTSA to utilize these additional funds to develop a similar type of program directed toward teenager drivers.

Emergency medical services.—The Committee recommends $3,189,000 for emergency medical services, which is $1,000,000 more than the President's budget request. Within the funds provided, the Committee includes $1,000,000 to continue training EMS personnel in delivering pre-hospital care to patients with traumatic brain injuries. Since this program's inception in 1998, it is estimated that nearly 31 states will have received the training and educational material and over 1,600 in-state instructors will have received training. The Committee urges NHTSA to continue this national rollout with the Brain Trauma Foundation and its Centers of Excellence. Just as it is important for EMS personnel to receive proper training to care for the critically injured, it is equally important that first responders have the tools necessary to locate the injured as quickly as possible. There have been a number of highly publicized cases of crash victims who were stranded for extended periods of time because their vehicles were not easily located. Advanced location technology associated with wireless E 9–1–1 can assist law enforcement and EMS personnel in reaching victims quickly. The Committee notes that NHTSA's fiscal year 2003 budget includes plans to develop a national clearinghouse and best practices document for State implementation of wireless E 9–1–1. As these implementation tools are developed, the Committee encourages NHTSA to consult with a broad range of EMS providers, law enforcement officials, wireless technology providers and the appropriate Federal and State agencies.

Motorcycle safety.—The Committee provides $945,000 for NHTSA's motorcycle safety efforts which represents a $300,000 increase over the President's budget. The Committee is concerned about the upward trend in the number of motorcycle fatalities. From 1999 to 2000, motorcycle fatalities rose by 15 percent and the preliminary estimates for 2001 indicate that fatalities rose by another 7.2 percent over 2000. Since new unit sales of on-highway motorcycles have increased in recent years, rider training programs have not been able to keep pace. In December 2000, NHTSA assembled a technical working group comprised of law enforcement, health care, insurance and motorcycle organizations to assist in the development of the National Agenda for Motorcycle Safety. The Committee has provided increased funding to further assist in the implementation of the Agenda's urgent and essential recommendations. In particular, the Committee urges NHTSA to coordinate with the motorcycle community to focus these additional resources toward strategies which will enhance rider crash avoidance skills and improve motorcycle conspicuity.

RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS

National Automotive Sampling System.—The Committee provides $11,570,000 for the National Automotive Sampling System (NASS), an increase of $1,000,000 over the President's budget request. The NASS General Estimates System data assists in assessing the trend and magnitude of the crash situation in this country, and the NASS Crashworthiness Data System provides more in-depth and descriptive data which allows NHTSA to quantify the relationships between the occupants and vehicles in the real-world crash environment. The Committee directs NHTSA to utilize the additional funds to expand the NASS database with a particular focus on child safety seat and tire-related data.

Biomechanical research.—The Committee provides a total of $14,954,000 for biomechanics research which is $1,000,000 more than the President's budget request. The Committee's recommendation includes necessary resources for the continued research of the Crash Injury Research and Engineering Network program. In addition, within the funds provided, the Committee includes $2,000,000 to continue research related to traumatic brain and spinal cord injuries caused by motor vehicle, motorcycle, and bicycle accidents at the Southern Consortium for Injury Biomechanics.

Tire safety research.—The Committee recommendation includes $375,000 in NHTSA's pneumatic tire research program for the Mercer Engineering Research Center to initiate research on the relationships between tire age, condition driven, load and pressure and the effects on tire safety.

Built-in child restraints.—Section 13(h) of the TREAD Act required NHTSA to conduct a study on the use and effectiveness of automobile booster seats for children. To date, NHTSA has yet to release this study which had a statutory deadline of November 1st, 2001. The pending study is expected to compare the safety benefits of existing booster systems to the safety provided to children who are using lap and shoulder belts alone. The Committee urges NHTSA to issue the results of the booster seat study without delay, however, the Committee believes that a review of integrated or built-in child restraints is also warranted. The Committee provides $1,000,000 within NHTSA's safety systems research program to conduct an evaluation of integrated or built-in child safety systems. The evaluation should include the safety and correctness of fit for the child; the availability of testing data on the system and vehicle in which it will be used; compatibility with different makes and models; cost-effectiveness in mass production for consumers; ease of use and relative availability to children riding in motor vehicles; and benefits of built-in seats to increasing compliance with State child occupant restraint laws. The Committee directs NHTSA to submit the results of this supplementary study to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations by October 1, 2003.

Heavy vehicle research.—Within the funds provided for heavy vehicle research, the Committee includes $1,000,000 for the National Transportation Research Center in Tennessee to continue to conduct broad-based laboratory-to-roadside research into heavy vehicle safety issues.

NATIONAL DRIVER REGISTER

(HIGHWAY TRUST FUND)

The National Driver Register (NDRS) is a central repository of information on individuals whose licenses to operate a motor vehicle have been revoked, suspended, canceled, or denied. The NDR also contains information on persons who have been convicted of serious traffic-related violations such as driving while impaired by alcohol or other drugs. State driver licensing officials query the NDR when individuals apply for a license, for the purpose of determining whether driving privileges have been withdrawn by

other States. Other organizations such as the Federal Aviation Administration and the Federal Railroad Administration also use NDR license data in hiring and certification decisions in overall U.S. transportation operations.

The bill includes $2,000,000 for the NDR from the highway trust fund.

In addition, the Committee reminds NHTSA that the direction given to the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration regarding the implementation of Section 204 of the Motor Carrier Safety Improvement Act and the development of a one-driver, one-record pointer system is equally applicable to NHTSA. The Committee expects both agencies to work together on these initiatives without further delay.

HIGHWAY TRAFFIC SAFETY GRANTS

(LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT AUTHORIZATION)

(HIGHWAY TRUST FUND)

Appropriations, 2002	$223,000,000
Budget estimate, 2003	225,000,000
Committee recommendation	225,000,000

For fiscal year 2003 the Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century authorized the following State grant programs: Highway Safety Program, the Alcohol-Impaired Driving Countermeasures Incentive Grant Program and the Occupant Protection Incentive Grant Program. Under the Highway Safety Program, grant allocations are determined on the basis of a statutory formula established under 20 U.S.C. 402. Individual States use this funding in national priority areas established by Congress which have the greatest potential for achieving safety improvements and reducing traffic crashes, fatalities, and injuries. Also, the national occupant protection survey shall be funded from within this amount. The Alcohol-Impaired Driving Countermeasures Incentive Grant Program encourages States to enact stiffer laws and implement stronger programs to detect and remove impaired drivers from the roads. The occupant protection program encourages States to promote and strengthen occupant protection initiatives. The State Highway Safety Data Grants Program encourages States to improve their collection and dissemination of important highway safety data.

The Committee recommends an appropriation for liquidation of contract authorization of $225,000,000 for the payment of obligations incurred in carrying out provisions of these grant programs.

The Committee has included a provision prohibiting the use of section 402 funds for construction, rehabilitation or remodeling costs, or for office furnishings and fixtures for State, local, or private buildings or structures.

LIMITATION ON OBLIGATIONS

The bill includes language limiting the obligations to be incurred under the various highway traffic safety grants programs. Separate obligation limitations are included in the bill with the following funding allocations:

	Fiscal year 2002 enacted	Fiscal year 2003 estimate	Committee recommendation
Highway safety programs	$160,000,000	$165,000,000	$165,000,000
Alcohol-impaired driving countermeasures grants	38,000,000	40,000,000	40,000,000
Occupant protection incentive grants	15,000,000	20,000,000	20,000,000
State highway safety data grants	10,000,000		
Total	223,000,000	225,000,000	225,000,000

BILL LANGUAGE

Public safety messages.—The bill contains a provision (sec. 340) extending the authority for States to use traffic safety grant funds under Section 402 to produce and place highway safety public service messages in television, radio, cinema, print media and on the Internet. This year, the Committee continues a provision that was included in the fiscal year 2002 bill which designated safety belt use innovative grant funds to be used for public safety messages and evaluation to support the Operation ABC (America Buckles up Children) Mobilizations that are conducted each year in May and November. Most of these funds were used to support State high-visibility ''Click It or Ticket'' enforcement programs in May, 2002. The preliminary results from the May 2002 initiative show continued success in achieving measurable increases in seat belt use. The average percentage increase in seat belt use for those States utilizing paid advertising in the May mobilization initiative was 7.6 percent.

The Committee believes that this program must be continued and expanded in order to achieve its full potential in saving lives and reducing injuries. Just as high visibility enforcement programs have proven to be effective in increasing seat belt use, research has also concluded that sobriety checkpoints are highly effective in reducing alcohol-related traffic fatalities and injuries. NHTSA's own survey has indicated that 4 out of 5 Americans support increased enforcement and tougher laws to protect themselves and their families from impaired drivers. The Committee has included bill language providing $20,000,000 from seat belt and impaired driving grant programs to be used as directed by the NHTSA Administrator for broadcast advertising to support national law enforcement mobilizations aimed at increasing seat belt use and controlling impaired driving. It is the Committee's intent that these funds support at least two national mobilizations during the year, and that NHTSA work on these initiatives with the States and nonprofit safety organizations that have been active in conducting recent mobilizations. Further, the Committee expects NHTSA to work with the States to ensure that they have adequate resources for impaired driving enforcement activities as part of the mobilizations.

FEDERAL RAILROAD ADMINISTRATION

SUMMARY OF FISCAL YEAR 2003 PROGRAM

The Federal Railroad Administration (FRA) became an operating administration within the Department of Transportation on April 1, 1967. It incorporated the Bureau of Railroad Safety from the Interstate Commerce Commission, the Office of High Speed Ground Transportation from the Department of Commerce, and the Alaska Railroad from the Department of the Interior. The Federal Railroad Administration is responsible for planning, developing, and administering programs to achieve safe operating and mechanical practices in the railroad industry. Grants to the National Railroad Passenger Corporation (Amtrak) and other financial assistance programs to rehabilitate and improve the railroad industry's physical infrastructure are also administered by the Federal Railroad Administration.

The Committee recommends $1,049,065,000 for the activities of the Federal Railroad Administration for fiscal year 2003. This is $337,800,000 more than the budget request.

The following table summarizes the Committee recommendations:

Program	Fiscal year— 2002 enacted	Fiscal year— 2003 budget estimate	Committee recommendation
Safety and operations [1 2 3]	$110,857,000	$73,264,000	$118,264,000
New user fee revenue for safety and operations		45,000,000	
Railroad research and development	29,000,000	14,325,000	29,325,000
New user fee revenue for railroad research and development		14,000,000	
Next generation high-speed rail	32,300,000	23,200,000	30,000,000
Alaska railroad rehabilitation [4]	20,000,000		25,000,000
Grants to National Railroad Passenger Corporation [5]	521,476,000	521,476,000	826,476,000
Pennsylvania Station Redevelopment Project	20,000,000	20,000,000	20,000,000
Amtrak Reform Council	(225,000)		
Total budgetary resources	733,633,000	711,265,000	1,049,065,000

[1] Does not include reductions of $175,000 pursuant to section 349 of Public Law 107–87 and $150,000 pursuant to section 1106 of Public Law 107–117 for fiscal year 2002.
[2] Does not include supplemental funding of $6,000,000 pursuant to Public Law 107–117 for emergency expenses to respond to the September 11, 2001, terrorist attacks on the United States.
[3] Fiscal year 2003 budget estimate excludes $4,625,000 in CSRS retirement and FEHB accruals.
[4] Fiscal year 2002 excludes $10,200,000 transferred from USAF.
[5] Excludes $100,000,000 from Public Law 107–117 and $205,000,000 from the 2002 Supplemental Appropriations Act for further recovery from and response to terrorist Attacks on the United States.

SAFETY AND OPERATIONS

Appropriations, 2002[1 2]	$110,857,000
Budget estimate, 2003	73,264,000
Committee recommendation	118,264,000

[1] Does not reflect reduction of $175,000 pursuant to section 349 of Public Law 107–87 and $150,000 pursuant to section 1106 of Public Law 107–117.

[2] Does not include supplemental funding of $6,000,000 pursuant to Public Law 107–117 for emergency expenses to respond to the September 11, 2001, terrorist attack on the U.S.

The Safety and Operations account provides support for FRA rail safety activities and all other administrative and operating activities related to staff and programs.

Inspector workforce.—The Committee has approved the President's request for 10 additional full time equivalent (FTE) staff years and 20 additional positions which will bring FRA's inspector workforce to a total of 444 FTEs. The Committee includes $1,393,000 to fund 6 additional track inspector FTEs and 4 additional operating practice inspector FTEs. Given the recent increases in track-caused accidents and derailments as well as human-factor caused accidents, the Committee urges FRA to move rapidly to fill these positions.

Highway-railroad grade crossing safety.—The Committee notes that the Department has either completed or made substantial progress on most of the actions specified in its strategic action plan to improve safety at highway-railroad grade crossings. In view of the need to continue progress in this area, the Committee directs the Secretary of Transportation to submit with the fiscal year 2004 budget request a new action plan outlining specific efforts to be pursued by FRA, FHWA, FMCSA, NHTSA and the ITS Joint Program Office to improve safety at both public and private crossings.

Positive train control.—The Committee agrees with the National Transportation Safety Board that the current pace of development and implementation of collision avoidance technologies is inadequate. No plan for industry-wide integration has been developed. Progress has been particularly slow along rail lines that primarily serve freight carriers, and even those lines with significant passenger traffic remain largely unprotected today—some 12 years after positive train control was first placed on the Safety Board's ''Most Wanted'' list. The Committee directs FRA to submit an updated economic analysis of the costs and benefits of PTC and related systems that takes into account advances in technology, and systems savings to carriers and shippers as well as other cost savings that might be realized by prioritized deployment of these systems, especially along lines that might mix freight and passenger trains. That analysis should be submitted as a letter report to both the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations by October 1, 2003.

Safety assurance and compliance program (SACP).—In 1997, FRA began the implementation of the Safety Assurance and Compliance Program (SACP) which is a systems-based approach to safety inspection and is designed to help maximize FRA's safety inspection efforts. With over 220,000 miles of railroad operated by the nation's Class I, regional and local freight railroads, the Committee believes it is imperative that FRA continue to utilize SACP as well as traditional methods of inspection. The Committee directs FRA to provide a status report by April 1, 2003 to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations which summarizes FRA's SACP activities in fiscal year 2002 along with the agency's safety audit plans for fiscal year 2003.

SAFETY AND OPERATIONS USER FEES

Appropriations, 2002	.....
Budget estimate, 2003	($45,000,000)
Committee recommendation	.....

User fees.—The Committee denies the Administration's legislative proposal to impose safety user fees on FRA safety and operations services.

RAILROAD RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

Appropriations, 2002	$29,000,000
Budget estimate, 2003	14,325,000
Committee recommendation	29,325,000

The Federal Railroad Administration's Railroad Research and Development Program provides for research in the development of safety and performance standards for high-speed rail and the evaluation of their role in the Nation's transportation infrastructure. The Committee recommends an appropriation of $29,325,000 for railroad research and development, $15,000,000 more than the administration's requested level.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends the following funding levels for the Railroad research and development programs:

Railroad System Issues	$3,225,000
Human Factors	3,478,000
Rolling Stock and Components	2,487,000
Track and Structures	5,225,000
Track and Train Interaction	3,350,000
Train Control	1,250,000
Grade Crossings	1,435,000
Hazardous Materials Transportation	1,000,000
Train Occupant Protection	6,450,000
R&D Facilities and Test Equipment	1,425,000

Track and Structures.—The Committee provides $5,225,000 for FRA's track and structures research efforts. Within the funds provided, the Committee includes $1,000,000 to continue the development of the Integrated Railway Remote Information Service (InteRRIS) which is public-private demonstration program which utilizes defect detectors across North America. InteRRIS is an internet-based system designed to aggregate, interrogate and store data from these field-deployed detector systems. These additional funds will provide enhancements to FRA's National Rail Corridor Car Performance Database to make it web accessible and generate new queries to support any analysis of the data for improving safety and predictive maintenance. The Committee also includes $2,000,000 for Marshall University and the University of Nebraska for safety research programs in rail equipment, human factors, track, and rail safety related issues.

Freight congestion study.—The Committee is aware of continued railroad-freight congestion issues in the Chicago, Illinois region. It can take 2 days or more to move freight through the region, often times at train speeds averaging between 6.8 and 12 m.p.h. Blocked crossings also contribute to this congestion. More than 37,500 rail freight cars move through the region daily across nearly 2,000 at-grade railroad crossings and to 26 intermodal yards. The Committee directs the Federal Railroad Administrator to work with the Chicago Transportation Coordination Office and communities in the Chicago region, including the city of Chicago, to compile and publish a periodic measure of the impact of rail operations in the area. This shall also include the status of improvement projects undertaken by the railroads to relieve congestion. This information should translate operational reports to reflect community impacts of blocked crossings and idling locomotives/trains. These reports shall be submitted on a quarterly basis. The administrator should also expand the number of monitored crossings in the Chicago region to measure the full extent of block railroad crossings, including using event recorders and/or remote monitors to collect data indicating the exact times grade crossing gates are closed and the length of time they remain closed. The administrator should report to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations the status of these efforts no later than 120 days after enactment.

RAILROAD RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT USER FEES

Appropriations, 2002	.....
Budget estimate, 2003	($14,000,000)
Committee recommendation	.....

User fees.—The Committee denies the Administration's legislative proposal to impose user fees on FRA's railroad research and development activities.

RAILROAD REHABILITATION AND IMPROVEMENT FINANCING PROGRAM

Section 502 of Public Law 94–210, as amended authorizes obligation guarantees for meeting the long-term capital needs of private railroads. Railroads utilize this funding mechanism to finance major new facilities and rehabilitation or consolidation of current facilities. No appropriations or new loan guarantee commitments are proposed in fiscal year 2003.

The Rail Rehabilitation and Improvement Financing Program, as established in section 7203 of the Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century [TEA21], will enable the Secretary of Transportation to provide loans and loan guarantees to State and local governments, Government-sponsored authorities and corporations, railroads and joint ventures to acquire, improve, or rehabilitate intermodal or rail equipment or facilities, including track, bridges, yards, and shops.

NEXT GENERATION HIGH-SPEED RAIL

Appropriations, 2002	$32,200,000
Budget estimate, 2003	23,200,000
Committee recommendation	30,000,000

The Committee has provided $30,000,000 in general fund appropriations for the High-Speed Ground Transportation [HSGT] Program, $6,800,000 more than the President's budget request.

The Committee first provided funding for the Next Generation High-Speed Rail [NGHSR] Program in fiscal year 1995. The program funds high-speed rail research, development, and technology demonstration programs to foster high-speed passenger service on rail corridors throughout the country.

The Committee recommends the following funding levels for the Next Generation High-Speed Rail Programs:

High-speed train control systems	$5,000,000
High-speed non-electric locomotives	5,300,000
Grade crossing hazard mitigation/Low-cost innovative technolo- gies	3,900,000
Track and structures technology	1,200,000
Corridor planning	9,100,000
Magnetic levitation	5,500,000

High-speed train control systems.—The Committee has provided a total of $5,000,000 for the North American Joint PTC project.

Grade crossing hazard mitigation/low-cost innovative technologies.—The Committee recommends $3,900,000 for grade crossing hazard mitigation and low-cost innovative technology initiatives.

Within the funds provided, the Committee includes the following allocations:

North Carolina Sealed Corridor Initiative	$700,000
Illinois Rail-Grade crossing safety program	800,000
State of Vermont hazard elimination	500,000

Corridor planning.—The Committee includes $9,100,000 for passenger rail corridor planning. Within the funds provided, the Committee includes the following allocations:

Southeast High Speed Rail Corridor, NC	$1,000,000
California high-speed rail	2,000,000
Florida high-speed rail	3,850,000
Gulf Coast high-speed rail corridor	800,000
Seattle-Everett corridor study	750,000
Las Vegas-Los Angeles high-speed study	200,000
Northern New England corridor, VT	500,000

Seattle-Everett, Washington Rail Corridor Study.—The Committee provides $750,000 to conduct a corridor planning study of track capacity and utilization by freight, commuter and intercity rail services in the Seattle-Everett portion of the Pacific Northwest High Speed Rail Corridor and the environmental challenges that would accompany expansion of that track capacity.

Las Vegas-Los Angeles study.—The Committee provides $200,000 to conduct a rail capacity and ridership analysis for high-speed rail service between Las Vegas and Los Angeles. The study will assess existing capacity along the route; identify potential improvements to increase capacity and reduce trip times; conduct preliminary engineering and assess station requirements.

Magnetic levitation transportation.—A total of $5,500,000 has been provided for magnetic levitation activities to be distributed as follows:

Washington-Baltimore, MD: Environmental studies	$500,000
Nevada-California: Environmental impact studies, design and engineering	2,000,000
Greensburgh-Pittsburgh, PA: Planning, engineering and design	2,000,000
Southern California Maglev environmental study and planning	1,000,000

Rail-highway crossing hazard eliminations.—Section 1103 of the Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century (TEA21) provides $5,250,000 for the elimination of rail-highway crossing hazards. Of these set-aside funds, the following allocations are made:

Gulf Coast high-speed rail corridor	$2,000,000
Chicago Hub high-speed rail corridor between Milwaukee and LaCrosse, WI	500,000
Pacific Northwest high-speed rail corridor	1,500,000

ALASKA RAILROAD REHABILITATION

Appropriations, 2002[1]	$20,000,000
Budget estimate, 2003	.....
Committee recommendation	25,000,000

[1] Excludes $10,200,000 transferred from USAF pursuant to section 8062 of Public Law 107–117.

The Committee has included a total of $25,000,000 for rail safety and infrastructure improvements benefiting passenger operations of the Alaska railroad. This railroad extends 498 miles from Seward through Anchorage, the largest city in Alaska, to the city of Fairbanks, and east to the town of North Pole and Eielson Air Force Base. It carries both passengers and freight, and provides a critical transportation link for passengers and cargo traveling through difficult terrain and harsh climatic conditions.

GRANTS TO THE NATIONAL RAILROAD PASSENGER CORPORATION (AMTRAK)

Appropriations, 2002[1]	$521,476,000
Budget estimate, 2003	521,476,000
Committee recommendation	826,476,000

[1] Excludes supplemental funding of $100,000,000 pursuant to Public Law 107–117 and $205,000,000 pursuant to the Supplemental Appropriations Act for Fiscal Year 2002.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

For fiscal year 2003, the administration has requested an appropriation of $521,476,000. Separately, Amtrak's Board of Directors has submitted a budget request for $1,200,000,000 for fiscal year 2003, an increase of $305,000,000 or 58 percent more than the fiscal year 2003 budget request.

Transparency in Amtrak's Budget Process.—The Secretary and other members of the administration have stated repeatedly that greater transparency is needed in Amtrak's budgeting process. The Committee wholeheartedly agrees and commends the Secretary for his successful efforts in requiring Amtrak to provide all relevant participants in the debate with accurate and timely financial documentation. Similarly, the Committee commends Amtrak's new leadership for its willingness to provide such transparency in the development of the railroad's spending plans.

AMTRAK REFORM COUNCIL

Appropriations, 2002[1]	$225,000
Budget estimate, 2003	.....
Committee recommendation	.....

[1] The Council is an independent entity. Its funding is presented within the FRA for display purposes only.

The Committee has not provided funding for the Amtrak Reform Council as the Council has now issued its final report and completed its work.

PENNSYLVANIA STATION REDEVELOPMENT PROJECT

Appropriations, 2002	$20,000,000
Budget estimate, 2003	20,000,000
Committee recommendation	20,000,000

In 2000, an advance appropriation of $20,000,000 was provided for each fiscal year 2001, 2002, and 2003. These funds support the redevelopment of the Pennsylvania Station in New York City, including the renovation of the James A. Farley Post Office building as a train station and commercial center, and basic upgrades to Pennsylvania Station.

FEDERAL TRANSIT ADMINISTRATION

SUMMARY OF FISCAL YEAR 2003 PROGRAM

The Federal Transit Administration was established as a component of the Department of Transportation by Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1968, effective July 1, 1968, which transferred most of the functions and programs under the Federal Transit Act of 1964, as amended (78 Stat. 302; 49 U.S.C. 1601 et seq.), from the Department of Housing and Urban Development. The missions of the Federal Transit Administration are: to assist in the development of improved mass transportation facilities, equipment, techniques, and methods; to encourage the planning and establishment of urban and rural transportation services needed for economical and desirable development; to provide mobility for transit dependents in both metropolitan and rural areas; to maximize productivity of transportation systems; and to provide assistance to State and local governments and their instrumentalities in financing such services and systems.

The current authorization for the programs funded by the Federal Transit Administration is contained in the Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century.

Under the Committee recommendation, a total program level of $7,226,000,000 would be provided for the programs of the Federal Transit Administration for fiscal year 2003, which is the obligation limitation authorized under the mass transit category in TEA21. This funding is comprised of $1,445,000,000 in direct appropriations of general funds and $5,781,000,000 in limitations on contract authority.

The following table summarizes the Committee's recommendations compared to fiscal year 2002 and the administration's request:

[In thousands of dollars]

Program	2002 enacted	2003 estimate[1]	Committee recommendation
Administrative expenses	67,000	73,000	73,000
Formula grants[2 3]	3,542,000	3,839,000	3,839,000
University transportation research	6,000	6,000	6,000
Transit planning and research	116,000	122,000	122,000
Capital investment grants[3 4]	2,891,000	3,036,000	3,036,000
Job access and reverse commute grants	125,000	150,000	150,000
Total	6,747,000	7,226,000	7,226,000

[1] Excludes $3,586,000 in CSRS/FEHB accruals.
[2] Excludes $23,500,000 in Emergency supplemental funding provided pursuant to Public Law 107–117.
[3] Fiscal year 2002 reflects transfer of $50,000,000 from Formula grants to Capital investment grants.
[4] Excludes $100,000,000 in Emergency supplemental funding provided pursuant to Public Law 107–117.

ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

	General fund	Trust fund	Total
Appropriations, 2002	$13,400,000	$53,600,000	$67,000,000
Budget estimate, 2003 [1]	14,600,000	58,400,000	73,000,000
Committee recommendation	14,600,000	58,400,000	73,000,000

[1] Excludes $3,586,000 in CSRS/FEHB accruals.

The Committee recommends a total of $73,000,000 in budget resources funds for administrative expenses.

FORMULA GRANTS

	General fund	Trust fund	Total
Appropriations, 2002 [1 2]	$668,400,000	$2,873,600,000	$3,542,000,000
Budget estimate, 2003	767,800,000	3,071,200,000	3,839,000,000
Committee recommendation	767,800,000	3,071,200,000	3,839,000,000

[1] Reflects $50,000,000 transferred to capital investment grants pursuant to Public Law 107–87 and excludes $23,500,000 in Emergency Supplemental funding provided pursuant to Public Law 107–117.
[2] Fiscal year 2002 does not reflect FHWA flex funding transferred to FTA.

Formula grants to States and local agencies funded under this heading fall into four categories: urbanized area formula grants (U.S.C. sec. 5307); clean fuels formula grants (U.S.C. sec. 5308); formula grants and loans for special needs of elderly individuals and individuals with disabilities (U.S.C. sec. 5310); and formula grants for non-urbanized areas (U.S.C. sec. 5311). In addition, setasides of formula funds are directed to: a grant program for intercity bus operators to finance Americans with Disabilities Act [ADA] accessibility costs; and the Alaska Railroad for improvements to its passenger operations.

Within the total funding level of $3,839,000,000 for fiscal year 2003, the statutory distribution of these formula grants is allocated among these categories as follows:

Urbanized areas (sec. 5307)	$3,445,939,606
Clean fuels (sec. 5308)	50,000,000
Elderly and disabled (sec. 5310)	90,652,801
Nonurbanized areas (sec. 5311)	240,607,643
Over-the-Road Bus Program	6,950,000
Alaska railroad	4,849,950

Section 3007 of TEA21 amends U.S.C. 5307, urbanized formula grants, by striking the authorization to utilize these funds for operating costs, but includes a specific provision allowing the Secretary to make operating grants to urbanized areas with a population of less than 200,000. Generally, urbanized formula grants may be used to fund capital projects, and to finance planning and improvement costs of equipment, facilities, and associated capital maintenance used in mass transportation. All urbanized areas greater than 200,000 in population are statutorily required to use 1 percent of their annual formula grants on enhancements, which include landscaping, public art, bicycle storage, and connections to parks.

Clean fuels program.—The Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century requires that $50,000,000 be set-aside from funds made available under the formula grants program to fund the clean fuels program. The clean fuels program is supplemented by an additional set-aside from the major capital investment's bus program and provides grants for the purchase or lease of clean fuel buses for eligible recipients in areas that are not in compliance with air quality attainment standards. The Committee has included bill language transferring the clean fuel formula set-aside funds to the capital investment grants account. The Committee has identified designated recipients of these funds within the projects listed under the bus program of the capital investment grants account.

The following table displays the State-by-State distribution of the formula program funds within each of the program categories:

FEDERAL TRANSIT ADMINISTRATION, FISCAL YEAR 2003 GUARANTEED LEVEL APPORTIONMENT FOR FORMULA PROGRAMS (BY STATE)

State	Section 5307 urbanized area	Section 5311 nonurbanized area	Section 5310 elderly and persons with disabilities	Total formula programs
Alabama	$14,927,927	$6,693,617	$1,582,925	$23,204,469
Alaska	[1] 8,546,214	932,932	240,303	9,719,449
American Samoa		153,033	60,088	213,121
Arizona	44,214,267	3,265,400	1,652,847	49,132,514
Arkansas	8,076,720	4,841,871	1,029,871	13,948,462
California	583,841,997	10,475,294	9,488,919	603,806,210
Colorado	46,448,166	2,907,313	1,160,010	50,515,489
Connecticut	46,629,133	1,488,013	1,128,644	49,245,790
Delaware	6,342,133	674,647	352,994	7,369,774
District of Columbia	66,802,132		309,042	67,111,174
Florida	158,320,783	6,710,664	6,064,881	171,096,328
Georgia	63,237,705	8,484,475	2,295,637	74,017,817
Guam	1,359,878	60,272	157,227	1,577,377
Hawaii	26,885,021	1,003,351	476,147	28,364,519
Idaho	5,731,779	1,843,482	455,768	8,031,029
Illinois	220,316,888	7,163,547	3,526,256	231,006,691
Indiana	36,011,838	7,130,780	1,871,517	45,014,135
Iowa	12,875,848	4,838,882	980,862	18,695,592
Kansas	9,613,682	3,954,869	882,653	14,451,204
Kentucky	19,550,450	6,611,124	1,461,839	27,623,413
Louisiana	31,467,926	5,164,303	1,455,553	38,087,782
Maine	3,062,068	2,566,899	533,084	6,162,051
Maryland	69,014,462	2,800,694	1,545,478	73,360,634
Massachusetts	127,232,927	1,907,117	2,041,414	131,181,458
Michigan	68,303,580	8,975,050	2,938,848	80,217,478
Minnesota	42,155,128	5,897,179	1,366,007	49,418,314
Mississippi	5,276,443	5,782,322	1,032,720	12,091,485
Missouri	36,804,592	6,690,078	1,788,808	45,283,478
Montana	2,581,607	1,784,329	384,485	4,750,421
N. Mariana Islands	676,035	20,103	60,998	757,136
Nebraska	8,374,720	2,420,469	596,510	11,391,699
Nevada	24,300,864	859,972	721,940	25,882,776
New Hampshire	4,650,337	1,826,955	457,852	6,935,144
New Jersey	216,873,343	1,764,450	2,587,773	221,225,566
New Mexico	9,107,633	2,555,496	655,206	12,318,335
New York	548,839,731	9,273,805	6,091,120	564,204,656
North Carolina	37,223,366	11,455,078	2,563,722	51,242,166
North Dakota	3,056,087	1,098,920	310,725	4,465,732
Ohio	91,723,614	10,796,386	3,431,195	105,951,195
Oklahoma	13,978,521	5,254,198	1,208,398	20,441,117
Oregon	36,021,230	3,860,548	1,122,512	41,004,290
Pennsylvania	155,123,266	10,871,771	4,044,433	170,039,470
Puerto Rico	44,710,018	886,606	1,399,708	46,996,332
Rhode Island	8,295,427	321,072	463,004	9,079,503
South Carolina	14,169,630	5,711,432	1,383,261	21,264,323
South Dakota	2,348,155	1,496,539	339,305	4,183,999
Tennessee	28,761,361	7,277,715	1,914,830	37,953,906
Texas	194,268,566	16,176,384	5,644,548	216,089,498
Utah	27,314,937	1,295,746	592,321	29,203,004
Vermont	1,043,904	1,344,823	294,426	2,683,153
Virgin Islands		290,119	150,772	440,891
Virginia	54,257,001	6,317,842	2,017,699	62,592,542
Washington	95,180,075	4,247,980	1,720,930	101,148,985
West Virginia	4,929,603	3,461,591	784,330	9,175,524
Wisconsin	41,295,126	6,734,456	1,574,405	49,603,987
Wyoming	1,381,764	982,612	256,054	2,620,430
Subtotal	3,433,535,608	239,404,605	90,652,801	3,763,593,014
Oversight	17,253,948	1,203,038		18,456,986
Total	3,450,789,556	240,607,643	90,652,801	3,782,050,000
Clean Fuels				50,000,000
Over-the-Road Bus Accessibility				6,950,000
Grand Total				3,839,000,000

[1] Includes $4,849,950 for the Alaska Railroad improvements to passenger operations.

Over-the-road buses.—The Committee has included $6,950,000 in fiscal year 2003 for the over-the-road accessibility program. These funds are intended to assist over-the-road bus operators in complying with the Americans with Disabilities Act accessibility requirements.

UNIVERSITY TRANSPORTATION RESEARCH

	General fund	Trust fund	Total
Appropriations, 2002	$1,200,000	$4,800,000	$6,000,000
Budget estimate, 2003	1,200,000	4,800,000	6,000,000
Committee recommendation	1,200,000	4,800,000	6,000,000

Section 5505 of TEA21 provides authorization for the university transportation research program. The purpose of the university transportation research program is to become a national resource and focal point for the support and conduct of research and training concerning the transportation of passengers and property. Funds provided under the FTA university transportation research program are transferred to and managed by the Research and Special Programs Administration (RSPA), combined with a transfer from the Federal Highway Administration of $26,500,000. The transit university transportation research program funds are statutorily available only to the following universities: University of Minnesota and Northwestern University. Funding is also statutorily available for awards based on competitive applications of approved universities.

The Committee action provides $6,000,000 for the university transportation research program, the same level as provided in fiscal year 2002.

TRANSIT PLANNING AND RESEARCH

	General fund	Trust fund	Total
Appropriations, 2002 [1]	$23,000,000	$93,000,000	$116,000,000
Budget estimate, 2003	24,200,000	97,800,000	122,000,000
Committee recommendation	24,200,000	97,800,000	122,000,000

[1] Does not reflect FHWA flex funding transferred to FTA.

The Committee action provides $122,000,000 for transit planning and research. The bill contains language specifying that $60,385,600 shall be available for the metropolitan planning program; $5,250,000 for the rural transit assistance program; $31,500,000 for the national planning and research program; $12,614,400 for the State planning and research program; $8,250,000 for transit cooperative research; and $4,000,000 for the National Transit Institute at Rutgers University.

The following table summarizes the Committee recommendation:

	Fiscal year—		Committee recommendation
	2002 program level [1]	2003 budget estimate	
Metropolitan planning	$55,422,400	$60,385,600	$60,385,600
Rural transit assistance program	5,250,000	5,250,000	5,250,000
State planning and research program	11,577,600	12,614,400	12,614,400
Transit cooperative research program	8,250,000	8,250,000	8,250,000
National Transit Institute	4,000,000	4,000,000	4,000,000
National planning and research program	31,500,000	31,500,000	31,500,000
Total	116,000,000	122,000,000	122,000,000

[1] Fiscal year 2002 does not reflect FHWA flex funding transferred to FTA.

NATIONAL PLANNING AND RESEARCH PROGRAM

The Committee recommendation includes transit planning and research grants from the national program for:

Project	*Amount*
Auburn University Compus Transit System, AL	$375,000
Center for Composites Manufacturing, AL	1,000,000
Detroit Airport Rail Project, MI	200,000
Detroit Area Regional Transportation Authority Studies, MI	750,000
Electric Transit Vehicle Institute, TN	500,000
I–93 Corridor Transit Investment Study, NH	1,000,000
National Bio-terrorism Civilian Medical Response Center, PA	1,000,000
National Deployment of the ITN America, ME	500,000
NDSU Transit Center for Small Urban Areas, ND	400,000
Rich Passage Passenger Ferry Project, WA	1,000,000
Rockford-Belvidere, Transit Feasibility Study, IL	250,000
Transit Usage, Home Interview Survey Study, UT	500,000
Washington State Ferries Wireless Connection Project, WA	1,000,000
WVU Exhaust Emmissions Testing, WV	1,400,000
Zinc-air Zero emmissions bus, NV	1,500,000
Project ACTION	3,000,000

TRUST FUND SHARE OF EXPENSES

(LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT AUTHORIZATION)

(HIGHWAY TRUST FUND)

Appropriations, 2002	($5,398,000,000)
Budget estimate, 2003	(5,781,000,000)
Committee recommendation	5,781,000,000

For fiscal year 2003, the Committee has provided $5,781,000,000 in liquidating cash for the trust fund share of transit expenses associated with the following programs: administrative expenses, formula grants, university transportation research, transit planning and research, job access and reverse commute grants, and capital investment grants. This level of funds is equal to the total budget authority from the highway trust fund inside the transit firewall as outlined in the transportation discretionary spending guarantee subtitle of the Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century.

CAPITAL INVESTMENT GRANTS

	General funds	Trust funds	Total
Appropriations, 2002 [1]	$618,200,000	$2,272,800,000	$2,891,000,000
Budget estimate, 2003	607,200,000	2,428,800,000	3,036,000,000
Committee recommendation	607,200,000	2,428,800,000	3,036,000,000

[1] Includes $50,000,000 transferred from formula grants pursuant to Public Law 107–87 and excludes $100,000,000 in Emergency supplemental funding provided pursuant to Public Law 107–117.

Section 5309 of 49 U.S.C. authorizes discretionary grants or loans to States and local public bodies and agencies thereof to be used in financing mass transportation investments. Investments may include construction of new fixed guideway systems and extensions to existing guideway systems; major bus fleet expansions and bus facility construction; and fixed guideway expenditures for existing systems.

The Committee action provides a level of $3,036,000,000. Within this total, $2,428,800,000 is from the ''Mass transit'' account of the highway trust fund, and no more than $607,200,000 shall be appropriated from general funds. The following table summarizes the Committee recommendations:

	2002 program level	Fiscal year 2003 budget estimate	Committee recommendation
Bus and bus facilities	$618,200,000	$607,200,000	$607,200,000
Fixed guideway modernization	1,136,400,000	1,214,400,000	1,214,400,000
New systems and new extensions	1,136,400,000	1,214,400,000	1,214,400,000
Total	2,891,000,000	3,036,000,000	3,036,000,000

Limited extensions of discretionary funds.—There have been occasions when the Committee has extended the availability of capital investment funds. These extensions are granted on a case by case basis and, in nearly all instances, are due to circumstances that were unforeseen by the project's sponsor. The availability of these particular funds are intended for one additional year, absent further congressional direction. The Committee directs the FTA not to reallocate funds provided in fiscal year 1999 and fiscal year 2000 for the following projects:

—Santa Fe/El Dorado, New Mexico rail link project
—Albuquerque, New Mexico light rail project
—Tuscaloosa, Alabama intermodal center
—Kenosha-Racine-Milwaukee, Wisconsin rail extension project
—Northern New Mexico park and ride facilities and State of New Mexico, Buses and Bus-Related Facilities
—Birmingham, Alabama transit corridor project
—Harrisburg, Pennsylvania-Capital Area Transit/Corridor One commuter rail project
—Charleston, South Carolina monobeam corridor project
—King County, Washington park and ride expansion
—Sequim, Washington—Clallam Transit multimodal center
—Birmingham-Jefferson County, Alabama buses
—Port MacKenzie/Upper Cook Inlet Intermodal Facility
—Roaring Fork Transportation Authority, CO
—Dothan Wiregrass, Alabama vehicles and transit facility
—Jefferson/Montevallo, Alabama pedestrian walkway
—Montgomery, Alabama Union Station intermodal center
—Pritchard, Alabama bus transfer center
—West Virginia statewide intermodal facility and buses.

Bill language.—The bill contains a general provision (sec. 322) reprogramming funds provided in previous fiscal years for the following project:

—Wilmington, Delaware downtown transit connector (fiscal year 2000 and fiscal year 2001)—to be made available for Wilmington, Delaware commuter rail improvements.
—Missoula Ravalli Transportation Management Administration buses (fiscal year 2001)—to be made available for Missoula Ravalli Transportation Management Administration buses and bus facilities.

BUS AND BUS FACILITIES

The Committee recommendation for bus and bus facilities funding is $657,200,000. These funds may be used to replace, rehabilitate, and purchase buses and related equipment and to construct bus-related facilities. Funds for bus and bus facilities shall be distributed as follows:

Project	*Amount*
AC Transit Buses and Bus Facilities, CA	$1,000,000
Adams Transit Authority Buses and Bus Facilities, PA	400,000

Project	Amount
Ajo to Phoenix Bus Service, AZ	200,000
Alabama A&M University bus & bus facilities, AL	500,000
Alabama State Docks Intermodal Facility, AL	10,000,000
Alabama Statewide Bus Facilities and Ancillary Equipment, AL	3,000,000
Alabama Statewide Replacement of Senior Center Vans, AL	4,500,000
Albuquerque, NM bus and bus facilities	300,000
Allegheny Port Authority Buses, PA	1,000,000
Allentown Intermodal Transportation Center, PA	3,000,000
Altoona Metro Transit buses, PA	500,000
Anchorage Int'l Airport Intermodal Facility, AK	2,000,000
Anchorage Transfer Facility, AK	3,000,000
Ann Arbor Transportation Authority Bus & Bus Facilities, MI	3,000,000
Area Transportation Authority Buses, North Central PA	3,000,000
Area VII Agency on Aging Bus and Bus Facility, MT	1,000,000
Arkansas Statewide, AR	10,000,000
Attleboro Intermodal Facility, MA	750,000
Aurora Avenue Bus Rapid Transit, WA	2,000,000
Austin Bus Projects, TX	8,000,000
Bay Area Transportation Authority Buses, Traverse City, MI	1,000,000
Beaumont buses, TX	300,000
Beaver County Transit Authority, Buses, PA	500,000
Bergen County Intermodal Park-n-Ride & Facilities, NJ	1,750,000
Berks Area Reading Transportation Buses and Bus Facilities, PA	1,000,000
Bi-State Development Agency Bus Replacement, MO	3,000,000
Blue Water Area Transit bus facility, Port Huron MI	2,000,000
Bridgeport High Speed Ferry Terminal Project, CT	2,000,000
Brockton Intermodal Transportation Center, MA	1,500,000
Brookhaven Multi-Modal Transportation Center, MS	2,000,000
Broward County Buses and Bus Facility, FL	2,000,000
Brownsville buses, TX	300,000
BRT Systems, Appurtenances & Facilities, HI	11,000,000
Buffalo Auditorium Intermodal Center, NY	5,000,000
Burien transit center, transit oriented development, WA	2,000,000
Bus Rapid Transit Project, Las Vegas Blvd., NV	5,000,000
Capital Area Transist buses, PA	500,000
Capital Area Transportation Authority (CATA), Lansing , MI	3,000,000
Cedar Falls, Multimodal Facility, IA	1,100,000
Cherry Street Multimodal Facility, IN	1,300,000
Chittenden County Transit Authority Bus and Facility, VT	4,000,000
Cincinnati Government Square Transit Transfer Center, OH	6,400,000
Coffman-Cove Inner-island Ferry/Bus Terminal, AK	2,000,000
Colorado Statewide, CO	9,000,000
Connecticut State-wide Buses, CT	2,500,000
C–Tran, Vancouver Mall transit center, WA	2,700,000
Delaware Statewide Buses	3,250,000
East Central Florida Transit Coalition, Bus and Facilities, FL	11,000,000
East Palo Alto Buses, CA	400,000
Easton Intermodal Terminal, PA	2,000,000
Edmonds Crossing multimodal project, WA	4,000,000
El Paso Bus Projects, TX	4,000,000
Espanola ADA van & Compressed Gas Equipment, NM	75,000
Fairbanks Intermodal Facility, AK	250,000
Fairbanks Rail/Bus Transfer Facility, AK	2,000,000
Ferguson van replacement, MO	45,000
Flint Mass Transportation Authority bus and bus facilities, MI	3,750,000
Fort Smith Bus, AR	1,500,000
Fresno Buses, CA	600,000
Fort Worth buses, TX	500,000
Galveston Buses, TX	2,000,000
Gardena Municipal Bus Lines, CA	350,000
Georgia Statewide, Bus Replacement Program	1,500,000
Gloucester Co Sr. Buses, NJ	350,000
Greater Minnesota Transit Authority Bus & Bus Facilities, MN	9,500,000
Greater Triskett Bus Garage Rehabilitation, OH	3,000,000
GRTA Express Bus & Facility, GA	8,000,000
Hampton Roads Transit Facility Replacement, VA	4,000,000
Hartford Downtown Circulator, CT	2,800,000
Hartford-New Britain Busway Project, CT	12,500,000
Hattiesburg Intermodal Facility, MS	3,500,000
Hawaii Statewide Bus and Bus Facilities, HI	6,000,000
Hazelwood van expansion, MO	80,000
Henderson County Facility, KY	2,000,000
Hershey Intermodal Transportation Center, PA	2,000,000
Hoover & Vestavia Hills Diesel Hybrid Electric Buses, AL	1,000,000
Houston buses, MO	100,000
Huntsville Int'l Airport Intermodal Center Phase III, AL	3,000,000
Idaho Transit Coalition Bus and Bus Facilities	2,500,000
Illinois Statewide, IL	10,000,000
Indiana Statewide	2,000,000
Indianapolis Downtown Transit Center, IN	4,500,000
Intermodal/Inland Port Terminal, SC	5,000,000
Iowa City Intermodal Transit Facility, IA	8,000,000
Iowa Statewide	6,500,000
Jackson Transportation Authority Bus Facility, MI	500,000
Jamaica Intermodal Facilities, NY	3,000,000
Jefferson City Transit bus and van, MO	2,000,000
Johnson County Transit Programs, KS	500,000
Kalamazoo Transportation Center, MI	2,900,000
Kansas City KCATA Buses, MO	3,750,000
Kansas Statewide	3,000,000
Knoxville Electric Transit Intermodal Center, TN	3,400,000
LSU Health Sciences Center, Shreveport Intermodal Facility, LA	2,000,000
Lane Transit District Bus Facility, OR	6,000,000
Las Vegas Downtown Transportation Center, NV	4,500,000
Las Vegas Transit Access Project, NV	500,000
Livermore Valley Center Project, CA	300,000
Lorain Renovation Train Depot in a Multi-modal Hub, OH	2,400,000
Los Angeles MTA Bus and Bus Facility, CA	5,000,000
Los Angeles to Pasadena Construction Authority Bus Program, CA	3,000,000
Louisiana Statewide	13,000,000
Lowell-Gallagher Intermodal Facility, MA	1,000,000
Lubbock buses, TX	500,000
Macon Union Station Intermodal Center Rehabilitation, GA	2,000,000
Marquette County Transit Authority bus and bus facilities, MI	2,750,000
MARTA Bus Replacement & clean fuel buses & facilities, GA	10,000,000
Maryland Statewide	13,000,000
Maui County buses, HI	1,500,000
Memphis Airport Intermodal Facility Improvements, TN	3,000,000
Metro Area Transit—Intermodal Facility, NE	2,000,000
Metro Area Transit,South Omaha/Stockyard Center, NE	1,500,000
Metro Transit Bus & Bus facilities, Twin Cities, MN	7,000,000
Miami-Dade County, Buses Acquisition, FL	3,000,000
Michigan Statewide, Buses & Bus Facilities	4,000,000
Missouri Statewide Bus and Bus Facility Projects	5,500,000
Mobile Health Service Buses, NYC, NY	750,000
Modesto Bus Maintenance Facility, CA	500,000
Montclair State Univ.Campus & Community Bus System, NJ	1,500,000
Monterey-Salinas Transit (MST) Bus and Bus Facilities, CA	500,000
Montgomery County FDA Transit Center, MD	375,000
Montpelier Multimodal Center, VT	3,000,000
Mount Vernon multi-modal facility, WA	1,160,000
Mountain Line Buses, Missoula MT	1,000,000
Municipal Transit Operators Coalition, Long Beach, CA	1,750,000

Project	Amount
Nebraska Statewide	2,000,000
New Hampshire Statewide Bus Acq., NH	3,000,000
New York CNG Urban Buses, NY	4,000,000
Newport Trolley Project, RI	500,000
Niagara Falls International Train Station, NY	1,500,000
Niagara Frontier Transportation Authority Buses, Facilities, NY	2,500,000
Normal Multi-modal Facility, IL	1,750,000
North Carolina Statewide	8,000,000
North Dakota Statewide	2,900,000
Norwich Hollyhock Station ITC Project, CT	2,000,000
OATS Bus and Bus Facilities, MO	3,000,000
Oceangateway Development Project, ME	1,500,000
Ohio Statewide Bus and Bus Facilities	8,000,000
Oklahoma statewide buses and bus facilities	12,000,000
OSU Multimodal Transportation Facility, OK	4,500,000
Palo Alto Bus Facility, CA	400,000
Penn Station Platform Extension, NJ	2,000,000
Pierce County bus and bus facilities, WA	3,000,000
Port Angeles, International Gateway project, WA	1,500,000
Port MacKenzie Intermodal Facility, AK	2,000,000
Port of Anchorage Intermodal Facility, AK	1,000,000
Potomac & Rappahannock PRTC, Buses, VA	2,000,000
Premium Commuter Service Pilot Program, RI	1,250,000
Pullman Multi-modal Center, PA	1,000,000
Reno and Sparks Downtown Facilities, NV	6,200,000
Rhode Island Statewide	7,000,000
Richmond Multi-modal Facility, VA	4,000,000
Rio Rancho, Buses and Bus Facilities, NM	250,000
Rochester Genesee Transportation Authority's Buses, NY	1,500,000
Rosebud Sioux Tribe Bus Facility, SD	206,500
Rural Transit Buses & Facilities, NV	2,000,000
Sacramento Regional Transit District Bus Facility, CA	1,250,000
Saginaw Transit Authority Regional Service buses, MI	500,000
Salem Area Mass Transit Bus and Bus Facility, OR	2,000,000
San Antonio, Transit Bus System Modernization, TX	3,000,000
San Francisco Muni, Bus and Bus Facilities, CA	5,000,000
Santa Barbara Bus and Bus Facilities, CA	750,000
Santa Clara Valley Transportation Authority Buses, CA	2,000,000
Santa Fe bus and bus facility, NM	1,000,000
Section 5327 Oversight Activities	5,493,500
SEPTA Intermodal Facility, Bucks County, PA	2,000,000
SEPTA Norristown Intermodal Facility, PA	4,000,000
Seward Buses & Bus Facility, AK	200,000
Ship Creek Pedestrian & Intermodal Facility, AK	1,000,000
Sierra Madre CNG Fueling Station, CA	200,000
Small Bus System Program of Projects, WA	2,140,000
SMART bus and bus facilities, Oakland County MI	1,000,000
Snohomish County Community Transit park and ride, WA	3,500,000
Sound Transit regional transit hubs, WA	5,000,000
South Bend TRANSPO Buses, IN	1,500,000
South Carolina Statewide	14,000,000
Southeast Missouri Trans. Services Bus & Bus Facilities, MO	500,000
Spokane bus and bus facilities, WA	3,000,000
Springfield Transportation Department Buses, MO	2,000,000
Springfield Union Station, MA	8,000,000
St. Charles buses and equipment, MO	245,000
St. Johnsbury Transit Center Rehabilitation, VT	250,000
St. Joseph Buses, MO	2,000,000
START Bus Service, AZ	300,000
Stoddard County van, MO	30,000
Tennessee Statewide Buses and Bus Facility, TN	9,500,000
Thompkins Consolidated Area Transit Bus & bus facility, NY	1,000,000
Topeka Transit Buses, KS	1,500,000
Transit Authority of N. Kentucky Buses and bus facility, KY	1,000,000
Trenton Station Intermodal Project, NJ	12,000,000
Tri-Met Buses, Portland, OR	3,000,000
Troy State University Bus Shuttle Program, AL	1,500,000
TTA Transit Authority Bus and Van Purchase, WV	1,800,000
Tucson Downtown Intermodal Center, AZ	3,000,000
UNI Intermodal Facility, IA	1,250,000
Union Station Restoration, NY	1,250,000
Union Station/Molton Street Multimodal Facility, AL	5,000,000
University of North Alabama Transit Projects, AL	2,000,000
University of Rhode Island Student Transportation Services, RI	1,250,000
UTA and Park City Transit Buses, UT	5,000,000
Utah Statewide regional intermodal transportation centers, UT	1,000,000
Valley Metro/RPTA, Buses & Bus Facilities, Phoenix, AZ	8,000,000
Wabash Landing Transit Bus and Bus Facility, IN	1,000,000
Wasilla Intermodal Facility, AK	900,000
Wesbrook Parking Garage/Intermodal Facility, ME	1,000,000
West Coast Florida Bus Coalition, Buses & Bus Facilities, FL	8,000,000
West Lafayette Articulated Buses, IN	2,000,000
West Virginia Statewide	4,000,000
Westchester County Bee-Line Buses, NY	1,500,000
Wilkes-Barre Intermodal Facility, PA	1,000,000
Wisconsin Statewide	12,500,000
WMATA Clean Fleet Bus Program, VA	3,000,000
Wyandotte Co. Buses, KS	500,000
Wyoming Bus & Bus Facilities, WY	2,500,000
York County Transit Authority, Buses, PA	1,500,000

Illinois Statewide Buses.—The Committee provide $10,000,000 to the Illinois Department of Transportation (IDOT) for Section 5309 Bus and Bus Facilities grants. The Committee expects IDOT to provide at least $5,000,000 for Downstate Illinois replacement buses in Bloomington-Normal, Peoria, Macomb, Madison County, Rock Island, Rosiclare, Kankakee, Quincy, Rockford, and Springfield. Further, the Committee expects IDOT to provide appropriate funds for bus facilities in Champaign-Urbana (University of Illinois Park and Ride/Daycare Center), Galesburg, Rockford, and Springfield.

Washington Statewide Small Transit Systems, Buses and Bus Facilities.—The Committee provides $2,140,000 to the Washington State Department of Transportation (WSDOT) for Section 5309 Bus and Bus Facilities grants. The Committee expects WSDOT to fund the following projects: (1) $432,000 to Grant Transit Authority; (2) $144,000 to Grays Harbor Transportation; (3) $288,000 to Island Transit; (4) $96,000 to Pacific Transit; and, (5) $1,180,000 to Pullman Transit.

FIXED GUIDEWAY MODERNIZATION

The Committee recommends a total of $1,214,400,000 for the modernization of existing rail transit systems. Under TEA21 all of the funds are distributed by formula. The following table itemizes the fiscal year 2002 rail modernization allocations by State:

Estimated fiscal year 2003 section 5309 fixed guideway modernization

State	Fiscal year 2003 budget
Alaska	$2,423,937
Arizona	1,845,317
California	139,151,518
Colorado	2,261,031
Connecticut	40,546,804
District of Columbia	57,562,724
Florida	19,685,468
Georgia	27,042,153
Hawaii	1,304,537
Illinois	131,151,605
Indiana	8,972,016
Louisiana	2,972,818
Maryland	29,372,229
Massachusetts	75,767,529
Michigan	575,906
Minnesota	5,896,427
Missouri	5,008,671
New Jersey	104,313,737
New York	368,542,791
Ohio	18,427,652
Oregon	4,930,300
Pennsylvania	100,301,564
Puerto Rico	2,722,582
Rhode Island	98,373
Tennessee	406,222
Texas	9,197,893
Virginia	18,194,293
Washington	22,695,789
Wisconsin	884,114
Total	1,202,256,000
One percent oversight	12,144,000
Total appropriation	1,214,400,000

NEW STARTS

The bill provides $1,239,400,000 for New Starts. These funds are available for major

investment studies, preliminary engineering, right-of-way acquisition, project management, oversight, and construction for new systems and extensions. Under section 3009(g) of TEA21, there is an 8-percent statutory cap on the amount made available for activities other than final design and construction—that is, alternatives analysis, environmental impact statements, preliminary engineering, major investment studies, and other predesign and preconstruction activities.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The bill allocates the funds provided for New Starts as follows:

Project	*Amount*
Alaska-Hawaii Setaside	$10,296,000
Allegheny Port Authority, Stage II Light Rail Transit, PA	26,250,000
Altamont Commuter Express San Jose to Stockton, CA	1,000,000
Anderson County, South Carolina Transit System, SC	5,000,000
Baltimore Central Light Rail Double Track Project, MD	24,250,000
BART, SFO Extension, CA	100,000,000
Birmingham Transit Corridor Study/PE, AL	3,000,000
Boston, North Shore Corridor Project, MA	500,000
Boston, MA, South Boston Piers Transitway	681,000
Bridgeport Intermodal Corridor Project, CT	5,000,000
Burlington-Middlebury Commuter Rail, VT	2,000,000
Canal Streetcar, New Orleans, LA	30,000,000
Charlotte South Corridor Light Rail Project, NC	8,000,000
Chicago, Douglas Blue Line Project, IL	55,000,000
Chicago, METRA, Expansion Project, IL	52,000,000
Chicago, Ravenswood Brown Line Expansion Project, IL	2,000,000
DART, Suburban Areas Extension, Dallas, TX	60,000,000
Dulles Link Project, VA	18,000,000
East Side Access Project, NY	12,000,000
Euclid Corridor Transportation Project, Cleveland, OH	6,000,000
Houston Advanced Metro Transit Plan	20,000,000
Hudson-Bergen, Hoboken to Tonnelle Ave., NJ (MOS2)	50,000,000
Hudson-Bergen, Jersey City, Bayonne & Hoboken, NJ (MOS1)	19,200,000
Interstate MAX Light Rail Transit Extension Project, Portland, OR	70,000,000
Johnson County Commuter Rail, KS	400,000
Little Rock River Rail, AR	2,000,000
Los Angeles, North Hollywood Extension, CA	40,490,000
Lowell, MA to Nashua, NH Commuter Rail Ext. Project, NH	500,000
MARC Expansion Project, MD	12,000,000
MARTA North Line Extension Project Completion, GA	16,110,000
MATA Medical Rail Extension, Memphis,TN	15,610,000
Medical Center Light Rail Extension, UT	10,000,000
Metro Link Commuter Rail, St. Clair Extension Project, IL	3,370,000
Metro North Rolling Stock, CT	6,000,000
Nashville Light Rail, TN	3,500,000
Newark-Elizabeth Rail Link, 15 Station Light Rail Line, NJ	60,000,000
North Shore Connector Project, Pittsburgh, PA	7,025,000
North/South TRAX Light Rail Transit Line, UT	720,000
Oceanside-Escondido Light Rail Project, CA	12,200,000
Ogden to Provo Commuter Rail Corridor, UT	6,000,000
Pawtucket Layover Facility, RI	4,500,000
Port McKenzie Ferry, AK	5,000,000
Raleigh, Triangle Transit Project, NC	11,000,000
Resort Corridor Project, Las Vegas, NV	9,000,000
Salt Lake City University TRAX Light Rail Transit Line, UT	68,760,000
San Diego Mission Valley East Line Project, CA	65,000,000
San Juan-Tren Urbano	30,038,000
Santa Fe/El Dorado Rail Link, NM	1,000,000
Scranton to New York City Passenger Rail Service, PA	3,000,000
SEPTA Schuylkill Valley Metro Project, PA	15,000,000
Sounder Commuter Rail, WA	30,000,000
Stamford Urban Transitway, Phase 2 Project, CT	12,000,000
T-REX Southeast Light Rail Corridor, CO	70,000,000
Tri-Rail, Double Track Improvement, FL	18,500,000
Twin Cities Hiawatha & Northstar Projects, MN	48,000,000
Vermont Transportation Authority Rolling Stock, VT	1,000,000
Virginia Railway Express VRE, Project, VA	4,000,000
Wilmington Train Station improvements, DE	3,000,000
Wilsonville to Beaverton Commuter Rail Project, OR	4,500,000
WMATA Addison Rd, Largo Extension, MD	60,000,000

Anderson County, South Carolina Transit System.—The Anderson County trolley system would prove an integral part of the commuter population in Anderson County. It would move people, many of which are low income, from their homes to jobs by using the rail system. This would create a more efficient and environmentally conscious answer to the overburdened system currently in place. The project is currently in alternatives analysis. The Committee has recommended $5,000,000 in New Starts funding for this project in fiscal year 2003.

Atlanta, Georgia, north line extension project.—The Metropolitan Atlanta Rapid Transit Authority (MARTA) has completed construction of a 2.3-mile, 2-station extension of the North Line from the Dunwoody station to North Springs. This extension initiated Revenue Operations on December 16, 2001. This extension serves the rapidly-growing area north of Atlanta, which includes Perimeter Center and north Fulton County, and connects this area with the rest of the region by providing better transit service for both commuters and inner-city residents traveling to expanding job opportunities. On December 20, 1994, FTA issued an FFGA committing a total of $305,010,000 in New Starts funding to this project. In the Conference Report to the fiscal year 2000 appropriations act, FTA was instructed to amend the FFGA for this project to incorporate a change in scope as authorized under section 3030(d)(2) of TEA21. Accordingly, on March 2, 2000, FTA amended the FFGA to include 28 additional railcars, a multilevel parking facility in lieu of a surface parking lot, and enhancements to customer security and amenity measures at the Sandy Springs and North Springs stations. The total cost of the amended project is $463,180,000, with $370,540,000 from the section 5309 New Starts program. Of the $65,530,000 increase in Federal funding, $10,670,000 was applied from unexpended prior-year funds identified from cost savings on the Dunwoody section of the North Line extension. Including these prior-year funds, a total of $354,500,000 has been appropriated for this project through fiscal year 2002. This leaves $16,100,000 remaining in the amended FFGA for this project. The Committee has recommended $16,100,000 in New Starts funding for this project in fiscal year 2003.

Baltimore/Central LRT Double-Tracking.—The Maryland Mass Transit Administration is constructing 9.4-miles of track to upgrade designated areas of the Baltimore Central Corridor Light Rail Line that are currently single track. The Central Corridor is 29-miles long and operates between Hunt Valley in the north to Cromwell/Glen Burnie in the south, serving Baltimore City and Baltimore and Anne Arundel Counties, with extensions providing direct service to the Amtrak Penn Station and the Baltimore-Washington International Airport. This project double-tracks eight sections of the Central Corridor between Timonium and Cromwell Station/Glen Burnie, for a total of 9.4-miles. Although no new stations are required, the addition of a second track will require construction of second station platforms at four stations. Other elements included in the project are bridge and crossing improvements, a bi-directional signal system with traffic signal preemption on Howard Street, and catenary and other equipment and systems. The double tracking will be constructed almost entirely in existing right-of-way. In July 2001, FTA and MTA entered into a FFGA in the amount of $120,000,000 in 5309 New Starts funds. The total estimated cost of the project is $153,700,000 (escalated dollars). A total of $21,490,000 has been appropriated through fiscal year 2002. The Committee has recommended $24,250,000 in New Starts funding for this project in fiscal year 2003.

Birmingham, Alabama, transit corridor project.—The Birmingham Metropolitan Planning Organization (MPO) completed a Regional Transit Feasibility Analysis as part of the Strategic Regional Multi-modal Mobility Plan (Plan) in November 1999. The overall Plan includes a congestion management system element and a feasibility determination for regional transportation and transit improvements for the Birmingham Metropolitan Planning Area of Jefferson and Shelby Counties. In the Phase I regional transportation and investment planning process, the transportation alternatives that were identified included highway improvements, high-occupancy vehicle (HOV) lanes, improved fixed-route transit service, circulator and feeder bus service, express bus service operating from park-and-ride lots on HOV lanes and light rail transit. The conclusions from the Phase I effort included, among other findings, the need to address long-term dedicated public transit funding and land development policies. The Birmingham MPO, representing local municipal

and county governments, in cooperation with the Birmingham-Jefferson County Transit Authority, is conducting Phase II. Phase II will identify the locally preferred alternative in each corridor in accordance with FTA's regulations for Major Capital Investment Projects. Phase II is scheduled for completion in fiscal year 2002. Through fiscal year 2002, Congress has appropriated $10,860,000 in section 5309 New Starts funds for this effort and it has been authorized in TEA21. The Committee has recommended $3,000,000 in New Starts funding for this project in fiscal year 2003.

Burlington, Vermont, Burlington to Middlebury rail line project.—The Vermont Agency of Transportation and Vermont Rail Division are working to slowly rehabilitate the rail system along the western side of the State to provide faster and more efficient service to a greater amount of people in Vermont. Given the overwhelming success of the Champlain Flyer commuter rail line from Burlington to Charlotte, Vermont. This new rail line would extend service to Middlebury as well as add more daily travelers on the rail system. The Committee has recommended $2,000,000 in New Starts funding for this project in fiscal year 2003.

Central Link Light Rail, Puget Sound, Washington.—The Committee strongly supports a comprehensive transit solution for the Puget Sound, Washington corridor. It is currently the second most congested area in the Nation. FTA entered into a $500,000,000 Full Funding Grant Agreement (FFGA) with Sound Transit in January 2001 for the former MOS–1. Since that time, the project has faced increased scrutiny and oversight by Congress and the Department of Transportation Inspector General related to concerns about cost increases and schedule delays. This thorough examination of the project is justified.

The Committee has been encouraged by progress made in recent months. The agency has new leadership and a new management team. New management has executed an agency-wide re-organization and instituted rigorous new budget and project controls. Based on a re-examination of the entire project, the Sound Transit Board identified a 13.9-mile, 11-station initial segment in September 2001. In November 2001, the Board formally adopted the initial segment as the new minimum operable segment. The Initial Segment, runs between the north end of the Downtown Seattle transit Tunnel south to the intersection of South 154th Street and State Route 518.

The Committee understands that Sound Transit will request a FFGA for the same $500,000,000 granted in 2001, but will seek to apply it to the revised alignment. Through fiscal year 2003, Congress has appropriated $90,970,000 for the project.

Charlotte, North Carolina, south corridor light rail transit project.—The Charlotte Area Transit System (CATS), in cooperation with the City of Charlotte, is proposing to design and construct an 11.2-mile light rail transit line extending from Uptown Charlotte to the Town on Pineville, North Carolina, near the South Carolina border. The proposed project is currently planned to operate within portions of existing Norfolk-Southern (NS) railroad rights-of-way (ROW), including sharing ROW with the city's existing downtown trolley system. The south corridor is an area generally paralleling I–77 along NS railroad ROW in the City of Charlotte and Mecklenburg County. A 3.7-mile portion of the proposed system—between Uptown and Scaleybark Road—would operate on abandoned NS ROW owned by the City of Charlotte. The remainder of the planned system (7.3 miles) would operate on separate tracks generally paralleling NS ROW. The proposed project also includes construction of 16 stations, purchase of up to 15 light rail vehicles and the construction of a light rail vehicle maintenance and storage facility. Seven proposed stations from I–485 north to Scaleybark Road will include park-and-ride lots and serve as transfer points for local and express bus service. Total capital costs for the south corridor project are estimated at $348,200,000. The Federal share is estimated to be $174,000,100. Through fiscal year 2002, Congress has appropriated $19,780,000 in section 5309 New Starts funds for this effort. It has also been authorized under TEA21. The Committee has recommended $8,000,000 in New Starts funding for this project in fiscal year 2003.

Chicago, Illinois, Douglas Branch reconstruction project.—The Chicago Transit Authority (CTA) has implemented a complete reconstruction of the approximately 6.6-mile length of the existing Douglas Branch heavy rail line. The line extends from just west of downtown Chicago to its terminus at Cermak Avenue. The Douglas Branch was built in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Due to its age, the line has become seriously deteriorated resulting in high maintenance and operating costs and declining service. The Douglas Branch currently carries approximately 27,000 average weekday boardings utilizing 11 stations. In the year 2020, CTA expects that the project would serve 6,000 daily new riders. It serves one of the most economically distressed areas in Chicago; low income households make up 30 percent of the total number of households within walking distance of the stations. The line has been in operation for over 100 years, and serves neighborhoods that originally developed along the system. The corridor contains an estimated 54,000 jobs and 115,000 residents within one-half mile of the stations, and serves the University of Illinois at Chicago (25,000 students) and a large, dense central business district with an estimated 339,000 jobs. Population and employment densities are high, averaging 9,100 jobs and nearly 20,000 people per square mile. After ''looping'' through the central business district, the Blue Line also extends to O'Hare International Airport and the Medical Center Complex. The total capital cost of the Douglas Branch reconstruction project is estimated at $482,500,000. The Douglas Branch is authorized for final design and construction by section 3030(a)(106) of TEA21. FTA and CTA entered into an FFGA in January 2001 committing $320,100,000 in Section 5309 New Starts funds to this project. A total of $52,200,000 has been appropriated through fiscal year 2002. This leaves $267,900,000 needed to fulfill the FFGA. The Committee has recommended $55,000,000 in New Starts funding for this project in fiscal year 2003.

Chicago, Illinois, Metra North Central, Southwest Corridor Commuter Rails, and Union Pacific West line extension project.—Metra, the commuter rail division of the Regional Transportation Authority (RTA) of northeastern Illinois, will construct 16.3 miles of a second mainline track, including a 2.3-mile stretch of third track, along the existing 55-mile North Central Service (NCS) commuter rail line to accommodate increased service and operating speeds. The project also includes the construction of five new stations, parking facilities and the purchase of two diesel locomotives. The North Central Corridor extends from downtown Chicago to Antioch on the Illinois-Wisconsin border, traversing suburban Cook and Lake counties. Metra estimates that 8,400 average weekday boardings will occur on the NCS line in the year 2020. The total capital cost of the North Centeral project is estimated at $225,520,000, of which Metra is expected to seek $135,320,000 in section 5309 New Starts funding. The North Central Corridor extends from downtown Chicago to Antioch on the Illinois-Wisconsin border, and traverses suburban Lake County. It includes the two most significant hubs of employment in the six-county northeastern Illinois region, the Chicago CBD and the area surrounding O'Hare International Airport. Metra estimates that this project will serve an average of 8,400 average weekday boardings by 2020, with 8,000 daily new riders. This project has been rated ''medium'' for both project justification and finance, earning an overall rating of ''recommended.'' FTA approved entry into the final design stage of development in October 2000. Section 3030(a)(10) of TEA21 authorizes the North Central project for final design and construction. The North Central Full Funding Grant Agreement was signed on November 5, 2001. Through fiscal year 2002, a total of $51,260,000 was provided for the Metra North Central project. Metra, the commuter rail division of the RTA of Northeast Illinois (NE IL), will construct an additional 12 miles of trackage within an existing 33-mile corridor connecting Union Station in downtown Chicago to 179th Street in Orland Park, Illinois. The Southwest Corridor (SWC) commuter rail project would extend commuter rail service from Orland Park southwest to Manhattan, Illinois. The project also includes the construction of 3.3 miles of a second mainline, three additional stations, parking facilities and multiple improvements to tracks, signals, stations, and other facilities. Section 3030(a)(12) of TEA21 authorized the ''Southwest extension''. The total cost of the Southwest Corridor commuter rail project is estimated at $198,176,649. Through fiscal year 2002, $38,500,000 was provided for the Southwest Corridor project. Metra and FTA entered into a FFGA in November 2001 committing $103,020,000 in section 5309 New Starts funds to the project. Metra, the commuter rail division of the RTA of NE IL, is implementing an 8.5-mile extension to the existing 35-mile Union Pacific West Line (UPW). The project would extend the line approximately 8.5 miles west from Geneva to Elburn, Illinois. The project also includes multiple improvements to track and signals, construction of two new stations, parking facilities, the purchase of two diesel locomotives and the construction of a new overnight train storage yard. Section 3030(a)(13) of TEA21 authorizes this project as the Chicago ''west line extension''. The total capital costs of the Union Pacific West Line Extension is estimated at $134,603,334 (escalated dollars) in Federal New Starts funding. Through fiscal year 2002, a total of $34,840,000 has been appropriated for the UPW project. The Committee has recommended a combined amount of $52,000,000 in New Starts funding for these three projects in fiscal year 2003.

Chicago, Illinois, Ravenswood reconstruction project.—The Chicago Transit Authority is proposing to reconstruct existing platforms and expand stations along the Ravenswood (Brown) Line to accommodate eight-car trains, increasing the overall capacity of the line. The Ravenswood Line extends 9.3 miles from the north side of Chicago to the ''Loop elevated'' in downtown Chicago and includes 19 stations. The majority of the Brown line is operated on an elevated structure except one portion near the north end of the line, which operates at grade. The Brown line was built between 1900 and 1907. CTA anticipates approximately 68,000 average weekday boardings, including 12,300 daily new riders, in the year 2020 on the Ravenswood Line. The proposed project would expand stations and platforms and straighten curves to allow CTA to operate longer trains, which would increase the capacity of the line. Section

3030(a)(11) of TEA21 authorized the project. In November 1997, CTA included the Ravenswood line expansion project in the region's financially constrained long-range transportation plan. The environmental review process for the Ravenswood Line Expansion Project was completed in July 2002. A Finding of No Significant Impact was determined. An evaluation is now being done to determine whether the project is eligible to enter into Final Design. Total capital costs are currently estimated at $476,000,000 (escalated dollars), including a requested $245,500,000 in section 5309 New Starts funds. Through fiscal year 2002, Congress has appropriated $7,890,000 in section 5309 New Starts funds to the project. The Committee has recommended $2,000,000 in New Starts funding for this project in fiscal year 2003.

Cleveland, Ohio, Euclid Corridor Transportation Project (ECTP).—The Greater Cleveland Regional Transit Authority (GCRTA) is proposing to implement a 9.8-mile transit corridor incorporating exclusive bus rapid transit lanes and related capital improvements on Euclid Avenue from Public Square in downtown Cleveland east to University Circle. The proposed project is known as the Euclid Corridor Transportation Project (ECTP). The ECTP incorporates a series of transit improvements including an exclusive center median busway along Euclid Avenue from Public Square to University Circle area into the city of East Cleveland, terminating at the Stokes/Windermere rapid transit station. GCRTA proposes to operate 60-foot articulated electric trolley buses (ETB) with both left and right-hand side doors for access and egress of patrons on the corridor. The ETBs will have access to the entire length of the proposed corridor. However, conventional buses will not be able to access Euclid Avenue in the central business district. GCRTA estimates that 29,500 average weekday boardings, including 2,400 daily new riders, will use the ECTP in the year 2025. Section 3035 of ISTEA authorized FTA to enter into a multiyear grant agreement for development of the Dual Hub Corridor. In November 1995, the GCRTA Board of Trustees selected the ETCP as the locally preferred alternative (LPA), which included a busway and the rehabilitation and relocation of several existing rapid rail stations. In December 1995, the Northeast Ohio areawide coordinating agency (local metropolitan planning organization) adopted a resolution supporting the ECTP. In mid–1999, GCRTA reconfigured the scope of the ECTP to incorporate only the construction of a busway along Euclid Avenue. The rapid rail elements have been eliminated from the ECTP proposal for section 5309 New Starts funding. The environmental review process was completed in September 2001. A Finding of No Significant Impact was determined. FTA approved the ECTP into final design. Total capital costs for the ECTP are estimated at $228,600,000 (escalated dollars), of which Cleveland is expected to seek $135,000,000 in section 5309 New Starts funding for the project. Through fiscal year 2002, Congress has appropriated $19,390,000 in section 5309 New Starts funds for the Euclid corridor transportation project. Of this amount, Congress reprogrammed $4,720,000 to other projects. The Committee has recommended $6,000,000 in New Starts funding for this project in fiscal year 2003.

Dallas, Texas, North Central LRT extension project.—Dallas Area Rapid Transit (DART) is constructing a 12.5-mile, 9-station extension of its light rail system from the Park Lane Station north to the City of Plano. DART estimates that approximately 17,000 riders will use this extension by 2020, of which 6,800 will be new riders. The total cost of this project is estimated at $517,200,000. DART began contracting for construction and purchasing vehicles and necessary right-of-way in May 1998, and expects to open the North Central extension for revenue service in December 2003. The North Central extension is authorized for final design and construction under section 3030(a)(20) of TEA21. FTA issued an FFGA for this project on October 6, 1999, which will provide a total of $333,000,000 in section 5309 New Starts funding. Through fiscal year 2002, a total of $230,910,000 has been provided to this project. The Committee has recommended $60,000,000 in New Starts funding for this project in fiscal year 2003.

Ft. Lauderdale, Florida, Tri-Rail Commuter Rail Upgrade.—The Tri-County Commuter Rail Authority (Tri-Rail) is proposing a number of system improvements to the 71.7-mile regional transportation system it operates between Palm Beach, Broward and Dade Counties in South Florida. This area has a population of over 4 million, nearly one-third of the total population of Florida. The planned improvements include construction of a second mainline track, rehabilitation of the signal system, station and parking improvements, acquisition of new rolling stock, improvements to the Hialeah Maintenance Yard facility, and construction of a new, northern layover facility. The proposed double-tracking will improve service by a factor of three, permitting 20-minute intervals between trains during peak commuter hours instead of the current 1-hour headways. Tri-Rail estimates that these improvements will serve 42,100 average daily boardings by 2015, including 10,200 daily new riders. On May 16, 2000, FTA issued an FFGA for Segment 5 of the Double Track Corridor Improvement Program, which includes construction of 44.3 miles of the second mainline track and upgrades to the existing grade crossing system along the entire 71.7-mile South Florida Rail Corridor. It is expected to open for revenue service on March 21, 2005. The first four segments, upgrading the Hialeah Maintenance Yard and replacing the New River Bridge, while part of the overall Double Track Corridor Improvement Program, are not included in the scope of this project. Total capital costs for the Segment 5 project are estimated at $327,000,000. The FFGA for the Double Track Corridor Improvement Program Segment 5 Project will provide a total of $110,500,000 in section 5309 New Starts funding. Through fiscal year 2002, Congress has appropriated $52,400,000 for this project. This project has been authorized in TEA21. The Committee has recommended $18,500,000 in New Starts funding for this project in fiscal year 2003.

Houston, Texas, Metro advanced transit plan project.—The Advanced Transit Program (ATP) is Houston METRO's plan for advanced high capacity transit in its 1,285 square mile service area. The first component to begin operation will be the locally funded 7.5-mile METRO Rail light rail project from downtown to Reliant Park. The next projects will flow from ongoing implementation of the METRO Mobility 2025. Adopted by the Board of Directors in May 2001, this is METRO's long-range transit plan for the region. The next steps in the ATP will be studies in the corridors designated for consideration of advanced high capacity transit. The four highest priority corridors will be subject to detailed alternatives analysis studies, defining mode and general alignment of the proposed advanced high capacity transit improvements. As a result of those studies, preferred alternatives for each corridor will be adopted and moved forward to implementation. By 2025, the ATP will have introduced advanced high capacity into many of the region's major travel corridors. The specific mode will be tailored to meet individual corridor travel needs while maintaining system connectivity. This project has been authorized in TEA21. The Committee has recommended $20,000,000 in New Starts funding for this project in fiscal year 2003.

Johnson County, Kansas, commuter rail project engineering and design.—Johnson County, Kansas is proposing to implement a 5 station, 23-mile Commuter Rail line extending from downtown Kansas City, Missouri, southwest to Olathe, Kansas, in Johnson County. The proposed commuter rail project would parallel Interstate 35, the major highway connecting Kansas City with Olathe, and would share existing Burlington Northern and Santa Fe (BNSF) railroad track (except for the line's northern-most mile segment, which would require either new track or existing Kansas City Terminal Railway trackage). Park and ride facilities are being planned for each proposed station. The commuter rail line will terminate in Kansas City at its historic Union Station. Ridership estimates for the I–35 commuter rail project range from 1,400 to 3,800 trips per day. These estimates will be refined during subsequent phases of project development. TEA21 section 5309(e)(8)(A) applies to this project. Through fiscal year 2002, Congress has appropriated $4,450,000 for this project. The Committee has recommended $400,000 in New Starts funding for this project in fiscal year 2003.

Largo, Maryland, Metrorail, extension project.—The Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority (WMATA) is constructing a 3.1-mile heavy rail extension of the Metrorail blue line. The Largo Metrorail Extension will be from the existing Addison Road Station to Largo town center, located just beyond the Capital beltway in Prince George's County, Maryland. The project follows an alignment that has been preserved as a rail transit corridor in the Prince Georges's County master plan. The 3.1-mile alignment will contain at-, above-, and below-grade segments. Two new stations will be provided at Summerfield and at the Largo town center station. The stations will provide 500 and 2,200 park-and-ride spaces and 11 bus bays each. A number of local bus routes will connect to the two new stations; shuttle bus service is proposed between both stations and the FedEx Field, a major sports complex with entertainment and retail uses. Maryland Transit Administration (MTA) will manage the project through preliminary engineering, with WMATA undertaking final design and construction. The project is anticipated to open for service by December 2004, with a total capital cost estimated at $433,900,000. In December 2000, FTA entered into an FFGA with WMATA that commits a total of $260,300,000 in section 5309 New Starts funds to this project. Through fiscal year 2002, Congress has appropriated $67,530,000 to this project. This project has been authorized in TEA21. The Committee has recommended $60,000,000 in New Starts funding for this project in fiscal year 2003.

Las Vegas/Resort Corridor.—The Las Vegas Regional Transportation Commission (RTC) is in the process of conducting preliminary engineering on the proposed 3.1-mile Resort Corridor Automated Guideway Transit (elevated monorail) project. The monorail will serve the Las Vegas central business district and the northern part of the resort corridor along the Las Vegas ''strip'' from Freemont Avenue to Sahara Avenue. The Resort Corridor represents the region's largest primary employment center, as about 50 percent of the regional jobs (206,000) are located in this corridor. There are an estimated 69,300 jobs and 21,800 residents within a one-half mile from the proposed monorail boarding points. The RTC estimates the proposed system will

carry approximately 58,500 weekday boardings, including 19,880 daily new riders in 2020. Based in the 1990 census data, there are an estimated 1,690 low-income households within a one-half mile radius of the proposed six stations. Revenue operations are scheduled to begin in January 2004. This project represents an extension to a 4-mile fully automated monorail that is currently under construction by the Las Vegas Monorail Company (LVMC). The estimated capital cost for the 3.1-mile Resort Corridor monorail project is estimated to be $440,000,000, of which the RTC is seeking $130,000,000, or 30 percent, in New Starts funding. Through fiscal year 2002, Congress has appropriated $13,880,000 for this project. The Committee is recommending $9,000,000 in New Starts funding for this project in fiscal year 2003.

Little Rock, Arkansas, river rail project.—The Central Arkansas Transit Authority (CATA) is planning the implementation of a vintage streetcar circulator system on existing right-of-way connecting the Alltel Arena, the River Market, and the Convention Center in downtown Little Rock to the communities of North Little Rock and Pulaski County. CATA proposes that service be provided by seven replica streetcars operating on a single track powered by overhead catenary. The proposed system includes a 2.1-mile alignment, purchase of vehicles, and construction of a maintenance facility. Ridership projections estimate 1,000 to 1,200 average weekday boardings with an additional 1,000 to 1,800 riders on special event days. A future 0.4-mile extension to the William Jefferson Clinton Presidential Library site has been proposed. Revenue service is planned to begin in December 2002. This project is addressed in the TEA21 section 5309(e)(8)(A). The Committee has appropriated $7,930,000 in New Starts funding for this project through fiscal year 2002 and has recommended $2,000,000 in New Starts funding for this project in fiscal year 2003.

Long Island Rail Road, New York, East Side access project.—The New York Metropolitan Transit Authority (MTA) is currently in final design on a proposed direct access for Long Island Rail Road (LIRR) passengers to a new passenger concourse in Grand Central Terminal (GCT) in east Midtown Manhattan. The proposed 4-mile, 2 station, commuter rail extension under the East River, using an existing rail tunnel, is anticipated to alleviate LIRR tunnel capacity constraints and enable the overall growth of the Nation's largest commuter rail system. The project would provide access to the eastern part of midtown Manhattan for users of the LIRR who now must get to east midtown by subway or walking from Penn Station. By allowing some LIRR passengers to use GCT, the project would also free up capacity at Penn Station for New Jersey Transit and Amtrak trains. The LIRR ESA project would serve one of the strongest transit markets in the country. By the year 2020, MTA/LIRR projects that the LIRR ESA project will serve approximately 167,000 average weekday boardings including 15,400 daily new riders. Based on 1990 census data, MTA/LIRR estimates that there are approximately 4,443 low-income households within a one-half mile radius of proposed station areas. MTA/LIRR estimates that the LIRR ESA project would yield 7.4 million hours of travel-time savings. MTA estimates that the LIRR ESA would serve approximately 698,200 jobs that are located within a one-half mile radius of the proposed station areas. The project is scheduled for completion by December 2012 at a projected cost of $4,350,000,000. MTA is proposing a request for $2,170,000,000 in New Starts funding. In fiscal year 2002, Congress appropriated $14,600,000 in section 5309 New Starts funds for the continued development of the LIRR ESA project. The Committee has recommended $12,000,000 in New Starts funding for this project in fiscal year 2003.

Los Angeles, California, North Hollywood extension project.—The Los Angeles Metro Rail Red Line rapid-rail system is being planned, programmed and constructed in phases, through a series of ''Minimum Operable Segments'' (MOSs). The first of these segments (MOS 1), a 4.4-mile, 5-station segment, opened for revenue service in January 1993. A 2.1-mile, 3-station segment of MOS 2 opened along Wilshire Boulevard in July 1996; an additional 4.6-mile, 5-station segment of MOS 2 opened in June 1999, and the Federal funding commitment has been fulfilled. On May 14, 1993, an FFGA was issued to the Los Angeles County Metropolitan Transportation Authority (LACMTA) for the third construction phase, MOS 3. MOS 3 was defined under ISTEA (section 3034) to include three segments: the North Hollywood segment, a 6.3-mile, 3-station subway extension of the Hollywood branch of MOS 2 to North Hollywood through the Santa Monica mountains; the Mid-City segment, a 2.3-mile, 2-station western extension of the Wilshire Boulevard branch; and an undefined segment of the Eastside project, to the east from the existing Red Line terminus at Union Station. LACMTA later defined this eastern segment as a 3.7-mile, 4-station extension under the Los Angeles River to First and Leona in East Los Angeles. On December 28, 1994, the FFGA for MOS 3 was amended to include this definition of the eastern segment, bringing the total commitment of Federal New Starts funds for MOS 3 to $1,416,490,000. In January 1997, FTA requested that LACMTA submit a recovery plan to demonstrate its ability to complete MOS 2 and MOS 3, while maintaining and operating the existing bus system. On January 14, 1998, the LACMTA Board of Directors voted to suspend and demobilize construction on all rail projects other than MOS 2 and the MOS 3 North Hollywood Extension. The MTA submitted a recovery plan to FTA on May 15, 1998, which was approved by FTA on July 2, 1998. In 1998, LACMTA undertook a Regional Transportation Alternatives Analysis (RTAA) to analyze and evaluate feasible alternatives for the Eastside and Mid-City corridors. The RTAA addressed system investment priorities, allocation of resources to operate existing transit services at a reliable standard, assessment and management of financial risk, countywide bus service expansion, and a process for finalizing corridor investments. On November 9, 1998, the LACMTA Board reviewed the RTAA and directed staff to reprogram resources previously allocated to the Eastside and Mid-City Extensions to the implementation of RTAA recommendations, including the LACMTA Accelerated Bus Procurement Plan. LACMTA continued to study transit investment options for the Eastside and Mid-City corridors. In October 2000, FTA approved entry into preliminary engineering for a 5.9-mile, 8-station light rail line in the Eastside Corridor between downtown Los Angeles and East Los Angeles. The Mid-City corridor is still undergoing alternatives analysis. FTA will consider the prior Federal commitment under the MOS 3 FFGA as an ''other factor'' for rating and evaluation purposes for these projects, as long as the identified projects otherwise meet the requirements of the New Starts program. On June 9, 1997, FTA and LACMTA negotiated a revised FFGA covering the North Hollywood segment (Phase 1-A) of MOS 3, which opened in June 2000. The total capital cost of the North Hollywood project is estimated at $1,310,820,000 of which the revised FFGA commits $681,040,000 in section 5309 New Starts funds. Through fiscal year 2002, a total of $640,550,000 has been appropriated for the North Hollywood segment of MOS 3. This project has been authorized in TEA21. The Committee has recommended $40,490,000 in New Starts funding for this project in fiscal year 2003.

Maryland, MARC commuter rail improvement projects.—The Maryland Mass Transit Administration is proposing three projects for the Maryland Commuter Rail (MARC) system serving the Baltimore, MD and Washington, DC metropolitan areas. These projects are (1) Mid-Day Storage Facility, (2) Penn-Camden Connection, and (3) Silver Spring Intermodal Transit Center. The proposed Mid-Day Storage Facility would be used for daytime equipment layover, minor repair, daily servicing and inspections of commuter rail train sets within the Amtrak Yard at Washington, DC's Union Station. Platforms that are currently used to store these trains at Union Station will no longer be available following the introduction of high-speed Amtrak service, and the new facility will avoid the operating cost of sending trains back to Baltimore for mid-day storage. MTA will lease the 5-acre site owned by Amtrak. Estimated capital costs for the Mid-Day Storage Facility project totals $26,600,000. The Penn-Camden Connection is a 6-mile connection between the MARC Camden Line and MARC Penn Line/Amtrak Northeast Corridor in southwest Baltimore. The connection of these two commuter rail lines is designed to achieve many benefits: the opportunity to remove trains from the congested Camden line for reverse peak movements; access to the planned MARC Maintenance Facility to be located along the connection; and, increased operating flexibility on both commuter rail lines, allowing redirection of MARC service during periods of CSX freight operations. Estimated capital costs for the Penn-Camden Connection project totals $33,300,000. The proposed Silver Spring Intermodal Transit Center, located in suburban Washington, DC, will construct an intermodal transit facility that relocates the Silver Spring MARC Station to the Silver Spring Metrorail station. The transit center would allow convenient passenger transfers between several modes of travel, including commuter rail, heavy rail, commuter and local bus service, taxi, bicycle, auto, and walking. The center will also accommodate the proposed Georgetown Branch Trolley to operate between Silver Spring and Bethesda. Located in the Silver Spring, MD central business district, a major transit hub for lower Montgomery County, the intermodal transit center will more efficiently meet existing and future transit needs of this area. Estimated capital costs for the Silver Spring Intermodal Transit Center project totals $33,300,000. Section 3030(g)(2) of TEA21 authorizes these projects as part of the Frederick extension, and will permit service improvements necessary to take full advantage of that extension. The proposed share of Federal funding from the section 5309 New Starts program is less than $25,000,000 for each of the individual improvements, which renders them exempt from evaluation. The Committee has recommended $12,000,000 in New Starts funding for this project in fiscal year 2003.

Memphis, Tennessee Medical Center Extension project.—The Memphis Area Transit Authority (MATA), in cooperation with the City of Memphis, is proposing to build a 2-mile light rail extension to the Main Street Trolley/Riverfront Loop village rail system. The extension would expand service from the central business district (CBD) east to the Medical Center area. The line would operate on city streets in mixed traffic and would

connect with the Main Street Trolley, sharing a lane with automobile traffic on Madison Avenue between Main Street and Cleveland Street. Six new stations would be located along the route. The line will be designed to accommodate light rail vehicles, but vintage rail cars would be used until a proposed regional LRT line is implemented and a fleet of modern LRT vehicles is acquired. The total capital cost of this project is estimated at $74,580,000. This project would be the last segment of the downtown rail circulation system as well as the first segment of a regional light rail line. This project is included in the City of Memphis' Capital Improvement Program, the Memphis MPO Transportation Improvement Program, and the State Transportation Improvement Program. A Major Investment Study/Environmental Assessment was completed in May 1997, fulfilling the statutory requirement for an alternatives analysis. FTA approved this project for entry into final design in May 2000. The Memphis Corridor was authorized for final design and construction by section 3030(a)(43) of TEA21. On December 12, 2000 FTA issued an FFGA committing a total of $59,670,000 in section 5309 new start funds to the Medical Center Extension. A total of $35,310,000 has been appropriated for this project through fiscal year 2002. The Committee has recommended $15,610,000 in New Starts funding for this project in fiscal year 2003.

Twin Cities/Hiawatha Corridor LRT and Northstar Corridor Projects.—Metro Transit and the Metropolitan Council of Minneapolis (the local metropolitan planning organization), in cooperation with the Minnesota Department of Transportation (MnDOT), Hennepin County, and the Metropolitan Airports Commission (MAC), are constructing an 11.6-mile, 17-station light rail line linking downtown Minneapolis, the Minneapolis-St. Paul International Airport, and the Mall of America in Bloomington. The line would operate along the corridor following Hiawatha Avenue and Trunk Highway 55. The line begins in the central business district and travels south on the existing transit mall along 5th Street, follows the former Soo Line Railroad from the Metrodome to Franklin Avenue, and then runs parallel with Hiawatha Avenue towards the airport. The line will tunnel under the runways and taxiways for 1.8 miles, with 1 station, emerge on the west side of the airport, and continue south to the vicinity of the Mall of America in Bloomington. The project is expected to serve 24,800 average weekday boardings by the year 2020; 19,300 average weekday boardings are projected in the opening year. Revenue service is scheduled to commence in December 2004. The total capital cost of the Hiawatha Corridor LRT is estimated at $675,400,000. Section 3030(a)(91) of TEA21 authorizes the ''Twin Cities—Transitway Corridors'' for final design and construction. In January 2001, FTA issued an FFGA that commits a total of $334,300,000 in section 5309 New Starts funds to the Hiawatha Corridor LRT. Of this amount, $168,350,000 has been provided through fiscal year 2002. The Minnesota Department of Transportation (MNDOT) is currently undertaking preliminary engineering on a proposal to design and construct an 82-mile commuter rail line within the Northstar Corridor that extends from downtown Minneapolis northwest to Rice, Minnesota. The Northstar Corridor project also includes the construction of a 1,750-foot light rail transit extension of the Hiawatha Corridor LRT project currently under construction. The proposed commuter rail project would serve one of the fast growing regions of the State. Ridership on the proposed commuter rail line is expected to be 10,800 average weekday boardings, including 5,400 daily new riders. Based on 1990 census data, the MNDOT estimates that there are approximately 1,100 low-income households within a one-half mile radius of the proposed 11 stations. In the forecast year 2020, MNDOT estimates that the proposed commuter rail would yield approximately 0.4 million hours of travel-time savings. In addition, The proposed project would serve approximately 35,700 jobs located within a one-half mile radius of the proposed station areas, encompassing the Minneapolis, St. Cloud and Rice central business districts. During the Spring 2002 legislative session, the Minnesota State legislature was not able to reach a consensus on the provision of the State's share of the project's total estimated capital cost. The State was to provide approximately $120,000,000. Total capital costs for this project are estimated to be $294,000,000 including $147,000,000 in requested section 5309 New Starts funding. Congress provided $9,900,000 to this project in fiscal year 2002. This project has been authorized in TEA21. The Committee has recommended $48,000,000 in New Starts funding for the Hiawatha Corridor LRT and the Northstar Corridor Projects in fiscal year 2003.

Nashua, New Hampshire-Lowell, Massachusetts, commuter rail project.—The New Hampshire Department of Transportation is planning on constructing an 11-mile commuter rail extension project. The rail line would connect Lowell, Massachusetts and Nashua, New Hampshire. The project includes the rehabilitation of track and appurtenances, construction of new track where necessary, as well as construction of a park-and-ride lot with a boarding platform. The new service extension will provide an alternative to a highly congested highway corridor. This project received funding through the TEA21 authorization as well as through other appropriations. Through fiscal year 2002, the Committee has appropriated $5,930,000 in section 5309 New Starts funding. The Committee has recommended $500,000 in New Starts funding for this project in fiscal year 2003.

Nashville, Tennessee, regional commuter rail project.—Nashville's Regional Transportation Authority, the Metropolitan Planning Organization, and the Metropolitan Transit Authority have completed the preliminary engineering and environmental studies. The project is currently in final design. This project has been authorized in TEA21. Through fiscal year 2002, $11,870,000 has been appropriated for this project. The Committee has recommended $3,500,000 in New Starts funding for this project in fiscal year 2003.

New Jersey/Hudson-Bergen light rail transit project (MOS–1).—The New Jersey Transit Corporation (NJ Transit) is constructing a 9.6-mile, Minimum Operable Segment (MOS) of an eventual 20.1-mile at-grade Hudson-Bergen Light Rail Transit System (HBLRTS) that will extend from the Vince Lombardi park-and-ride lot in Bergen County to West Fifth Street in Bayonne in Hudson County, New Jersey. HBLRTS MOS–1 will connect the Hoboken Terminal to 34th Street in Bayonne and West Side Avenue in Jersey City. The core of the completed system will serve the high-density commercial centers in Jersey City and Hoboken, and provide connections with NJ Transit commuter rail service, PATH trains to Newark and Manhattan, and the Port Imperial ferry from Weehauken to Manhattan. This minimum operable segment (MOS) is being constructed under a turnkey contract to design, build, operate, and maintain the system, which was awarded in October 1996. Total costs are expected to be $992,140,000 for MOS–1; construction began in December 1996. In August 1996, FTA and NJ TRANSIT executed a FFGA, committing $604,090,000 in section 5309 New Starts funding for HBLRTS MOS–1. NJ TRANSIT is currently providing initial revenue service on HBLRTS MOS–1 from Pavonia-Newport to West Side Avenue and East 34th Street. Construction on HBLRTS MOS–1 is approximately 85 percent complete. Full revenue service is scheduled to commence in September 2002. Through fiscal year 2002, a total of $584,890,000 has been appropriated for this project. This project has been authorized in TEA21. The Committee has recommended $19,200,000 in New Starts funding for this project in fiscal year 2003.

New Jersey/Hudson-Bergen light rail transit project (MOS–2).—The second Minimum Operable Segment (MOS–2) of the NJ Transit Hudson-Bergen LRT system is a 5.1-mile, 7-station segment running north from Hoboken Terminal to the Tonnelle Avenue park-and-ride lot in North Bergen, and south to 22nd Street in Bayonne. The Hudson-Bergen MOS–2 line will serve an area with one of the highest residential densities in the region, and the downtown Jersey City area contains the largest concentration of office development in Hudson County. By providing connections to ferry and commuter rail service, the line will also serve the Manhattan central business district. MOS–2 is scheduled for completion in 2005 and is anticipated to carry 34,900 average weekday boardings in 2010. Total costs for MOS–2 are estimated at $1,215,400,000. FTA issued an FFGA for this project on October 31, 2000, committing a total of $500,000,000 in section 5309 New Starts funds. The MOS–2 project does not require funding from the section 5309 New Starts program until fiscal year 2003; the issuance of the FFGA at this point provided NJ Transit with the authority to borrow funds to begin construction while the MOS–1 is being completed, under the same turnkey contract. This permits the entire Hudson-Bergen project to be constructed at a lower cost by avoiding the significant costs associated with stopping and then restarting a major construction project. No prior year funding has been appropriated for MOS–2 from the section 5309 New Starts program. This project has been authorized in TEA21. The Committee has recommended $50,000,000 in New Starts funding for this project in fiscal year 2003.

Newark, New Jersey—Newark Rail Link (MOS–1) Project.—The New Jersey Transit Corporation (NJ Transit) is constructing a 1-mile, 5-station initial Minimum Operable Segment (MOS–1) of a proposed 8.8-mile, 16-station light rail transit (LRT) system between Newark and downtown Elizabeth, New Jersey. MOS–1) will function as an extension of the existing 4.3-mile Newark City Subway light rail line, running from Board Street in Newark to Newark's Penn Station. In August 2000, FTA and NJ TRANSIT executed a FFGA committing $141,950,000 in section 5309 New Starts funds. NJ transit is preparing a Supplemental Draft Environmental Impact Statement (SDEIS) to analyze the effects of an alignment modification on the segment contained within the City of Elizabeth (NERL MOS–3) to support extensive commercial and retail development that has been initiated since the completion of the original 1997 DEIS for the full 8.8-mile NERL project. The total cost of the MOS–1 segment is estimated at $207,700,000 (escalated dollars). Section 3030(a)(57) of TEA21 authorized the New Jersey Urban Core Project, which consists of eight separate elements including the Newark-Elizabeth Rail Link, for final design and construction. On August 2, 2000 FTA issued an FFGA committing a total of $141,950,000 in section 5309 New Starts funds to the Newark Rail Link MOS 1 project. Congress has appropriated a total of $59,390,000 for this project. The Committee has recommended $60,000,000 in New Starts funding for this project in fiscal year 2003.

New Orleans, Louisiana, Canal Streetcar project.—The New Orleans Regional Transit Authority (RTA) is developing a 5.5-mile streetcar project in the downtown area, along the median of Canal Street. The Canal Streetcar spine will extend from the Canal Ferry at the Mississippi River in the central business district, through the Mid-City neighborhood to Carrollton Avenue, where one branch will continue on Canal Street to the Cemeteries and another will follow Carrollton Avenue to City Park/Beauregard Circle. The corridor is located in an existing, built-up area that was originally developed in the streetcar era. Much of the corridor lies within the central business district and historic areas. The central business district includes a high-density mix of office, retail, hotels and leisure attractions. The total capital cost of this project is estimated at $161,300,000, of which RTA is seeking $129,050,000 (80 percent) in section 5309 New Starts funding as recommended by FTA. Final design is essentially complete, contracts for vehicle assembly have been awarded, and construction contracts are pending award. FTA awaits completion of the congressional review of the proposed FFGA. Section 3030(a)(51) of TEA21 authorizes the New Orleans Canal Streetcar Project for final design and construction. Through fiscal year 2002, Congress has appropriated a total of $70,030,000 for this project. The Committee has recommended $30,000,000 in New Starts funding for this project in fiscal year 2003.

Pawtucket, Rhode Island, commuter rail and maintenance facility project.—The existing Massachusetts Bay Transit Authority layover/storage yard at East Junction, located in the heavily residential area in Attleboro, needs to be relocated to a 9-acre parcel located in the northwest quadrant of Interstate 95 and Smithfield Avenue in Pawtucket. A six-track yard with light servicing capabilities will be constructed initially. The yard will be designed to accommodate eight tracks and an electrified maintenance facility in the future. The Federal share of the project is $14,700,000 (50 percent), consisting of $10,000,000 in section 5309 New Starts funding and $4,700,000 in Fixed Guideway Modernization funding, the rest of the project is being funded through the Rhode Island Department of Transportation (RIDOT) and the Massachusetts Bay Transit Authority. Through fiscal year 2002, Congress has appropriated $5,450,000 in section 5309 in the FTA New Start funds. The Committee has recommended $4,500,000 in New Starts funding for this project in fiscal year 2003.

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, Schuylkill Valley Metro Project.—The Southeastern Pennsylvania Transportation Authority (SEPTA) and the Berks Area Reading Transportation Authority (BARTA) propose to develop the Schuylkill Valley Metro Rail project. The proposed project extends approximately 74 miles from Philadelphia to Reading and parallels the following major congested roadways: Schuylkill Expressway (Interstate 76), US 422 Expressway and US Route 202. The corridor includes the smaller cities of Norristown, Pottstown and Phoenixville. The corridor also includes suburban centers of King of Prussia and Great Valley, as well as regional activity centers and attractions including Center City Philadelphia, Art Museum, Philadelphia Zoo, King of Prussia Malls, Valley Forge National Park and Reading outlets. The corridor encompasses three transit authorities: SEPTA, BARTA and Pottstown Urban Transit (PUT) and two metropolitan planning regions: Delaware Valley and Berks County. Commuter rail service currently operates in the eastern portion of the corridor with rail freight service operations in the western portion of the corridor. SEPTA and BARTA have selected a locally preferred alternative (LPA) that would employ rail vehicles suitable for operation on mixed-use (passenger or freight) track, capable of one-man operation and with 15 and 30-minute headways in the peak and off peak, respectively. Total capital cost for the project is estimated at $1,831,700,000. The DEIS was published in December 2001. FTA approved entry into preliminary engineering in January 2002. Through fiscal year 2002, Congress has provided $25,720,000 in section 5309 New Starts funds for the proposed project. The Committee has recommended $15,000,000 in New Starts funding for this project in fiscal year 2003.

Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, North Shore Connector light rail transit project.—The Port Authority of Allegheny County (PAAC) proposes to construct a 1.6-mile light rail transit system extension connecting the Golden Triangle and the North Shore wholly within downtown Pittsburgh. The project would extend the existing LRT service from the Gateway center LRT station and the Convention Center. The North Shore Connector LRT project involves the construction of four new stations and modifications of the Gateway Center and Steel Plaza stations, and the acquisition of 10 new light rail vehicles. FTA approval to initiate preliminary engineering was granted in January 2001. Project capital costs are estimated at $389,900,000 (escalated); revenue service start-up is planned in 2006. Through fiscal year 2002, Congress has appropriated $23,670,000 in section 5309 New Starts funds for this effort. The Committee has recommended $7,025,000 in New Starts funding for this project in fiscal year 2003.

Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania Stage II LRT Reconstruction project.—The Port Authority of Allegheny County (''Port Authority'') is reconstructing Pittsburgh's old 25-mile trolley lines to modern light rail standards. The reconstruction is taking place in two stages. The Stage I Light Rail Transit (LRT) project, undertaken in the 1980s, included reconstruction of the first segment and construction of Pittsburgh's first subway. Ground was broken on the Stage I LRT project in December 1980, and the reconstruction of this segment was completed in 1987. The Stage II LRT project includes reconstruction of the remaining 12 miles of the system, which consists of the Overbrook, Library and Drake trolley lines, to modern LRT standards. Single-track segments will be double-tracked, the Overbook and Drake lines (which are currently closed) will be reopened, and 28 new light rail vehicles are being purchased. In order to prioritize program needs against financing requirements, Port Authority reconfigured its rail improvement program in 1999. As a result, the Stage II LRT project will itself be undertaken in segments. The revised Stage II LRT Priority Program includes reconstruction of 10.7 miles on both the Overbrook Line and a portion of the Library Line, construction of 2,400 park-and-ride spaces, and the purchase of 28 light rail vehicles. The total capital cost of the Stage II Priority Program is estimated at $386,460,000. The remaining portions of the original Stage II LRT project will be undertaken as local funding becomes available. Section 3030(a)(98) authorizes the ''Pittsburgh—Stage II Light Rail'' project for final design and construction. In January 2001, FTA issued an FFGA for this project that would commit a total of $100,200,000 in section 5309 New Starts funding. Through fiscal year 2002, a total of $41,530,000 has been appropriated in New Starts funds for this project, and an additional $96,500,000 has been appropriated in section 5309 Fixed Guideway Modernization funds. The Committee has recommended $26,250,000 in New Starts funding for this project in fiscal year 2003.

Portland, Oregon Interstate MAX LRT Extension project.—The Tri-County Metropolitan Transit District of Oregon (Tri-Met) is constructing a 5.8-mile, 10-station extension of the Metropolitan Area Express (''MAX'') light rail system, which will connect Portland's central business district with the regional Exposition Center in north Portland. Riders will be able to transfer between the Interstate MAX extension and the existing 33-mile East/West MAX line at the Rose Quarter station. This line will complement regional land use plans by connecting established residential, commercial, entertainment and other major activity centers, and will provide a key transportation link in the region's welfare-to-work programs. The total cost of the Interstate MAX project is estimated at $350,000,000. Tri-Met estimates that the Interstate MAX extension will serve 18,100 average weekday boardings and 8,400 daily new riders by 2020. On September 20, 2000, FTA and Tri-Met entered into an FFGA that commits a total of $257,500,000 in section 5309 New Starts funds to the Interstate MAX project. This does not include funding appropriated in prior years that were allocated to Portland Metro for the 12-mile South-North light rail line originally proposed for this corridor. Through fiscal year 2002, the Committee appropriated $76,750,000 in section 5309 New Starts funds for the Interstate MAX light rail extension. This figure includes $70,000,000 in prior years' section 5309 New Starts funds that are not included in the FFGA commitment. The Committee has recommended $70,000,000 in New Starts funding for this project in fiscal year 2003.

Puget Sound, Washington, Sounder Commuter Rail project.—Sound Transit, the Central Puget Sound Regional Transit Authority, is implementing commuter rail service along the 82-mile existing rail corridor between Lakewood and Everett, Washington. When the Sound Move enabling legislation is fully implemented, Sounder will serve 13 stations along the corridor, connecting commuters with local and regional bus service, the Washington State ferry system, Amtrak, the Central Link light rail system, and Tacoma Link. Currently, Sounder commuter rail is providing weekday service during peak hours at seven stations between downtown Tacoma and Seattle. Once in full operation, 18 trains will serve the Lakewood-Tacoma-Seattle Sounder segment, and 12 trains will serve the Everett-Seattle segment. By 2020, Sounder is estimated to carry 18,800 daily riders. To date, $79,320,000 has been appropriated for the 82-mile corridor. The Committee has recommended $30,000,000 in New Starts funding for this project in fiscal year 2003.

Raleigh, North Carolina, triangle transit project.—The Phase I Regional Rail project is the first proposed segment of a three-phased regional transit plan for linking the three counties—Wake, Durham, and Orange—in the Triangle Region of North Carolina. In Phase I, the Triangle Transit Authority (TTA) intends to initiate regional rail service from Durham to downtown Raleigh and from downtown Raleigh to North Raleigh. TTA proposes to use Diesel Multiple Unit (DMU) rail vehicles to serve the 16 stations proposed for the Phase I of the project. TTA has proposed that the Phase I Regional Rail Project will use the existing North Carolina Railroad and CSX rail corridors to connect Duke University, downtown Durham, Research Triangle Park, RDU Airport, Morrisville, Cary, North Carolina State University, downtown Raleigh, and North Raleigh. The proposed project is estimated to serve 31,700 average weekday boardings by the year 2025. The most recent capital cost estimate for Phase I is $754,700,000 (escalated dollars). The cost estimate includes final design, acquisition of right-of-way (ROW) and rail vehicles,

station construction, park and ride lots, and construction of storage and maintenance facilities. The corridor proposed to be used by TTA for the project is shared among a number of railroads; thus, TTA is considering a number of track realignments to accommodate proposed inter-city and high-speed rail improvements. This project has been authorized in TEA21. Through fiscal year 2002, $50,550,000 has been appropriated for this project. The Committee has recommended $11,000,000 in New Starts funding for this project in fiscal year 2003.

St. Louis, Missouri, Metrolink St. Clair Extension project.—The Bi-State Development Agency (Bi-State) is developing a 26-mile extension of the Metrolink light rail line from downtown East St. Louis, Illinois to the Mid-America Airport in St. Clair County. A 17.4-mile Minimum Operable Segment (MOS), extending from the current Metrolink terminal in downtown East St. Louis to Belleville Area College (now known as Southwest Illinois College), began revenue service in May 2001. This segment consists of 8 stations, 7 park-and-ride lots, 20 new light rail vehicles, and a new maintenance facility in East St. Louis. The route makes extensive use of abandoned railroad rights-of-way. Right-of-way and real estate acquisition is proceeding as scheduled, and revenue service is scheduled to begin in 2001. The total capital cost of the St. Clair MOS is estimated at $339,200,000. On October 17, 1996, FTA and Bi-State entered into an FFGA that commits a total of $243,930,000 in section 5309 New Starts funding to complete the 17.4-mile MOS to Southwest Illinois College, and provides for extending the system to Mid-America Airport should funding become available at a later date. The funding committed to the MOS does not include $8,490,000 in Federal New Starts funding provided prior to fiscal year 1996, which brings total Federal funding for this project to $252,410,000 under the New Starts program. Through fiscal year 2002, a total of $240,560,000 has been appropriated for this project. The Committee has recommended $3,370,000 in New Starts funding for this project in fiscal year 2003.

Salt Lake City, Utah, CBD to University LRT project.—The Utah Transit Authority (UTA) is implementing a 2.5-mile, 4-station light rail line in eastern Salt Lake City, from the downtown area to Rice-Eccles Stadium on the University of Utah campus. The line would connect with the existing North/South line at Main Street and travel east along 400 South and 500 South to the stadium. Light rail vehicles would operate on city streets and property owned by Salt Lake City, the Utah Department of Transportation, and the University. The line is intended to significantly improve access to jobs, educational opportunities, health care, and housing throughout the 400 South corridor. The CBD to University line is scaled back from the originally proposed 10.9-mile West/East line from the airport to the university. Total capital costs are estimated at $118,500,000. FTA issued an FFGA for the CBD to University LRT project on August 17, 2000, committing a total of $84,600,000 in section 5309 New Starts funds. This does not include $4,960,000 appropriated for the project in prior years, but not included in the FFGA scope. Through fiscal year 2002, $20,800,000 in section 5309 New Starts funds has been appropriated for this project. The Committee has recommended $68,760,000 in New Starts funding for this project in fiscal year 2003.

Salt Lake City, Utah, North-South LRT.—The Utah Transit Authority (UTA) has completed construction of a 15-mile light rail transit (LRT) line from downtown Salt Lake City to the southern suburbs. The line opened for regular weekday service on December 6, 1999. The system operates on city streets downtown for 2 miles and then follows a lightly-used railroad alignment owned by UTA to the suburban community of Sandy for 13 miles. This project is one component of the Interstate 15 corridor improvement initiative, which includes reconstruction of a parallel segment of Interstate 15. Though original ridership projections for the South LRT system estimated daily ridership at 14,000 daily passengers in 2000 and 23,000 passengers by 2010, current ridership averages 19,000 weekday passengers. Total capital costs for this project were $312,490,000. For the 2002 Winter Olympic and Paralympic Games, this project connected major hotels and local residential areas with the Olympic venues for figure skating, medal rounds for ice hockey, and the International Broadcast Center, and connects with bus service to venues for speed skating, curling, and the Nordic alpine events. On August 2, 1995, FTA issued an FFGA for this project that committed a total of $237,390,000 in Federal New Starts funding. This does not include $6,600,000 in prior year funds that were provided before the FFGA was issued, which brings the total amount of section 5309 New Starts funding to $243,990,000. A total of $236,678,000 has been appropriated through fiscal year 2002. The Committee has recommended $720,000 in New Starts funding for this project in fiscal year 2003.

Salt Lake City, Utah, University Medical Center LRT extension project.—The Utah Transit Authority (UTA) provides light rail service on two lines: the has completed construction of a 15-mileNorth-South light rail transit (LRT) line from Sandy City to downtown Salt Lake City to the southern suburbs. The line opened for regular weekday service on December 6, 1999. The system operates on city streets downtown (2 miles) and then follows a lightly used railroad alignment owned by UTA to the suburban community of Sandy (13 miles). The University light rail line operates on a A 2.5-mile alignment from downtown Salt Lake City to Rice-Eccles stadium located at the western edge of the University of Utah campus. The University Medical Center and associated facilities constitute one of Utah's largest traffic generation points. Significant ridership will be served by this project, which will add 3 stations and 1.5 miles of track to the existing UTA LRT system, extending from Rice-Eccles stadium to the University Medical Center. Revenue operation date is projected for December 2004. FTA and UTA signed an FFGA in May 2002 for $53,600,000 in section 5309 New Starts funds. The Committee has recommended $10,000,000 in New Starts funding for this project in fiscal year 2003.

Salt Lake City, Utah, Salt Lake City-Ogden-Provo Commuter Rail project.—The Wasatch Front Regional Council (WFRC) and the Moutainlands Association of Governments (MAG) the two metropolitan planning organizations that oversee transportation planning for more than 85 percent of the State of Utah's population, along with the Utah Transit Authority and the Utah Department of Transportation, have completed an Inter-Regional Corridor Alternatives Analysis study to evaluate transportation improvements in a 120-mile corridor from Brigham City to Payson. The corridor encompasses the Ogden, Salt Lake City and Provo/Orem urbanized areas. The study evaluates highway and transit alternatives in the corridor. WFRC and MAG completed a Long-Range Transit Analysis in 1998, identifying commuter rail as an effective means of serving the transportation demands in the corridor between Brigham City and Payson. A commuter rail line, with 12 stations, has been identified and evaluated and subsequently included in the region's Long Range Transportation Plan. Discussions are underway with the Union-Pacific Railroad concerning the acquisition of railroad right-of-way to implement commuter rail, light rail or other transportation improvements. Total capital costs are estimated at $587,000,000, with $272,000,000 for Ogden to Salt Lake City and $315,000,000 for Salt Lake City to Provo. Through fiscal year 2002, Congress has appropriated $3,900,000 in section 5309 New Starts funds for this effort. The Committee has recommended $6,000,000 in New Starts funding for this project in fiscal year 2003.

San Diego, California, Oceanside-Escondido Rail Corridor project.—The North County Transit District (NCTD) in northern San Diego County, California is planning to convert an existing 22-mile freight railroad corridor between Oceanside and Escondido into a rail transit line. The line would run east from the City of Oceanside through the cities of Vista and San Marcos and unincorporated portions of San Diego County, to the City of Escondido, using diesel multiple unit (DMU) rail vehicles. The alignment also includes 1.7 miles of new right-of-way to serve the campus of California State University San Marcos (CSUSM). The line is located along the State Route 78 corridor, the principal east-west corridor in the county. The complete 23.7-mile system will serve 15 stations, 4 of which would be located at existing transit centers. Passenger rail service would have exclusive use of the rail line during predefined hours of operation. An Environmental Impact Report (EIR) for the Oceanside-Escondido project was certified in 1990, and a separate EIR for the CSUSM alignment was certified in 1991. A major investment study was not required under the procedures in effect at the time, based on concurrence from FTA, FHWA, the San Diego Association of Governments, Caltrans, the City of San Marcos, and NCTD. Advance planning was completed in December 1995, and the Environmental Assessment/Supplemental Environmental Impact Report was completed in early 1997. FTA approved NCTD's request to enter final design in February 2000. The total capital cost for this project is estimated at $332,300,000, of which NCTD is seeking $152,100,000 in section 5309 New Starts funds. Ridership is estimated at 15,100 average weekday boardings in 2015, of which 8,600 would be daily new riders. Revenue operations are scheduled to begin in January 2004. This project will help to alleviate the heavy congestion of northern San Diego County along the Route 78 corridor. The project will serve large intermodal transit centers in both Oceanside and Escondido, and the corridor between contains a dispersed mix of commercial, industrial, and single-and multiple-family residential developments. This project is rated ''medium-high'' for both finance and justification, earning an overall rating of ''highly recommended.'' Section 3030(a)(77) of TEA21 authorized this project for final design and construction. Through fiscal year 2002, Congress has appropriated $24,280,000 in section 5309 New Starts funds for this project. FTA anticipates that NCTD will be ready for an FFGA for this project by fall fiscal year 2003. The Committee has recommended $12,200,000 in New Starts funding for this project in fiscal year 2003.

San Diego, California, Mission Valley East LRT Extension project.—The Metropolitan Transit Development Board (MTDB) is constructing a 5.9-mile, 4-station light rail extension of its existing Blue Line, from east of Interstate 15 to the City of La Mesa, where it will connect to the existing Orange Line near Baltimore Drive. The Mission Valley East line will serve four new and two existing stations, and would include elevated, at-grade, and tunnel portions. The project includes two park and ride lots and a new access road between Waring Road and the

Grantville Station. The corridor runs parallel to Interstate 8 in eastern San Diego and La Mesa, and is characterized by a mix of low- to moderate-density industrial, residential, and commercial uses as well as by several major activity centers such as San Diego State University, the Grossmont regional shopping center, Kaiser Hospital, the Alvarado Medical Center, and the Grantville employment area. Over 24,000 jobs and nearly 10,000 residences are located within walking distance of the proposed stations, and existing zoning is generally supportive of transit. Total capital costs are estimated at $431,000,000. On June 22, 2000, FTA issued an FFGA committing a total of $329,960,000 in section 5309 New Starts funding to this project. Through fiscal year 2002, Congress has appropriated $112,720,000 for this project. The Committee has recommended $65,000,000 in New Starts funding for this project in fiscal year 2003.

San Francisco, California, BART Extension to SFO Airport project.—Bay Area Rapid Transit (BART) in San Francisco and the San Mateo County Transit District (SamTrans) are constructing an 8.7-mile, 4-station extension of the BART rapid transit system to serve San Francisco International Airport (SFO). The project consists of a 7.5-mile mainline extension from the existing BART station at Colma, through Colma, south San Francisco, and San Bruno, terminating at the Millbrae Avenue BART/CalTrain Station. An additional 1.2-mile spur from the main line north of Millbrae will take BART trains directly into the airport, to a station adjoining the new International Terminal. The San Francisco International Airport is a major partner in this project. All structures and facilities to be constructed on airport property and installation of related equipment are being funded, designed and constructed for BART by the airport. This project is also part of the FTA Turnkey Demonstration Program to determine if the design/build approach will reduce implementation time and cost. On July 24, 1997, the first contract was awarded for site preparation and utility relocation associated with this project. Bids for the main contract for construction of the line, trackwork and related systems were opened on November 25, 1997. On June 30, 1997, FTA entered into an FFGA for the BART SFO extension, committing a total of $750,000,000 in Federal New Starts funds to the project; total capital costs at that time were estimated at $1,054,000,000. The total cost has since increased to an estimated $1,510,200,000; a surge in local construction activity has resulted in higher than estimated costs for construction of this project. Per the terms of the FFGA, any cost increases are the responsibility of the local project sponsors. Thus, the original Federal commitment is unchanged at $750,000,000. Through fiscal year 2002, a total of $317,370,000 has been appropriated for this project. This project has been authorized in TEA21. The Committee has recommended $100,000,000 in New Starts funding for this project in fiscal year 2003.

San Juan/Tren Urbano.—The Puerto Rico Department of Transportation and Public Works (DTPW) is constructing a 10.7-mile, 16-station rapid rail line between Bayamon Centro and the Sagrado Corazon area of Santurce in the San Juan metropolitan area. The system consists of a double-track line operating over at-grade and elevated rights-of-way with a short below-grade segment, and a maintenance facility. When complete, this system is expected to carry 113,300 riders per day by 2010. This project has been selected as one of FTA's turnkey demonstration projects, which incorporates contracts to design, build, operate, and maintain the system. During 1996 and 1997, seven contracts were awarded under the turnkey procurement. The total capital cost of this project is now estimated at $1,653,600,000. On March 13, 1996, FTA entered into an FFGA committing $307,410,000 in section 5309 New Starts funds to this project, out of a total project cost of $1,250,000,000. This did not include $4,960,000 in Federal New Starts funding provided prior to fiscal year 1996, which brings total Federal New Starts funding for this project to $312,370,000. This FFGA was amended in July 1999 to include 2 additional stations and 10 additional railcars. This amendment included $141,000,000 in section 5307 funds and $259,900,000 in flexible funding; no additional section 5309 New Starts funds were committed. A total of $193,560,000 in section 5309 funds has been allocated to the Tren Urbano project through fiscal year 2002. The Committee has recommended $30,038,000 in New Starts funding for this project in fiscal year 2003.

Scranton, Pennsylvania, rail service to New York City.—Morris, Sussex, and Warren Counties, all located in New Jersey, in cooperation with the New Jersey TRANSIT Corporation (NJ TRANSIT) conducted a Major Investment Study/Environmental Assessment (MIS/EA) to examine the feasibility of re-instituting rail service on the Lackawanna Cut-off Corridor between Scranton, Pennsylvania and Hoboken, New Jersey. In addition, in 1998, a planning study was undertaken by Lackawanna County, Pennsylvania to preliminarily define the State's portion of the project. Commuter rail was selected as the locally preferred alternative. The potential rail service would connect to the NJ TRANSIT Boonton Line at Port Morris in Roxbury, New Jersey. Trains would operate to Hoboken and connect to Midtown Direct trains traveling to New York's Penn Station. The proposed project would include track and signal improvements, new stations, parking facilities, train storage yard, and rail equipment acquisition. Information on mobility improvements, environmental benefits, cost effectiveness, operating efficiencies, transit-supportive land use and other factors are being developed. Through fiscal year 2002, Congress has appropriated $990,000 in section 5309 New Starts funds for this effort. These funds will be used for conceptual design and completion of the EA. The Committee has recommended $3,000,000 in New Starts funding for this project in fiscal year 2003.

Seattle, Sound Transit Central Link Light Rail.—The Committee takes note of the significant progress made by the Federal Transit Administration and Sound Transit in addressing the concerns about light rail developments in the Puget Sound region raised by the Department of Transportation Inspector General's Interim Report of April, 2001. Since that time, the FTA and regional leaders have worked to make necessary improvements in the project plans and in oversight of the project. Sound Transit's Board of Directors in November, 2001 adopted a new initial segment for Central Link light rail. This 14-mile line will run south from downtown Seattle to just north of Sea-Tac Airport. Sound Transit has implemented management improvements which have improved its cost estimation and financial management capabilities. The FTA has stepped-up its oversight of the project as well. The Committee encourages the ongoing efforts of Sound Transit and the FTA and looks forward to continuing to work with the FTA and Sound Transit in addressing the Puget Sound region's significant transit needs.

Stamford, Connecticut, urban transitway project.—The City of Stamford, in coordination with the Connecticut Department of Transportation (ConnDOT), and the Southwestern Regional Planning Agency, is proposing to design and construct a 1-mile Urban Transitway. This will consist of a bus lane, shared with high occupancy vehicles, that will provide a direct link from Interstate 95 to the Stamford Intermodal Transportation Center (SITC). The Urban Transitway project will include changes to the bus routes serving the SITC, improved pedestrian access, and the implementation of intelligent transportation systems (ITS). The SITC serves as a major transfer point for local bus and employer shuttle service and provides access to existing Amtrak and Metro-North rail service in the Northeast corridor. Currently, Metro-North operates 190 daily trains that stop at the SITC and approximately 2,500 riders use the service in the peak hours to commute from Stamford to New York City, while 1,500 riders travel inbound to employment opportunities in Stamford. To accommodate additional commuter capacity at the SITC, the City is expanding rail platform capacity and constructing a 1,200-space parking facility. This project has been authorized in TEA21 under section 5309(e)(8)(A). Through fiscal year 2002, Congress has appropriated $14,850,000 for this project. The Committee has recommended $12,000,000 in New Starts funding for this project in fiscal year 2003.

Stockton, California, Altamont Commuter Rail project.—The San Joaquin Regional Rail Commission (SJRRC), the Alameda Congestion Management Agency, and the Santa Clara Valley Transportation Authority have implemented a commuter rail system along an existing Union-Pacific Railroad right-of-way between the three counties. A Joint Powers Board comprised of members from each of the three agencies was also created to operate the proposed Altamont Commuter Express. The SJRRC would be the managing agency for the initial 36-month term of an agreement executed between the three agencies. In addition to identifying potential sources for capital and operating funds, the member agencies will define the methods for allocating future costs and the shares of future capital improvement contributions from the member agencies. Through fiscal year 2002, Congress has appropriated $6,910,000 in section 5309 New Starts funds for this effort. The Committee has recommended $1,000,000 in New Starts funding for this project in fiscal year 2003.

Wilmington, Delaware, Wilmington Train Station.—The Delaware Department of Transportation is proposing several improvements to the Wilmington train station which serves approximately 5,000 passengers daily in the Nation's busiest rail corridor. The proposed improvements would allow convenient passenger transfers between several modes of travel, including commuter rail passenger rail, commuter and local bus service, taxi, bicycle, auto and pedestrian. The planned improvements include platform modernization, concourse improvements, construction of a station entrance and platform ramp, and rehabilitation to elevators, escalators and restrooms. Through fiscal year 2002 a total of $3,470,000 has been provided to this project. The Committee has recommended $3,000,000 in New Starts funding for this project in fiscal year 2003.

JOB ACCESS AND REVERSE COMMUTE GRANTS

	General fund	Trust fund	Total
Appropriations, 2002	$25,000,000	$100,000,000	$125,000,000
Budget estimate, 2003	30,000,000	120,000,000	150,000,000
Committee recommendation	30,000,000	120,000,000	150,000,000

The Committee recommends $150,000,000 for the Job Access and Reverse Commute Grants program, the level guaranteed under the TEA21 transit category firewall. The Committee has included bill language transferring $25,000,000 to the ''Capital investment

grants'' account. This level of funding is the same as the fiscal year 2002 appropriated level. This program is meant to help welfare reform efforts succeed by providing enhanced transportation services for low-income individuals, including former welfare recipients, traveling to jobs or training centers.

The program makes competitive grants to qualifying metropolitan planning organizations, local governmental authorities, agencies, and nonprofit organizations. Grants may not be used for planning or coordination activities.

The Committee recommends the following allocations of job access and reverse commute grant program funds in fiscal year 2003:

Project	*Amount*
AC Transit—CalWORKS Recipient Job Center, CA	$750,000
Alabama Jefferson County, JARC, AL	4,000,000
Alaska Mobility Coalititon, AK	500,000
Allegheny Port Authority JARC, PA	3,000,000
Austin Capital Metros Access to JARC, TX	3,000,000
Brockton Area Transit Authority, MA	225,000
Capital District Transportation Authority, Albany, NY	550,000
Central Ohio, Mobility Management, COTA, OH	600,000
Chatham JARC Program, GA	550,000
Chautauqua Area Rural Transportation System, NY	100,000
Chemung County Transit, NY	150,000
Columbia, Expanded Service to Rural Welfare Recipients, NY	100,000
Connecticut, JARC, CT	3,000,000
Corpus Christi JARC Program, TX	750,000
Delaware Welfare to Work Initiative	750,000
El Paso, JARC Program, TX	500,000
Flint Job Access Program, MI	750,000
Fort Wayne's Hanna Creighton Transit Center, IN	1,500,000
Franklin County Expansion of Hour Service, NY	150,000
Grand Rapids Reverse Commute Program, MI	675,000
Greater Cleveland Regional Transit Authority JARC, OH	1,000,000
Hornell, Trans. Alternatives for Special Needs, NY	100,000
Illinois, Ways To Work	550,000
IndyGo Multi-use Downtown Transit Center, IN	550,000
Iowa Statewide JARC	2,000,000
Jackson-Josephine County JARC Project, OR	325,000
Jacksonville Trans. Authority, Choice Ride Program, FL	750,000
Kenai Peninsula, Transit Planning, AK	500,000
KW, Paratransit Vehicle Replacement, KS	60,000
LA County, UTRANS, CA	1,000,000
Lafayette Ways to Work Program, LA	200,000
Lancaster-Littleton Transit Project, NH	100,000
Low-Income LIFT Program, SF MTC, CA	2,000,000
LYNX, Central Florida Regional Transportation Authority, FL	400,000
Macon-Bibb County Reverse Commute Program, GA	550,000
Maricopa County Worklinks Project, AZ	500,000
Maryland Statewide JARC, (Montgomery County—$600,000)	4,000,000
MASCOT Matanuska-Susitna Valley, AK	200,000
Metrolink Corridor Access to Jobs, MO	3,000,000
Missouri Statewide JARC Grants, MO	2,800,000
New Jersey JARC Program	4,000,000
Northwest Ohio Commuter LINK, Toledo, OH	250,000
Oklahoma Statewide Access to Jobs Program	4,000,000
Oregon Ways to Work Loan Program	500,000
Portland Metropolitan Region JARC Program, OR	1,500,000
Rhode Island Deployment of Flexible Services	1,500,000
Rhode Island Statewide JARC	2,000,000
Ride Share Program—MTA, CA	750,000
Rochester-Genesseee Regional Transportation Authority, NY	400,000
SACOG, Sacramento Region JARC Projects, CA	1,500,000
San Antonio, Access to Jobs Program, TX	925,000
Santa Clara Valley, Guaranteed Ride Home Program, CA	350,000
SEPTA JARC, PA	3,500,000
Service for Ithaca, NY	150,000
Southern California Regional Rail Authority Metroline Double Tracking Project	2,000,000
Anchorage People Mover, AK	200,000
STEP–UP Job Access Project, Dayton, OH	250,000
Valley Metro/RPTA Job Access Program, AZ	1,200,000
Wake County Transportation Services (WCTS) Expansion, NC	550,000
Ways to Work, Missouri	450,000
Ways to Work, Yakima, WA	500,000
West Virginia Statewide, JARC, WV	1,000,000
Wisconsin Statewide JARC	4,000,000
WMATA JARC, VA	1,750,000
WorkFirst transportation initiative, WA	3,500,000
Wyandotte Co. JARC, KS	1,750,000

SAINT LAWRENCE SEAWAY DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

The Saint Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation (the Corporation) is a wholly owned Government corporation established by the Saint Lawrence Seaway Act of May 13, 1954. The Corporation is responsible for the operation, maintenance, and development of the United States portion of the Saint Lawrence Seaway between Montreal and Lake Erie. The Corporation's major priorities include: safety, reliability, trade development, and management accountability.

OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE

(HARBOR MAINTENANCE TRUST FUND)

Appropriations, 2002[1]	$13,345,000
Budget estimate, 2003[2]	14,086,000
Committee recommendation	13,345,000

[1] Does not reflect reduction of $11,000 pursuant to section 349 of Public Law 107–87 or reduction of $10,000 pursuant to section 1106 of Public Law 107–117.

[2] Excludes $702,000 CSRS/FEHB accruals.

Appropriations from the Harbor Maintenance Trust Fund and revenues from nonfederal sources finances the operation and maintenance of the Seaway for which the corporation is responsible.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommendation includes $13,345,000 to fund the operations and maintenance of the Corporation. The Committee recommendation provides sufficient funding for the Corporation's highest capital priorities and the projects recommended by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers after its survey and evaluation of the Corporation's lock and maintenance practices. Based on independent security assessments, the Corporation plans to implement additional security measures for the Saint Lawrence Seaway in 2003. The Corporation anticipates $820,000 in new and revised security measures.

The Committee notes the efforts made by the Saint Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation to enhance the security of Seaway infrastructure and maintain an open, yet secure waterway. Following the events of September 11, 2001, the SLSDC developed new security protocols that enhanced the security of the locks and other critical infrastructure along the Seaway. Additionally, in coordination with their Canadian counterparts, the SLSDC conducted a vulnerability assessment and developed a new Risk Assessment Inspection for certain high risk foreign-flag vessels that met the needs of the United States but was conducted while the vessel was in Canadian waters. The Committee applauds these efforts and directs the SLSDC to transmit this information to the Transportation Security Administration and provide a report to both the House and Senate Appropriations Committees on the status of these initiatives and any further recommendations that the TSA may have to ensure consistent security initiatives are present to protect and secure the nation's borders and waterways. Any such recommendations should be appropriately noted in the subsequent fiscal year 2004 budget request.

RESEARCH AND SPECIAL PROGRAMS ADMINISTRATION

The Research and Special Programs Administration [RSPA] was established by the Secretary of Transportation's organizational changes dated July 20, 1977, and serves as a research, analytical, and technical development arm of the Department for multimodal research and development, as well as special programs. Particular emphasis is given to pipeline transportation and the transportation of hazardous cargo by all modes. In 2003, resources are requested for the management and execution of the Offices of Hazardous Materials Safety, Emergency Transportation, Pipeline Safety, and program and administrative support. Funds are also requested for the emergency preparedness grants program. RSPA's two reimbursable programs—Transportation Safety Institute [TSI] and the Volpe National Transportation Systems Center [VNTSC]—support research safety and security programs for all modes of transportation.

RESEARCH AND SPECIAL PROGRAMS

Appropriations, 2002[1 2]	$37,279,000
Budget estimate, 2003[3 4]	38,391,000
Committee recommendation	43,725,000

[1] Does not reflect rescissions of $113,000 pursuant to Public Law 107–87 and $97,000 pursuant to Public Law 107–117.

[2] Does not reflect emergency supplemental funding of $2,500,000 pursuant to Public Law 107–117.

[3] Does not include $5,987,000 in proposed new user fees.

[4] Excludes CSRS/FEHB accruals of $1,316,000.

The Committee has provided a total of $43,725,000 for the ''Research and special programs'' account, which is the same as the budget request.

The following table summarizes the Committee recommendations:

	Fiscal year 2002 enacted [1]	Fiscal year 2003 estimate	Committee recommendation
Hazardous materials safety	$21,217,000	$23,079,000	$23,079,000
New hazardous materials user fees		$5,987,000	
(FTE)	(132)	(136)	(136)
Emergency transportation	$1,897,000	$2,058,000	$2,058,000
(FTE)	(9)	(10)	(10)
Research and technology	$2,784,000	$2,854,000	$2,854,000
(FTE)	(9)	(9)	(9)
Program and administrative support	$11,381,000	$16,387,000	$15,734,000
(FTE)	(50)	(60)	(59)
Total, research and special programs	$37,279,000	$38,391,000	$43,725,000

[1] Does not reflect rescissions of $113,000 pursuant to Public Law 107–87 and $97,000 pursuant to Public Law 107–117.
[2] Does not reflect emergency supplemental funding of $2,500,000 pursuant to Public Law 107–117.

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS SAFETY

The Office of Hazardous Materials Safety [OHMS] administers a nationwide program of safety regulations to fulfill the Secretary's duty to protect the Nation from the risks to life, health, and property that are inherent in the transportation of hazardous materials by water, air, highway, and railroad. OHMS plans, implements, and manages the hazardous materials transportation program consisting of information systems, research and analysis, inspection and enforcement, rulemaking support, training and information dissemination, and emergency procedures.

The Committee recommends $23,079,000 for hazardous materials safety, which is the same as the budget request.

Hazardous Materials Registration Fee Increase.—The Committee does not support the requested bill language to increase the Hazardous Materials Registration Fee that would result in an estimated additional collection of $6,000,000 in fiscal year 2003. The intended purpose of this increase is to finance part of the Hazardous Materials Safety Program. The Committee has denied the use of industry assessed fees to fund the Hazardous Materials Safety Program in the past and again denies this request.

EMERGENCY TRANSPORTATION

Emergency transportation (ET) programs provide support to the Secretary of Transportation for his statutory and administrative responsibilities in the area of transportation civil emergency preparedness and response. This program develops and coordinates the Department's policies, plans, and programs, in headquarters and the field to provide for emergency preparedness.

ET is responsible for implementing the Transportation Department's National Security Program initiatives, including an assessment of the transportation implications of the changing global threat. The Office also coordinates civil emergency preparedness and response for transportation services during national and regional emergencies, across the entire continuum of crises, including natural catastrophes such as earthquakes, hurricanes and tornados, and international and domestic terrorism. The Office of Emergency Transportation develops crisis management plans to mitigate disasters and implements these plans nationally and regionally in an emergency.

The Committee recommends $2,058,000 for emergency transportation, which is the same as the budget request.

RESEARCH AND TECHNOLOGY

The Committee recommends $2,854,000 for the Office of Research and Technology, which is the same as the budget request. The funds provided will help the Department coordinate and strengthen its responsibilities under TEA21, and will help support the R&T organizational excellence strategy specified in the Department's strategic plan, allow RSPA to support the intergovernmental transportation research coordination responsibilities of the National Science and Technology Council, and support a limited intermodal research program.

The Committee supports the request for R&D planning. These funds are used to conduct a diversity of activities of fundamental importance to the Department and to help coordinate transportation-related research throughout the Government. For example, these funds are used to support technology transfer and in particular to ensure that R&T advances made in the international arena are made available to various modes within the Department. In addition, these funds are used to support research and education planning that applies to all of the modes. Most importantly, one of the key purposes of these funds is to eliminate any duplication of research within the DOT.

PROGRAM AND ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT

The program support function provides legal, financial, management, and administrative support to the operating offices within RSPA. These support activities include executive direction (Office of the Administrator), program and policy support, civil rights and special programs, legal services and support, and management and administration.

The Committee has provided $15,734,000 for program and administrative support, which is consistent with the budget request.

RESEARCH AND SPECIAL PROGRAMS

Business Modernization.—Public Law 107–87 directed RSPA to develop an Information Technology Strategic Plan outlining improvements in information technology and business modernization. In advance of this plan, the administration requested $3,616,000 for IT infrastructure improvements and identified RSPA's need to remedy its weak IT infrastructure as its number one priority for fiscal year 2003. The Committee supports the need to overhaul RSPA's Information Management Program but remains exceedingly concerned by RSPA's inability to develop a true Information Technology Strategic Plan that identifies what RSPA's information needs are, identifies who needs access to the information, and identifies the resulting system infrastructure requirements.

The Strategic Plan, dated February 1, 2002, does none of these things. It does, however, call for an additional $3,500,000 dollars for further IT consulting expenses. The plan also identifies $9,100,000 that will be necessary for software development and hardware acquisition. The Committee disagrees that this level of funding is necessary for either the consulting costs or the IT infrastructure development. As such, the Committee directs that no additional funds shall be expended for consulting costs for this initiative and directs RSPA to proceed with the hiring of their IT personnel. The Committee approves the request for 10 positions and 7 FTEs for information technology support. It is essential that RSPA hire the appropriate technical expertise to allow them to develop a true Strategic Information Technology Plan in house. The Committee approves the request for $3,600,000 but directs RSPA to provide a Strategic Information Technology Plan, of no more than 15 pages, to both the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations by August 15, 2003. The Strategic Plan shall be submitted prior to any IT expenditure beyond the hiring of Information Technology Specialists. Within this Strategic Plan RSPA should identify their infrastructure spending plan and address information security.

New Full Time Equivalent Positions Request.—Within the Administration's Personnel Compensation and Benefits request, 17 positions and 12 FTE's are requested. Of those personnel requested, one position and one FTE is for an emergency transportation military liaison position. This position is currently filled with a military fellow provided by the Department of Defense. While the Committee believes that a military liaison is beneficial to the Office of Emergency Transportation, funding should continue to be provided by the Department of Defense.

PIPELINE SAFETY

(PIPELINE SAFETY FUND)

(OILSPILL LIABILITY TRUST FUND)

	Pipeline safety fund	Trust fund	Total
Appropriations, 2002 [1]	$50,386,000	$7,864,000	$58,250,000
Budget estimate, 2003 [2]	56,385,000	7,472,000	63,857,000
Committee recommendation	56,385,000	7,472,000	63,857,000

[1] Does not reflect rescissions of $74,000 pursuant to Public Law 107–87 and $64,000 pursuant to Public Law 107–117.
[2] Excludes CSRS/FEHB accruals of $653,000.

The Research and Special Programs Administration is responsible for the Department's Pipeline Safety Program. Funding for the Office of Pipeline Safety is made available from two primary sources: the pipeline safety fund, comprised of user fees assessed on interstate pipeline operators; and the oil spill liability trust fund, a revolving fund comprised of an environmental tax on petroleum and oil spill damage recovery payments. The Pipeline Safety Program promotes the safe, reliable, and environmentally sound transportation of natural gas and hazardous liquids by pipeline. This national program regulates the design, construction, operation, maintenance, and emergency response procedures pertaining to gas and hazardous liquids pipeline systems and liquefied natural gas facilities. Also included is research and development to support the Pipeline Safety Program and grants-in-aid to State agencies that conduct a qualified pipeline safety program and to others who operate one-call programs.

The Committee's recommendation for the Federal pipeline safety program generally supports, and is consistent with, the key provisions of the Senate-passed version of the pipeline safety reauthorization bill. The Committee recommends $63,857,000 for the

Department's Pipeline Safety Program, which is consistent with the budget estimate. The bill specifies that, of the total appropriation, $56,385,000 shall be from the pipeline safety fund and $7,472,000 shall be from the oil spill liability trust fund.

Enforcement of Consensus Guidelines.—The Office of Pipeline Safety, the pipeline industry and various Federal agencies are working to finalize consensus guidelines and regulatory standards on the different security measures that should be taken by critical pipeline facilities. The Committee maintains that it is essential that OPS has sufficient legal authorities to ensure compliance with either these guidelines or standards. To that end, the Department's General Counsel shall submit a report to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations before August 15, 2003, specifying the legal authorities that OPS will use to bring either enforcement actions or issue facility orders against any operator of a critical pipeline facility that fails to comply with the OPS-endorsed guidelines or consensus standards relevant to pipeline security at different threat levels. The Counsel will also assess the need for regulatory action in this area.

National Pipeline Safety and Operations Research Consortium.—Within the funds provided for research and development, the Committee encourages the administrator to support the creation of a National Pipeline Safety and Operations Research Consortium to increase the operational efficiency and system safety of pipeline transportation for both liquid and gas commodities. The Center will apply emerging technologies to the pipeline industry to benefit both carriers and pipeline customers to increase the physical safety and integrity and productivity of the nation's pipeline network.

Research and development.—The Committee recommends $3,970,000 for pipeline safety research, which is consistent with the amount requested. Within the funds provided, $600,000 shall be used for airborne environmental laser mapping technology research and engineering to support improved leak detection, analysis, and response by Federal, State, and industry pipeline safety officials.

EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS GRANTS

(EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS FUND)

Appropriations, 2002	$200,000
Budget estimate, 2003	200,000
Committee recommendation	200,000

The hazardous materials transportation law (title 49 U.S.C. 5101 et seq.) requires RSPA to: (1) develop and implement a reimbursable emergency preparedness grants program; (2) monitor public sector emergency response training and planning and provide technical assistance to States, territories, and Indian tribes; and (3) develop and update periodically a national training curriculum for emergency responders. These activities are financed by receipts received from the hazardous materials shipper and carrier registration fees, which are placed in the emergency preparedness fund. The hazardous materials transportation law provides permanent authorization for the emergency preparedness fund for planning and training grants, monitoring and technical assistance, and for administrative expenses. An appropriation of $200,000 also from the emergency preparedness fund, provides for the training curriculum for emergency responders.

LIMITATION ON OBLIGATIONS

Bill language is included that limits the obligation of emergency preparedness training grants to $14,300,000 in fiscal year 2003.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2002[1 2]	$50,614,000
Budget estimate, 2003[2 3]	57,421,000
Committee recommendation	57,421,000

[1] Does not reflect reductions of $108,000 pursuant to section 349 of Public Law 107–87 and $93,000 pursuant to section 1106 of Public Law 107–117. Does not reflect emergency supplemental funding of $1,300,000 pursuant to Public Law 107–117.

[2] Does not include reimbursements of $3,524,000 from FHWA, $2,000,000 from FTA, $2,000,000 from FAA; and $100,000 from NTSB.

[3] Excludes CSRS/FEHB accruals of $2,532,000.

The Inspector General Act of 1978 established the Office of Inspector General [OIG] as an independent and objective organization, with a mission to: (1) conduct and supervise audits and investigations relating to the programs and operations of the Department; (2) provide leadership and recommend policies designed to promote economy, efficiency, and effectiveness in the administration of programs and operations; (3) prevent and detect fraud, waste, and abuse; and (4) keep the Secretary and Congress currently informed regarding problems and deficiencies.

OIG is divided into two major functional units: the Office of Assistant Inspector General for Auditing and the Office of Assistant Inspector General for Investigations. The assistant inspectors general for auditing and investigations are supported by headquarters and regional staff.

The Committee recommends $57,421,000.

SURFACE TRANSPORTATION BOARD

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

	Appropriation	Crediting offsetting collections
Appropriations, 2002[1]	$18,457,000	$950,000
Budget estimate, 2003[2]	19,459,000	1,000,000
Committee recommendation	19,459,000	1,000,000

[1] Does not reflect reductions of $5,000 pursuant to section 349 of Public Law 107–87 and $4,000 pursuant to section 1106 of Public Law 107–117.

[2] Excludes $1,192,300 in CSRS retirement and FEHB accruals.

The Surface Transportation Board was created on January 1, 1996, by Public Law 104–88, the Interstate Commerce Commission Termination Act of 1995 (ICCTA) . Consistent with the continued trend toward less regulation of the surface transportation industry, the ICCTA abolished the ICC, eliminated certain functions that had previously been implemented by the ICC, transferred core rail and certain other functions to the Board, and transferred motor licensing and certain other motor functions to DOT and are now being administered by FMCSA. The Board is specifically responsible for the regulation of the rail and pipeline industries and certain nonlicensing regulation of motor carriers and water carriers. Moreover, the Board, through its exemption authority, is able to promote deregulation administratively on a case-by-case basis. Rail reforms made by the Staggers Rail Act of 1980 also have been continued.

The Committee has provided $19,459,000 for activities of the Board. Included in the recommended amount is an estimated $1,000,000 in fees to be collected, which will offset the appropriated funding. The Board is authorized to credit the fees collected to the appropriated amount as offsetting collections reducing the general funds appropriation on a dollar-for-dollar basis as the fees are received and collected.

The Committee's recommendation will fund a total of 145 full-time staff equivalent (FTE) positions, if the Board collects the full $1,000,000 in user fees. Between now and September 30, 2003, 46 percent of the Board's employees will be eligible for voluntary retirement. The Committee encourages the Board to move expeditiously in filling vacancies as retirements occur in order to ensure that the oversight functions of the Board are not compromised.

TITLE II—RELATED AGENCIES

ARCHITECTURAL AND TRANSPORTATION BARRIERS COMPLIANCE BOARD

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2002[1]	$5,015,000
Budget estimate, 2003	5,194,000
Committee recommendation	5,194,000

[1] Does not include reduction of $146,000 pursuant to section 301 of Public Law 106–113.

The Committee recommends $5,194,000 for the operations of the Architectural and Transportation Barriers Compliance Board, the funding level requested by the administration.

The Architectural and Transportation Barriers Compliance Board (the Access Board) is the lead Federal Agency promoting accessibility for all handicapped persons. The Access Board was reauthorized in the Rehabilitation Act Amendments of 1992, Public Law 102–569. Under this authorization, the Access Board's functions are to ensure compliance with the Architectural Barriers Act of 1968, and to develop guidelines for and technical assistance to individuals and entities with rights or duties under titles II and III of the Americans with Disabilities Act. The Access Board establishes minimum accessibility guidelines and requirements for public accommodations and commercial facilities, transit facilities and vehicles, State and local government facilities, children's environments, and recreational facilities. The Access Board also provides technical assistance to Government agencies, public and private organizations, individuals, and businesses on the removal of accessibility barriers.

The Committee's recommendation provides adequate funding to support 32.8 FTE, 2 FTE more than the fiscal year 2000 staffing level, consistent with the Board's budget request.

NATIONAL TRANSPORTATION SAFETY BOARD

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2002	$68,650,000
Budget estimate, 2003	70,480,000
Committee recommendation	72,500,000

The Independent Safety Board Act of 1974 established the National Transportation Safety Board [NTSB] as an independent Federal agency to promote transportation safety by conducting independent accident investigations. In addition, the act authorizes the Board to make safety recommendations, conduct safety studies, and oversee safety activities of other Government agencies involved in transportation. The Board also reviews appeals of adverse actions by the Department of Transportation with respect to airmen and seamen certificates and licenses.

The Board has no regulatory authority over the transportation industry. Thus, its effectiveness depends on its reputation for impartial and accurate accident reports, realistic and feasible safety recommendations, and on public confidence in its commitment to improving transportation safety.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The bill includes $72,500,000 for the National Transportation Safety Board. The Committee recommendation is $3,850,000 above the amount provided in fiscal year 2002 and $2,020,000 more than the budget request. The Committee notes that the National Transportation Safety Board Amendments Act of 2000 (Public Law 106–424) requires the Board, among other things, to provide the payment of true overtime for investigators and to implement the financial management

control initiatives that were recommended by a private sector audit firm last year. The Committee's recommendation includes additional funding to annualize 25 new positions; provide true overtime payment costs; to provide 24 additional FTE's; and, to implement financial management programs. This is 13 more FTE's than requested by the administration for the enhancement of investigative staff.

TITLE III—GENERAL PROVISIONS

The Committee concurs with the general provisions that apply to the Department of Transportation and related agencies as proposed in the budget, with some changes, deletions, and additions. These are noted below:

SEC. 304. Modifies a requested provision to prohibit the use of funds for the salaries and expenses to no more than 100 political and presidential appointees to the Department of Transportation.

SEC. 316. Modifies a provision regarding the funding of administrative expenses for the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration and the Federal Highway Administration.

SEC. 318. Modifies a provision regarding funds made available to Alaska or Hawaii for ferry boats, ferry terminals and ferry passenger service.

SEC. 320. Includes a provision exempting a general aviation airport with more than 300,000 annual operations from having to accept scheduled passenger service provided that airport meets specific conditions.

SEC. 322. Includes a provision permitting funds from Public Law 106–69 and Public Law 106–346 for the Wilmington, Delaware downtown corridor project to be available for the Wilmington, Delaware commuter rail improvements.

SEC. 324. Includes a provision transferring the operation and maintenance of the localizer instrument landing system at the Walnut Ridge Regional Airport, Arkansas to the Federal Aviation Administration.

SEC. 325. Includes a provision transferring the operation and maintenance of the air traffic control tower at Williams Gateway Airport, Arizona to the Federal Aviation Administration.

SEC. 327. Includes a provision regarding a highway in Alaska.

SEC. 329. Includes a provision which modifies section 1211(i) of Public Law 105–178 to define the Alameda Corridor East and Southwest Passage, California high priority corridor.

SEC. 330. Provides $169,600,000, including funds provided elsewhere in the bill, to the Secretary of Transportation to make grants for surface transportation projects. The Committee's recommendation represents a $21,600,000 increase over the amount that was appropriated in fiscal year 2002. Funds provided for this program for fiscal year 2003 shall be available for the following activities:

Project	*Amount*
Aberdeen, SD to Geneseo, ND Rail Repair Project	$650,000
Adrian's Landing Urban Development Roadway Reallignment Project, Hartford, CT	5,000,000
Arkwright Connector, Spartanburg SC	1,200,000
Aroostook County North-South Highways, ME	5,000,000
Baseline Road, Isabella, Nottawa, Deerfield, Union, MI	1,000,000
Bowling Green Riverfront Project, KY	4,000,000
Bremerton, Ferry Exit Tunnel, WA	2,000,000
Broomsfield Wadsworth Interchange, CO	4,000,000
Caraway Road Overpass Project, Jonesboro AR	3,000,000
City of Madison Railroad Relocation Project, MS	100,000
Council Bluffs US 6 Study/ Preliminary Design, IA	2,000,000
David L. Lawrence Convention Center, Riverfront Park, Pittsburgh, PA	1,400,000
Dubuque Southwest Arterial, IA	3,000,000
East Chicago, Railroad Ave. Grade Crossing Separation, IN	2,500,000
Elkhart Underpass, IN	4,000,000
Farrington Highway, HI	1,000,000
General Mitchell International Airport Passenger Rail Station, WI	5,000,000
Granite Street Bridge Project, NH	8,000,000
Harlingen Railroad Relocation Project	1,000,000
I–15 Layton Interchange Project, UT	3,000,000
I–44 Yale Avenue to Arkansas River, OK	1,000,000
I–405 Corridor Tukwila to Lynnwood, WA	2,500,000
Isleta Boulevard Project, Bernalillo, NM	3,000,000
John Wright Drive, Huntsville, AL	6,600,000
Juneau Heliport, AK	2,000,000
Lenexa Prairie Star Expressway, KS	3,000,000
Matanuska-Susitna Borough road improvements, AK	4,500,000
Main Ave. Bridge & Pedestrian/Bicycle Amenities, Fargo ND	3,000,000
Martin Luther King, Jr. Parkway, Des Moines, IA	5,000,000
Memphis Airport, Plough Bolouvard Access Road Project, TN	5,000,000
Missouri River Trail, ND	2,000,000
Montpelier Downtown Redevelopment Project, VT	2,000,000
New Luke Road Trade Corridor Access Project, TX	1,000,000
Northern Forum, AK	500,000
Old Dominion University Maglev Project, Norfolk, VA	2,000,000
Olympic Discovery Trail, WA	1,000,000
Pierre Rail Bypass, SD	5,000,000
Portland, Safety Enhancement, ME	1,000,000
Route 14 Truck Bypass Project, Huron, SD	2,350,000
Saddle Road improvements, HI	4,000,000
Seward loading facility	9,600,000
South & East Beltway System Construction, NE	5,000,000
Southwestern Minnesota Regional Railroad Rehabilitation Project (MVRRA), MN	2,000,000
SR 67/605 in Saucier, MS	4,900,000
SR 104/Hood Canal Bridge East Half Replacement, WA	2,000,000
SR 99/Alaskan Way Viaduct & Seattle Seawall Replacement, WA	2,500,000
St. Louis Major Arterial Road Improvement/Renovation, MO	1,000,000
Tucson Railroad Grade Crossing Project, AZ	1,500,000
Tuscaloosa Downtown Revitalization Project	5,000,000
Umatilla Intermodal Facility, OR	3,800,000
US 14 Expansion and Improvements, MN	2,000,000
US 81 & Highway 30 Arterial Improvements, Columbus, NE	2,500,000
US 93, Westside Kalispell Bypass Project, MT	2,500,000
WSU Composite Applications for Ferries, WA	1,000,000
WV Route 9, Jefferson and Berkeley Counties, WV	10,000,000
Waipol Road, HI	1,000,000

SEC. 331. Includes a provision directing the Secretary of Transportation to approve the use of national highway system and surface transportation funds for construction of noise barriers in Georgia.

SEC. 332. Modifies a provision from the fiscal year 2000 appropriations act which prohibits the use of funds in this Act unless the Secretary of Transportation notifies the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations not less than 3 full business days before any discretionary grant award is made under section 1221 of Public Law 107–178 as amended, and before any award totaling $500,000 or more is announced by the Department or its modal administrations. The administration proposed deleting this provision.

SEC. 333. Includes a provision rescinding $77,100,000 of funds provided in section 101(a)(2) of Public Law 107–42.

SEC. 334. Includes a provision requiring a National Academy of Sciences study regarding the shipment of spent nuclear fuel from research nuclear reactors.

SEC. 336. Includes a provision which would reimburse the city of Escanaba, Michigan for the costs incurred for repairing a municipal dock that is utilized by the United States Coast Guard.

SEC. 337. Includes a provision to consider the city of Norman, Oklahoma to be part of the Oklahoma City Transportation Management Area for fiscal year 2003.

SEC. 339. Includes a provision allowing grants for the construction of an air traffic control tower at Double Eagle II Airport, New Mexico.

SEC. 340. Modifies a provision from a previous appropriations act permitting Section 402 funds to be used to produce and place highway safety messages on paid media outlets and designating certain Section 157 and Section 410 funds for paid media to support national law enforcement mobilizations on seat belt use and impaired driving.

SEC. 341. Modifies a provision from the fiscal year 2002 appropriations act regarding Coast Guard Yard in Curtis Bay, Maryland and other Coast Guard specialized facilities. The administration proposed deleting this provision.

SEC. 342. Retains a provision prohibiting funds for the Office of the Secretary of Transportation to be reprogrammed without Congressional notification. The administration proposed deleting this provision.

SEC. 343. Includes a provision regarding Federal share for certain highway funds.

SEC. 344. Includes a provision regarding the Hoover Dam Bypass Bridge.

SEC. 346. Retains a provision allowing discretionary bridge funding to be used for historic covered bridges. The administration proposed deleting this provision.

SEC. 347. Modifies a provision requiring quarterly reports on major Coast Guard acquisition and mission hour emphasis. The administration proposed deleting this provision.

SEC. 348. Includes a provision amending Section 1503 and Section 1101(a)(9) of Public Law 105–178.

SEC. 349. Includes a provision which the administration had requested be deleted that reduces the funds provided for the Transportation Administrative Service Center.

SEC. 350. Extends a provision from the fiscal year 2002 appropriations act regarding the safety of cross-border trucking between the United States and Mexico. The administration proposed deleting this provision.

SEC. 351. Includes a provision granting discretionary authority to the Secretary of Transportation to waive certain requirements included in a conveyance for an airport.

SEC. 352. Includes a provision which expands the exemption from Federal axle weight restrictions presently applicable only to public transit buses to all over-the-road buses.

SEC. 353. Includes a provision regarding funds for the construction of roads and bridges in Lake Charles, Louisiana.

SEC. 354. Includes a provision modifying Section 342 of the Department of Transportation and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2002.

SEC. 355. Includes a provision modifying Section 343 of the Department of Transportation and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2002.

SEC. 356. Includes a provision providing $3,500,000 to enable the Secretary to maintain operations of the Midway Island airfield.

COMPLIANCE WITH PARAGRAPH 7, RULE XVI OF THE STANDING RULES OF THE SENATE

Paragraph 7 of rule XVI requires that Committee reports accompanying general appropriations bills identify each recommended amendment which proposes an item of appropriation which is not made to carry out the provisions of an existing law, a treaty stipulation, or an act or resolution previously passed by the Senate during that session.

Federal Aviation Administration
Office of Commercial Space Transportation
Research, Engineering, and Development

Federal Highway Administration
Child Passenger Protection Education Grants

Federal Railroad Administration
Safety and Operations

National Railroad Passenger Corporation (AMTRAK)

National Transportation Safety Board

COMPLIANCE WITH PARAGRAPH 12, RULE XXVI OF THE STANDING RULES OF THE SENATE

Paragraph 12 of rule XXVI requires that Committee reports on a bill or joint resolution repealing or amending any statute or part of any statute include ''(a) the text of the statute or part thereof which is proposed to be repealed; and (b) a comparative print of that part of the bill or joint resolution making the amendment and of the statute or part thereof proposed to be amended, showing by stricken-through type and italics, parallel columns, or other appropriate typographical devices the omissions and insertions which would be made by the bill or joint resolution if enacted in the form recommended by the committee.''

In compliance with this rule, the following changes in existing law proposed to be made by the bill are shown as follows: existing law to be omitted is enclosed in black brackets; new matter is printed in italic; and existing law in which no change is proposed is shown in roman.

With respect to this bill, it is the opinion of the Committee that it is necessary to dispense with these requirements in order to expedite the business of the Senate.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2002 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 2003

[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2002 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or −)	
				2002 appropriation	Budget estimate
TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION					
Office of the Secretary					
Salaries and expenses	67,778	92,460	83,069	+15,291	−9,391
Immediate Office of the Secretary	(1,929)		(2,201)	(+272)	(+2,201)
Immediate Office of the Deputy Secretary	(619)		(799)	(+180)	(+799)
Immediate office of the Secretary and Deputy Secretary		(4,410)			(−4,410)
Office of the General Counsel	(13,355)	(15,657)	(15,507)	(+2,152)	(−150)
Office of the Assistant Secretary for Policy	(3,058)			(−3,058)	
Office of the Assistant Secretary for Aviation and International Affairs	(7,421)			(−7,421)	
Office of the Under Secretary for Transportation Policy		(12,452)	(11,123)	(+11,123)	(−1,329)
Office of the Assistant Secretary for Budget and Programs	(7,728)	(8,375)	(8,375)	(+647)	
Office of the Assistant Secretary for Governmental Affairs	(2,282)	(2,453)	(2,282)		(−171)
Office of the Assistant Secretary for Administration	(19,250)	(29,285)	(26,070)	(+6,820)	(−3,215)
Office of Public Affairs	(1,723)	(1,926)	(1,920)	(+197)	(−6)
Executive Secretariat	(1,204)		(1,390)	(+186)	(+1,390)
Board of Contract Appeals	(507)	(611)	(611)	(+104)	
Office of Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization	(1,240)	(1,304)	(1,304)	(+64)	
Office of Intelligence and Security	(1,321)			(−1,321)	
Office of the Chief Information Officer	(6,141)	(15,987)	(11,487)	(+5,346)	(−4,500)
Subtotal	(67,778)	(92,460)	(83,069)	(+15,291)	(−9,391)
Office of Civil Rights	8,500	8,700	8,700	+200	
Transportation security administration	1,250,000			−1,250,000	
Offsetting collections	−1,250,000			+1,250,000	
Transportation planning, research, and development	11,993	10,700	21,000	+9,007	+10,300
Transportation Administrative Service Center	(125,323)		(131,779)	(+6,456)	(+131,779)
2002 Supplemental (Public Law 107–206)	(2,800)			(−2,800)	
Subtotal, TASC	(128,123)		(131,779)	(+3,656)	(+131,779)
Minority business resource center program	900	900	900		
(Limitation on guaranteed loans)	(18,367)	(18,367)	(18,367)		
Minority business outreach	3,000	3,000	3,000		
New headquarters building		25,000			−25,000
Payments to air carriers (Airport and Airway Trust Fund)	13,000		65,000	+52,000	+65,000
Emergency supplemental (Public Law 107–117)	50,000			−50,000	
Total, Office of the Secretary	1,405,171	140,760	181,669	−1,223,502	+40,909
Offsetting collections	−1,250,000			+1,250,000	
Net total	155,171	140,760	181,669	+26,498	+40,909
Transportation Security Administration					
Salaries and expenses		5,346,000	5,346,000	+5,346,000	
Facilities and equipment (reimbursement)		−124,000	−55,000	−55,000	+69,000
Offsetting collections		−2,650,000	−2,650,000	−2,650,000	
Emergency supplemental (Public Law 107–117)	94,800			−94,800	
2002 Supplemental (Public Law 107–206) (emergency)	3,370,000			−3,370,000	
Total, Transportation Security Administration	3,464,800	2,572,000	2,641,000	−823,800	+69,000
Coast Guard					
Operating expenses	2,942,000	3,978,456	3,978,456	+1,036,456	
Defense function	440,000	340,000	340,000	−100,000	
Offset for new user fees		−165,000			+165,000
Emergency supplemental (Public Law 107–117)	209,150			−209,150	
2002 Supplemental (Public Law 107–206) (emergency)	189,000			−189,000	
Subtotal, OE	3,780,150	4,153,456	4,318,456	+538,306	+165,000
Acquisition, construction, and improvements	636,354	725,000	752,000	+115,646	+27,000
2002 Supplemental (Public Law 107–206) (emergency)	66,000			−66,000	

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2002 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 2003—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2002 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or −)	
				2002 appropriation	Budget estimate
Vessels	(115,740)	(13,600)	(25,600)	(−90,140)	(+12,000)
Aircraft	(9,500)			(−9,500)	
Other equipment	(107,022)	(117,700)	(132,700)	(+25,678)	(+15,000)
Shore facilities and aids to navigation facilities	(85,271)	(28,700)	(48,700)	(−36,571)	(+20,000)
Personnel and related support	(64,631)	(65,000)	(65,000)	(+369)	
Integrated Deepwater Systems	(320,190)	(500,000)	(480,000)	(+159,810)	(−20,000)
Subtotal, A C and I	(702,354)	(725,000)	(752,000)	(+49,646)	(+27,000)
Environmental compliance and restoration	16,927	17,000	17,000	+73	
Alteration of bridges	15,466		14,000	−1,466	+14,000
Retired pay	876,346	889,000	889,000	+12,654	
Reserve training	83,194	86,522	86,522	+3,328	
Research, development, test, and evaluation	20,222	22,000	22,000	+1,778	
Total, Coast Guard	5,494,659	6,057,978	6,098,978	+604,319	+41,000
Offset for new user fees		−165,000			+165,000
Net total, CG	5,494,659	5,892,978	6,098,978	+604,319	+206,000
Federal Aviation Administration					
Operations	6,886,000	7,077,203	7,047,203	+161,203	−30,000
Air traffic services	(5,452,871)		(5,662,037)	(+209,166)	(+5,662,037)
Aviation regulation and certification	(768,769)		(839,467)	(+70,698)	(+839,467)
Civil aviation security	(150,154)			(−150,154)	
Research and acquisition	(195,799)		(207,600)	(+11,801)	(+207,600)
Commercial space transportation	(12,456)		(12,325)	(−131)	(+12,325)
Financial services	(50,284)		(48,782)	(−1,502)	(+48,782)
Human resources	(69,516)		(80,260)	(+10,744)	(+80,260)
Regional coordination	(85,943)		(82,192)	(−3,751)	(+82,192)
Staff offices	(109,208)		(84,890)	(−24,318)	(+84,890)
Information services			(29,650)	(+29,650)	(+29,650)
Undistributed	(−9,000)			(+9,000)	
Subtotal, Operations	(6,886,000)		(7,047,203)	(+161,203)	(+7,047,203)
Emergency supplemental (Public Law 107–117)	200,000			−200,000	
2002 Supplemental (Public Law 107–206):					
(Transfer authority)	(33,000)			(−33,000)	
Subtotal, Operations (incl supplemental)	7,119,000		7,047,203	−71,797	+7,047,203
Facilities and equipment (Airport and Airway Trust Fund)	2,914,000	2,981,022	2,981,022	+67,022	
Rescission (Airport and Airway Trust Fund)	−15,000			+15,000	
Emergency supplemental (Public Law 107–117)	108,500			−108,500	
Subtotal, F&E (incl supplemental)	3,007,500	2,981,022	2,981,022	−26,478	
Research, engineering, and development (Airport and Airway Trust Fund)	195,000	124,000	124,000	−71,000	
Emergency supplemental (Public Law 107–117)	50,000			−50,000	
Subtotal, RE&D	245,000	124,000	124,000	−121,000	
Grants-in-aid for airports (Airport and Airway Trust Fund):					
(Liquidation of contract authorization)	(1,800,000)	(3,100,000)	(3,100,000)	(+1,300,000)	
(Limitation on obligations)	(3,300,000)	(3,400,000)	(3,400,000)	(+100,000)	
(Small community air service pilot program)	(20,000)		(20,000)		(+20,000)
Rescission of contract authority	−301,720			+301,720	
Emergency supplemental (Public Law 107–117)	175,000			−175,000	
Subtotal, Grants-in-aid	(3,173,280)	(3,400,000)	(3,400,000)	(+226,720)	
Aviation insurance revolving fund					
Small community air service development					
Total, Federal Aviation Administration	10,528,500	10,182,225	10,152,225	−376,275	−30,000
(Limitations on obligations)	(3,300,000)	(3,400,000)	(3,400,000)	(+100,000)	
Total budgetary resources	(13,828,500)	(13,582,225)	(13,552,225)	(−276,275)	(−30,000)
Rescissions	−15,000			+15,000	
Rescissions of contract authority	−301,720			+301,720	
Net total, FAA	(13,511,780)	(13,582,225)	(13,552,225)	(+40,445)	(−30,000)
Federal Highway Administration					
Limitation on administrative expenses	(311,000)	(317,732)	(317,732)	(+6,732)	
(Border enforcement program)			(106,967)	(+106,967)	(+106,967)
Federal-aid highways (Highway Trust Fund):.					
(Limitation on obligations)	(27,280,000)	(27,573,787)	(31,800,000)	(+4,520,000)	(+4,226,213)
Revenue aligned budget authority (RABA)	(4,543,000)	(−4,369,000)		(−4,543,000)	(+4,369,000)
RABA transfer to FMCSA	(−23,896)			(+23,896)	
Subtotal, limitation on obligations	(31,799,104)	(23,204,787)	(31,800,000)	(+896)	(+8,595,213)
(Exempt obligations)	(965,308)	(892,767)	(892,767)	(−72,541)	
(Liquidation of contract authorization)	(30,000,000)	(29,000,000)	(32,000,000)	(+2,000,000)	(+3,000,000)
2002 Supplemental (Public Law 107–206) (Rescission of contract authority)	−320,000			+320,000	
Appalachian development highway system	200,000		200,000		+200,000
State infrastructure banks (rescission)	−5,750			+5,750	
Value pricing project (rescission) (Highway Trust Fund) (sec. 318)	−9,231			+9,231	
TIFIA (rescission) (Highway Trust Fund) (sec. 318)	−43,742			+43,742	
Miscellaneous appropriations (Highway Trust Fund) (emergency supplemental) (Public Law 107–117)	100,000			−100,000	
Emergency relief program (emergency sup) (Public Law 107–117)	75,000			−75,000	
2002 Supplemental (Public Law 107–206) (emergency)	167,000			−167,000	
Total, Federal Highway Administration	542,000		200,000	−342,000	+200,000
(Limitations on obligations)	(31,799,104)	(23,204,787)	(31,800,000)	(+896)	(+8,595,213)
(Exempt obligations)	(965,308)	(892,767)	(892,767)	(−72,541)	
Total budgetary resources	(33,306,412)	(24,097,554)	(32,892,767)	(−413,645)	(+8,795,213)
Rescissions	−58,723			+58,723	
Rescissions of contract authority	−320,000			+320,000	
Net total, FHWA	(32,927,689)	(24,097,554)	(32,892,767)	(−34,922)	(+8,795,213)
Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration					
Motor carrier safety (limitation on administrative expenses) (limitation on obligations)	(110,000)	(117,464)	(117,464)	(+7,464)	

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2002 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 2003—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2002 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or −)	
				2002 appropriation	Budget estimate
Rescission	−6,665			+6,665	
National motor carrier safety program (Highway Trust Fund):					
(Liquidation of contract authorization)	(205,896)	(190,000)	(190,000)	(−15,896)	
(Limitation on obligations)	(182,000)	(190,000)	(190,000)	(+8,000)	
RABA transfer from FHWA:					
Border-State grants	(18,000)			(−18,000)	
State commercial driver's license	(5,896)			(−5,896)	
Subtotal, RABA	(23,896)			(−23,896)	
Subtotal, limitation on obligations	(205,896)	(190,000)	(190,000)	(−15,896)	
Border enforcement program (Highway Trust Fund)	25,866	59,967		−25,866	−59,967
2002 Supplemental (Public Law 107–206) (emergency)	19,300			−19,300	
Total, Federal Motor Carrier Safety Admin	45,166	59,967		−45,166	−59,967
(Limitations on obligations)	(315,896)	(307,464)	(307,464)	(−8,432)	
Total budgetary resources	(361,062)	(367,431)	(307,464)	(−53,598)	(−59,967)
Rescissions	−6,665			+6,665	
Net total, FMCSA	(354,397)	(367,431)	(307,464)	(−46,933)	(−59,967)
National Highway Traffic Safety Administration					
Operations and research	127,780	126,445	141,000	+13,220	+14,555
Operations and research (Highway trust fund):					
(Liquidation of contract authorization)	(72,000)	(72,000)	(72,000)		
(Limitation on obligations)	(72,000)	(72,000)	(72,000)		
Rescission of contract authority	−1,516			+1,516	
National Driver Register (Highway trust fund)	2,000	2,000	2,000		
Subtotal, Operations and research	(200,264)	(200,445)	(215,000)	(+14,736)	(+14,555)
Highway traffic safety grants (Highway Trust Fund):					
(Liquidation of contract authorization)	(223,000)	(225,000)	(225,000)	(+2,000)	
(Limitation on obligations):					
Highway safety programs (Sec. 402)	(160,000)	(165,000)	(165,000)	(+5,000)	
Occupant protection incentive grants (Sec. 405)	(15,000)	(20,000)	(20,000)	(+5,000)	
Alcohol-impaired driving countermeasures grants (Sec. 410)	(38,000)	(40,000)	(40,000)	(+2,000)	
State highway safety data grants (Sec. 411)	(10,000)			(−10,000)	
Subtotal, limitation on obligations	(223,000)	(225,000)	(225,000)	(+2,000)	
Total, National Highway Traffic Safety Admin	129,780	128,445	143,000	+13,220	+14,555
(Limitations on obligations)	(295,000)	(297,000)	(297,000)	(+2,000)	
Total budgetary resources	(424,780)	(425,445)	(440,000)	(+15,220)	(+14,555)
Rescissions of contract authority	−1,516			+1,516	
Net total, NHTSA	(423,264)	(425,445)	(440,000)	(+16,736)	(+14,555)
Federal Railroad Administration					
Safety and operations	110,857	118,264	118,264	+7,407	
Offset for new user fees		−45,000			+45,000
Emergency supplemental (Public Law 107–117)	6,000			−6,000	
Railroad research and development	29,000	28,325	29,325	+325	+1,000
Offset for new user fees		−14,000			+14,000
Pennsylvania Station Redevelopment project (advance appropriations, Fiscal Year 2001, Fiscal Year 2002, Fiscal Year 2003) [1]	20,000	20,000	20,000		
Next generation high-speed rail	32,300	23,200	30,000	−2,300	+6,800
Alaska Railroad rehabilitation	20,000		25,000	+5,000	+25,000
Grants to the National Railroad Passenger Corporation	521,476	521,476	826,476	+305,000	+305,000
Emergency supplemental (Public Law 107–117)	100,000			−100,000	
2002 Supplemental (Public Law 107–206) (emergency)	205,000			−205,000	
Subtotal, Amtrak	826,476	521,476	826,476		+305,000
Total, Federal Railroad Administration	1,044,633	711,265	1,049,065	+4,432	+337,800
Offset for new user fees		−59,000			+59,000
Net total, FRA	1,044,633	652,265	1,049,065	+4,432	+396,800
Federal Transit Administration					
Administrative expenses	13,400	14,600	14,600	+1,200	
Administrative expenses (Highway Trust Fund, Mass Transit Account) (limitation on obligations)	(53,600)	(58,400)	(58,400)	(+4,800)	
Subtotal, Administrative expenses	(67,000)	(73,000)	(73,000)	(+6,000)	
Formula grants	718,400	767,800	767,800	+49,400	
Emergency supplemental (Public Law 107–117)	23,500			−23,500	
Formula grants (Highway Trust Fund) (limitation on obligations)	(2,873,600)	(3,071,200)	(3,071,200)	(+197,600)	
Subtotal, Formula grants	(3,615,500)	(3,839,000)	(3,839,000)	(+223,500)	
University transportation research	1,200	1,200	1,200		
University transportation research (Highway Trust Fund, Mass Transit Acct) (limitation on obligations)	(4,800)	(4,800)	(4,800)		
Subtotal, University transportation research	(6,000)	(6,000)	(6,000)		
Transit planning and research	23,000	24,200	24,200	+1,200	
Transit planning and research (Highway Trust Fund, Mass Transit Account) (limitation on obligations)	(93,000)	(97,800)	(97,800)	(+4,800)	
Subtotal, Transit planning and research	(116,000)	(122,000)	(122,000)	(+6,000)	
Rural transportation assistance	(5,250)	(5,250)	(5,250)		
National transit institute	(4,000)	(4,000)	(4,000)		
Transit cooperative research	(8,250)	(8,250)	(8,250)		
Metropolitan planning	(55,422)	(60,386)	(60,386)	(+4,964)	
State planning	(11,578)	(12,614)	(12,614)	(+1,036)	
National planning and research	(31,500)	(31,500)	(31,500)		
Subtotal, Transit planning and research	(116,000)	(122,000)	(122,000)	(+6,000)	
Trust fund share of expenses (Highway Trust Fund) (liquidation of contract authorization)	(5,397,800)	(5,781,000)	(5,781,000)	(+383,200)	
Capital investment grants	568,200	607,200	607,200	+39,000	

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2002 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 2003—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2002 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or −)	
				2002 appropriation	Budget estimate
Capital investment grants (General purpose)					
Emergency supplemental (Public Law 107–117)	100,000			−100,000	
2002 Supplemental (Public Law 107–206) (emergency)	1,800,000			−1,800,000	
Capital investment grants (Highway Trust Fund, Mass Transit Account) (limitation on obligations)	(2,272,800)	(2,428,800)	(2,428,800)	(+156,000)	
Subtotal, Capital investment grants	(4,741,000)	(3,036,000)	(3,036,000)	(−1,705,000)	
Fixed guideway modernization	(1,136,400)	(1,214,400)	(1,214,400)	(+78,000)	
Buses and bus-related facilities	(568,200)	(607,200)	(607,200)	(+39,000)	
New starts	(1,136,400)	(1,214,400)	(1,214,400)	(+78,000)	
Subtotal	(2,841,000)	(3,036,000)	(3,036,000)	(+195,000)	
Job access and reverse commute grants	25,000	30,000	30,000	+5,000	
(Highway Trust Fund, Mass Transit Account) (limitation on obligations)	(100,000)	(120,000)	(120,000)	(+20,000)	
Subtotal, Job access and reverse commute grants	(125,000)	(150,000)	(150,000)	(+25,000)	
Total, Federal Transit Administration	3,272,700	1,445,000	1,445,000	−1,827,700	
(Limitations on obligations)	(5,397,800)	(5,781,000)	(5,781,000)	(+383,200)	
Total budgetary resources, FTA	(8,670,500)	(7,226,000)	(7,226,000)	(−1,444,500)	
Saint Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation					
Operations and maintenance (Harbor Maintenance Trust Fund)	13,345	14,086	13,345		−741
Research and Special Programs Administration					
Research and special programs:					
Hazardous materials safety	21,217	23,079	23,079	+1,862	
Offset for new user fees		−6,000			+6,000
Emergency transportation	1,897	2,058	2,058	+161	
Research and technology	2,784	2,854	2,854	+70	
Program and administrative support	11,381	16,387	15,734	+4,353	−653
Subtotal, Research and special programs	37,279	38,378	43,725	+6,446	+5,347
Emergency supp (emergency trans) (Public Law 107–117)	2,500			−2,500	
Pipeline safety:					
Pipeline Safety Fund	50,386	56,385	56,385	+5,999	
Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund	7,864	7,472	7,472	−392	
Subtotal, Pipeline safety program (incl reserve)	58,250	63,857	63,857	+5,607	
Emergency preparedness grants:					
Emergency preparedness fund	200	200	200		
Limitation on emergency preparedness fund	(14,300)	(14,300)	(14,300)		
Total, Research and Special Programs Admin	98,229	108,435	107,782	+9,553	−653
Offset for new user fees		−6,000			+6,000
Net total	98,229	102,435	107,782	+9,553	+5,347
Office of Inspector General					
Salaries and expenses	50,614	57,421	57,421	+6,807	
Emergency supplemental (Public Law 107–117)	1,300			−1,300	
Total, Office of Inspector General	51,914	57,421	57,421	+5,507	
Surface Transportation Board					
Salaries and expenses	18,457	19,459	19,459	+1,002	
Offsetting collections	−950	−1,000	−1,000	−50	
Total, Surface Transportation Board	17,507	18,459	18,459	+952	
Bureau of Transportation Statistics					
Office of airline information (Airport and Airway Trust Fund)		3,965			−3,965
General Provisions					
Amtrak Reform Council (Sec. 329)	225			−225	
Aviation operations sustainment—Midway Island			3,500	+3,500	+3,500
Surface transpo projects (Sec. 1106)	148,300		81,000	−67,300	+81,000
Excess stabilization resources (rescission)			−77,100	−77,100	−77,100
Total, General provisions	148,525		17,000	−131,525	+17,000
Net total, title I, Department of Transportation	24,303,305	21,270,006	22,124,944	−2,178,361	+854,938
Appropriations	(17,894,879)	(21,270,006)	(22,202,044)	(+4,307,165)	(+932,038)
Emergency	(7,112,050)			(−7,112,050)	
Offsets for new user fees	(−1,250,000)	(−230,000)		(+1,250,000)	(+230,000)
Rescissions	(−80,388)		(−77,100)	(+3,288)	(−77,100)
Rescission of contract authority	(−623,236)			(+623,236)	
(Transfer authority)	(33,000)			(−33,000)	
(Limitations on obligations)	(41,107,800)	(32,990,251)	(41,585,464)	(+477,664)	(+8,595,213)
(Exempt obligations)	(965,308)	(892,767)	(892,767)	(−72,541)	
Net total budgetary resources	(66,376,413)	(55,153,024)	(64,603,175)	(−1,773,238)	(+9,450,151)
TITLE II—RELATED AGENCIES					
Architectural and Transportation Barriers Compliance Board					
Salaries and expenses	5,015	5,194	5,194	+179	
National Transportation Safety Board					
Salaries and expenses	68,000	70,480	72,500	+4,500	+2,020
Emergency supplemental (Public Law 107–117)	650			−650	
Total, National Transportation Safety Board	68,650	70,480	72,500	+3,850	+2,020
Total, title II, Related Agencies	73,665	75,674	77,694	+4,029	+2,020
Grand total	24,376,970	21,345,680	22,202,638	−2,174,332	+856,958

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2002 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 2003—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2002 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or −)	
				2002 appropriation	Budget estimate
Appropriations	(17,967,894)	(21,345,680)	(22,279,738)	(+4,311,844)	(+934,058)
Emergency	(7,112,700)			(−7,112,700)	
Offset for new user fees	(−1,250,000)	(−230,000)		(+1,250,000)	(+230,000)
Rescissions	(−80,388)		(−77,100)	(+3,288)	(−77,100)
Rescission of contract authority	(−623,236)			(+623,236)	
(Transfer authority)	(33,000)			(−33,000)	
(Limitation on obligations)	(41,107,800)	(32,990,251)	(41,585,464)	(+477,664)	(+8,595,213)
(Exempt obligations)	(965,308)	(892,767)	(892,767)	(−72,541)	
Net total budgetary resources	(66,450,078)	(55,228,698)	(64,680,869)	(−1,769,209)	(+9,452,171)

[COMMITTEE PRINT]

[NOTICE: This is a draft for use of the Committee and its staff only, in preparation for markup.]

TREASURY AND GENERAL GOVERNMENT APPROPRIATION BILL, 2003

JANUARY ____, 2003.—Ordered to be printed

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

REPORT

[To accompany S. 0000]

The Committee on Appropriations reports the bill (S. 0000) making appropriations for the Treasury Department, the United States Postal Service, the Executive Office of the President, and certain Independent Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2003, and for other purposes, reports favorably thereon and recommends that the bill do pass.

Amount of bill as reported to the Senate	$34,533,464,000
Amount of estimate	34,276,277,000
The bill as reported to the Senate:	
Above the appropriations provided in 2002	716,352,000
Above the estimates for 2003	257,187,000

GENERAL STATEMENT AND SUMMARY OF THE BILL

The accompanying bill contains recommendations for new budget (obligational) authority for the Treasury Department, the United States Postal Service, the Executive Office of the President, and certain independent agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2003.

The Committee considered budget estimates for fiscal year 2003 in the aggregate amount of $34,276,277,000. Compared to that amount, the accompanying bill recommends new budget authority totaling $34,533,464,000.

REPROGRAMMING REQUIREMENTS

The Committee is concerned about the number of reprogramming requests submitted by agencies for congressional review. Agencies are again reminded that only those requests which meet the reprogramming criteria listed below will be considered, that reprogramming should be reserved for critical circumstances, and that reprogramming proposals will not be considered, except in extraordinary circumstances, if received 45 or fewer days prior to the end of the fiscal year.

The reprogramming guidelines to be used to determine whether or not a reprogramming shall be submitted to the Committee for prior approval are as follows:

1. Except under extraordinary and emergency situations, the Committees on Appropriations will not consider requests for a reprogramming or a transfer of funds, or use of unobligated balances, which are submitted after the close of the third quarter of the fiscal year, June 30;

2. Clearly stated and detailed documentation presenting justification for the reprogramming, transfer, or use of unobligated balances shall accompany each request;

3. For agencies, departments, or offices receiving appropriations in excess of $20,000,000, a reprogramming shall be submitted if the amount to be shifted to or from any object class, budget activity, program line item, or program activity involved is in excess of $500,000 or 10 percent, whichever is greater, of the object class, budget activity, program line item, or program activity;

4. For agencies, departments, or offices receiving appropriations less than $20,000,000, a reprogramming shall be submitted if the amount to be shifted to or from any object class, budget activity, program line item, or program activity involved is in excess of $50,000, or 10 percent, whichever is greater, of the object class, budget activity, program line item, or program activity;

5. For any action where the cumulative effect of below threshold reprogramming actions, or past reprogramming and/or transfer actions added to the request, would exceed the dollar threshold mentioned above, a reprogramming shall be submitted;

6. For any action which would result in a major change to the program or item which is different than that presented to and approved by either of the Committees, or the Congress, a reprogramming shall be submitted;

7. For any action where funds earmarked by either of the Committees for a specific activity are proposed to be used for a different activity, a reprogramming shall be submitted; and,

8. For any action where funds earmarked by either of the Committees for a specific activity are in excess of the project or activity requirement, and are proposed to be used for a different activity, a reprogramming shall be submitted.

Additionally, each request shall include a declaration that, as of the date of the request, none of the funds included in the request have been obligated, and none will be obligated, until the Committees on Appropriations have approved the request.

ACCRUAL FUNDING OF RETIREMENT COSTS AND POST-RETIREMENT HEALTH BENEFITS

The President's Budget included a legislative proposal under the jurisdiction of the Senate Committee on Governmental Affairs 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.

The authorizing committee has not acted on this legislation, therefore the Senate Appropriations Committee has reduced the dollar amounts of the President's request shown in the ''Comparative Statement of New Budget Authority Request and Amounts Recommended in the Bill'', as well as in other tables in this report, to exclude the accrual funding proposal.

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 subsequently transmitted to the Congress.

The Senate Appropriations Committee joins with the House Appropriations Committee in raising concern 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.

AGENCY FEES FOR FECA ADMINISTRATION

The President's budget included a legislative proposal under the jurisdiction of the Senate Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions to charge individual agencies, starting in fiscal year 2003, the administrative cost of the Federal Employees' Compensation Act (FECA) program. Currently Federal agencies are budgeted for and billed each year for monetary and medical benefits that have been paid to their employees under FECA, while the program's discretionary administrative costs are financed in the Department of Labor (DOL).

The authorizing committee has not acted on this legislation; therefore, the Senate Appropriations Committee will continue to fund this administrative cost through the Department of Labor, Employment Standards Administration Salaries and Expenses Account.

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

DEPARTMENTAL OFFICES

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2002	$177,142,000
Budget estimate, 2003	191,914,000

Committee recommendation 191,887,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $191,887,000 for salaries and expenses for departmental offices of the Department of the Treasury.

The Departmental Offices function in the Department of the Treasury is to provide basic support to the Secretary of the Treasury, who is the chief operating executive of the Department. The Secretary of the Treasury maintains the primary role in formulating and managing the domestic and international tax and financial policies of the Federal Government. The Secretary's responsibilities funded by the Salaries and Expenses appropriation include: recommending and implementing United States domestic and international economic and tax policy; fiscal policy; governing the fiscal operations of the Government; maintaining foreign assets control; managing the public debt; overseeing major law enforcement functions carried out by the Department of the Treasury; managing development financial policy; representing the United States on international monetary, trade and investment issues; overseeing Department of the Treasury's overseas operations; and directing the administrative operations of the Department of the Treasury.

In support of the Secretary, the Salaries and Expenses appropriation provides resources for policy formulation and implementation in the areas of domestic and international financial, investment, tax, economic, trade and financial operations and general fiscal policy. This appropriation also provides resources for administrative support to the Secretary and policy components, and coordination of Departmental administrative policies in financial and personnel management, procurement operations, and automated information systems and telecommunications.

Economic Policies and Programs.—The function of the Economic Policies and Programs Activity is to advise the Secretary and Deputy Secretary in economic areas such as: (1) monitors macro-and micro-economic developments and assists in determining appropriate economic policies; collects and analyzes data pertaining to international portfolio investment and foreign exchange positions; develops an overall appraisal of the current state of, and outlook for the economy; provides written and oral briefing materials for the Secretary, other officials, and outsiders; participates in interagency groups working on economic matters to develop and maintain a coordinated and consistent government-wide economic program; and (2) the formulation and execution of U.S. international economic and financial policies regarding a wide range of international development and analysis functions involving: trade and investment, energy policy, monetary affairs, development financing, and general economic research into international financial issues. The Office of International Affairs works closely with other Federal agencies and international financial institutions, and coordinates international financial and macro-economic policy with the National Economic Council (Annual Economic Summit), the National Security Council, the Council of Economic Advisors, the Office of Management and Budget (foreign country risk review), the United States Trade Representative (financial services, investment, etc.), and all components of the Executive Office of the President. Under Presidential Executive Order, the Office of International Affairs participates with the Department of State in the collection and analysis of economic information on foreign countries. In the areas of international monetary and foreign exchange policy, the Office of International Affairs shares responsibility with the Federal Reserve (principally, the Board of Governors, but also the Federal Reserve Bank of New York) in working closely with the International Monetary Fund. In the area of international development, the Office of International Affairs formulates resource needs, notably U.S. contributions, policies and programs for various Multilateral Development Banks. With the Export-Import Bank, the Office of International Affairs has responsibility for export credit finance. This activity includes the Office of the Assistant Secretary (Economic Policy), the immediate offices of the Under Secretary (International Affairs), the Assistant Secretary (International Affairs) and the Office of International Affairs.

Financial Policies and Programs.—The function of the Financial Policies and Programs Activity is to advise the Secretary and Deputy Secretary in areas of domestic finance, banking, fiscal policy and operations, and other related financial matters, including development of policies and guidance in the areas of financial institutions, Federal debt finance, financial regulation, and capital markets. Specifically, this activity ensures that the management of the Federal Government's cash minimizes risk and strikes a balance between cash needs and short-term investments. This activity provides decision makers and stakeholders with: (1) timely, concise and thorough policies, guidance and analysis in the areas of: financial institutions, financial regulation, the equitable and efficient delivery of financial services, the availability of credit, financial crimes, Federal debt finance, capital markets, the privatization of government assets, and any other issues related to domestic finance and financial services; and (2) recommendations regarding the development and implementation of tax policies and programs; official estimates of all Government receipts for the President's Budget, fiscal policy decisions, and cash management decisions; policy criteria reflected in regulations and rulings to implement the Internal Revenue Code; negotiation of tax treaties for the United States; and provides economic and legal policy analysis for domestic and international tax policy decisions. This activity includes the immediate office of the Under Secretary (Domestic Finance), the Assistant Secretary (Financial Institutions), the Assistant Secretary (Financial Markets), the Fiscal Assistant Secretary, and the Deputy Assistant Secretary for Community Development Policy and the Assistant Secretary (Tax Policy).

Enforcement Policies and Programs.—The function of the Enforcement Policies and Programs activity is to provide policy development, guidance and coordination to Treasury's law enforcement entities to combat money laundering and other financial crime, interdict illegal drugs, reduce violent crime, protect our nation's leaders, and provide quality training for enforcement personnel. Responsibilities include: (1) providing Departmental oversight and supervision of U.S. Customs Service, U.S. Secret Service, Federal Law Enforcement Training Center, Financial Crimes Enforcement Network, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms, and Executive Office of Asset Forfeiture; and (2) negotiating international agreements on behalf of the Secretary to engage in joint law enforcement operations for the exchange of financial information and records. The Office of Enforcement administers economic sanctions against selective foreign countries, international narcotics traffickers and international terrorists in furtherance of U.S. foreign policy and national security goals. This activity includes the immediate offices of the Under Secretary for Enforcement and the Assistant Secretary (Enforcement), including the Office of Foreign Assets Control.

Treasury-wide Management Policies and Programs.—The Treasury-wide Management Policies and Programs Activity provides policy advice on matters involving the internal management of the Department and its bureaus; coinage and currency production and security; the sale and retention of savings bonds; financial management, information systems, security, property management, human resources, procurement and contracting, strategic planning; and customer service. This activity is responsible for implementing the functions of the Chief Financial Officer (CFO), the Government Performance Results Act (GPRA), and the Information Technology Management Reform Act which includes efficient and effective use of the Treasury's resources. This activity includes the Office of the Assistant Secretary (Management) and Chief Financial Officer and the Treasurer of the United States.

Treasury-wide Financial Statement Audit.—This activity has responsibility for contracting and funding all financial statement audit work that will be done by the Office of the Inspector General (OIG). The OIG would streamline the process, provide costs savings and accountability for getting these audits done, and ensure timeliness and consistency of financial statement audits in the Department. The audits would include those of the Customs Service, the Financial Management Service, the Bureau of Public Debt, the Federal Financing Board, the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms, the Community Development Financial Institutions, and the Departmental Offices.

TREASURY FRANCHISE FUND

The Committee recognizes the success of Treasury's efforts to improve the quality and lower the cost of financial and administrative services. Accordingly, the need to have continuity in service delivery to current customers and to continuously improve operations and achieve further efficiencies in administrative support functions requires a permanent footing. Therefore, the Committee has included a new provision to permanently extend the Treasury Franchise Fund.

COUNTERFEIT CURRENCY TECHNOLOGY

The Committee notes that the war on terrorism and the war on drugs have demonstrated the importance of tracking the flows of currency. The Department of the Treasury has several offices that track, target, and block the financial transactions and assets of terrorists, narcotics traffickers, foreign countries, and others that pose a threat to our national security and economy, as well as offices that work with domestic and foreign financial markets. The Department of the Treasury, working in conjunction with the Department of State, the Department of Justice, and other agencies has been able to identify terrorist groups that may be funding possible actions against the United States at home and abroad.

The Committee understands that funds have been authorized to investigate the use of new technologies to detect and track counterfeit currency which might be used against U.S. interests at home and abroad. The Committee is aware of various technologies under development which could aid in this investigative effort. In order to best serve these critical missions, the Committee directs the Department of the Treasury to test the utility of using new technologies to help identify the size of the universe of counterfeit currency and better understand the circulation patterns of currency and report back to the Committee within 120 days of enactment of this Act on the results of its investigation of these technologies and recommendations regarding their potential use

in the war on terrorism and drugs. Should the results of these tests indicate that there are benefits to the Government from these technologies, the Committee would consider a reprogramming request which might be submitted by the Department.

CHICAGO POLICE DEPARTMENT CLEAR PROGRAM

The Committee is aware of an innovative program, created by the Chicago Police Department, designed to partner with the Department of the Treasury to implement improved information sharing between criminal justice agencies at the local, state, and Federal level—Citizen/Law Enforcement Analysis and Reporting (CLEAR). In addition to violent crimes, the CLEAR program will address financial and drug crimes, as well as other law enforcement functions under the jurisdiction of the Department and its related agencies. The Committee directs the Department to work with the Chicago Police Department to further develop and implement this important program and has included $150,000, from within existing funds, for this project.

OFFICE OF FOREIGN ASSETS CONTROL

The Committee provides that the Office of Foreign Assets Control (OFAC) be funded at no less than $21,206,000. The Committee is encouraged by the level of funding detail offered by Treasury in its budget justifications for its Enforcement programs, and regards this as an assurance that OFAC's direct costs will be properly covered as shown, and that administrative overhead resources are fairly allocated. The Committee requests that similar explanatory tables be provided in future justifications.

The Committee understands that license applications submitted to agencies at other departments, such as the Department of Commerce, are resolved in a reasonable period of time. The Committee believes that all license applications pertaining to travel-related transactions submitted to OFAC should be resolved expeditiously, but in no case no later than 90 calendar days after receipt of the completed license application.

The Committee has included a new general provision directing OFAC, whenever it decides to deny a license application pertaining to travel-related transactions, to notify the applicant of the denial in writing. The notification shall include:

—(1) The statutory and regulatory basis for the denial;

—(2) To the extent consistent with the national security of the United States, the specific considerations that led to the decision to deny the license application;

—(3) The name, phone number and e-mail address of the OFAC representative in a position to discuss the issues with the applicant.

DISCRIMINATORY BEER TAX

In June of 2002, the Government of Puerto Rico enacted huge increases in the excise tax on beer but exempted one local beer producer. Those increases make the tax on beer imported onto the Island from the mainland or abroad one of the highest alcohol excise taxes in the world. This excise tax has placed undue and unfair burdens on the Island's consumers and on U.S. beer producers. It is costing jobs on the mainland in factories and in supplier industries, including U.S. agriculture.

In order to remove this unfair barrier to trade and encourage a more equitable tax structure in Puerto Rico, the Committee has included a new Treasury general provision, Section 128, to freeze the return to Puerto Rico of the entire $300,000,000 rum rebate under section 7652 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986. Once the Secretary of the Treasury determines that the discriminatory tax system has been abolished, the rum rebate will be retroactively reinstated.

DEPARTMENT-WIDE SYSTEMS AND CAPITAL INVESTMENTS PROGRAM

Appropriations, 2002	$68,828,000
Budget estimate, 2003	68,828,000
Committee recommendation	68,828,000

The Committee has provided a total of $68,828,000. The 1997 Treasury and General Government Appropriations Act established this account which is authorized to be used by or on behalf of Treasury bureaus, at the Secretary's discretion, to modernize business processes and increase efficiency through technology investments, as well as other activities that involve more than one Treasury bureau or Treasury's interface with other governmental agencies.

The Committee has been made aware of the inadequate funding requested by the Department of the Treasury for the projects under this program for the past couple of years. The Committee is also aware of the importance of the timelines for completion of these projects. The Committee urges the Department to provide the necessary funding in fiscal year 2004 to avoid delays and potential cost overruns for these projects.

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2002	$35,424,000
Budget estimate, 2003	35,428,000
Committee recommendation	35,424,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $35,424,000 for salaries and expenses of the Office of the Inspector General (OIG). The Committee supports the creation of an official representational account and provides $2,500 out of existing funds for that purpose.

The OIG conducts and supervises audits, evaluations, and investigations designed to: (1) promote economy, efficiency, and effectiveness and prevent fraud, waste and abuse in Departmental programs and operations; and (2) keep the Secretary and the Congress fully and currently informed of problems and deficiencies in the administration of Departmental programs and operations. The audit function provides program audit, contract audit and financial statement audit services. Contract audits provide professional advice to agency contracting officials on accounting and financial matters relative to negotiation, award, administration, repricing, and settlement of contracts. Program audits review and audit all facets of agency operations. Financial statement audits assess whether financial statements fairly present the agency's financial condition and results of operations, the adequacy of accounting controls, and compliance with laws and regulations. These audits contribute significantly to improved financial management by helping Treasury managers identify improvements needed in their accounting and internal control systems. The evaluations function reviews program performance and issues critical to the mission of the Department, including assessing the Department's implementation of the Government Performance and Results Act (GPRA). The investigative function provides for the detection and investigation of improper and illegal activities involving programs, personnel, and operations. This appropriation also provides for the oversight of internal investigations made by the Office of Internal Affairs and Inspection in the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, the Customs Service, and the Secret Service.

The Inspectors General Auditor Training Institute provides the necessary facilities, equipment, and support services for conducting auditor training for the Federal Government Inspector General community. The Office of the Inspector General is the parent organization for this entity, although program and financing data is reported under the Treasury Franchise fund (effective in 1999).

TREASURY INSPECTOR GENERAL FOR TAX ADMINISTRATION

Appropriations, 2002	$125,778,000
Budget estimate, 2003	123,962,000
Committee recommendation	123,962,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $123,962,000.

The Treasury Inspector General for Tax Administration (TIGTA) conducts audits, investigations, and evaluations to assess the operations and programs of the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and Related Entities, the IRS Oversight Board and the Office of Chief Counsel to (1) promote the economic, efficient and effective administration of the nation's tax laws and to detect and deter fraud and abuse in IRS programs and operations; and (2) recommend actions to resolve fraud and other serious problems, abuses, and deficiencies in these programs and operations, and keep the Secretary and the Congress fully and currently informed of these issues and the progress made in resolving them. TIGTA reviews existing and proposed legislation and regulations relating to the programs and operations of the IRS and Related Entities and makes recommendations concerning the impact of such legislation and regulations on the economy and efficiency in the administration of programs and operations of the IRS and Related Entities. The audit function provides program audit, contract audit and financial statement audit services. Program audits review and audit all facets of IRS and Related Entities. Contract audits provide professional advice to IRS contracting officials on accounting and financial matters relative to negotiation, award, administration, repricing, and settlement of contracts. The evaluations function reviews program performance and issues critical to the mission of the IRS. The investigative function provides for the detection and investigation of improper and illegal activities involving IRS programs and operations and protects the IRS and Related Entities against external attempts to corrupt or threaten their employees.

The Treasury Inspector General for Tax Administration was established by the IRS Restructuring and Reform Act of 1998 (Public Law 105–206). Funding was first appropriated for this account in the fiscal year 2000 Treasury and General Government Appropriations Act (Public Law 106–58).

AIR TRANSPORTATION STABILIZATION PROGRAM

Appropriations, 2002	.....
Budget estimate, 2003	$6,041,000
Committee recommendation	6,041,000

The Air Transportation Stabilization Board was authorized in the Air Transportation Safety and Stabilization Act to issue $10 billion of Federal Credit instruments to air carriers. The purpose is ''to compensate air carriers for losses incurred by the air carriers as a result of the terrorist attacks on the United States that occurred on September 11, 2001,'' providing among other criteria, that ''such agreement is a necessary part of maintaining a safe, efficient, and viable commercial aviation system in the United States.''

TREASURY BUILDING AND ANNEX REPAIR AND RESTORATION

Appropriations, 2002	$28,932,000

Budget estimate, 2003	32,932,000
Committee recommendation	30,932,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $30,932,000 for the repair and restoration of the Treasury Building and Annex. This appropriation funds repairs and selected improvements to maintain the Main Treasury and Annex buildings. This recommendation is $2,000,000 above the fiscal year 2002 level.

EXPANDED ACCESS TO FINANCIAL SERVICES

Appropriations, 2002	$2,000,000
Budget estimate, 2003	2,000,000
Committee recommendation	2,000,000

The Committee has provided $2,000,000 for Expanded Access to Financial Services. The account continues funding to develop and implement a program to expand access to financial services to low-and moderate-income individuals who do not currently utilize bank accounts or other financial service opportunities. The Department of Treasury will develop and assist in funding private sector provision of low-cost electronic accounts and access to ATMs as a way of encouraging greater efficiency and access to the financial service system; conduct research on the financial services needs of low- and moderate-income persons; and assist in funding financial education for low- and moderate-income individuals.

The Committee recommends that funds be obligated to continue the two projects initiated in fiscal year 2001. The Committee also urges the Department to work with, and consider an application for a project under this account from, the Passaic County (New Jersey) Legal Aid Society.

COUNTERTERRORISM FUND

Appropriations, 2002	$40,000,000
Budget estimate, 2003	40,000,000
Committee recommendation	20,000,000

The Committee has provided $20,000,000 for the Counterterrorism Fund. These funds are provided for responding to unforseen emergencies not budgeted for in the regular process. These funds are to be made available upon the advance approval of the Committees on Appropriations.

The Counterterrorism Fund is designed to cover unanticipated costs associated with: (1) providing support to counter, investigate, or prosecute domestic or international terrorism, including payment of rewards in connection with these activities; and (2) re-establishing the operational capability of an office, facility or other property damaged or destroyed as a result of any domestic or international terrorist incident. Treasury bureaus have important counterterrorism responsibilities including: protecting the President; designing and implementing security at National Special Security Events; investigating arson, explosives and firearms incidents; conducting financial investigations relating to terrorism; preventing weapons of mass destruction from entering our country; and implementing sanctions against terrorist organizations. Funds would be reimbursed to Treasury bureaus of departmental offices to compensate for costs incurred in areas such as travel, transportation, rentals and communications, print and graphics, other services, supplies, equipment, and unvouchered funds.

FINANCIAL CRIMES ENFORCEMENT NETWORK

Appropriations, 2002	$47,537,000
Budget estimate, 2003	50,517,000
Committee recommendation	50,517,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $50,517,000 for the Financial Crimes Enforcement Network (FinCEN).

FinCEN, created in 1990 and elevated to bureau status in 2001, supports law enforcement investigations to prevent and detect money laundering and other financial crimes. FinCEN's network links law enforcement, financial, and regulatory communities into a single information-sharing network. Using Bank Secrecy Act (BSA) information reported by banks and other financial institutions, FinCEN serves as the nation's central clearinghouse for broad-based financial intelligence and information sharing on money laundering. This information helps illuminate the financial trail for investigators to follow as they track criminals and their assets.

Investigative Analysis, Regulatory, and International Activities.—Through investigative analysis efforts, FinCEN provides support for the investigation and prosecution of law enforcement cases at the Federal, State, local and international levels, using financial data collected under the BSA, as well as other commercial and law enforcement information. FinCEN serves as a catalyst for research, analysis, and dissemination of information on money laundering methods and trends through joint case analysis with law enforcement, integration of all source information and the application of state-of-the-art data processing techniques. In the regulatory area, FinCEN establishes policies to administer the BSA effectively while balancing the associated burden imposed on the regulated financial institutions. Internationally, FinCEN maintains in-depth, country-specific expertise concerning money laundering and other financial crimes around the world to assist decision makers in developing and promoting U.S. government anti-money laundering policies. FinCEN also uses this expertise to promote the development of Financial Intelligence Units (FIUs) in other countries, and to facilitate investigative exchanges with them.

Money Services Business (MSB) Regulatory Program.—This program supports new requirements to strengthen anti-money laundering controls within the money services business industry. The term 'MSB' is used to define over 200,000 entities that act as money transmitters, issuers, redeemers and sellers of money orders and travelers checks, check cashers and currency exchanges. This largely unregulated industry is required to register with the Department of the Treasury by June 30, 2002. The Department of the Treasury has also issued a final regulation that, for the first time, extends suspicious activity reporting requirements to money transmitter, travelers check, and money order segments of the industry in 2002. In order to properly implement these regulations, FinCEN has undertaken a major public outreach project that is designed to identify and educate members of the money service business industry concerning the requirements of these new regulations.

USA Patriot Act.—FinCEN is responsible for implementing 23 of the 44 provisions contained in Title III of the USA Patriot Act, which provides new authorities and opportunities to support law enforcement investigative efforts and foster interagency cooperation against domestic and international financial crime. FinCEN also has a key role in many of the working groups established by the Department of the Treasury to address the other provisions. These responsibilities include developing regulatory programs to meet many of the provisions, establishing a highly secure network for electronic filing of Bank Secrecy Act reports, strengthening cooperation between financial institutions and the law enforcement communities, and enhancing strategic analysis in areas such as alternate remittances systems.

TREASURY FORFEITURE FUND

The Treasury forfeiture fund was established on October 1, 1993, in Public Law 102–393. It is available to pay or reimburse certain costs and expenses related to seizures and forfeitures that occur pursuant to the Treasury Department's law enforcement activities. It has two accounts, one which is funded through permanent indefinite authority and the other which is funded through a direct annual appropriation. The direct appropriation represents the annual congressional limitation on the use of the proceeds from seized and forfeited assets. Forfeited cash and the proceeds of forfeited monetary instruments are deposited into the fund. Proceeds from the sale of other seized and forfeited assets are also deposited into the fund.

FEDERAL LAW ENFORCEMENT TRAINING CENTER

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2002	$128,680,000
Budget estimate, 2003	122,393,000
Committee recommendation	126,660,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $126,660,000 for salaries and expenses of the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center (FLETC).

FLETC provides the necessary facilities, equipment, and support services for conducting recruit, advanced, specialized, and refresher training for Federal law enforcement personnel. FLETC personnel conduct the instructional programs for the basic recruit and some of the advanced training. This appropriation is for operating expenses of FLETC, for research in law enforcement training methods, and curriculum content. In addition, FLETC has a reimbursable program to accommodate the training requirements of various Federal agencies. As funds are available, law enforcement training is provided to certain State, local, and foreign law enforcement personnel on a space-available basis.

The Committee has included funding to ensure that FLETC can meet the demands of agencies for training their personnel as they continue to hire additional personnel.

The Committee has again included a general provision (section 615) to permit FLETC to acquire the temporary use of additional training facilities without seeking the advance approval otherwise required by that section.

OFF-CAMPUS TRAINING

The Committee continues to support the FLETC mission to provide basic technical assistance to State and local law enforcement agencies. Therefore, the Committee provides funding for the travel expenses of non-Federal personnel to attend course development meetings and training. In addition, the Committee continues to authorize FLETC to obtain temporary use of additional facilities by lease, contract, or other agreement for training which cannot be accommodated in existing Center facilities. In making these decisions, the Committee believes every consideration should be given to providing training in the most cost effective manner.

RURAL LAW ENFORCEMENT EDUCATION

The Committee recognizes the successful collaboration between the National Center for State and Local Training at FLETC and the Minot State University (MSU) Rural Crime and Justice Center to expand the Small Town and Rural Law Enforcement training series in the Northern Plains States and for related rural law enforcement research. The validated success of this collaboration at a regional level leads the Committee to conclude that the project should be

expanded and conducted on a nationwide basis. Empirical research findings from the Northern Plains project have indicated that evaluation of rural law enforcement training results in higher quality and more relevant training practices, significantly changing how rural law enforcement officers perform their official duties. The Committee recognizes that it is not unusual to have only one law enforcement officer in a rural area, which underscores the significance of the training and evaluation, and the need to expand the program nationwide. In addition to funding included in the base, the Committee has provided $1,500,000 to the national center and $1,500,000 for MSU to expand on the current program and conduct the research and evaluative component of this national initiative.

LAW ENFORCEMENT VEHICLE PURSUIT TRAINING

The Committee recognizes the importance of evaluating the effectiveness of the vehicle pursuit training program that FLETC has conducted nationwide with law enforcement executives. To conduct this assessment, the Committee has included an additional $500,000 to FLETC for the Minot State University Rural Crime and Justice Center to provide a comprehensive evaluation/assessment of the effectiveness of the training and to provide recommendations for curriculum revision, training delivery methods, and program policy modifications.

FEDERAL AIR MARSHAL TRAINING

The Committee commends the men and women of the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center for their outstanding service to the nation, the law enforcement community and the traveling public. Immediately following the tragic terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001, FLETC and the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) collaborated to meet the challenge of training large numbers of Federal Air Marshals to protect the United States aviation industry on an expedited basis.

Only weeks after the attacks, FLETC in Artesia, New Mexico, and Glynco, Georgia, began training large numbers of newly hired law enforcement officers for deployment as air marshals. FLETC augmented its excellent facilities in Artesia for this new training, which included operational commercial aircraft fuselages to provide realistic training environments. Through FLETC, the United States rapidly marshaled critical resources from across government to meet the urgent need for airline security. The Committee applauds this exceptional effort by FLETC and the Federal Air Marshals.

ALERRT

The Committee recognizes the successful work done by the Advanced Law Enforcement Rapid Response Training Center (ALERRT) at Southwest Texas State University to expand small town and rural law enforcement training in the Southern Plains States and for related rural law enforcement research. The validated success of the collaboration with local agencies for law enforcement training has provided results in higher quality and more relevant training practices, significantly changing how rural law enforcement officers perform their official duties. The Committee recognizes that it is not unusual to have only one law enforcement officer in a rural area, which underscores the significance of the training and evaluation. The Committee encourages the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center to work with Southwest Texas State University (SWT) and provides $750,000 for this relationship to be developed and to expand the SWT ALERRT program.

TARLETON STATE UNIVERSITY

The Committee recognizes the successful work done by Tarleton State University for Small Town and Rural Law Enforcement training in the Southern Plains. The validated success of this program's collaboration with local agencies for law enforcement training have provided results in higher quality and more relevant training practices, significantly changing how rural law enforcement officers perform their official duties. The Committee provides $100,000 for FLETC to work with Tarleton State University to continue to expand and develop these initiatives.

ACQUISITION, CONSTRUCTION, IMPROVEMENTS, AND RELATED EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2002	$41,934,000
Budget estimate, 2003	23,329,000
Committee recommendation	32,029,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $32,029,000 for acquisition, construction, improvements, equipment, furnishings and related costs for expansion and maintenance of facilities of the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center (FLETC).

The Committee was disappointed that the fiscal year 2003 budget request did not include additional funding for needed construction at the FLETC facilities in Glynco, Georgia and Artesia, New Mexico. While the Committee understands that the Master Plan is undergoing review, Federal law enforcement training needs have significantly increased since September 11, 2001. With new requirements placed upon FLETC to train Federal air marshals and additional law enforcement personnel necessary for homeland security, the budget falls well short of meeting immediate needs to support these efforts. The Committee therefore believes that it is incumbent upon the Department of the Treasury and the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center to move expeditiously to determine the long-range needs of both campus locations and to take all necessary steps to find the funding to begin addressing these needs. To that end, the Committee has provided $4,200,000 for a new classroom and $4,500,000 for an indoor firearms training range at the Artesia, New Mexico campus.

INTERAGENCY LAW ENFORCEMENT

Appropriations, 2002	$107,576,000
Budget estimate, 2003	107,576,000
Committee recommendation	107,576,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $107,576,000 for interagency law enforcement.

In a 1982 counterdrug effort, the Department of Justice (DOJ) developed the Interagency Crime and Drug Enforcement Task Force (ICDE) program to bring together and integrate the efforts of all levels of law enforcement in the fight against drugs. The ICDE program designated nine domestic regions that deploy the investigative expertise from 10 Federal agencies, and State and local law enforcement agencies to dismantle and disrupt major drug trafficking and money laundering organizations and place offenders in jail. Treasury agencies provide specific value-added investigative expertise to these major cases. The U.S. Customs Service provides specific expertise in international smuggling and interdiction; the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms (ATF) provides expertise on firearms and explosives violence; and the Internal Revenue Service (Criminal Investigative Division) provides expertise on money laundering and tax evasion. Since 1998, the Treasury portion of the ICDE program has been administered by Treasury's Departmental Offices. Treasury's participating bureaus, ATF, Customs, and IRS, are reimbursed from this appropriation. Treasury has assigned two special agents to oversee ICDE policy and budget for the three Treasury bureaus. Funding for Treasury components is primarily utilized for full-time equivalent employees; however, a portion of funding is used for operating expenses incurred during the investigative phase of the case.

FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2002	$212,850,000
Budget estimate, 2003	220,712,000
Committee recommendation	220,664,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $220,664,000 for salaries and expenses for the Financial Management Service (FMS) in fiscal year 2003.

Payments.—FMS implements payment policy and procedures for the Federal Government, issues and distributes payments, promotes the use of electronics in the payment process, and assists agencies in converting payments from paper checks to electronic funds transfer (EFT). The control and financial integrity of the Federal payments and collections process includes reconciliation, accounting, and claims activities. The claims activity settles claims against the United States resulting from Government checks which have been forged, lost, stolen, or destroyed, and collects monies from those parties liable for fraudulent or otherwise improper negotiation of Government checks.

Collections.—FMS implements collections policy, regulations, standards, and procedures for the Federal Government, facilitates collections, promotes the use of electronics in the collections process, and assists agencies in converting collections from paper to electronic media.

Debt Collection.—FMS provides debt collection operational services to client agencies which includes collection of delinquent accounts, offset of Federal payments against debts owed the Government, post-judgment enforcement, consolidation of information reported to credit bureaus, reporting for discharged debts or vendor payments, and disposition of foreclosed property.

Government-wide Accounting and Reporting.—FMS also provides financial accounting, reporting, and financing services to the Federal Government and the Government's agents who participate in the payments and collections process by generating a series of daily, monthly, quarterly and annual Government-wide reports. FMS also works directly with agencies to help reconcile reporting differences.

BUREAU OF ALCOHOL, TOBACCO AND FIREARMS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2002	$854,747,000
Budget estimate, 2003	883,775,000
Committee recommendation	$888,430,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $888,430,000 for salaries and expenses of the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms (ATF), an increase of $4,655,000 above the President's request, which includes $5,000,000 for an explosives enforcement initiative.

The ATF has three major strategic goals: (1) effectively contribute to a safer America by reducing the future number and cost of violent crimes; (2) maintain a sound revenue management and regulatory system that continues reducing payer burden, improving service, collecting revenue due, and preventing illegal diversion; and (3) protect the public and prevent consumer deception in ATF's regulated commodities. To achieve these goals, ATF enforces the Federal laws and regulations relating to alcohol, tobacco, firearms, explosives, and arson by working directly and in cooperation with others.

FEDERAL ALCOHOL ADMINISTRATION ACT

The Committee recognizes alcoholic beverages as among the most socially sensitive commodities marketed in the United States. In this connection, marketing, labeling, and advertising of alcoholic beverages must be accomplished in an environment which fosters fair and healthy competition while protecting the interests of the American consumer. The Committee expects that there be no diminution of regulatory and oversight functions in fiscal year 2003.

ARMED CAREER CRIMINAL APPREHENSION PROGRAM

The Armed Career Criminal Act, signed into law in 1984 and expanded by the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1986, provides mandatory sentences for certain violent repeat offenders who carry firearms. The Bureau, given its jurisdiction over firearms laws, has a unique opportunity to effect the apprehension of violent offenders. The success to date of the Bureau's Repeat Offender Program has surpassed initial expectations regarding apprehension, prosecution, and conviction of career criminals. The Committee notes that 74 percent of the defendants apprehended under this program have had direct involvement in illegal narcotics trafficking.

STAFFING LEVELS IN SMALLER STATES AND RURAL STATES

Over the past several years the number of ATF agents in the smaller States and rural areas have steadily declined, in favor of placing agent resources in larger States with large metropolitan centers. These staffing trends have not always reflected the needs of these areas. The Committee credits the Department for recognizing the need for placing special agents in under-represented rural areas and small and medium-sized States. The Committee urges that ATF follow through on pledges to maintain and increase staffing in under-represented rural, small, and medium-sized States.

GREAT PROGRAM

The Committee provides $13,000,000 for grants to local law enforcement organizations for the Gang Resistance Education and Training (GREAT) Program. The GREAT program continues to be enthusiastically endorsed by communities in Colorado, North Dakota, and Alaska. The Committee directs ATF to consider providing GREAT funding to the qualified law enforcement and prevention organizations in these areas.

SAFETY AND SECURITY STANDARDS

The Committee is concerned about the apparent lack of safety and security standards for federally licensed firearms dealers. Guns stolen from licensed gun dealers pose an increasingly significant public safety threat. It is clear that the industry and ATF need to work together to address these problems. Therefore, the Committee directs ATF to make identifying and addressing security recommendations for Federal firearms licensees a priority at the next firearms industry discussion group that convenes.

ACTIVITY ON INDIAN RESERVATIONS

The Committee appreciates ATF's efforts to address the growing problem of gang-related activities on and near Indian reservations. In conjunction with programs and activities provided by the Boys and Girls Clubs of America, ATF has made in-roads in Native communities to reduce gang-related activities by training, seminars, and after-school activities aimed at reducing the number of Native children that are likely participants in gang behavior. The Committee recommends that ATF continue to coordinate the efforts of the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), the Boys and Girls Clubs of America, and private organizations such as the National Native American Law Enforcement Association to expand these activities and develop an inter-agency and inter-disciplinary approach to gang-related activities.

YOUTH CRIME GUN INTERDICTION INITIATIVE

The Committee commends ATF's efforts to reduce firearms violence by investigating illegal trafficking to the youth of this country. The Youth Crime Gun Interdiction Initiative (YCGII) began as a pilot program in 17 cities in 1996 and is currently operating in 50 sites.

The partnership between ATF and local law enforcement agencies in these communities is invaluable to the mutual effort to reduce gun-related crime. The tracing information provided by ATF not only allows local jurisdictions to target scarce resources to investigations likely to achieve results but also gives ATF the raw data to be able to investigate and prosecute the illegal source of these crime guns. The Committee continues to believe that there are significant disruptions in these illegal firearms markets directly due to investigative leads arising from this regional initiative.

EXPLOSIVES ENFORCEMENT GROUPS

The Committee is concerned about the illegal use of explosives and its relation to our homeland security. The Committee is dedicated to protecting and supporting our first responders, the American public, and American institutions from the threat of terrorist violence and the illegal and criminal use of explosives. There are approximately 6 billion pounds of explosives produced in the United States every year. Because of the extremely high and unacceptable risk to public safety from criminal or terrorist theft and misuse of these explosives, the Committee believes that more comprehensive enforcement and regulatory efforts are essential to public safety. Therefore, the Committee has included an additional $5,000,000 for an explosives enforcement initiative. This funding shall be used to increase the number of agents and inspectors dedicated to enforcing existing Federal explosives laws and regulations. The additional personnel would comprise explosives groups to be located strategically nationwide. These groups shall conduct undercover and surveillance operations into the misuse and trafficking in explosive materials; investigating all bombings of Federal interest throughout the United States; and thoroughly investigating all explosives-related thefts and losses. The Committee directs ATF to provide a detailed spending plan to the Committee on Appropriations prior to the obligation of any funds. The Committee encourages ATF to work with industry in developing this initiative.

EXPLOSIVE DETECTION TRAINING

The Committee appreciates efforts by ATF to make explosive detection training available on request to school districts nationwide. The Committee understands that ATF, in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Education, is developing a CD–ROM training program which will provide a standardized bomb threat management and response template for use by school administrators to develop a customized response program for individual schools. The Committee is pleased by this expanded assistance and encourages continued assistance to schools by ATF field office personnel as they establish and implement these necessary management and response plans.

MANAGEMENT AND TECHNOLOGICAL ENHANCEMENTS

The Committee expects that $2,500,000 will be used to continue management and technological enhancement at the AFT National Licensing Center, the Imports Branch, and the National Firearms Act Branch (NFA). The Committee notes that ATF has taken some major steps in the right direction:

—substantial progress on information management improvements for data retrieval and reporting for customers of the Firearms, Explosives and Arson Services (FEA) Division;
—increased meeting and other outreach efforts with industry to coordinate policy and operational concerns;
—a firearms importers conference and seminar to be held in the summer of 2002; and
—additional contract assistance retained and directed at FEA's service improvements efforts.

However, the Committee believes that there are critical areas of the plan which have not yet demonstrated improvement over the last 2 years.

The lack of well trained personnel still continues at certain branches. Some additional assistance is particularly needed with regard to specialized staff at the Division level to troubleshoot problems, and manage these significant improvement efforts. Operations personnel cannot be expected to perform these roles and still achieve service improvements, particularly where the operations workload has increased significantly in the last fiscal year due to the processing of import applications for nonimmigrant aliens (NIA).

Performance standards and critical elements for services positions to meet enhanced service goals in the FEA Division have not been finalized, but are still under review. The Committee has received no information that the Division as a whole has established milestones for service improvements, such as specific targets for reductions in current the processing times. The Committee notes that such milestones will have to take into account the addition of the NIA applicant workload.

Communications improvements must continue to be emphasized. In recent years, and more dramatically since new homeland security programs have been initiated, importers and NFA registrants often face inconsistent and confusing policy, law, and technical guidance that frequently changes regarding the importation of firearms, parts, and ammunition. Developments in these areas must be communicated clearly, consistently, and often to the importing and NFA communities. The Committee believes that in addition to use of the FFL newsletters and the ATF web site, a comprehensive and frequently updated guidance handbook designed for both the importing and NFA communities should be published and distributed to these communities as the Committee has recommended for the last 2 years.

ATF efforts cannot be fully achieved without serious coordination efforts, both in technology and policy, with the import and export processes at the Department of State and the U.S. Customs Service. The Committee recommends that ATF seek a working group with these agencies to consult with importers and others on solutions that will enhance the fairness and efficiency of administering or enforcing firearms-related laws by these agencies.

U.S. CUSTOMS SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2002	$2,471,960,000
Budget estimate, 2003	2,391,952,000
Committee recommendation	2,501,488,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $2,501,488,000 for salaries and expenses of the U.S. Customs Service.

The Committee has included an additional $4,000,000 for forced child labor, an additional $4,000,000 for expanded intellectual property

rights initiatives, $500,000 for the Vermont World Trade Center, $2,300,000 for canine curriculum on chemical and biological threats, $4,000,000 for port technology research and development, $10,000,000 for the Container Security Initiative, $2,000,000 for a bulk currency initiative, and $750,000 for the Center for Agricultural Policy and Trade Studies.

The United States Customs Service, in partnership with other Federal agencies, is one of the Nation's primary means of border enforcement. Its mission is to ensure that all goods and persons entering and exiting the United States do so in compliance with all United States laws and regulations.

Commercial.—Commercial activities are all process/business area activities (Trade Compliance, Outbound, and Passenger Processing) which occur prior to a violation being confirmed or acceptance of a referral for investigation. This includes intelligence gathering, targeting, analysis, and examination activities.

Drug and Other Enforcement.—Drug and Other Enforcement activities are process activities which occur after confirmation of a violation or acceptance of a referral for investigation. Also included are enforcement strategies to address enforcement issues which impact more than one process, intelligence activities and investigations of drug and money laundering violations, intelligence activities and investigations related to alleged/suspected violations which are independent of process activities, the air and marine interdiction programs, and radio communications management.

NORTHERN BORDER

The Committee commends the actions of the United States Customs Service insofar as the Customs Service has worked to strengthen America's border with Canada. The Committee also recognizes that the process of strengthening the Northern Border is not complete and that further adjustments in personnel assignments and resource allocations will be necessary. Customs stands at the front line in securing ''the longest open border in the world'' from potential acts of terrorism and other illegal activity. The Committee is also aware of the vital role Customs performs in supporting America's strong trade relationship with Canada, facilitating over $350,000,000,000 in trade annually.

The Committee supports full implementation of the 30-point ''Smart Border Accord,'' signed by the United States and Canada in December 2001. The Committee urges Customs to fully implement ongoing initiatives in furtherance of securing the flow of people and goods, hardening our infrastructure, and in sharing mutual enforcement objectives with Canada. Implementation of programs such as pre-clearance of U.S.-bound traffic, ''reverse inspections,'' hardening of remote ports, and expanded information sharing promises increased security and important trade benefits on the Northern Border.

The Committee commends Customs for stationing U.S. Customs officers in Canadian ports to work side by side with Canadian counterparts to target high-risk containers bound for the United States. Additionally, the Committee encourages Customs to expand use of ''smart'' processing and inspection technologies such as the NEXUS program. This joint United States-Canadian pilot is a dedicated commuter lane system which allows Customs and the Immigration and Naturalization Service to rapidly identify and clear pre-registered frequent travelers. The Committee urges Customs to implement an expansion of the program expeditiously as an integral part of a layered security framework which both secures our mutual border and facilitates this unique trade relationship.

SOUTHWEST BORDER SECURITY

The Committee commends the actions of the United States Customs Service in its efforts to combat threats entering America. The Committee also recognizes that the process of strengthening the Southwest Border is crucial to America's safety and that further adjustments in personnel assignments and resource allocations will be necessary. Customs stands at the front line in securing the United States-Mexican border from potential acts of terrorism and other illegal activity. The Committee is also aware of the vital role Customs performs in supporting America's strong trade relationship with Mexico, facilitating over $232,000,000,000 in trade annually.

The Committee urges Customs to fully implement the United States-Mexico Border Partnership, which is a 22-point program with greater cooperation and technological enhancements at the border. Implementation of programs such as pre-clearance of U.S.-bound traffic, ''reverse inspections,'' hardening of remote ports, and expanded information sharing promises increased security and important trade benefits to both the United States and Mexico.

The Committee commends Customs for its efforts to prescreen in-bound trade traffic through early cargo manifests but is concerned that more inspectors, check points, and the use of sophisticated technologies are needed to lower the risk of potential terrorism. Additionally, the Committee encourages Customs to expand use of ''smart'' processing and authorization and access technologies such as smart cards, currently used in the Department of Defense and the Department of the Treasury. Smart cards are identification cards embedded with a computer chip containing biometric data used to rapidly identify and clear preregistered and frequent travelers. The Committee urges Customs to expeditiously implement an expansion of a Southwest Border-wide security program as an integral part of a layered security framework which both secures our mutual border and facilitates this unique trade relationship with Mexico.

CONTAINER SECURITY INITIATIVE

The Customs Service announced the creation of the Container Security Initiative (CSI) on January 17, 2002. The CSI is a critical effort to address the need to protect U.S. seaports. This initiative would allow the targeting and screening of potentially dangerous cargo prior to its arrival at U.S. ports. The Committee notes that three major Canadian ports as well as the ports of Rotterdam, Singapore, Antwerp, and Le Havre have all become participants in this initiative. The Committee provides $10,000,000 to continue this effort. The Committee also urges the Customs Service to continue to evaluate best practices when investigating options for container security as stated in Senate Report 107–156.

REMOTE ADMINISTRATION TECHNOLOGY

The Committee supports ongoing efforts to enhance services at low-volume ports of entry through the use of remote administration technology. The Committee believes the additional security presence and the after-hours travel capabilities will benefit those who live near the affected border crossings. However, to ensure that commercial traffic through these ports is not negatively affected, these enhancements must not result in loss of personnel or reduction of staffed hours at these ports.

STAFFING AND SERVICE LEVELS AT CUSTOMS PORTS OF ENTRY

The Committee continues to believe that the services provided through the Charleston, WV, Customs office are very important to the State of West Virginia and the Nation as a whole. For this reason, the Committee expects the Service to maintain the level of services provided in fiscal year 1996 through fiscal year 2003 at this office.

The Committee continues to believe that the policy of providing part-time and temporary inspectors at the Honolulu International Airport is an effective way to handle the large and increasing volume of passengers arriving and departing this very busy airport in Hawaii. The Committee has again included $750,000 for part-time and temporary positions in the Honolulu Customs District. This action is intended to enhance and not supplant current staffing levels. Amounts included in this account are sufficient to maintain staffing levels at this airport through fiscal year 2003 at the fiscal year 1997 level.

The Charleston, South Carolina Port (Port) is the fourth largest cargo port in the United States, and the second largest on the East Coast. However, the Port continues to be severely understaffed by Customs and lacks the necessary resources to address the volume of cargo entering the Port yearly. As the volume of cargo traffic at the Port continues to increase, Customs resources and staffing at the Port have fallen behind. The Committee is aware that Customs dedicated to the Port, on a temporary basis, an additional canine team which resulted in commensurate increases in seizures of contraband. This is concrete evidence that increased staffing at the Port will enhance the mission of the Customs Service at this location, supporting enforcement as well as facilitating the entry of legitimate trade. The Committee recommends that Customs make every effort to provide additional staffing and equipment for use at the Port. The Committee directs that in no case shall the level of Special Agents, Inspectors, Canine Enforcement Officers or other support personnel fall below the 1999 staffing levels at the Port.

The Committee is aware that the Immigration and Naturalization Service has assigned badly needed personnel to New Mexico's major ports of entry at Santa Teresa and Columbus. Similar increases in Customs Service personnel are needed, especially in Santa Teresa which lacks the staff to operate two processing booths throughout the day. The Committee therefore strongly urges the Customs Service to review the staffing situation in Santa Teresa and to approve the addition of four Customs Service personnel to that location. Further, the Committee expects to be kept informed on the status of this review.

Legitimate, as well as illicit, trade and traffic continue to grow in the State of Florida. Customs should give a high priority to funding sufficient inspection personnel at ports of entry in Florida for fiscal year 2003.

Over the years Customs personnel in smaller States as well as rural areas have declined considerably. Problems facing these areas have not necessarily declined, and the Committee urges Customs to continually review its staffing requirements and to consider the allocation to smaller States and rural areas.

The Committee recognizes the importance of full-time staffing at the Pittsburg, New Hampshire port of entry for New Hampshire and the entire New England region. As the only port of entry in New Hampshire, the Committee directs Customs to give a high priority to funding sufficient staffing at the Pittsburg station for fiscal year 2003.

The Committee appreciates the work of the Customs Service to address issues related to the national and economic security of our Nation. As such, the Committee recognizes the significant role that the Customs Service plays in providing essential inspection services to major airports such as Louisville, Kentucky, a major shipment hub

which faces acute economic pressure due to tremendous growth year after year. The Committee directs the Customs Service to identify and request resources necessary to address staffing shortfalls at the Louisville Airport, and to work closely with the Regional Airport Authority and the many businesses that rely on this location as a channel for national and international trade.

The U.S. Customs Service is the first line of homeland defense for cargo and ships that enter the Port of Virginia, which consists of the Norfolk International Terminals, the Portsmouth Marine Terminal, and the Newport News Marine Terminal. The Port of Virginia handled 1.3 million 20-foot containers and 1.6 million vessels in 2001. Located near the port are the Norfolk Naval Base, the Norfolk Naval Air Station, the Oceana Naval Air Station, Langley Air Force Base, the U.S. Army Transportation Center at Fort Eustis and Fort Story, and several other critical Department of Defense facilities. Because of the unique combination of defense facilities and large volume of international trade, the Port of Virginia is a likely target for terrorism. The Committee directs the Customs Service to conduct an in-depth review the homeland security needs of the Port of Virginia, and report back within 60 days after the date of enactment on the resources necessary and steps they are taking to address those needs.

The Committee recognizes the importance of full-time staffing for the Providence, Rhode Island port of entry. While the volume of cargo entering Rhode Island has increased annually, staffing at the Office of Field Operations in Rhode Island has been operating below full strength. The Committee directs the Customs Service to give high priority to funding sufficient staffing in Rhode Island for fiscal year 2003.

The Committee also recognizes the increased demand for criminal investigative work by the Customs Service in Rhode Island, particularly in the areas of drug smuggling and money laundering investigations. The Committee directs the Customs Service to explore the feasibility of establishing an Office of Investigations in Providence, Rhode Island, including an adequate number of special agents and support staff.

PEACE BRIDGE JOINT BORDER FACILITY

The Committee directs the Commissioner of the U.S. Customs Service, in consultation with the Commissioner of the Immigration and Naturalization Service and the Office of Homeland Security, to submit to the Committee on Appropriations a report, within 180 days of enactment, that details how a joint United States/Canadian border inspection facility could be established on the Canadian side of the Peace Bridge in Fort Erie, Ontario. In formulating this report, the Commission shall consult with the Canadian Government, the Buffalo and Fort Erie Public Bridge Authority, and the City of Buffalo, New York. The report shall consider how such a joint facility could maximize the security and efficiency of the Peace Bridge Expansion project, which is currently being developed by the Buffalo and Fort Erie Public Bridge Authority. The report shall also include preliminary recommendations for such a joint or shared United States/Canadian facility and identify any United States or Canadian statutes or regulations that would need to be altered in order to establish such a facility.

TECHNOLOGY RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

The Committee has provided $4,000,000 to the U.S. Customs Service for the establishment of a pilot program to evaluate and prototype next-generation technology to screen and detect contraband, explosives, chemical and biological weapons, and radioactive materials at the Nation's larger ports including, but not limited to, the Port of Charleston, South Carolina. The Committee is aware of proven technology and security standards currently being employed by the Department of Defense Total Asset Visibility Network and encourages Customs to evaluate such best practices when investigating options for this project. In particular, Customs shall: (a) evaluate screening technology including, but not limited to, machinery that does not require human evaluation and analysis; and (b) work with agencies like the Departments of Energy and Defense to evaluate technology to facilitate the placement of radiation detection to maximize the ability to effectively detect Nuclear, Biological, and Chemical (NBC) threats. Customs shall report to the Committee on Appropriations no later than 120 days after the enactment of this legislation on its progress in implementing this program.

VEHICLE AND CARGO INSPECTION SYSTEM

The Committee has been responsive to the needs of the Customs Service for new technology and equipment to improve the inspection of traffic across both the Northern and Southwest Borders. One example is the use of the Vehicle and Cargo Inspection System (VACIS) technology which is a non-intrusive inspection technology used to scan vehicles, primarily trucks, and cargo containers. A new VACIS system has been developed to scan rail cars and has been installed along the Southwest Border for deployment.

An additional technology of interest to law enforcement agencies is the Weigh-In-Motion or WIM system, which can weigh commercial traffic as it passes through ports of entry. New Mexico State University's Physical Science Lab has WIM under development and has established the Santa Teresa Border Technology Deployment Center to test such technologies. The Committee strongly believes that the Customs Service should work jointly with the New Mexico State University Physical Science Lab to test the effectiveness of this technology at an operating port of entry.

VERMONT WORLD TRADE OFFICE

Vermont continues to develop a large market in international trade. Forty percent of Vermont companies, which employ approximately 70,000 individuals, are engaged in exports. In 1995, the State of Vermont created the Vermont World Trade Office to provide technical assistance to businesses and information on foreign trade opportunities. The Office has received overwhelming numbers of requests from companies interested in exploring international trade opportunities. To meet this demand, the Vermont World Trade Office hopes to open satellite offices and expand service for its clients. The Committee includes $500,000 to continue the partnership with the Vermont World Trade Office in furtherance of promoting foreign trade.

CUSTOMS INTEGRITY AWARENESS PROGRAM (CIAP)

The Committee continues its strong support for the Customs integrity awareness program. This program, begun in fiscal year 2000, is to improve hiring methodologies to ensure that applicants are of the highest quality and integrity, and to improve the recruitment process. The funding provided allows Customs to conduct polygraph examinations for candidates applying for positions which are most susceptible to corruption. The Committee encourages the Commissioner to continue efforts to improve the integrity measures of the Customs Service.

CHILD PORNOGRAPHY

The Committee directs the Customs Service to continue providing $100,000 of available funds to promote public awareness for the child pornography tipline, including ongoing efforts to make children aware of the tipline, in fiscal year 2003. The Committee recommends that the Customs Service continue to coordinate this promotional effort with the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children and the U.S. Postal Service to ensure that the publicity is diversified and effective. The Committee fully supports Customs' work in battling child pornography and is impressed with the successes Customs has had given the limited resources.

FORCED AND INDENTURED CHILD LABOR

The Committee is pleased with the continued work of Customs regarding enforcement of section 307 of the Tariff Act of 1930 as it relates to forced and indentured child labor. The Committee believes that continued focus on enforcement of the ban on importation of goods made by forced child labor is critical, and that Customs needs to continue this effort through aggressive investigation and enforcement of the applicable laws. The Committee has provided an additional $4,000,000 and expects to receive an expenditure plan prior to the obligation of funds.

INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS INITIATIVE

The Committee commends Customs for continuing to focus on Intellectual Property Rights violations even while it serves as America's frontline and performs critical homeland security duties. Intellectual Property Rights violation cost American businesses millions in lost revenue annually. Since its establishment in early calendar year 2002, the National Intellectual Property Rights Coordination Center, led by Customs in collaboration with the Federal Bureau of Investigation, has provided critical leadership for both domestic and international efforts. Through outreach, training, symposia, and aggressive investigations, the Center is protecting citizens from economic and other adverse impacts of counterfeit merchandise. The Committee directs Customs to aggressively continue these efforts and provides an additional $4,000,000 for domestic and international programs, staffing, as well as continued operation of the Coordination Center.

CENTER FOR AGRICULTURAL POLICY AND TRADE STUDIES

The volume of trade along the Northern border has increased dramatically in the last decade as a result of a number of free trade agreements. Implementation of World Trade Organization (WTO) policies will also have a significant impact on the Northern Border, particularly in the Northern Plains region. The Committee recognized the importance of this growth in trade and provided funds in fiscal years 2000, 2001, and 2002 to conduct research on the bilateral trade of agricultural commodities and products under the Canada-United States Trade Agreement. This research is being conducted at the Center for Agricultural Policy and Trade Studies located at North Dakota State University.

The primary purpose of this research program is to analyze a wide range of agricultural and trade policy issues for agricultural products, agribusiness firms, and the rural economies in the Northern Plains States. Specific objectives for this research are (1) to evaluate the potential impacts of multilateral and regional free trade agreements (e.g. the WTO and Free Trade Area of the Americas negotiations) on Northern Plains agricultural competitiveness in global markets, (2) to analyze net farm income and agricultural policies for the Northern Plains region, (3) to evaluate the impacts of macro policy variables, such as exchange rates and the new farm bill, on agricultural exports, (4) to develop strategies to improve export opportunities for agricultural goods from this region, and (5) to analyze the impacts of the

North American Free Trade Agreement on trilateral flows of agricultural goods and net farm income in the region. The Committee has included $750,000 to continue this project.

PROJECT ALERT

The Committee instructs the Customs Service to provide no less than $200,000 to the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children for the training of retired law enforcement officers to assist in the investigation of unsolved missing children cases nationwide. The Committee anticipates that these funds will be in addition to other funds available to the Center for these purposes.

INTERDICTION OPERATIONS

Through the years, Customs has had to react to constantly changing drug smuggling methods. Consequently, interdiction methods have been adapted to challenge the nature of the ever-changing threat. This effort has proven effective, with record narcotics seizures posted annually. After the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001, the concept of applying the lessons learned in air and marine narcotics enforcement to the precepts of counterterrorism have become particularly critical. This is especially true given the published vulnerabilities of our sovereign coastal waters, seaports, and airspace. The Committee notes that a reactive posture, oftentimes successful in counter drug activities, becomes an unacceptably passive alternative to combating the specter of terrorism proactively. The Committee believes that the threat of terrorism and the fluid patterns of drug smuggling demand forward thinking vigilance by Customs. The Committee notes that the consequences for failure in the fight against terrorism are unacceptable. The Committee therefore strongly urges Customs to apply the lessons learned from enhanced air and marine enforcement efforts in countering fluid smuggling efforts to the battle against terrorism by ensuring sufficient resources are dedicated to the interdiction mission.

CANINE DETECTION TRAINING CURRICULUM DEVELOPMENT

The Committee is encouraged with the initiatives demonstrated by the Customs Service as regards development and utilization of canine detection to combat and respond to possible future terrorist activities involving hazardous materials. The Committee is pleased that the Customs Service has continually recognized the unique and special abilities that the appropriately trained canine and handler immediately offer in this regard. The Committee has provided $2,300,000 for further canine training activities and curriculum development to enhance canine detection technology for the detection of additional chemical and biological agents. In order to comply with this section, the Committee directs the Customs Service to contract with an appropriate entity, like Auburn University, and to provide any and all technical and physical support necessary to enhance canine detection technology and operational resources for protecting the Nation against terrorism.

ADVANCED PASSENGER INFORMATION SYSTEM

The Committee commends the U.S. Customs Service for the creation and expansion of the Advanced Passenger Information System. The Committee strongly believes that the information supplied through this program will be critical in our homeland security efforts. The Committee recommends that the Customs Service recognize the unique aspects of Part 135 on-demand air taxi operators as they apply manifest requirements according to Public Law 107–71, the Aviation Transportation Security Act of 2001. Customs is encouraged to consider all transmission options for any operators or locations that do not have internet access.

CHARACTERIZATION AND RECOGNITION OF DOMESTIC AND INTERNATIONAL BULK CURRENCY

Both United States and international bulk currency are used to finance trafficking of illicit substances and in supporting terrorist activities. Funding in the amount of $2,000,000 is provided to the Customs Service for a contract with the Idaho National Engineering and Environmental Laboratory to expand the lab's support to the Department of the Treasury and the Customs Service program to characterize domestic currency and build a detector to identify illicit movement of bulk currency. The program will expand the existing effort into the characterization and recognition of international currency.

STRENGTHENED ENFORCEMENT OF U.S. TRADE LAWS PERTAINING TO STEEL

The Committee supports Customs in its enforcement of U.S. trade laws, including the Presidents' steel 201 proclamation of March 5, 2002, and all antidumping and countervailing duty orders related to steel. The Committee also understands that Customs is responsible for enforcing and monitoring imports of wire rods and certain line pipe products that were previously covered by a 201 remedy decision. The Committee is aware that Customs personnel assigned to enforce antidumping and countervailing duty orders, including import specialists, inspectors, and agents, have been increasingly burdened and many have been reassigned to meet homeland security priorities. The steel industry states that Customs would have to dedicate as many as 30 additional positions to fully enforce this set of trade laws, and the Committee understands that there are serious deficiencies in the level of training and specialized knowledge of Customs inspectors and import specialists who deal with steel tariff matters. The Committee supports assisting Customs officials, working with the steel manufacturing and trading community, to identify and apply the resources and training required to carry out these responsibilities. Such efforts may include utilizing steel industry experts through a series of national trading seminars, which could be made available to members of the trade and brokerage community who play a key role in classifying imported goods for Customs processing. Other efforts could involve assigning more import specialists, inspectors, or agents to steel trade enforcement. The Committee recommends that new steel import specialists be assigned to ports with the greatest volume of steel imports. In addition, the Committee directs Customs to report not later than 60 days after the date of enactment describing the steps it has taken to improve overall training for steel tariff implementation, enforcement efforts and manpower, including data on the types and value of illegal imports seized and the penalties awarded.

TEXTILE TRANSSHIPMENT ENFORCEMENT

Public Law 107–210 authorizes additional appropriations for textile transshipment enforcement operations by the United States Customs Service. In addition, the General Accounting Office was directed to audit efforts by the Customs Service to monitor transshipment efforts.

The Committee notes that textile transshipment enforcement is essential to help the textile industry in this country become more competitive in the international marketplace. The additional positions authorized by Public Law 107–210 would drastically increase the number of Customs import specialists, inspectors, and investigators which would help crack down on illegal transshipments into the United States. The provisions would also increase the number of auditors and attorneys to help pursue suspected illegal importers as well as emphasize agent training.

The Committee looks forward to reviewing the GAO audit, which is expected in May 2003. The Committee also expects that the administration's fiscal year 2004 budget request will include necessary funding to help ensure that the textile trade laws are strictly enforced.

DRAWBACK OFFICES

The Committee is concerned about the decision to close the Boston drawback office, even though some reports indicate that that particular office has a 3-year backlog of drawback claims. The Committee feels that closing this office without providing a clear and workable alternative for exporters who rely on the Boston drawback office may have significant adverse effects on the ability of many U.S. companies to engage in international trade. Accordingly, the Committee requests that Customs forgo any closure of the Boston drawback office in this fiscal year. Further, the Committee directs Customs to provide, within 15 days after enactment of this Act, a detailed proposal as to how to handle both the Boston drawback office backlog and future claims in a more efficient and timely manner.

TRADE STUDIES

The volume of trade along the Southern Border has increased dramatically in the last decade as a result of a number of free trade agreements, most specifically the North American Free Trade Agreement. The Committee recognizes the importance of this growth in trade and provides $550,000 to work with the Center for North American Studies to continue research on a wide range of agricultural and trade policy issues for agricultural products, agribusiness firms, and the rural economies in the Southern Plains States. The most specific objective for this research is to analyze the impacts of the North American Free Trade Agreement on trilateral flows of agricultural goods and net farm income in the region. Of the funds provided for this project, $300,000 to work with the University of Texas Magic Program to continue to produce satellite imaging crucial to analyzing the effects of the North American Free Trade Agreement.

BORDERLAND SECURITY

The University of Texas El Paso proposes to design and implement, in coordination with other government elements, a crisis management program for dealing with regional security issues and terrorist attacks along the Southern Border. The Committee recognizes that El Paso is uniquely situated to address this problem due to its position along the United States-Mexico border, its status as an economic crossroads, and that El Paso, along with Ciudad Juarez, comprises the largest international metroplex in the world. Also, nearby are two strategic targets: White Sands Missile Range and Ft. Bliss. The Committee provides $300,000 for Customs to work with the University of Texas to develop a crisis management program to protect the United States-Mexico Border.

AGRICULTURAL BIOTERRORISM

The Committee recognizes the work of the Institute for Countermeasures against Agricultural Bioterrorism (ICAB) at Texas A&M University to develop methods for rapid detection and diagnosis of bio-agents as well as prevention and mitigation of bioterrorist attacks. The Secretary of Treasury, as well as the Secretary of the new Department of Homeland Security once the Customs Service is transferred, are encouraged by the Committee to work closely with the Institute to help develop and implement new

technologies to protect our borders from bioterrorism.

EL PASO RAIL YARD

The Committee is concerned about continued acts of violence against Customs, Immigration, FBI, and other Federal law enforcement personnel at the downtown El Paso, Texas rail yard and Customs inspection facility. The Committee also notes the heightened susceptibility of rail cars carrying hazardous materials to possible terrorist or other attack at the present downtown rail yard. Customs is strongly urged to continue to work closely with the City of El Paso and other relevant Federal, State, and local stakeholders to develop a plan to establish new freight rail yard and inspection facilities away from the downtown area.

DRUG DETECTION

The Committee is impressed with the U.S. Customs Service on the Southwest Border as shown by the 76 percent increase of seized cocaine due to the use of canine drug detection and advanced training. The Committee encourages Customs to expand this effort and report back both its successes and failures with this effort in 2004.

SMART BORDERS

The Texas Transportation Institute (TTI) is a leader in dealing with transportation issues across the nations and the Committee is impressed with TTI's research on security risks at border stations. TTI's Smart Border's initiative adapts and develops emerging technologies and practices to enhance the ability of inspection agents to facilitate the flow of traffic across the United States borders. The Committee provides $125,000 for Customs to work with TTI in applying this research to its current practices.

TAMU INTERNATIONAL

Texas A&M International is in an exceptional position to assist customs in protecting our Nations. With the numerous agencies that deal with border affairs and the newly established Department of Homeland Security communication is essential to protecting America from Terrorism. The Committee provides $100,000 for Customs to work with Texas A&M International University and other Federal Agencies to create a demonstration project in Laredo, Texas focusing on enhancing collaborative efforts on the border through training, research and education.

PROGRESSO BRIDGE

The Committee is concerned about the extraneous lines at the Progresso Bridge in Progresso, Texas for pedestrians crossing the U.S.—Mexico border. Customs and INS are urged to work together to find an equitable solution to expedite this on-foot traffic. The Committee provides $75,000 for equipment-related costs to assist in this situation.

DAIRY PROTEIN BLENDS

The Committee is very concerned with the impact of imported milk protein concentrates on domestic milk use, resulting in historically low milk prices paid to dairy producers. The U.S. Customs Service of the Department of the Treasury is encouraged to expeditiously make their final decision on the reclassification of dairy protein blends within 60 days of the enactment of this Act and to report the results to the Committee.

HARBOR MAINTENANCE FEE COLLECTION

Appropriations, 2002	$3,000,000
Budget estimate, 2003	3,000,000
Committee recommendation	3,000,000

The Committee provides $3,000,000 to be transferred from the harbor maintenance trust fund to the Customs Service ''salaries and expenses'' appropriation.

The harbor maintenance fee was established to provide resources to the Army Corps of Engineers for the improvement of American channels and harbors. The fee is assessed on the value of commercial imports and exports delivered to and from certain specified ports. The fee is collected by the Customs Service. The transferred funds will offset the costs incurred by Customs in collecting these fees.

OPERATION, MAINTENANCE AND PROCUREMENT, AIR AND MARINE INTERDICTION PROGRAMS

Appropriations, 2002	$184,560,000
Budget estimate, 2003	170,829,000
Committee recommendation	177,829,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $177,829,000 for operation and maintenance activities of the Customs air and marine interdiction programs. This amount is $6,731,000 below fiscal year 2002 levels and $7,000,000 above the President's request. This includes an additional $7,000,000 for the Customs National Aviation Center.

The Customs Air and Marine Interdiction Program combats the illegal entry of narcotics and other goods into the United States. This appropriation provides capital procurement and total operations and maintenance for the Customs air and marine program. This program also provides support for the interdiction of narcotics by other Federal, State and local agencies.

The Customs Service will continue implementation of the Western Hemisphere Drug Elimination Act (WHDEA). At the Administration's request $35,764,000 in new funding is included to intensify WHDEA activities, including the purchase of new equipment as well as other enhancements, to improve interdiction efforts against drug operations in the source and transit zones.

CUSTOMS COUNTERDRUG RESOURCES

The Committee, supportive of the use of technology and assets as a means to enhance the Customs mission, necessarily places the priority on meeting these annualized costs over the acquisition of additional assets and the concomitant support personnel and maintenance costs. The Committee remains concerned about the Customs Service failure to consider the full budgetary impact and secure funding for items and personnel funded in addition to their congressional budget submission. The Committee encourages Customs to continue to evaluate, consider and acquire such assets in an effort to maximize its personnel and resources. However, the Committee expects that the Customs Service will responsibly address and meet all outyear costs for any new acquisitions and personnel without sacrificing existing programs in the process.

CUSTOMS NATIONAL AVIATION CENTER

The Committee has provided $7,000,000 to continue a Customs Service program to facilitate uniformity in aviation training. This standardization program will be headquartered on site at the Customs National Aviation Center (CNAC) at Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. CNAC will also be the home station for such assets as are required to implement this program, including facilities necessary for further standardization of operational training activities of the Customs Service's Air and Marine Interdiction Division.

TOTAL SYSTEMS SUPPORT

The Committee has supported and continues to support the Customs air and marine interdiction programs, and is concerned about the aging fleet of P–3 aircraft. While it would be preferable to replace these aging aircraft with new models, the Committee is mindful of funding constraints. The Committee believes that the Customs Service should take all necessary steps to protect the investment in these aircraft, while considering aircrew safety. In this regard, the Committee is aware of an unsolicited proposal to work with Customs to study the feasibility of utilizing private sector expertise to manage a wide range of engineering and maintenance requirements. The Committee urges Customs to carefully review this proposal, and provide a report within 60 days after the date of enactment to the Committee on their plans with regard to a total systems support concept.

AUTOMATION MODERNIZATION

Appropriations, 2002	$427,832,000
Budget estimate, 2003	435,332,000
Committee recommendation	435,332,000

The Committee has provided $122,432,000 for the Automated Commercial Systems (ACS), and $312,900,000 to continue work on the Automated Commercial Environment (ACE).

The Customs Service continues to modernize its trade data processing system. The current system, ACS, will be replaced with the new ACE. ACE will provide an upgrade to the system which will enable Customs to meet the demands of an increasing volume of trade and convert to a paperless process and an account-based system. These funds will support the ACS legacy system while the conversion to ACE is underway.

AUTOMATED COMMERCIAL ENVIRONMENT

Automation modernization of the aging Customs commercial systems and processes is critical to the Nation's commerce. In light of the events of September 11, 2001, it is even more imperative that all trade entering this country be as accurately tracked as possible. The Committee continues to be encouraged by the efforts and progress made by the Customs Service in its modernization effort. The Committee believes that Customs appears to be on the right track in establishing a well-considered framework necessary to proceed with the initial ACE development.

The Committee directs Customs, in concert with General Accounting Office (GAO) and the Department of the Treasury, to report periodically on the status of the project pertaining to the need for technology insertion, to include the reasons, whether through technological advancement or delay in project completion.

The Committee strongly believes that continued oversight of the program by GAO and Treasury is critical to successful adherence to the ACE expenditure plan. Periodic review of investment increments allows for oversight of the capital planning and architecture development and is consistent with best practices. The Committee directs that regular quarterly reports continue to be provided until ACE becomes functional. Additionally, the Committee directs Customs to submit requests for release of funds, including a cost-benefit analysis, in a timely manner, but in no case less than 30 days from the anticipated need for the funds.

U.S. MINT

The U.S. Mint manufactures coins, sells numismatic and investment products, and provides for security and asset protection. Public Law 104–52 established the U.S. Mint Public Enterprise Fund (the Fund). The Fund encompasses the previous Salaries and Expenses, Coinage Profit Fund, Coinage Metal Fund, and the Numismatic Public Enterprise Fund. The Mint submits annual audited business-type financial statements to the Secretary of the Treasury and to Congress in support of the operations of the revolving fund.

The operations of the Mint are divided into three major activities: Circulating Coinage;

Numismatic and Investment Products; and Protection. The Mint is credited with receipts from its circulating coinage operations, equal to the full cost of producing and distributing coins that are put into circulation, including depreciation of the Mint's plant and equipment on the basis of current replacement value. From those receipts, the Mint pays its cost of operations, which includes the costs of production and distribution. The difference between the face value of the coins and these costs are profit, which is deposited as seigniorage to the general fund. In 2001, the Mint transferred $1,383,000,000 to the General Fund. Any seigniorage used to finance the Mint's capital acquisitions is recorded as budget authority in the year that funds are obligated for this purpose, and as receipts over the life of the asset.

GOLDEN DOLLAR COIN

The Committee strongly supported the creation and circulation of the Golden Dollar (Sacagawea) coin. However, the Committee notes with disappointment that nearly 2 years has passed since the coin's introduction with an exhuberant marketing campaign, and the coin has yet to enter into regular circulation in all areas. The Committee is pleased with the U.S. Mint's action plan for additional research on the future of the Golden Dollar Coin, in accordance with the findings of the recent General Accounting Office (GAO) report, ''New Dollar Coin Marketing Campaign Raised Public Awareness but Not Widespread Use'' (GAO–02–896). The Committee hopes that the results of the research received in December 2002 will provide the necessary direction for the U.S. Mint and the Federal Reserve to improve the circulation of the Golden Dollar Coin. The Committee directs the U.S Mint, in consultation with the Federal Reserve and the GAO, to submit a new marketing plan to the Committee on Appropriations no later than 15 days after the enactment of this appropriations Act.

BUREAU OF ENGRAVING AND PRINTING

The Bureau of Engraving and Printing (BEP) designs, manufactures, and supplies Federal Reserve notes, various public debt instruments, as well as most evidences of a financial character issued by the United States, such as postage and internal revenue stamps. The Bureau executes certain printings for various territories administered by the United States, particularly postage and revenue stamps.

The anticipated work volume is based on estimates of requirements submitted by agencies served. The program comprises the following activities:

Currency.—Total deliveries of currency for 2002 and 2003 are estimated to be 7 billion notes each year. During 2001, the Bureau delivered 7 billion Federal Reserve notes.

Stamps.—This category of work is comprised of postal and internal revenue stamps. The projected requirements for 2002 and 2003 are estimated to be 12 billion and 9 billion stamps, respectively. In 2001, the Bureau delivered 15.9 billion stamps.

Securities.—This program encompasses the production of a wide variety of bonds, notes, and debentures for the Bureau of Public Debt and certain other agencies of the Government.

Commissions, certificates, etc.—This program is comprised primarily of Presidential and Department of Defense commissions and certificates, White House invitations, and identification cards for various Government agencies. It represents a small portion of the Bureau's total workload.

Space utilized by other agencies.—Other agencies are charged for services provided in the space occupied in the Bureau's buildings.

Other miscellaneous services.—A wide variety of miscellaneous services are performed by Bureau personnel for other agencies, which are charged on an actual cost basis.

Purchase of operating equipment.—This category consists of new purchases and replacement of printing equipment and other related printing items.

Plant alterations and experimental equipment.—This category encompasses alterations made on the Bureau's buildings and purchases of experimental equipment. The operations of the Bureau are currently financed by means of a revolving fund established in accordance with the provisions of Public Law 656, August 4, 1950 (31 U.S.C. 181), which requires the Bureau to be reimbursed by customer agencies for all costs of manufacturing products and services performed. The Bureau is also authorized to assess amounts to acquire capital equipment and provide for working capital needs. Bureau operations during 2001 resulted in an increase to retained earnings of $45,000,000.

The Committee is concerned about the links between terrorism and counterfeiting. The Committee is also aware that a substantial degree of counterfeiting of U.S. currency takes place overseas. The Committee encourages the Department of the Treasury to consider for future currency designs, the best available, most cost effective anti-counterfeiting technology and security devices for U.S. currency, including but not limited to alternative substrates; distinctive fibers; optically variable devices; high-technology inks; and, security measures produced by modern offset printing techniques.

No direct appropriation is required to cover the activities of the Bureau.

BUREAU OF THE PUBLIC DEBT

ADMINISTERING THE PUBLIC DEBT

Appropriations, 2002	$186,953,000
Budget estimate, 2003	191,119,000
Committee recommendation	191,073,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $191,073,000 for the Bureau of the Public Debt in fiscal year 2003. This amount includes $2,500 within existing funds for official reception and representation expenses.

This appropriation provides funds for the conduct of all public debt operations and the promotion of the sale of U.S. savings-type securities.

Savings securities.—This activity involves the issuance, servicing, and retirement of savings bonds and notes and retirement-type securities, including: (1) the maintenance and servicing of individual accounts of owners of series H and HH bonds and the authorization of interest payments; and (2) the maintenance of accounting control over financial transactions, securities transactions and accountability, and interest cost. These functions are performed directly by the Bureau of the Public Debt, by the Federal Reserve Banks as fiscal agents of the United States, and by the qualified agents which issue and redeem savings bonds and notes. This activity also consists of sales promotion efforts, using press, radio, other advertising media, and organized groups, augmented by concentrated sales campaign emphasizing payroll savings plans.

Marketable and special securities.—This activity involves all securities of the United States, other than savings and retirement securities, including securities of Government corporations for which the Bureau of the Public Debt provides services. Functions performed relate to the issuance, servicing, and retirement of these securities, both directly by the Bureau and through the Federal Reserve Banks, as fiscal agents, including: (1) the maintenance and servicing of individual accounts of owners of registered securities and book-entry Treasury bills; (2) the authorization of interest and principal payments; and (3) the maintenance of accounting control over financial transactions, securities transactions and accountability, and interest cost.

INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE

SUMMARY

The Committee has recommended a total of $9,899,293,000 for the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) in fiscal year 2003. This amount is $424,689,000 above the fiscal year 2002 enacted level and a decrease of $16,560,000 from the President's request.

PROCESSING, ASSISTANCE, AND MANAGEMENT

Appropriations, 2002	$3,810,880,000
Budget estimate, 2003	3,958,337,000
Committee recommendation	3,955,777,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $3,955,777,000 for processing, taxpayer assistance, and management.

This appropriation provides for: processing tax returns and related documents; assisting taxpayers in the filing of their returns, paying taxes that are due, and complying with tax laws; issuing technical rulings; revenue accounting, conducting background investigations; managing financial resources, rent and utilities.

Pre-Filing Taxpayer Assistance and Education.—This activity includes resources to support services provided before a return is filed to assist the taxpayer in filing a tax return correctly. Included in this activity are staffing, training and direct support for (1) pre-filing services operational management; (2) tax law interpretation and published guidance; (3) taxpayer communication and education to research customer needs, prepare tax forms and publications, develop and manage education programs, establish partnerships with stakeholder groups, and disseminate tax information to taxpayers and the general public; (4) rulings and agreements to apply the tax law to specific taxpayers in the form of pre-filing agreements, determination letters, advance pricing agreements and other pre-filing determinations and advice; (5) marketing of electronic tax administration products and services; and (6) ensuring that taxpayers have an advocate to prevent future problems by identifying the underlying causes of taxpayers' problems and to participate in the development of systemic and/or procedural remedies.

Filing and Account Services.—This activity provides resources to support services provided to a taxpayer in the process of filing returns and paying taxes in addition to issuance of refunds and maintenance of taxpayers accounts. Included in this activity are staffing, training and direct support for (1) filing and account services operational management; (2) submission processing of paper and electronically submitted tax returns and supplemental documents which account for tax revenues, and issue refunds and tax notices; (3) electronic/correspondence assistance to taxpayers to resolve account and notice inquires, either electronically or by telephone; (4) face-to-face assistance to taxpayers, including return preparation, answering tax questions, resolving account and notice inquiries, and supplying forms and publications to taxpayers; and (5) processing of information documents which enables the Service to match this information with that provided by taxpayers on their returns.

Shared Services Support.—This activity provides staffing, training and direct support for (1) services and supplies to manage IRS facilities; (2) human resources programs including recruitment, labor and employee relations, workforce planning and evaluation,

performance management, employee benefits, personnel security and transactional processing; (3) procurement; (4) the Servicewide EEO and Diversity program; (5) the Servicewide Career Management and Learning Center; (6) financial services including relocation, travel, imprest fund, purchase cards, corporate express and employee clearance; and (7) Treasury complaint centers. This activity also provides resources for (1) building rent; (2) IRS building services, maintenance space alterations, guard services, custodial overtime, utility services, and non-information technology equipment; (3) shared support such as copiers, postage meters, shredders, courier services, P.O. boxes, etc.; and (4) cleaning, maintenance, utilities, security and repair costs of delegated buildings.

General Management and Administration.—This activity provides staffing, training and direct support for (1) business unit headquarters management activities of strategic planning, communications and liaison, finance, human resources, EEO and diversity, and business systems planning; (2) national headquarters management and administration of policy making and goal setting, leadership and direction for the IRS, building partner relationships with key stakeholders (e.g., Congress, OMB, etc.); (3) strategic direction Servicewide for communications, Government liaison and disclosure, legislative affairs and public liaison; (4) general legal advice to the IRS on non-tax legal issues including procurement, personnel, labor relations, equal employment opportunity, fiscal law, tort claims and damages, ethics, and conflict of interest; and (5) payments for workmen's compensation benefits and unemployment compensation payments.

IRS STAFFING PLANS

The Committee continues to support adequate staffing levels for effective tax administration and supports the staffing plans for the Internal Revenue Service facilities in the communities of Martinsburg and Beckley, WV. Therefore, the Committee urges the IRS, within the constraints of the fiscal year 2003 funding levels, to make no staffing reductions at the Martinsburg National Computing Center and the programmed level at the Administrative Services Center in Beckley, WV.

TAXPAYER SERVICES

The Committee is pleased that the IRS is providing more service and assistance to taxpayers, especially in rural and less populated areas. The Committee notes the benefits provided by, and increased usage of, mobile tax preparation services in North Dakota. The Committee commends the IRS for providing this mobile taxpayer service and urges the IRS to use existing resources to expand this mobile service to New Mexico, with a special emphasis on providing these services to Native American reservations and pueblos. To increase use of these mobile services, the Committee urges the IRS to make a greater effort to provide early notice to local media of the dates and times the mobile services will be in specific locations.

The Committee also directs the IRS to provide a report to the Committee at the conclusion of the filing season on its efforts to publicize the availability of these mobile taxpayer services as well as the number of taxpayers served and the types of assistance provided.

TAX COUNSELING FOR THE ELDERLY

The Committee once again believes that the Tax Counseling Program for the Elderly has proven to be most successful. To meet the goals of this program, $3,950,000 is included within the aggregate amount recommended by the Committee for processing tax returns and assistance in fiscal year 2003. To ensure that the full effect of the program is accomplished, the IRS is directed to cover administrative expenses within existing funds.

TAXPAYER SERVICES IN ALASKA AND HAWAII

Given the remote distance of Alaska and Hawaii from the U.S. mainland and the difficulty experienced by Alaska and Hawaii taxpayers in receiving needed tax assistance by the national toll-free line, it is imperative that the Taxpayer Advocate Service office in each of these States is fully staffed and capable of resolving taxpayer problems of the most complex nature. The Committee directs the Internal Revenue Service to staff each Taxpayer Advocate Service office in each of these States with a Collection Technical Advisor and an Examination Technical Advisor in addition to the current complement of office staff. Staffing shall be increased if, as the result of the IRS Restructuring and Reform Act of 1998, subsequent legislation, or other factors, the number of cases or their complexity increases.

LOW-INCOME TAXPAYER CLINIC

The Committee once again commends the IRS for the Low-Income Taxpayer Clinic (LITC) program. With the growing complexity of tax laws, this program has provided invaluable help for taxpayers who are seeking to resolve disputes with the IRS. To ensure that the goals of the LITC program are maintained, the Committee has provided a total of $7,000,000 to assist low-income taxpayer clinics across the Nation.

The Committee is concerned about recent proposed Treasury regulations that state that the Treasury Department and the Internal Revenue Service do not believe that qualified LITC's are authorized to provide tax preparation services unless it is in conjunction with a controversy or with an English as a Second Language program. Need-based tax preparation assistance through LITC and other programs such as VITA is imperative for many of our Nation's taxpayers who cannot afford commercial preparers. Without this assistance, many individuals may either not file a return or will make errors and prepare their returns improperly, ultimately leading to a controversy with the IRS. Helping taxpayers with problems with the IRS begins with the preparation and filing of the return. Without this assistance, the limited resources available to the LITC program will be insufficient to meet the demand of taxpayers with controversies with the IRS.

RHODE ISLAND LOW INCOME TAXPAYER CLINIC

The Committee acknowledges the valuable work and service to the community that the Rhode Island Low Income Taxpayer Clinic (RILITC) has provided over the past 4 years of its existence. The Committee therefore encourages the Internal Revenue Service to fund the RILITC's grant request for 2003, so that it may continue to operate and deliver its unique services to the citizens of the City of Providence.

VOLUNTEER INCOME TAX ASSISTANCE

The Committee notes that the existing Volunteer Income Tax Assistance (VITA) program provides an invaluable service by helping low income taxpayers prepare and file their Federal income tax returns. It is the Committee's understanding that IRS used Congress' fiscal year 2002 appropriation of an additional $1,000,000 for the VITA program to provide VITA sites with additional computers and computer modules to assist taxpayers to file electronically. The Committee, therefore, urges the IRS to provide such additional sums as may become available to the VITA program outside of its in-kind contribution program. These additional funds are intended to assist the IRS in expanding the VITA program to hard to serve areas, such as Indian Reservations. Additionally, these funds are intended to increase the capacity of VITA sites to file returns electronically and to cover some operational expenses. The Committee expects that IRS will continue its current level of in-kind contributions to VITA programs and directs the IRS to report to the Committee within 90 days of enactment of this Act on the steps it has taken in this regard.

PROVIDENCE, RHODE ISLAND TAXPAYER ASSISTANCE OFFICE

The Committee notes and commends the work that is being done at the Providence Field Office of the IRS to establish a Taxpayer Assistance Office, as well as to redesign the space used by the Taxpayer Advocate's Office. The Committee urges the IRS to ensure that these projects remain a priority and that funding for them remains intact.

WAGE AND INVESTMENT DIVISION

The Committee recognizes that there are ebbs and flows in employment at the Internal Revenue Service's field offices around the country, particularly in correlation to the tax filing season. However, the Committee is concerned that some of these departures may have unintended consequences, especially by stretching available resources to satisfy the needs of a particular community. Therefore, the Committee requests that the IRS report to the Committee, within 60 days after the date of enactment, with an analysis of staffing plans at IRS field offices and the impact of such plans on the communities they serve. The report also should include an analysis of staffing plans at the Providence, Rhode Island field office.

OFFICE OF APPEALS

The Committee recognizes the importance of the work provided by the IRS Office of Appeals, and strongly urges the IRS to consider establishing an Office of Appeals within the current IRS Field Office in Providence, Rhode Island.

IRS CONSORTIUM FOR LEARNING AND WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT

The Committee is aware of the IRS Consortium for Learning and Workforce Development that incorporates technology such as e-learning to deliver training in a more cost-effective manner. The Committee is concerned that the delays in awarding the course conversion task order may jeopardize the Consortium initiative and directs the IRS to complete its negotiations expeditiously. Further, the Committee requests that the IRS provide quarterly briefings to the Committee on the work of the Consortium.

NO-COST EZ TAX FILING

The Committee understands that the IRS does not intend to enter into the tax preparation software business with respect to no- or low-cost digital filing of tax returns over the Internet. The Committee recognizes that the IRS intends to work in partnership with industry to expand the electronic filing of tax returns. The necessity of a partnership was emphasized in a statement released by the Department of the Treasury on January 30, 2002. The IRS has echoed this commitment to work with industry and notes that IRS plans do not include tax preparation services. The Committee notes that the IRS budget request sought no resources for this purpose. The Committee strongly believes in the industry-IRS partnership concept and urges the IRS to continue strengthening its ties with the private sector and computer software industry as it moves forward in this endeavor.

TAX LAW ENFORCEMENT

Appropriations, 2002	$3,542,891,000
Budget estimate, 2003	3,729,072,000
Committee recommendation	3,729,072,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $3,729,072,000 for tax law enforcement activities in fiscal year 2003.

This appropriation funds IRS's ability to provide equitable application and enforcement of the tax laws, identify possible nonfilers for investigations, investigate violations of criminal statutes, and supports the Statistics of Income program.

Compliance Services.—This activity funds services to taxpayers after a return is filed, identifying and attempting to correct possible errors or underpayment. It provides for the examination of tax returns, both domestic and international, and the administration and judicial settlement of taxpayer appeals of examination findings. It also provides for monitoring employee pension plans, determining qualifications of organizations seeking exempt status, examining the tax returns of exempt organizations, enforcing statutes relating to detection and investigation of criminal violations of the internal revenue laws and other financial crimes, collecting unpaid accounts, securing unfiled tax returns and payments, analyzing and determining the reasons for delinquent accounts, preventing accounts from becoming delinquent, and preventing nonfiling. This activity also provides for legal counsel regarding legal interpretation of the law and representation in litigation.

Research and Statistics of Income.—This activity funds research and statistical analysis support for the Service. It provides annual income, financial, and tax data from tax returns filed by individuals, corporations, and tax-exempt organizations. Likewise it provides resources for market-based research to identify compliance issues, for conducting tests of treatments to address non-compliance, and for the implementation of successful treatments of taxpayer non-compliant behavior.

ABUSIVE TAX SHELTERS

The Committee has become extremely concerned about the growth of abusive tax shelters and their impact on investor confidence as well as on the national economy. For instance, during Committee hearings this spring with the Internal Revenue Service the Committee explored with the Commissioner examples of these corporations, such as the Enron Corporation which apparently ran nearly 600 subsidiaries out of single post office box in the Cayman Islands. The Committee strongly believes that these abuses are out of control and that the IRS must do more to target these abuses.

To ensure that the IRS more effectively and aggressively investigates and combats abusive tax shelters, the Committee directs the IRS to designate no less than $60,000,000 of the ''Tax Law Enforcement'' account for the purpose of targeting these abusive schemes, abusive scheme promoters, and offshore schemes. The Committee further directs the IRS to report back to the Committee within 120 days after enactment of this Act on the resources that have been directed to assist in this effort.

EARNED INCOME TAX CREDIT

Appropriations, 2002	$146,000,000
Budget estimate, 2003	146,000,000
Committee recommendation	146,000,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $146,000,000.

The ''Earned income tax credit'' (EITC) appropriation provides for expanded customer service and public outreach programs, strengthened enforcement activities, and enhanced research efforts to reduce overclaims and erroneous filing associated with the earned income tax credit.

Expanded customer service includes dedicated, toll-free telephone assistance, increased community-based tax preparation sites, and a coordinated marketing and educational effort (including paid advertising and direct mailings) to assist low-income taxpayers in determining their eligibility for EITC. Improved compliance includes increased staff and systemic improvements in submissions processing, examination, and criminal investigation programs. In returns processing, new procedures include expanded use of math error authority and the identification of EITC-based refund claims involving invalid or duplicate primary, secondary, and dependent tax identification numbers (TIN's). Increased examination coverage, prior to issuance of refunds, reduces overpayment and encourages compliance in subsequent filing periods. In addition, post-refund correspondence audits by service center staff aids in the recovery of erroneous refunds. Criminal investigation activities target individuals and practitioners involved in fraudulent refund schemes and generate referrals of suspicious returns for followup examination. Examination staff, assigned to district offices, audit return preparers and may apply penalties for noncompliance with due diligence requirements.

Enhanced research activities and projects focus on EITC claimant characteristics and patterns of noncompliance and are designed to improve education and outreach products, strengthen IRS abuse detection capabilities, and measure the effects of Servicewide programs on compliance levels for the EITC-eligible taxpayer population. This appropriation also funds the development of specialized research data bases and masterfile updates, reimbursement to the Social Security Administration (SSA) for enhancements to the SSA numbering systems, and cooperative efforts with State vital statistics offices.

INFORMATION SYSTEMS

Appropriations, 2002	$1,579,240,000
Budget estimate, 2003	1,632,444,000
Committee recommendation	1,632,444,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $1,632,444,000 for information systems activities in fiscal year 2003.

This appropriation provides for Servicewide information systems operations and maintenance, and investments to enhance or develop business applications for the IRS Business Units. The appropriation includes staffing, telecommunications, hardware and software (including commercial-off-the-shelf), and contractual services.

Information services.—This activity provides the salaries, benefits, and related costs to manage, maintain, and operate the information systems that support tax administration. The Service's business activities rely on these information systems to process tax and information returns, account for tax revenues collected, send bills for taxes owed, issue refunds, assist in the selection of tax returns for audit, and provide telecommunications services for all business activities including the public's toll free access to tax information. These systems are located in a variety of sites including the Martinsburg, West Virginia, Memphis, Tennessee, and Detroit, Michigan Computing Centers; Service Centers; and in other field office operations. Staffing in this activity develops and maintains the millions of lines of programming code supporting all aspects of tax processing; as well as operating and administering the Service's hardware infrastructure of mainframes, minicomputers, personal computers, networks, and a variety of management information systems.

Information systems improvement programs.—This activity funds improvements or enhancements to business applications that support requirements unique to one of the new IRS Business Units. These projects meet the following criteria: each project is small or medium in size and can be fully developed and implemented in 1 to 2 years; it supports specialized functions of a single Business Unit; and it conforms to the modernized IRS architecture. These projects differ in scope from those funded by the Business Systems Modernization Program, which addresses major common tax administration systems that cross Business Unit lines.

The Committee believes that funds provided under the Information Systems account, particularly for development related activities, should be managed with the same diligence and financial controls as those activities funded through the Business Systems Modernization account. In addition, the Committee expects that as the Business Systems Modernization moves an increasing number of major projects into deployment, the Service will realign development activities funded under the Information Systems account so that they are managed and integrated formally into Business Systems Modernization activity. For this reason, the Committee directs the Commissioner to submit, concurrent with the fiscal year 2004 budget submission, a detailed budget justification for funds provided in the Information Systems account that outlines the specific use of all monies allocated in this appropriation, apportioning responsibility between operations and development functions, and specifying how program governance for these funds will meet the appropriate and rigorous requirements set for comparable activities in Business Systems Modernization.

BUSINESS SYSTEMS MODERNIZATION

Appropriations, 2002	$391,593,000
Budget estimate, 2003	450,000,000
Committee recommendation	436,000,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $436,000,000. This amount, in addition to $14,000,000 provided in the fiscal year 2002 Supplemental, is equal to the President's fiscal year 2003 budget request. This account provides for revamping business practices and acquiring new technology. The agency is using a formal methodology to prioritize, approve, fund, and evaluate its portfolio of business systems modernization investments. This methodology enforces a documented, repeatable, and measurable process for managing investments throughout their life cycle. Investment decisions are approved by the IRS Core Business System Executive Steering Committee, chaired by the Commissioner.

BUSINESS SYSTEMS MODERNIZATION EFFORT

The Committee is pleased with the program's progress to date. In order to ensure more timely release of funds appropriated under this account in fiscal year 2003, the Committee directs the Internal Revenue Service (IRS), in consultation with the Department of the Treasury and the Office of Management and Budget, to submit a single business systems modernization spending plan to the Committee on Appropriations for the full use of this appropriation 15 days after the enactment of this appropriations Act. In addition, the IRS should articulate in its fiscal years 2003 and 2004 expenditure plans and the fiscal year 2004 budget submission how IRS intends to guarantee that products and projects delivered under the business systems modernization program are

fully integrated into the new business units. As in previous years, the Committee fully expects that the IRS will continue to brief and provide documents and all pertinent information to the General Accounting Office in a timely manner for review of the expenditure plan.

IRS—ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

The Committee has recommended approval of the following administrative provisions for the Internal Revenue Service:

Section 101 continues a provision which authorizes the IRS to transfer up to 5 percent of any appropriation made available to the agency in fiscal year 2003, to any other IRS account. The IRS is directed to follow the Committee's reprogramming procedures outlined earlier in this report.

Section 102 continues a provision which maintains a training program in taxpayer's rights and cross-cultural relations.

Section 103 continues a provision which requires the IRS to institute and enforce policies and procedures which will safeguard the confidentiality of taxpayer information.

Section 104 continues a provision which directs that funds shall be available for improved facilities and increased manpower to provide sufficient and effective 1–800 telephone assistance and that the Commissioner shall continue to make this a priority.

U.S. SECRET SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2002	$1,025,384,000
Budget estimate, 2003	1,010,435,000
Committee recommendation	1,010,817,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $1,010,817,000 for the U.S. Secret Service in fiscal year 2003. The increase above the President's request reflects an additional $740,000 for the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children.

The Secret Service is responsible for the security of the President, the Vice President and other dignitaries and designated individuals; for enforcement of laws relating to obligations and securities of the United States and financial crimes such as financial institution fraud and other fraud; and for protection of the White House and other buildings within Washington, D.C.

Investigations, protection, and uniformed activities.—The Service must provide for the protection of the President of the United States, members of his immediate family, the President-elect, the Vice President, or other officer next in the order of succession to the Office of the President, and the Vice President-elect, and the members of their immediate families unless the members decline such protection; protection of the person of a visiting head and accompanying spouse of a foreign state or foreign government and, at the direction of the President, other distinguished foreign visitors to the United States and official representatives of the United States performing special missions abroad; the protection of the person of former Presidents, their spouses and minor children unless such protection is declined. The Service is also responsible for the detection and arrest of persons engaged in counterfeiting, forging, or altering of any of the obligations or other securities of the United States and foreign governments; the investigation of thefts and frauds relating to Treasury electronic fund transfers; fraudulent use of debit and credit cards; fraud and related activity in connection with Government identification documents; computer fraud; food coupon fraud; and the investigation of personnel, tort claims, and other criminal and noncriminal cases.

The Secret Service Uniformed Division protects the Executive Residence and grounds in the District of Columbia; any building in which White House offices are located; the President and members of his immediate family; the official residence and grounds of the Vice President in the District of Columbia; the Vice President and members of his immediate family; foreign diplomatic missions located in the Washington metropolitan area; and the Treasury Building, its annex and grounds, and such other areas as the President may direct on a case-by-case basis.

Presidential candidate protective activities.—The Secret Service is authorized to protect major Presidential and Vice Presidential candidates, as determined by the Secretary of the Treasury after consultation with an advisory committee. In addition, the Service is authorized to protect the spouses of major Presidential and Vice Presidential candidates; however, such protection may not commence more than 120 days prior to the general Presidential election.

MISSING AND EXPLOITED CHILDREN

The Committee has included $1,633,000 for the Service's operation costs of the exploited child unit, associated with its continued efforts with the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children. The Committee has also included $3,749,000 as a grant for investigations of exploited children.

STAFFING IN RHODE ISLAND

The Committee is concerned about the declining number of Secret Service special agents in Rhode Island, particularly in light of the increased demand for criminal investigative work in the areas of identity theft, bank fraud and counterfeit currency investigations. The Committee understands that the number of special agents, excluding the supervisor, has declined from seven in fiscal year 1998 to three in fiscal year 2002. The Committee urges the Secret Service to give the highest priority to funding additional staffing in Rhode Island for fiscal year 2003.

ACQUISITION, CONSTRUCTION, IMPROVEMENT AND RELATED EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2002	$3,457,000
Budget estimate, 2003	3,519,000
Committee recommendation	3,519,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $3,519,000 for the ''Acquisition, construction, improvement and related expenses'' account in fiscal year 2003, which is equal to the budget estimate.

This appropriation provides funding for security upgrades of existing facilities and the James J. Rowley Training Center to continue development of the current Master Plan and to maintain and renovate existing facilities to ensure efficient and full utilization of the Center.

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

GENERAL PROVISIONS

The Committee recommends that certain general provisions be included in the Senate bill. The provisions do the following:

Section 110 continues a provision which pertains to reprogramming instructions for unobligated funds.

Section 111 continues a provision which authorizes certain basic services within the Treasury Department in fiscal year 2003, including purchase of uniforms; maintenance, repairs, and cleaning; purchase of insurance for official motor vehicles operated in foreign countries; and contracts with the Department of State for health and medical services to employees and their dependents serving in foreign countries.

Section 112 continues a provision which requires that funds provided to ATF for fiscal year 2003 will be expended in such a manner so as not to diminish enforcement efforts with respect to section 105 of the Federal Alcohol Administration Act.

Section 113 continues a provision which authorizes transfers, up to 2 percent, between law enforcement appropriations under certain circumstances.

Section 114 continues a provision which authorizes transfers, up to 2 percent, between Departmental Offices, Office of Inspector General, Treasury Inspector General for Tax Administration, Financial Management Service, and the Bureau of the Public Debt appropriations under certain circumstances.

Section 115 continues a provision which authorizes transfer, up to 2 percent, between the Internal Revenue Service and the Treasury Inspector General for Tax Administration under certain circumstances.

Section 116 continues a provision to require that the purchase of law enforcement vehicles is consistent with Departmental vehicle management principles.

Section 117 continues a provision that prohibits the Department of the Treasury and the Bureau of Engraving and Printing from redesigning the $1 Federal Reserve Note.

Section 118 continues a provision that authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to transfer funds from Salaries and Expenses, Financial Management Service, to the Debt Services Account as necessary to cover the costs of debt collection. Such amounts shall be reimbursed to the Salaries and Expenses account from debt collections received in the Debt Services Account.

Section 119 continues a provision that extends the pilot project for designated critical occupations for 1 additional year.

Section 120 modifies and continues a provision that requires prior notification for the construction and operation of a museum by the United States Mint.

Section 121 continues a provision limiting the use of funds for the production of Customs declarations that do not inquire whether the passenger had been in the proximity of livestock.

Section 122 is a new provision directing the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center to establish an accrediting body to set standards for measuring and assessing the quality and effective of Federal law enforcement training.

Section 123 is a new provision providing for a permanent extension of the Treasury Franchise Fund.

Section 124 is a new provision providing for licensing procedures for the Office of Foreign Assets Control.

Section 125 is a new provision authorizing a pilot project concerning reverse inspections for the Customs Service.

Section 126 is a new provision to allow the John C. Stennis Center for Public Service Development Trust Fund to invest in par value special securities issued by the Department of the Treasury.

Section 127 is a new provision to allow the James Madison Memorial Fellowship Trust Fund to invest in par value special securities issued by the Department of the Treasury.

Section 128 is a new provision regarding the rum rebate to Puerto Rico.

TITLE II—U.S. POSTAL SERVICE

PAYMENT TO THE POSTAL SERVICE FUND

Appropriations, 2002	$596,093,000
Budget estimate, 2003	76,619,000
Committee recommendation	76,619,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $76,619,000 in fiscal year 2003 for payments to the Postal Service Fund. This includes $47,619,000 in advance appropriations made available on October 1, 2003, and $29,000,000 as partial reimbursement for losses incurred in previous years for reduced-

rate mail, as required by the Revenue Forgone Act of 1993. The Committee also recommends an advance appropriation of $31,014,000 for fiscal year 2004 as requested by the President. This amount consists of $48,999,000 for providing free mail to the blind and overseas voters from which $17,985,000 has been deducted to reconcile previous fiscal year estimated mail volume with actual volume.

Revenue forgone on free and reduced-rate mail enables postage rates to be set at levels below the unsubsidized rates for certain categories of mail as authorized by subsections (c) and (d) of section 2401 of title 39, United States Code. Free mail for the blind and overseas voters will continue to be provided at the funding level recommended by the Committee.

The Committee includes provisions in the bill that would assure that mail for overseas voting and mail for the blind shall continue to be free; that 6-day delivery and rural delivery of mail shall continue at the 1983 level; and that none of the funds provided be used to consolidate or close small rural and other small post offices in fiscal year 2003. These are services that must be maintained in fiscal year 2003 and beyond.

The Committee believes that 6-day mail delivery is one of the most important services provided by the Federal Government to its citizens. Especially in rural and small town America, this critical postal service is the linchpin that serves to bind the Nation together. The Committee recognizes that the Postal Service faces fiscal woes, but it believes that there are other means available to resolve this problem than reducing mail delivery to Americans.

RESPONSE TO THE ANTHRAX THREAT TO THE MAIL

The Committee was extremely concerned about the safety and security of postal employees and the American people as well as the mail as a result of last year's anthrax attacks. Following the attacks, the Committee held a hearing in November 2001 to learn more about how to protect the Nation's mail system from biohazards. Also in November 2001, the President provided $175,000,000 in funds under his control from the funds provided by Congress in response to the September 11, 2001 terrorist attacks. In December 2001, this Committee took the lead in appropriating an additional $500,000,000 to the Postal Service to further assist its response for additional funds to protect the mail. The President requested and received an additional $87,000,000 in supplemental fiscal year 2002 funding to continue its efforts to improve mail safety and security.

The Committee understands that the Postal Service formally requested of the administration an additional $799,800,000 for fiscal year 2003. The Committee understands the threat to mail safety continues. However, the Office of Management and Budget has yet to transmit a request for these funds to the Congress and the Committee's allocation is not sufficient to meet this additional requirement.

PEST INTRODUCTIONS

The Committee is concerned that recent introductions of plant and animal pests and diseases into Hawaii may have occurred through the U.S. postal system. Such introductions have severe consequences for U.S. agriculture, biodiversity, and public health and safety. The U.S. Postal Service is directed to work with the U.S. Department of Agriculture and the Hawaii Department of Agriculture to devise and implement a program to combat pest introductions.

ELY, NEVADA POST OFFICE

The Committee requests the United States Postal Service to conduct an analysis of the recent decision to close the contract Post Office located in downtown Ely, Nevada. Within 90 days of the enactment of this Act, the Postal Service shall submit to the Committee a report on why the Ely Post Office was closed and what effect it believes the closure will have on Ely.

TITLE III—EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT AND FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

CONSOLIDATION

For the second year in a row, the administration has proposed a consolidation of the various accounts which comprise the Executive Office of the President. Last year, the Committee gave this request considerable deliberation and concluded that the existing structure well served the Committee's and the public's need for sunshine in the funding and operation of these important functions. The existing structure also provides the executive branch with the flexibility it needs to reprogram funds within accounts to address unforeseen budget needs upon the notification and approval of the Committee. As noted in discussions with administration officials last year, as well as in hearings before this Committee this year, at no time has this Committee rejected an administration's request to reprogram existing funds within accounts in this Title.

COMPENSATION OF THE PRESIDENT AND THE WHITE HOUSE OFFICE

COMPENSATION OF THE PRESIDENT

Appropriations, 2002	$450,000
Budget estimate, 2003	450,000
Committee recommendation	450,000

The fiscal year 2003 budget request for compensation of the President is $450,000. This amount includes $400,000 for the direct salary of the President as authorized by 3 U.S.C. 102, and a $50,000 expense account for official expenses, with any unused portions reverting to the Treasury. This expense account is not considered as taxable to the President.

The Committee recommends the full budget request of $450,000 for compensation of the President.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2002	$54,651,000
Budget estimate, 2003	84,595,000
Committee recommendation	59,735,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $59,735,000 for the White House Office. This is a decrease of $24,860,000 below the budget estimate because a portion of the funds requested for this account are provided in a new ''Office of Homeland Security'' account.

These funds provide the President with staff assistance and provide administrative services for the direct support of the President. Public Law 95–570 authorizes appropriations for the White House Office and codifies the activities of the White House Office.

OFFICE OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Appropriations, 2002	$27,000,000
Budget estimate, 2003	24,844,000
Committee recommendation	24,844,000

The Office of Homeland Security was created by Executive Order 13288 which was signed by the President on October 8, 2001. The purpose of the Office, as stated in the Executive Order, is ''to develop and coordinate the implementation of a comprehensive national strategy to secure the United States terrorist threats or attacks.''

EXECUTIVE RESIDENCE AT THE WHITE HOUSE

OPERATING EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2002	$11,695,000
Budget estimate, 2003	12,228,000
Committee recommendation	12,228,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $12,228,000 for the Executive Residence at the White House.

These funds provide for the care, maintenance, refurnishing, improvement, heating, and lighting, including electrical power and fixtures, of the Executive Residence.

The Executive Residence staff provides for the operation of the Executive Residence. A staff of 40 domestic employees accomplish general housekeeping, prepare and serve meals, greet visitors, and provide services as required in support of official and ceremonial functions. A staff of 33 tradespersons, including plumbers, carpenters, painters, on a single shift; electricians on a double shift; and operating engineers on a 24-hour basis, maintains and makes repairs, minor modifications, and improvements to the 132 rooms and the mechanical systems, and provides support for official and ceremonial functions.

A staff of 12 specialized employees provide services necessary to the operation of the White House and official and ceremonial functions. This staff includes four florists, four curators, and four calligraphers.

An administrative staff consists of the chief usher, four assistant ushers, one executive grounds superintendent, one operating accountant, one accounting technician, one computer network engineer, and one administrative officer. This staff is charged with management and administrative functions of the Executive Residence. This requires coordination with the Executive Office of the President, the National Park Service, the military, the U.S. Secret Service, the General Services Administration, and other agencies.

During larger events, the Executive Residence staff is assisted by contract personnel under personal services contract agreements (services by agreement) to provide additional help as required for official and ceremonial functions.

WHITE HOUSE REPAIR AND RESTORATION

Appropriations, 2002	$8,625,000
Budget estimate, 2003	1,200,000
Committee recommendation	1,200,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $1,200,000 for White House Repair and Restoration. The Committee recommendation is equal to the budget estimate.

To provide for the repair, alteration, and improvement of the Executive Residence at the White House, a separate account was established in fiscal year 1996 to program and track expenditures for the capital improvement projects at the Executive Residence at the White House.

SPECIAL ASSISTANCE TO THE PRESIDENT

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2002	$3,925,000
Budget estimate, 2003	4,066,000
Committee recommendation	4,066,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $4,066,000 for special assistance to the President.

The ''Special assistance to the President'' account was established on September 26, 1970, to enable the Vice President to provide assistance to the President. This assistance takes the form of directed and special Presidentially assigned functions.

The objective of the Office of the Vice President is to efficiently and effectively advise, assist, and support the President in the areas of domestic policy, national security affairs, counsel, administration, press, scheduling, advance, special projects, and assignments. Assistance is also provided for the wife of the Vice President.

The Vice President also has a staff funded by the Senate to assist him in the performance of his duties in the legislative branch.

The level of funding recommended by the Committee will allow for 24 full-time permanent positions in fiscal year 2003.

OFFICIAL RESIDENCE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT

OPERATING EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2002	$318,000
Budget estimate, 2003	324,000
Committee recommendation	324,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $324,000 for the official residence of the Vice President.

The ''Official Residence of the Vice President (residence)'' account was established by Public Law 93–346 on July 12, 1974. The residence is located on the grounds of the Naval Observatory in the District of Columbia and serves as a facility for official and ceremonial functions and as a home for the Vice President and his family.

The objective of the ''Residence'' account is to provide for the care of, operation, maintenance, refurnishing, improvement, and heating and lighting of the residence and to provide such appropriate equipment, furnishings, dining facilities, services, and provisions as may be required to enable the Vice President to perform and discharge the duties, functions, and obligations associated with his high office.

Funds to renovate the residence are provided to the residence through the Department of the Navy budget. The Committee has had a longstanding interest in the condition of the residence and expects to be kept fully apprised by the Vice President's office of any and all renovations and alterations made to the residence by the Navy.

COUNCIL OF ECONOMIC ADVISERS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2002	$4,211,000
Budget estimate, 2003	4,405,000
Committee recommendation	4,405,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $4,405,000 for salaries and expenses of the Council of Economic Advisers.

The Council of Economic Advisors analyzes the national economy and its various segments, advises the President on economic developments, recommends policies for economic growth and stability, appraises economic programs and policies of the Federal government, and assists in the preparation of the annual Economic Report of the President to Congress.

OFFICE OF POLICY DEVELOPMENT

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2002	$4,142,000
Budget estimate, 2003	4,221,000
Committee recommendation	4,221,000

The Committee recommends $4,221,000 for the Office of Policy Development.

The Office of Policy Development supports the National Economic Council and the Domestic Policy Council, in carrying out their responsibilities to advise and assist the President in the formulation, coordination, and implementation of economic and domestic policy. The Office of Policy Development also provides support for other domestic policy development and implementation activities as directed by the President.

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2002	$7,494,000
Budget estimate, 2003	9,525,000
Committee recommendation	9,525,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $9,525,000 for the salaries and expenses of the National Security Council (NSC).

The primary purpose of the Council is to advise the President with respect to the integration of domestic, foreign, and military policies relating to the national security.

The funding level provided by the Committee will support 60 full-time equivalent positions, or the same since the fiscal year 1996 level for the normal activities of the NSC.

OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2002	$96,995,000
Budget estimate, 2003	70,128,000
Committee recommendation	70,128,000

The Committee has provided $70,128,000 to the Office of Administration for fiscal year 2003.

The Office of Administration's mission is to provide high-quality, cost-effective administrative services to the Executive Office of the President. These services, defined by Executive Order 12028 of 1977, include financial, personnel, library and records services, information management systems support, and general office services.

The Office of Administration receives reimbursements for information management support and general office services.

OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2002	$70,752,000
Budget estimate, 2003	70,752,000
Committee recommendation	70,752,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $70,752,000.

The Office of Management and Budget (OMB) assists the President in the discharge of his budgetary, management, and other executive responsibilities.

OMB-wide offices.—Executive direction and coordination for all Office of Management and Budget activities is provided. This includes the Director's immediate office as well as staff support in the areas of budget review, administration, public affairs, office of communications, legislative reference, legislative affairs, economic policy, and general counsel. Budget instructions and procedures are developed, review of agency estimates is coordinated, budget data systems are maintained, agency financial management plans are reviewed, the budget document is prepared, and scorekeeping is accomplished.

National security and international affairs; general government and finance; natural resources, energy, and science; education, income maintenance, and labor; and health/personnel.—Agency programs, budget requests, and management activities are examined, appropriations are apportioned, proposed changes in agency functions are studied, and special studies aimed at establishing goals and objectives that would result in long- and short-range improvements in the agencies' financial, administrative, and operational management are conducted.

Financial management.—In conjunction with the Chief Financial Officers Council, prepares the Government-wide financial management status report and 5-year plan, monitors execution of the plan; provides policy guidance on preparation and audit of financial statements, financial systems requirements, management controls, and cost accounting and audit requirements for the non-Federal grantee community.

Information and regulatory affairs.—Agency proposals to implement or revise Federal regulations and information collection requirements are reviewed and coordinated. Information resources management and statistical policies and practices are analyzed and developed.

Procurement policy.—The Office of Federal Procurement Policy is responsible for promoting economy, efficiency, and effectiveness in the procurement of property and services by and for the executive branch.

HARRY S TRUMAN MEMORIAL SCHOLARSHIPS

The Committee strongly supports the Truman Scholarship program and its original intentions. The Committee is concerned, however, that the regulations regarding awarding a scholarship to at least one qualified applicant from each State has been violated numerous times in recent years. The Committee directs the Board of the Truman Scholarship program to strictly adhere to its statutory mandate to ''assure that at least one Truman scholar shall be selected each year from each State in which there is at least one resident applicant who meets the minimum criteria established by the Foundation.''

OFFICE OF NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL POLICY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2002	$25,263,000
Budget estimate, 2003	25,458,000
Committee recommendation	26,456,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $26,456,000. The Committee provides $1,000,000 for the National Alliance for Model State Drug Laws but does not recommend an increase to the official reception and representation fund.

The Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP), established by the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988, and reauthorized by Public Law 105–277, is charged with developing policies, objectives and priorities for the National Drug Control Program. In addition, ONDCP administers the Counterdrug Technology Assessment Center (CTAC), the High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas (HIDTA) program and the Special Forfeiture Fund. The account provides funding for personnel compensation, travel, and other basic operations of the Office, and for general policy research to support the formulation of the National Drug Control Strategy. Funds are also provided for the National Alliance for Model State Drug Laws, which encourages States to adopt and implement laws, policies, and regulations to reduce drug trafficking, drug use, and their related consequences.

COUNTERDRUG TECHNOLOGY ASSESSMENT CENTER

Appropriations, 2002	$42,300,000
Budget estimate, 2003	40,000,000
Committee recommendation	40,000,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $40,000,000 for the Counterdrug Technology Assessment Center (CTAC). This funding includes $22,000,000 for the continuation of the technology transfer program by CTAC to State and local law enforcement in their efforts to combat drugs. Pursuant to the Office of National Drug Control Policy Reauthorization Act of 1998 (Title VII of Division C of Public Law 105–277), CTAC serves as the central counterdrug research and development organization for the U.S. Government.

The Committee expects multiagency research and development programs to be coordinated by CTAC in order to prevent duplication of effort and to assure that whenever possible, those efforts provide capabilities that transcend the need of any single Federal agency. Prior to the obligation of these funds, the Committee expects to be notified

by the chief scientist on how these funds will be spent; it also expects to receive periodic reports from the chief scientist on the priority counterdrug enforcement research and development requirements identified by the Center and on the status of projects funded by CTAC.

The Committee continues to believe CTAC should work closely and cooperatively with the individual law enforcement agencies in the definition of a national research and development program which addresses agency requirements with respect to timeliness, operational utility, and consistency with agency budget plans.

Last year the Committee provided additional funds for CTAC to focus on conducting substance abuse research and training Native American physicians in the field of substance abuse research. The Committee requests that the chief scientist provide periodic updates on this process.

COUNTERDRUG TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER PROGRAM

The Committee fully supports the continuation of this program and, therefore, has provided $22,000,000 for its operation in fiscal year 2003. The Committee believes that this program demonstrates the best that the Federal Government has to offer to State and local law enforcement in their efforts to combat drug related crimes. The Committee is encouraged by the positive reception this program has received by State and local law enforcement agencies as current requests for technology continue to outpace resources by over four to one. The Committee expects that CTAC will conduct further outreach to State and local agencies to educate them about the program. Finally, the Committee would encourage CTAC to work with private industry to make their developed technology available to State and local law enforcement through this program. The Committee requests that ONDCP report within 60 days after the date of enactment of the fiscal year 2003 appropriations bill on the number of requests received, promotion efforts to State and local law enforcement, and the effectiveness and interest in this program by these law enforcement communities.

FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

FEDERAL DRUG CONTROL PROGRAMS

HIGH-INTENSITY DRUG TRAFFICKING AREAS

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Appropriations, 2002	$226,350,000
Budget estimate, 2003	206,350,000
Committee recommendation	226,350,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $226,350,000, which is $20,000,000 above the budget request. The Committee directs that funding shall be provided for the existing High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas (HIDTA) at no less than the fiscal year 2003 budget request level.

The Committee has included a new provision to prohibit the use of funds to consolidate management of the California, Arizona, New Mexico, and Texas partnerships in the El Paso office. Such a centralization of the Southwest Border HIDTA could undermine operational flexibility and law-enforcement support for the HIDTA program, ultimately degrading its effectiveness.

The Committee is deeply disturbed over ONDCP actions and communications with the Committee concerning the HIDTA program over the past year. The Committee provided additional funds in fiscal year 2002 for the HIDTA program to increase funding for or expand existing HIDTAs, or to fund newly designated HIDTAs. The Committee was not consulted when ONDCP decided how to obligate these funds, in some cases for different purposes. In addition, the Committee is concerned that those decisions were not completely thought out, and that necessary programmatic personnel were not consulted.

The Committee is aware of the continued interest in the creation of new, and expansion of existing, HIDTAs. The Committee is also profoundly aware of proposals submitted to ONDCP for the additional $20,000,000 provided by the Congress in fiscal year 2002 that went unfunded in ONDCP's spending plan. Prior to any notification or any obligation of funds, the Committee directs ONDCP to submit for approval to the Committee on Appropriations a spending plan for the additional $20,000,000 for fiscal year 2003. The Committee directs ONDCP to review the Senate report for suggestions on how to allocate portions of the additional funds and requires ONDCP to provide a detailed explanation to the Committee on Appropriations on the reasons why any of the Senate recommendations receive an amount lower than that requested. The Committee also directs ONDCP to provide a detailed timeline and explanation to the Committee 30 days after the date of enactment on how the additional $20,000,000 provided in fiscal year 2002 was obligated.

The HIDTA program was established by the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988, as amended, and the Office of National Drug Control Policy's reauthorization, Public Law 105–277, to provide assistance to Federal, State and local law enforcement entities operating in those areas most adversely affected by drug trafficking. In allocating the HIDTA funds, the Committee expects the Director of ONDCP to ensure that the activities receiving these limited additional resources are used strictly for implementing the strategy for each HIDTA, taking into consideration local conditions and resource requirements. These funds should not be used to supplant existing support for ongoing Federal, State, or local drug control operations normally funded out of the operating budgets of each agency. The remaining funds may be transferred to Federal agencies and departments to support Federal antidrug activities.

The Committee believes that the Director should take steps to ensure that the HIDTA funds are transferred to the appropriate drug control agencies expeditiously. To ensure that the funding allocations meet the priorities outlined in the strategies, the Committee instructs the Director to submit the strategies, along with the identification of how the funds will be spent, to the Committee for approval prior to the obligation of the funds. The Committee also expects to be notified if any changes are made in the spending plans presented to it during the course of the fiscal year. The Committee further instructs the Director to submit the updated 2003 strategies for each of the HIDTA's to the Committee for review and to obligate the HIDTA funds within 120 days of enactment of this Act. This provision may be waived if a request is made to the Committee and has been approved in advance according to the normal reprogramming procedures. The Committee expects the Director to take actions necessary to ensure that all HIDTA funds are being used to support only those activities which are directly linked to the individual HIDTA strategies recommended by the HIDTA coordinators and which support the goals and objectives outlined in each of these strategies.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN HIDTA

The Committee understands that the Office of National Drug Control Policy is reviewing a proposal from the Rocky Mountain High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area to expand its operation into five counties in Montana. The Committee encourages ONDCP to closely and expeditiously review the merit of this request. However, the Committee directs that any expansion of the Rocky Mountain HIDTA be accomplished in such a way so as not to diminish the funding currently available to the existing HIDTA entities.

ECSTASY REDUCTION INITIATIVE

The Committee is extremely concerned about the use of Ecstasy among teenagers and young adults. The use of this dangerous drug has reached alarming proportions among junior high and high school students, and the numerous fatalities associated with Ecstasy do not appear to have had any impact on the drug's popularity. The Committee encourages the Rocky Mountain HIDTA to continue the Ecstasy reduction initiative to help deal with this steadily increasing problem, with emphasis on designated counties in Colorado.

COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT IN HIDTAS

The Committee recognizes the positive impact and successes of the cooperative law enforcement arrangements of the HIDTA. As HIDTAs have matured, they have demonstrated an ability to address their HIDTA-specific problems with unique and effective solutions. Many HIDTAs have begun to reach outside of the law enforcement community to other organizations which affect the effort to combat drugs in our communities. The Committee has seen success in the HIDTAs as they begin to incorporate the important work of those in the community itself, such as in the areas of treatment and counseling. The Committee is encouraged by this rounding out of the HIDTAs' efforts and encourages the HIDTAs to continue to further develop these relationships.

MIDWEST HIDTA

The Committee is concerned about the growing production, trafficking, and use of methamphetamine throughout the Midwest HIDTA. The Committee is distressed that ONDCP did not provide more funds out of the additional $20,000,000 fiscal year 2002 to address this situation.

The Committee notes that the State of Missouri, which is part of the Midwest HIDTA, had the highest number of methamphetamine lab seizures in the country. The fight against methamphetamine places a tremendous burden on State and local law enforcement. Additional funding would allow Missouri to continue to target methamphetamine labs, and would enable ONDCP to designate additional counties, including counties in the Southern District of Illinois, as part of the Midwest HIDTA where appropriate. The Committee directs ONDCP to work with the affected counties to determine whether they meet the statutory criteria required for designation as a HIDTA.

BALANCED FOCUS BETWEEN URBAN AND RURAL AREAS

The Committee is also concerned about the direction ONDCP seems to be taking the HIDTA program with the new National Priority Targeting Project. According to ONDCP, this Project will enhance existing HIDTA–affiliated law enforcement efforts to curtail the availability of illegal drugs through the disruption and dismantlement of specific major drug trafficking organizations that coincide with Department of Justice National Priority Targets (''NPTs''). The Committee is concerned that this ''king-pin'' strategy could significantly impact the level of support provided to cases that have been regional impact targets in the past.

GULF COAST HIDTA

The Committee recognizes that the Gulf Coast HIDTA covers the full spectrum of drug trafficking and abuse, trafficking modalities and types of criminal organizations.

In its continued effort to combat these threats, the Gulf Coast HIDTA is seeking to expand into new areas of Louisiana, Mississippi, and Alabama. ONDCP is encouraged to work with Louisiana and other interested States to further their initiatives.

NEW ENGLAND HIDTA

The Committee recognizes that the growing availability and abuse of inexpensive, high-purity heroin has had a harmful impact on the New England region, resulting in an increase in the number of drug-related arrests, overdose deaths and injuries, and individuals seeking treatment for addiction. The Committee is also aware of the extraordinary challenges posed by increasing drug importation into the region across the northern U.S. border and via marine transportation. Therefore, the Committee directs ONDCP to focus additional resources on these emerging drug threats and to work with the New England HIDTA to address unmet needs in the areas of task force expansion, training, intelligence, space and equipment, with a particular focus on Rhode Island.

SOUTHWEST INDIANA

The Committee is aware of a proposal to create a HIDTA in Southwest Indiana to combat the drastic increase in the production, use and distribution of methamphetamine. The Indiana State Police, in conjunction with local and Federal officials, would target the following counties in Southwest Indiana: Benton, Clay, Crawford, Daviess, Dubois, Fountain, Gibson, Greene, Jackson, Jasper, Knox, Lawrence, Martin, Monroe, Morgan, Montgomery, Newton, Orange, Owen, Parke, Perry, Pike, Posey, Putnam, Spencer, Sullivan, Vanderburgh, Vigo and Warrick. The State of Indiana has experienced an exponential increase in the number of methamphetamine labs that have been seized—43 in 1998, 129 in 1999, 314 in 2000, and 546 in 2001. State Police estimate that they will seize over 800 labs in 2002. ONDCP is encouraged to work with the Indiana State Police to develop and implement this innovative approach to combating the spread and distribution of methamphetamine. Recognizing current resource limitations, the Committee has provided additional discretionary funding and directs ONDCP to work with the affected counties to determine whether they meet the statutory criteria required for designation as a HIDTA.

MILWAUKEE HIDTA

The Committee understands that the ONDCP is reviewing a proposal to expand the Milwaukee HIDTA to the metropolitan areas surrounding Milwaukee along the I–94 corridor connecting Milwaukee to Chicago. This extension of the program to Racine, Kenosha and Waukesha counties would assist Milwaukee's efforts and attack the scourge of drugs in the surrounding communities. The Committee has provided additional discretionary funding and encourages ONDCP to work with these States and communities to determine whether they meet the statutory criteria required for designation as a HIDTA and direct the necessary resources towards this proposal.

SOUTHWEST BORDER HIDTA

The Committee recognizes the strides that have been made by the New Mexico partnership of the Southwest Border HIDTA in disrupting heroin trafficking in New Mexico. Despite these gains, however, the availability of heroin continues to be prevalent in Rio Arriba County and other counties in New Mexico. The Committee directs the Director of ONDCP to evaluate the situation and work with State and local law enforcement to provide adequate resources to target this continuing threat.

PHILADELPHIA/CAMDEN HIDTA

The Committee is aware of the current coordination of the State of Delaware with the Philadelphia/Camden HIDTA. As a result of this strong relationship, the Committee directs the Director of ONDCP to evaluate the current situation to determine whether or not Delaware meets the statutory requirements to qualify for inclusion into the Philadelphia/Camden HIDTA.

APPALACHIA HIDTA

The Committee is concerned that the three Appalachia HIDTA States, West Virginia, Kentucky, and Tennessee, along with California and Hawaii, account for over 77 percent of the domestic production of marijuana. The three Appalachia HIDTA States are also producing some of the most potent marijuana available. For fiscal year 2000, the West Virginia National Guard, which has mounted a vigorous counterdrug program in cooperation with the Appalachia HIDTA, estimates that the eradicated marijuana crop in West Virginia yielded plants valued at $57,000,000. Therefore, the Committee directs ONDCP to work with State and local law enforcement officials to provide additional resources to combat this threat.

SOUTH CAROLINA HIDTA

The Committee is aware of a proposal to create a HIDTA in Charleston County, South Carolina. Charleston, South Carolina is the fourth largest port in the United States, with 177,000 containers annually entering the United States. The Committee understands the proposal would target, disrupt, and dismantle narcotics smuggling operations at the Ports of Charleston, Georgetown, and Port Royal, South Carolina. The Committee directs ONDCP to work with the Federal, State, and local law enforcement agencies in South Carolina to determine whether these areas meet the statutory criteria required for designation as a HIDTA.

NORTHWEST HIDTA

The Committee recognizes that Washington State has recently experienced tremendous growth in the production and use of methamphetamine. In fact, Washington is now second in the country in methamphetamine production, after California. Combating methamphetamine and other illegal drugs takes a multi-faceted approach, including the use of narcotics canines and support from various Federal agencies. Washington State has recently lost a number of critical drug detecting canines. Therefore, the Committee directs ONDCP to focus additional resources on these emerging drug threats, and in particular funding for additional narcotic canines to work with the Northwest HIDTA to address unmet needs in detection and enforcement.

HIDTA EFFORTS TO COMBAT METHAMPHETAMINE IN RURAL AREAS

The Committee is concerned about the increasing threat posed by methamphetamine production, trafficking, and use, especially in rural, underpopulated areas. Recognizing that the Director of ONDCP designated the Midwest HIDTA in 1996 to specifically address this threat, the Committee encourages ONDCP to continue to focus available resources on combating this emerging drug threat not only in the Midwest HIDTA, but in all HIDTAs operating in traditionally underserved areas.

WEB SERVICES TECHNOLOGY AND NETWORKING

The Committee provides $1,150,000 to the Rocky Mountain HIDTA for a demonstration project in Colorado that uses web-based technology to securely integrate disparate data bases in real time for the purpose of enhancing the ability of law enforcement agencies to share and exchange information within and between agencies in order to improve public safety.

SPECIAL FORFEITURE FUND

Appropriations, 2002	$239,400,000
Budget estimate, 2003	251,300,000
Committee recommendation	172,700,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $172,700,000. The Committee provides $100,000,000 for the continuation of the National Youth Anti-Drug Media Campaign. The Committee included a total of $5,900,000 for the United States Anti-Doping Agency.

The Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988, as amended, and the Office of National Drug Control Policy's reauthorization, Public Law 105–277, established the Special Forfeiture Fund to be administered by the Director of ONDCP. The monies deposited in the Fund support high-priority drug control programs and may be transferred to drug control agencies or may be directly obligated by the Director of ONDCP.

NATIONAL MEDIA CAMPAIGN

The Committee has been supportive of the national media campaign and has provided consistent funding for this program. When this program was initially funded by the Congress in fiscal year 1998, it was with the understanding that within 3 years there would be demonstrable behavior changes in America's youth with relation to drug use. To date, the Congress has provided over $928,872,000 for this program and has done so at the expense of many other important law enforcement needs. The Committee is concerned that drug use is clearly increasing in spite of the national media campaign, leading some observers to conclude it has not had a noticeable impact on drug use among America's youth.

The May and November 2002 evaluations by Westat and the Annenberg School for Communication of the University of Pennsylvania confirmed numerous concerns over the effectiveness of the media campaign. It concluded that while there appears to be a favorable effect on parents, youth—the target audience for the program—do not seem to obtain similar benefits. It was the intent of both the authorizers and the appropriators to affect the behavior of drug use among youth over the course of a 5-year program. Unfortunately, we find ourselves back at square one after spending close to $1,000,000,000 of taxpayer money.

The Committee held a hearing on this subject on June 19, 2002, shortly after the release of the Westat evaluation. The issues raised during the hearing highlighted the numerous controversies associated with the campaign and speculation regarding the cause. ONDCP is staking the future of the media campaign on an advertising effort it developed outside the parameters and participants specified in the authorization. ONDCP also stated that to move forward with the campaign, additional testing needed to be performed prior to any airing of advertising. The Committee agrees with the Director on fully testing the advertising.

The Committee has cautioned ONDCP for a number of years about the growing number of controversies and maintaining the true essence of the program as authorized by Congress. Recent events have resulted in a loss of the Committee's confidence in the management of the campaign, and the reason the Committee has decreased the allocation for the campaign.

DRUG-FREE COMMUNITIES ACT

The accelerating rate of drug use by young Americans is a major concern that must be addressed. The Committee, therefore, provides $60,000,000 in support of the Drug-Free Communities Act. These funds will be used

to support the establishment of local counterdrug efforts that are characterized by strong conditions for local initiatives, support, and accountability. In addition, the requirement for participating communities to match funding will help ensure the degree of commitment necessary to succeed.

The Drug Free Communities Support Program Reauthorization (Public Law 107–82) authorized ONDCP to make a grant to establish a National Community Anti-Drug Coalition Institute. ONDCP instead solicited applications for a cooperative agreement. The sponsors of the provision did not intend for the National Community Anti-Drug Coalition Institute to be hampered by layers of bureaucracy which duplicate current efforts.

Congress created an advisory commission to oversee and guide the program when it authorized the Drug Free Communities Support Program in 1997. Creating a second advisory committee to oversee the National Community Anti-Drug Coalition Institute is a needless duplication and expense. In addition, avoiding programmatic duplications of effort should be the responsibility of ONDCP, and should not be shifted to the grant recipient.

The requirements for a grant recipient were clearly written in the authorizing legislation, and the sponsors of the reauthorization legislation are unaware of any organization besides the Community Anti-Drug Coalitions of America who meet these qualifications. As a result, the Committee has included language directing ONDCP to provide a $2,000,000 grant directly to the Community Anti-Drug Coalitions of America to establish and maintain the National Community Anti-Drug Coalition Institute.

NATIONAL DRUG-FREE WORKPLACE

The Committee recognizes the work of the National Drug-Free Workplace Alliance to promote and assist the establishment of drug-free workplace programs and provide comprehensive drug-free workplace services to businesses. In addition, the Committee understands that the Alliance provides technical assistance and up-to-date workplace substance abuse information to communities, drug-free workplace organizations, and other similar groups through a national network of experts and professionals with drug-free workplace interests. The Committee urges ONDCP to work with the National Drug-Free Workplace Alliance as it coincides with ONDCP's mission and encourages cooperative efforts relating to the National Clearinghouse.

UNITED STATES ANTI-DOPING AGENCY

The Committee provides $5,900,000 for efforts of the United States Anti-Doping Agency (USADA) under the Special Forfeiture Fund. The Committee directs ONDCP to provide the entire amount directly to USADA within 30 days after enactment.

USADA was created to oversee testing, education, research, and adjudication on behalf of America's athletes participating in the Olympic, Pan American, and Paralympic Games. The Committee has provided additional funds to increase the number of ''No-Advanced-Notice'' tests, to increase research funding at university and research laboratories, and to expand their efforts to educate the youth of America on health issues and the ethics of competing fairly in sport. The Committee continues to be impressed with the operations of this new agency and wishes to congratulate them on the international recognition of their efforts.

DRUG COURT INSTITUTE

The Committee provides $1,000,000 for the National Drug Court Institute. The Committee is aware of the extraordinary growth in drug courts across the country and the important training of new drug courts that the Institute provides. Drug courts provide an effective means to fight drug-related crime through the cooperative efforts of State and local law enforcement, the judicial system, and the public health treatment network.

TITLE IV—INDEPENDENT AGENCIES

COMMITTEE FOR PURCHASE FROM PEOPLE WHO ARE BLIND OR SEVERELY DISABLED

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2002	$4,629,000
Budget estimate, 2003	4,629,000
Committee recommendation	4,629,000

The Committee recommends $4,629,000 for the Committee for Purchase From People Who Are Blind or Severely Disabled (CPPBSD).

The CPPBSD administers the Javits-Wagner-O'Day Act (JWOD) of 1971, as amended. Its primary objective is to use the purchasing power of the Federal Government to provide people who are blind or have other severe disabilities with employment and training that will develop and improve job skills as well as prepare them for employment options outside the JWOD program. In fiscal year 2003, the Committee's goal is to employ approximately 50,000 people who are blind or have other severe disabilities in 650 producing nonprofit agencies. The Committee's duties include promoting the program; determining which products and services are suitable for Government procurement from qualified nonprofit agencies serving people who are blind or have other severe disabilities; maintaining a procurement list of such products and services; determining the fair market price for products and services on the procurement list; and making rules and regulations necessary to carry out the purposes of the Act. In fiscal year 2003, the Committee's goal is to have sales of $1.6 billion.

The Committee staff's responsibilities include promoting and assessing the overall program; supervising the selection and assignment of new products and services; assisting in establishing prices; reviewing and adjusting these prices; verifying the qualifications of nonprofit agencies; and monitoring their performance.

FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2002	$43,689,000
Budget estimate, 2003	45,244,000
Committee recommendation	45,244,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $45,244,000 for the Federal Election Commission.

The Federal Election Commission administers the disclosure of campaign finance information, enforces limitations on contributions and expenditures, supervises the public funding of Presidential elections, and performs other tasks related to Federal elections.

FEDERAL LABOR RELATIONS AUTHORITY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2002	$26,524,000
Budget estimate, 2003	28,684,000
Committee recommendation	28,677,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $28,677,000 for the Federal Labor Relations Authority.

The Federal Labor Relations Authority (FLRA) serves as a neutral party in the settlement of disputes that arise between unions, employees, and agencies on matters outlined in the Federal Service Labor Management Relations statute, decides major policy issues, prescribes regulations, and disseminates information appropriate to the needs of agencies, labor organizations, and the public. Establishment of the FLRA gives full recognition to the role of the Federal Government as an employer.

In addition, the FLRA is engaged in case-related interventions and training and facilitation of labor-management partnerships and in resolving disputes. FLRA promotes labor-management cooperation by providing training and assistance to labor organizations and agencies on resolving disputes, facilitates the creation of partnerships, and trains the parties on rights and responsibilities under the Federal Relations Labor Relations Management statute.

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

FEDERAL BUILDINGS FUND—LIMITATIONS ON AVAILABILITY OF REVENUE

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

The Federal Buildings Fund program consists of the following activities financed from rent charges:

Construction and acquisition of facilities.—Space is acquired through the construction or purchase of facilities and prospectus-level extensions to existing buildings. All costs directly attributable to site acquisition, construction, and the full range of design and construction services, and management and inspection of construction projects are funded under this activity.

Repairs and alterations.—Repairs and alterations of public buildings as well as associated design and construction services are funded under this activity. Protection of the Government's investment, health and safety of building occupants, transfer of agencies from leased space, and cost effectiveness are the principal criteria used in establishing priorities. Primary consideration is given to repairs to prevent deterioration and damage to buildings, their support systems, and operating equipment. This activity also provides for conversion of existing facilities and non-prospectus extensions.

Installment acquisition payments.—Payments are made for liabilities incurred under purchase contract authority and lease purchase arrangements. The periodic payments cover principal, interest, and other requirements.

Rental of space.—Space is acquired through the leasing of buildings including space occupied by Federal agencies in U.S. Postal Service facilities, 153 million rentable square feet in fiscal year 2002, and 157 million rentable square feet in fiscal year 2003.

Building operations.—Services are provided for Government-owned and leased facilities, including cleaning, utilities and fuel, protection, maintenance, miscellaneous services (such as moving, evaluation of new materials and equipment, and field supervision), and general management and administration of all real property related programs including salaries and benefits paid from the Federal Buildings Fund.

Other programs.—When requested by Federal agencies, the Public Buildings Service provides building services such as tenant alterations, cleaning and other operations, and protection services which are in excess of those services provided under the commercial rental charge. For presentation purposes, the balances of the Unconditional Gifts of Real, Personal, or Other Property trust fund have been combined with the Federal Buildings Fund.

CONSTRUCTION AND ACQUISITION

Limitation on availability, 2002	$662,680,000
Limitation on availability, 2003	556,574,000
Committee recommendation	631,663,000

The Committee recommends $631,663,000 for the construction and acquisition account. The Committee recommendation is $75,089,000 above the President's request.

COURTHOUSE CONSTRUCTION

The Committee encourages the General Services Administration (GSA), the administration, and the judiciary to continue to work cooperatively to develop a single comprehensive plan upon which courthouse construction will be based. The Committee continues to believe that a model should incorporate utilization rates, courtroom sharing, and safety considerations. The use of cost savings measures and careful planning will result in a program that can be consistently supported. The Committee notes, however, that it has been extremely supportive of addressing the courthouse construction backlog. The Committee would remind the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts (AOC) and other organizations that the Committee has adhered to the jointly agreed to priority list and that the Congress is constrained by overall budget resolutions and spending caps from accommodating every request.

COURTROOM SHARING

The Committee is aware of conflicting information regarding the issue of courtroom sharing. The Committee is concerned that in spite of the strict budgetary pressures facing the Federal Government, AOC fails to pursue a policy of fiscal restraint and approaches the Congress for increases in courthouse construction funding above the Administration's request. The Congress and the Administration have worked diligently to reign in court construction costs and the Committee will continue to pursue all avenues with respect to cost containment with or without the support of the Courts.

The Committee notes that the General Accounting Office (GAO), in a December 2000 report to the Congress on this issue, analyzed the data used in a courtroom sharing study commissioned by the Courts. That study criticized a 1997 GAO report on the same issue. GAO noted that the Courts did not agree with its recommendations, yet also commented that the AOC ''did not provide any data, analysis, or rationale that would give us [GAO] an adequate basis for changing or dropping'' the recommendations. The Committee concurs with GAO's concerns and urges the AOC to provide the Committee with persuasive courtroom use data and analysis, along with its views, to justify the number of courtrooms being requested in future courtroom construction requests.

PORT OF ENTRY INFRASTRUCTURE

The Committee notes that it has been over 2 years since the Port of Entry Infrastructure Assessment Study was delivered to the Congress. That study was required as part of the fiscal year 2000 Treasury and General Government Appropriations Act and included detailed input from the U.S. Customs Service, the Immigration and Naturalization Service, and GSA. The study identified an enormous backlog of 822 individual infrastructure requirements at our Nation's border crossings at an estimated gross cost of $784,000,000.

The events of September 11, 2001 refocused the Nation's attention on the need to reinforce our borders. While this Committee has fully funded the administration's past requests for border facility construction and repair, those projects merely scratch the surface of what is required to robustly address the infrastructure backlog. The creation of a new Department of Homeland Security, which combines the various existing border agencies, offers the opportunity to address this facilities backlog in a cohesive manner.

The Committee therefore directs GSA, in consultation with the Office of Management and Budget, the U.S. Customs Service, the Immigration and Naturalization Service, and Directorate of Border and Transportation Security within the Department of Homeland Security, to update the study and submit it to the Congress no later than 90 days after enactment of this Act.

The Committee also directs that the study identify port of entry infrastructure and technology improvements which enhance border security and facilitate the flow of legitimate commerce. The Committee urges that the study, to the greatest extent possible, prioritize projects based on the ability of the project to fulfill immediate security requirements and facilitate trade across the borders. The Committee recommends that the annual courthouse construction projects prioritization list submitted by the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts be used as a model for this effort.

CHAMPLAIN PORT OF ENTRY

The Committee acknowledges the untenable conditions at the Champlain, New York port of entry and is aware that the General Services Administration is currently designing a new border facility to improve the safety and efficiency of this critical United States and Canada trade corridor. The Committee urges the Administration to make the completion of the Champlain port of entry a high priority and to include construction funding for the facility in the fiscal year 2004 budget request.

BURLINGTON, VT COURTHOUSE

The Committee is pleased that Burlington, VT is included in the list of recommended future construction projects provided by the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts. The Committee expects GSA to move forward with this project in an expeditious manner and give priority to central business districts when selecting a location for the new building.

ROSENN FEDERAL COURTHOUSE

The Committee is aware of the shortage of parking in and around the Rosenn Federal Courthouse in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, which has caused a number of inconveniences for both employees and visitors to the facility. The Committee encourages GSA to work with the community to address this parking issue, utilizing up to $1,000,000 from funds provided for the construction non-prospectus account.

REPAIRS AND ALTERATIONS

Limitation on availability, 2002	$869,376,000
Limitation on availability, 2003	986,029,000
Committee recommendation	997,839,000

The Committee recommends new obligational authority of $997,839,000 for repairs and alterations in fiscal year 2003.

Under this activity, the General Services Administration (GSA) executes its responsibility for repairs and alterations (R&A) of both Government-owned and leased facilities under the control of GSA. The major goal of this activity is to provide commercially equivalent space to tenant agencies. Safety, quality, and operating efficiency of facilities are given primary consideration in carrying out this responsibility. A major portion of the fiscal year 2003 program is devoted to nondiscretionary work necessary to meet this goal and keep the buildings in an occupiable condition.

R&A workload requirements originate with scheduled onsite inspections of buildings by qualified regional engineers and building managers. The work identified through these inspections is programmed in order of priority into the repairs and alterations construction automated tracking system (RACATS) and incorporated into a 5-year plan for accomplishment, based upon funding availability, urgency, and the volume of R&A work that GSA has the capability to execute annually. Beginning in fiscal year 1995, design and construction services activities associated with the repair and alteration projects are funded in this account.

The R&A program, for purposes of funds control, is divided into two types of projects—line item and nonline item. The following is a definition of each category of projects:

Line item projects.—Line item projects are those larger projects for which a prospectus is required under the provisions of the Public Buildings Act of 1959. Generally, line item projects are similar to construction projects in the scope of work involved and the multiyear timeframe for project completion. Line item projects are listed individually in GSA's appropriations acts and the obligational authority for each project is limited to the amount shown therein.

Nonline item projects.—Projects included in this category are generally short term in nature and funds can normally be obligated within a 1-year period. This category also includes projects which are recurring in nature, such as cyclic painting and the minor repair of defective building systems; for example, mechanical, plumbing, electrical, fire safety, and elevator system components.

ROGERS COURTHOUSE RENOVATION PROJECT

The Committee provided funding for the design of the Rogers Courthouse renovation project in Denver, Colorado, in fiscal year 2002 with the expectation that the construction funding, estimated to be $40,000,000, would be requested in fiscal year 2003. However, due to funding constraints, that level of funding is not available within the Federal Buildings Fund. The timing of the project had been planned to coordinate with the completion of the new Denver courthouse in late 2002 which will house the judicial offices currently occupying the Rogers Courthouse while renovations are underway. Therefore, in an effort to keep this project moving forward, the Committee has included an additional $9,000,000 for demolition and asbestos removal. The Committee fully expects that the remaining construction funds will be requested as part of the fiscal year 2004 budget submission.

PITTSBURGH U.S. POST OFFICE AND COURTHOUSE

The Pittsburgh U.S. Post Office and Courthouse was completed in 1934 and must be expanded to accommodate the U.S. Courts. Needed alterations include an upgrade of the building's exterior, plaza and parking ramp improvements, installation of a fire safety system, and expansion of the severely undersized main lobby. The Committee provided much needed funding for this project in fiscal year 2002. However, in order to complete the project, the Committee has provided an additional $2,810,000 in fiscal year 2003 for facade and window repairs, sprinkler system testing drains, millwork repairs, refurbishment of the lobbying revolving doors, sanitary/storm pipe repairs, corridor restoration, and replacement of basement garage doors.

INSTALLMENT ACQUISITION PAYMENTS

Limitation on availability, 2002	$186,427,000
Limitation on availability, 2003	178,960,000
Committee recommendation	178,960,000

The Committee recommends a limitation of $178,960,000 for installment acquisition payments. The Committee recommendation equals the budget estimate.

The Public Buildings Amendments of 1972 enables GSA to enter into contractual arrangements for the construction of a backlog of approved but unfunded projects. The purchase contracts require the Government to make periodic payments on these facilities over varying periods until title is transferred to the Government. This activity provides for the payment of principal, interest, taxes, and other required obligations related to facilities acquired pursuant to the Public Buildings Amendments of 1972 (40 U.S.C. 602a).

RENTAL OF SPACE

Limitation on availability, 2002	$2,952,050,000
Limitation on availability, 2003	3,153,211,000
Committee recommendation	3,153,211,000

The Committee recommends a limitation of $3,153,211,000 for rental of space. The Committee recommendation is equal to the budget estimate.

GSA is responsible for leasing general purpose space and land incident thereto for Federal agencies, except cases where GSA has delegated its leasing authority (for example, the Department of Veterans Affairs, as well as the Departments of Agriculture, Commerce, and Defense). GSA's policy is to lease privately owned buildings and land only when: (1) Federal space needs cannot be otherwise accommodated satisfactorily in existing Government-owned or leased space; (2) leasing proves to be more efficient than the construction or alteration of a Federal building; (3) construction or alteration is not warranted because requirements in the community are insufficient or are indefinite in scope or duration; or (4) completion of a new Federal building within a reasonable time cannot be assured.

BUILDING OPERATIONS

Limitation on availability, 2002	$1,748,949,000
Limitation on availability, 2003	1,965,160,000
Committee recommendation	1,965,160,000

The Committee recommends a limitation of $1,965,160,000 for building operations.

This activity provides for the operation of all Government-owned facilities under the jurisdiction of GSA and building services in GSA-leased space where the terms of the lease do not require the lessor to furnish such services. Services included in building operations are cleaning, protection, maintenance, payments for utilities and fuel, grounds maintenance, and elevator operations. Other related supporting services include various real property management and staff support activities such as space acquisition and assignment; the moving of Federal agencies as a result of space alterations in order to provide better space utilization in existing buildings; onsite inspection of building services and operations accomplished by private contractors; and various highly specialized contract administration support functions.

The space, operations, and services referred to above are furnished by GSA to its tenant agencies in return for payment of rent. Due to considerations unique to their operation, GSA also provides varying levels of above-standard services in agency headquarter facilities, including those occupied by the Executive Office of the President, such as the east and west wings of the White House.

POLICY AND CITIZEN SERVICES

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2002	.....
Budget estimate, 2003	$65,995,000
Committee recommendation	65,995,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $65,995,000 for salaries and expenses for the policy and operations of the General Services Administration.

Office of Governmentwide Policy provides for Government-wide policy development, support, and evaluation functions associated with real and personal property, supplies, vehicles, aircraft, information technology, acquisition, transportation and travel management. This office also provides for the Federal Procurement Data Center, Workplace Initiatives, Regulatory Information Service Center, the Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance, and the Committee Management Secretariat. The Office of Government-wide Policy, working cooperatively with other agencies, provides the leadership needed to develop and evaluate the implementation of policies designed to achieve the most cost-effective solutions for the delivery of administrative services and sound workplace practices, while reducing regulations and empowering employees.

Office of Citizen Services provides leadership and support for electronic government initiatives and operates the official Federal portal through which citizens may access Federal information services electronically. The Federal Consumer Information Center is part of this office, though funded under a separate appropriation.

CHILD CARE CENTERS

The Committee recommends that funds provided to the Office of Policy and Operations continue to be used to issue and enforce regulations requiring any entity operating a child care center in a facility owned or leased by an executive agency to (1) comply with applicable State and local licensing requirements related to the provision of child care and (2) comply with center-based accreditation standards specified by the Administrator, if such a regulatory program is authorized.

COMPUTERS TO SCHOOLS PROGRAM

The Committee is aware that Indian tribal colleges and Alaska Native and Native Hawaiian serving institutions are being asked to undertake an increasing number of activities in Native communities related to education, employment and other training as part of the ongoing ''welfare to work'' transition mandated by the 1996 welfare reform law. To complement recent private sector donations of computers and related equipment to Indian tribes and Alaska Native and Native Hawaiian serving institutions, as part of its existing ''Computers to Schools'' program, the General Services Administration (GSA) is encouraged to work with the 31 Indian tribal colleges and Alaska Native and Native Hawaiian serving institutions to provide assistance to them in developing and upgrading the colleges' electronic capabilities. As part of this effort, GSA should utilize the 31 tribal colleges and Alaska Native and Native Hawaiian serving institutions as a discrete evaluation point as it works to meet these equipment needs. GSA's technical assistance will further enable the tribal colleges and Alaska Native and Native Hawaiian serving institutions to provide a higher quality of education to their students.

TELECOMMUTING CENTERS

The Committee encourages GSA to continue to promote telecommuting centers within the Federal Government in the Washington DC metro area as an effective means to provide an alternative workplace.

FEDERAL OFFICE BUILDING IN COLORADO SPRINGS

The Federal building located at 1520 Willamette Avenue in Colorado Springs, Colorado, is owned by GSA and is currently leased to the U.S. Air Force Space Command. It is the Committee's understanding that Space Command is moving ahead with options to vacate the facility. In the event that Space Command does not renew its lease and the facility becomes vacant and is deemed surplus, the Committee urges GSA to strongly consider the U.S. Olympic Committee's (USOC) need for additional space and to give priority to the USOC's request to gain title or acquire the property.

GSA FLEET VEHICLE STUDY

The Committee is aware of commercially-available technologies for standard vehicles that significantly improve fuel efficiencies and reduce harmful emissions through fuel treatments and catalysts. The Committee directs GSA to explore the use of these technologies and, if determined to be appropriate and economically feasible, incorporate them into GSA Fleet vehicles. The Committee directs GSA to report its findings to the Committee within 1 year.

FEDERAL BUILDING ACCESS

The Committee has learned that not all Federal identification is acceptable for immediate access to all Federal facilities. Rather, the tenants of some Federal Buildings have decided that only identification for staff who actually work in the building would allow immediate access and all other Federal visitors must wait in line to sign in before being allowed to enter. While the Committee understands the necessity for strict security, this inconsistency has created problems in some areas. Therefore, the Committee requests that GSA review this situation and report back 30 days after the date of enactment on their recommendations for a resolution to this problem.

ANGEL ISLAND IMMIGRATION STATION

The Committee directs the GSA to submit a report to the Committee within 30 days after the date of enactment on the status of the Angel Island Immigration Station which outlines the role of the GSA, the National Archives, the National Park Service, and any other relevant Federal agency in the effort to properly maintain, preserve and restore the Station as a national landmark.

CRAWFORD STREET FEDERAL BUILDING

The Committee is pleased by the progress that GSA has been making on the transfer of the Crawford Street Federal Building parking lot to the City of Portsmouth, Virginia, but is concerned that the negotiations have been ongoing for nearly a year without any real results. The Committee strongly encourages GSA to work with city officials to effectuate the property transfer.

OPERATING EXPENSES

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2002	.....
Budget estimate, 2003	$88,263,000
Committee recommendation	94,640,000

The Committee recommends $94,640,000 for this account.

Provides for the personal property utilization and donation activities of the Federal Supply Service and for the real property utilization and disposal activities of the Public Buildings Service, as well as agency-wide management and administration. These programs include utilization of real and personal property by Federal agencies and the transfer among agencies of excess real and personal property; disposal of surplus real property by sale, exchange, lease, permit, assignment, or transfer, as well as the protection and maintenance of excess and surplus

real property pending its disposition; appraisal of excess and surplus property, necessary environmental and cultural analyses, reuse planning, and real property utilization surveys; Indian Trust Accounting, administrative support of Congressional District and Senate State offices, and Critical Infrastructure Protection initiatives in the Federal Technology Service including the Federal Computer Incident Response Capability, the focal point for detecting and responding to attacks on Federal civilian computer systems, and responsibilities for the Federal Public Key Infrastructure Steering Committee and its activities.

VIRTUAL ARCHIVE STORAGE TERMINAL

The Committee recognizes that in the interest of national security, it is imperative to enhance and expand the capability to capture and archive electronic data on a government-wide scale. As such, the Committee provided funds in fiscal year 2002 to continue development of data mining tools to instantly extract and match data from multiple sources to resolve the critical security issues of today's environment. The Committee recognizes the important advancements of the Virtual Archive Storage Terminal (VAST) and the importance of adding the high performance computing capability of this data mining system and has included $2,500,000 to continue this research effort.

DIGITAL LEARNING TECHNOLOGIES

The Committee has provided an additional $500,000 to continue the development, demonstration, and research of the digital medical education project in connection with the Upper Great Plains Native American Telehealth Program.

The Committee has also provided $500,000 for The University of Colorado Health Sciences Center's Digital TeleHealth Project. This project will employ digital medical education technology to promote the health and well-being of citizens in the eight-state Rocky Mountain region as well as American Indians and Alaska Natives nationwide.

GOVERNMENT RURAL OUTREACH INITIATIVE

The Committee is pleased with the work performed thus far on this rural areas outreach initiative. The Committee notes that the funds provided in fiscal year 2002 enabled the launching of the initiative to make electronic government services accessible to rural residents and to study and develop the technologies needed to ensure secure transactions of private information. The Committee has provided an additional $1,750,000 to continue this initiative.

UNITED STATES CONSENSUS COUNCIL

The Committee is aware of a bipartisan effort to create a United States Consensus Council. The response by national leaders to the attacks of September 11, 2001 has demonstrated the benefits of working together across party and political lines to address the Nation's most urgent priorities. The Council would provide ongoing support to Congress by bringing conflicting stakeholders to the table to resolve a wide range of difficult national policy issues. The Committee has provided $1,000,000, within existing resources and subject to enactment of the authorizing legislation, to initiate this effort.

VETERANS' ORAL HISTORY

The Committee strongly supports efforts of various organizations to make oral history recordings of the veterans of the Nation's foreign wars. The Committee has provided $250,000 for a grant to the North Dakota State Historical Society for costs associated with this effort in the State.

FINANCIAL TRANSACTION SOFTWARE

The Committee acknowledges the growing homeland security requirement to provide enhanced security for financial transactions. The Committee is aware of the efforts of organizations, such as the New York Institute for Advanced Studies in Software and Information Technology, to research and develop software focused on securing these transactions and has included $1,500,000 to assist in this effort.

JOHN ADAMS COLLECTION

The Committee is aware of the interest of the Boston Public Library in preserving and making accessible to scholars, researchers, and the general public its holdings of the John Adams collection. The Committee has provided an additional $500,000 to this account to assist in this effort.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

Appropriations, 2002	$36,346,000
Budget estimate, 2003	37,617,000
Committee recommendation	37,617,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $37,617,000 for the Office of Inspector General.

This appropriation provides agency-wide audit and investigative functions to identify and correct management and administrative deficiencies within the General Services Administration (GSA), which create conditions for existing or potential instances of fraud, waste and mismanagement. This audit function provides internal audit and contract audit services. Contract audits provide professional advice to GSA contracting officials on accounting and financial matters relative to the negotiation, award, administration, repricing, and settlement of contracts. Internal audits review and evaluate all facets of GSA operations and programs, test internal control systems, and develop information to improve operating efficiencies and enhance customer services. The investigative function provides for the detection and investigation of improper and illegal activities involving GSA programs, personnel, and operations.

ELECTRONIC GOVERNMENT (E-GOV) FUND

Appropriations, 2002	$5,000,000
Budget estimate, 2003	45,000,000
Committee recommendation	5,000,000

The Committee has agreed with the administration's request to create a new account to support interagency electronic government or ''e-gov'' initiatives, and has recommended an appropriation of $5,000,000, to remain available through fiscal year 2004. This will allow the administration to begin this effort to develop and implement innovative uses of the Internet and other electronic media to provide individuals, businesses, and other Government agencies with simpler and more timely access to Federal information, benefits, services, and business opportunities. It is hoped that the resulting initiative will allow agencies to provide the public with optional use and acceptance of electronic information, services, and signatures by October 2003 as required under the Government Paperwork Elimination Act.

Proposals for funding must meet capital planning guidelines and include adequate documentation to demonstrate a sound business case, attention to security and privacy, and a way to measure performance against planned results. The Office of Management and Budget would control the allocation of the fund and direct its use for information systems projects and affect multiple agencies and offer the greatest improvements in access and service.

ALLOWANCES AND OFFICE STAFF FOR FORMER PRESIDENTS

Appropriations, 2002	$3,196,000
Budget estimate, 2003	3,339,000
Committee recommendation	3,339,000

The Committee recommends $3,339,000 for allowances and office staff for former Presidents.

This appropriation provides support consisting of pensions, office staffs, and related expenses for former Presidents Gerald R. Ford, Jimmy Carter, Ronald Reagan, George Bush, and William Jefferson Clinton, and for pension and postal franking privileges for the widow of former President Lyndon B. Johnson.

Below is listed a detailed breakdown of the fiscal year 2003 funding:

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION—ALLOWANCES AND OFFICE STAFF FOR FORMER PRESIDENTS

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2003 request—former Presidents					Widows	Total
	Ford	Carter	Reagan	Bush	Clinton		
Personnel Compensation	96	96	96	96	150	.....	534
Personnel Benefits	24	6	24	35	56	.....	145
Benefits for Former Presidents	170	170	170	170	175	20	875
Travel	50	2	16	58	58	.....	184
Rental Payments to GSA	112	102	140	174	436	.....	964
Communications, Utilities and Miscellaneous charges:							
Telephone	25	25	17	14	29	.....	110
Postage	9	20	10	14	22	2	77
Printing	6	5	13	12	15	.....	51
Other Services	14	67	20	26	82	.....	209
Supplies & Materials	11	6	21	11	25	.....	74
Equipment	4	9	3	64	36	.....	116
Total Obligations	521	508	530	674	1,084	22	3,339

GSA GENERAL PROVISIONS

The Committee has recommended the inclusion of the following general provisions:

Section 401 continues a provision which authorizes GSA to credit accounts with certain funds received from Government corporations.

Section 402 continues a provision which authorizes GSA to use funds for the hire of passenger motor vehicles.

Section 403 continues a provision which authorizes GSA to transfer funds within the Federal buildings fund for meeting program requirements.

Section 404 continues a provision which limits funding for courthouse construction which does not meet certain standards of a capital improvement plan.

Section 405 continues a provision which provides that no funds may be used to increase the amount of occupiable square feet, provide cleaning services, security enhancements, or any other service usually provided, to any agency which does not pay the requested rate.

Section 406 continues a provision which allows pilot information technology projects to be repaid from the information technology fund.

Section 407 continues a provision which authorizes GSA to pay claims up to $2,000,000 from construction projects and acquisition of buildings.

Section 408 is a new provision to name the Judge Dan M. Russell, Jr. Federal Building and United States Courthouse in Gulfport, Mississippi.

Section 409 is a new provision to name the Alfonse M. D'Amato United States Courthouse in Central Islip, New York.

Section 410 is a new provision to name the Cesar E. Chavez Memorial Building in Denver, Colorado.

Section 411 is a new provision to permit GSA to sell a parcel of land on an installment payment basis over a 5-year period.

Section 412 is a new provision to name the Richard Sheppard Arnold United States Courthouse in Little Rock, Arkansas.

Section 413 is a new provision to permit GSA to acquire additional parcels of land in Salt Lake City, Utah, in order to relocate an historical building.

MERIT SYSTEMS PROTECTION BOARD

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2002	$30,555,000
Budget estimate, 2003	31,790,000
Committee recommendation	31,788,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $31,788,000 for the Merit Systems Protection Board (MSPB).

MSPB assists Federal agencies in running a merit-based civil service system. This is accomplished on a case-by-case basis through hearing and deciding employee appeals, and on a systemic basis by reviewing significant actions and regulations of the Office of Personnel Management (OPM) and conducting studies of the civil service and other merit systems. These actions are designed to assure that personnel actions taken against employees are processed within the law, and that actions taken by OPM and other agencies support and enhance Federal merit principles.

LIMITATION

(TRANSFER OF TRUST FUNDS)

Appropriations, 2002	$2,520,000
Budget estimate, 2003	2,594,000
Committee recommendation	2,594,000

The Committee has recommended a limitation of $2,594,000 on the amount to be transferred from the civil service retirement and disability fund to the Board to cover administrative expenses to adjudicate retirement appeals cases.

MORRIS K. UDALL SCHOLARSHIP AND EXCELLENCE IN NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY FOUNDATION

FEDERAL PAYMENT TO MORRIS K. UDALL SCHOLARSHIP AND EXCELLENCE IN NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY FOUNDATION

Appropriations, 2002	$1,996,000
Budget estimate, 2003	1,996,000
Committee recommendation	1,996,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $1,996,000 for these activities of the Morris K. Udall Foundation. The Committee includes language to allow up to 60 percent of the appropriation to be used for the expenses of the Native Nations Institute. The Committee also includes language requiring the Foundation to report to the Committee on the amount of funding, if any, transferred from the Trust Fund for the Native Nations Institute, and directs that this report include an itemization of planned Native Nations Institute expenditures for fiscal year 2003. The Committee further directs the Foundation to describe as part of the report its justification for such a transfer. Future budget justifications submitted to Congress regarding this effort are to contain detailed information on the actual expenditures of past years as well as detailed information on planned expenditures for the current and budget years.

The General Fund payment to the Morris K. Udall Fund is invested in Treasury securities with maturities suitable to the needs of the Fund. Interest earnings from the investments are used to carry out the activities of the Morris K. Udall Foundation. The Foundation awards scholarships, fellowships and grants, and funds activities of the Udall Center.

Public Law 106–568 authorized the Morris K. Udall Foundation to establish training programs for professionals in health care policy and public policy, such as the Native Nations Institute (NNI). NNI, based at the University of Arizona, will provide Native Americans with leadership and management training and analyze policies relevant to tribes.

MORRIS K. UDALL ENVIRONMENTAL DISPUTE RESOLUTION FUND

Appropriations, 2002	$1,309,000
Budget estimate, 2003	1,309,000
Committee recommendation	1,309,000

The U.S. Institute for Environmental Conflict Resolution is a Federal program established by Public Law 105–156 to assist parties in resolving environmental, natural resource, and public lands conflicts. The Institute is part of the Morris K. Udall Foundation, and serves as an impartial, non-partisan institution providing professional expertise, services, and resources to all parties involved in such disputes. The Institute helps parties determine whether collaborative problem solving is appropriate for specific environmental conflicts, how and when to bring all the parties to the table, and whether a third-party facilitator or mediator might be helpful in assisting the parties in their efforts to each consensus or to resolve the conflict. In addition, the Institute maintains a roster of qualified facilitators and mediators with substantial experience in environmental conflict resolution, and can help parties in selecting an appropriate neutral.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS ADMINISTRATION

OPERATING EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2002	$245,847,000
Budget estimate, 2003	256,731,000
Committee recommendation	249,731,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $249,731,000 for Operating Expenses of the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA). The Committee has not included funding for Homeland Security records activities because the funds cannot be obligated during fiscal year 2003.

NARA provides for basic operations dealing with management of the Government's archives and records, operation of Presidential Libraries, and for the review for declassification of classified security information.

Records services.—This activity provides for selecting, preserving, describing, and making available to the general public, scholars, and Federal agencies the permanently valuable historical records of the Federal Government; the historical materials and Presidential records in Presidential Libraries; for preparing related publications and exhibit programs; and for conducting the appraisal of all Federal records.

Through the records declassification program, historically valuable information in the records of the Federal Government and in donated historical materials are made available to the public by declassifying as much information as possible without endangering the national security.

This activity also provides oversight for the information security program established by Executive Order 12958 as amended by Executive Order 13142 and reports annually to the President on the status of that program. It is also responsible for policy oversight for the National Industrial Security Program established under Executive Order 12829.

NARA, in research and development collaboration with national and international partners, is building an Electronic Records Archives (ERA) that will ensure the preservation of, and access to, Government electronic records. The pace of technological progress makes formats in which the records are stored obsolete within a few years, threatening to make them inaccessible even if they are preserved intact. ERA will preserve electronic records, regardless of the original format, retain them indefinitely, and enable requesters to access them on computer systems now and in the future.

Archives related services.—This activity provides for the publication of the Federal Register, the Code of Federal Regulations, the U.S. Statutes-at-Large, and Presidential documents, and for a program to improve the quality of regulations and the public's access to them. It also includes the administration and reference services portion for the National Historical Publications and Records Commission. This Commission makes grants nationwide to preserve and publish records that document American history.

Archives II Facility.—Provides for construction and related services of the new archival facility which was opened to the public in 1993. Costs of construction are financed by $302 million of federally guaranteed debt issued in 1989. Since 1994 and continuing in 2003, the Archives seeks appropriations for the annual payments for interest and redemption of debt to be made under the contract for construction and related services.

Homeland security information sharing.—Provides for training personnel at the State and local level in the proper use and handling of classified and sensitive but unclassified homeland security information. Funding will also be used to facilitate security clearances for appropriate individuals at the State and local level, and to ensure that Federal agencies have the necessary classification authority for homeland security information.

VETERAN'S RECORDS PROCESSING

The Committee is pleased to note the exceptional progress being made by the National Military Personnel Records Center, St. Louis, MO in responding to requests for military service records. The Center is ahead of the goals presented to the Committee at the beginning of the year with over 33 percent of requests being fully answered within

10 days and almost half of all requests being filled within 15 days of receipt. The Committee applauds the work of the staff of the Center and requests a report update with the submission of next year's budget.

ARCHIVES FACILITIES REPAIRS AND RESTORATION

Appropriations, 2002	$40,143,000
Budget estimate, 2003	10,458,000
Committee recommendation	14,208,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $14,208,000. The Committee has included $3,750,000 to acquire land in Anchorage, Alaska to build a new regional archives and records facility. The funds will be used to reimburse the General Service Administration for land acquisition services and for the purchase of approximately 10 acres of land.

This account provides for the repair, alteration, and improvement of Archives facilities and Presidential Libraries nationwide, and provides adequate storage for holdings. It will better enable the National Archives to maintain its facilities in proper condition for public visitors, researchers, and employees in NARA facilities, and also maintain the structural integrity of the buildings. These funds will determine appropriate options for preserving and providing access to 20th century military service records. These funds will allow NARA to complete preliminary design studies and analysis, including workflow and cost estimates, for housing and access options for these massive and valuable records. Technology and facility approaches will be examined.

NATIONAL HISTORICAL PUBLICATIONS AND RECORDS COMMISSION

GRANTS PROGRAM

Appropriations, 2002	$6,436,000
Budget estimate, 2003	5,000,000
Committee recommendation	7,000,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $7,000,000. This amount is $2,000,000 above the budget request.

The National Historical Publications and Records Commission (NHPRC) provides grants nationwide to preserve and publish records that document American history. Administered within the National Archives, which preserves Federal records, NHPRC helps State, local, and private institutions preserve non-Federal records, helps publish the papers of major figures in American history, and helps archivists and records managers improve their techniques, training, and ability to serve a range of information users.

Records Center Revolving Fund.—The NARA Records Center Revolving Fund provides low cost services, on a standard price basis, to Federal agency customers for quality storage and accession, reference, refile, and disposal services for records stored in service centers.

National Archives Gift Fund.—The National Archives Trust Fund Board may solicit and accept gifts or bequests of money, securities, or other personal property, for the benefit of or in connection with the national archival and records activities administered by the National Archives and Records Administration (44 U.S.C. 2305).

In accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2112, the Bush Presidential Library received a $4 million endowment from the Bush Library Foundation. The money was deposited in the gift fund and invested in accordance with established National Archives Trust and Gift Fund procedures. Income earned on the investment will be used to offset a portion of the Library's operation and maintenance costs.

National Archives Trust Fund.—The Archivist of the United States furnishes, for a fee, copies of unrestricted records in the custody of the National Archives (44 U.S.C. 2116). Proceeds from the sale of copies of microfilm publications, reproductions, special works, and other publications, as well as admission fees to Presidential Library museum rooms, are deposited in this fund (44 U.S.C. 2112, 2307).

STATEHOOD INITIATIVE

Communities in Hawaii and Alaska are preparing to celebrate the 50th anniversary of Alaska and Hawaii Statehood. The Committee provides $500,000, to be split evenly between the University of Hawaii and the University of Alaska, to catalog the historic records and artifacts relating to Statehood, and to improve the exhibit presentation in preparation for the Statehood celebrations.

OFFICE OF GOVERNMENT ETHICS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2002	$10,117,000
Budget estimate, 2003	10,488,000
Committee recommendation	10,486,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $10,486,000 for salaries and expenses of the Office of Government Ethics (OGE) in fiscal year 2003.

OGE is charged by law to provide overall direction of Executive Branch policies designed to prevent conflicts of interest and insure high ethical standards. OGE carries out these responsibilities by developing rules and regulations pertaining to conflicts of interest, post employment restrictions, standards of conduct, and public and confidential financial disclosure in the Executive Branch; by monitoring compliance with the public and confidential disclosure requirements of the Ethics Reform Act of 1978 and the Ethics Reform Act of 1989 to determine possible violations of applicable laws or regulations and recommending appropriate corrective action; by consulting with and assisting various officials in evaluating the effectiveness of applicable laws and the resolution of individual problems; and by preparing formal advisory opinions, informal letter opinions, policy memoranda, and Federal Register entries on how to interpret and comply with the requirements on conflicts of interest, post employment, standards of conduct, and financial disclosure.

OFFICE OF PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2002	$99,636,000
Budget estimate, 2003	128,804,000
Committee recommendation	128,736,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $128,736,000 for the salaries and expenses of the Office of Personnel Management (OPM).

OPM is responsible for personnel management functions which include the following activities:

Merit systems oversight and effectiveness.—Includes evaluating human resources management in Federal agencies through various methods including on-site reviews land special studies; administering classification appeals, Fair Labor Standards Act, and Intergovernmental Personnel programs to ensure that agencies adhere to the statutory requirements; helping agencies develop merit-based human resources management accountability; assessing the effectiveness of Government-wide human resources management policies and programs, and serving as a clearinghouse for best practices; testing and evaluating innovative human resources management practices and systems, including demonstration projects; providing readily accessible statistics on the Federal workforce; and administering parts of the Voting Rights Act of 1965.

Employment service.—Provides leadership and manages the merit-based employment system for the Federal Government. In partnership with agencies, the Service provides a high-quality, diverse workforce through a mix of policy direction, technical assistance, and reimbursable services. These operations are carried out through a network of Service Centers throughout the country.

Retirement and Insurance.—This activity encompasses administration of earned employee benefits for Federal employees, retired Federal employees, and their families. These programs include the Civil Service Retirement System, the Federal Employees' Retirement System, the Federal Employees Group Life Insurance Program, and the Federal Employees and Retired Employees Health Benefits Programs. In addition, this activity includes OPM's efforts to stay abreast of, and respond to, developments in non-Federal fringe benefits practices.

Workforce compensation and performance.—This activity includes developing and implementing pay and leave administration policy and evaluating the effectiveness of alternative compensation systems; developing classification policies and systems, and designing flexible alternatives to current systems; and developing Government-wide policy concerning employee performance management.

Investigations.—Focuses on assuring applicant and appointee fitness and suitability, and oversight of the investigative contract company.

Workforce relations.—This activity includes developing and administering policies, regulations and guidelines on employee relations, including adverse and performance-based actions and violence in the workplace; facilitating and supporting Federal work and family programs; providing leadership and policy guidance in support of agency human resources development programs and training technology initiatives; and providing guidance and assistance to Federal agencies in labor-management relations and partnerships.

Executive resources.—Provides Government-wide program leadership, policy direction, and technical assistance on all aspects of the Senior Executive Service personnel system and comparable executive systems.

Executive and other services.—Includes executive direction, policy development, legal advise and representation, public affairs, legislative activities, financial management, and the operating expenses of the President's Commission on White House Fellows.

Reimbursable programs.—OPM performs reimbursable work at the request of other agencies. OPM also provides administrative, information resources management, and executive service to other OPM accounts on a reimbursable basis.

VOTING RIGHTS ACT

The Committee continues to include a provision requested by the administration to allow Federal employees acting as Voting Rights Act observers to receive per diem at their permanent duty station. This provision makes it feasible for these observers to work in local areas and allow the Government to discontinue the practice of recruiting observers from distant locations and assuming the per diem, as well as travel costs.

CHILD CARE ASSISTANCE

The Committee remains concerned that child care expenses are often the second or third largest monthly expense Federal employees face. Additionally, many lower paid Federal workers are unable to afford quality

child care. As private industry has increasingly used subsidized child care for its employees as an effective productivity enhancement, retention and recruiting tool, the Committee believes the Federal Government must continue its commitment to do the same.

The Committee is concerned about the limited number of infant spots in Federal child care facilities and the resulting impact on working parents. Therefore, the Committee directs the Office of Personnel Management, working in consultation with the General Services Administration, to assess the past, current, and future needs of child care centers, including both infant and non-infant needs, in the Federal Government and provide a report to the Committee within 90 days after enactment of this Act on a plan to address these needs and the resources required to do so. The Committee expects OPM to coordinate with all Federal agencies in this effort.

BARNSTABLE COUNTY, MASSACHUSETTS

The Committee understands that on October 1, 2002, the Federal Salary Council recommended that Barnstable County be included as part of the Boston-Worcester-Lawrence, MA-NH-ME-RI-CT Locality Pay Area (LPA). The Committee directs OPM to provide a report detailing its intention with regard to implementing this recommendation within 45 days after enactment of this Act. Additionally, the Committee directs OPM to consider the Connecticut River Valley for inclusion into the Hartford Locality Pay Area, because of the difficulties some Federal agencies have documented in retaining and attracting Federal employees in the Connecticut River Valley.

LIMITATION

(TRANSFER OF TRUST FUNDS)

Limitation, 2002	$115,928,000
Budget estimate, 2003	120,791,000
Committee recommendation	120,791,000

The Committee recommends a limitation of $120,791,000.

These funds will be transferred from the appropriate trust funds of the Office of Personnel Management to cover administrative expenses for the retirement and insurance programs.

RETIREMENT SYSTEMS MODERNIZATION

Over the past several years, the Federal Government has expended hundreds of millions of dollars on automation hardware and software without significant planning and architectural design. The General Accounting Office (GAO) has documented problems with design and systems procurement on countless occasions. The Committee is supportive of providing the technology necessary to modernize the Federal employee retirement system technology, but is concerned given past history with other Federal agencies. In fiscal year 2002, the Committee recommended that OPM reach out to GAO for guidance and support on this initiative and encouraged the establishment of a relationship for the duration of this project. The Committee is disappointed that OPM did not act upon that suggestion. Therefore, the Committee directs OPM to conduct quarterly meetings with GAO and inform the Committee on the progress of this IT modernization project.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2002	$1,498,000
Budget estimate, 2003	1,498,000
Committee recommendation	1,498,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $1,498,000 for salaries and expenses of the Office of Inspector General in fiscal year 2003.

The Office of Inspector General is charged with establishing policies for conducting and coordinating efforts which promote economy, efficiency, and integrity in the Office of Personnel Management's activities which prevent and detect fraud, waste, and mismanagement in the agency's programs. Contract audits provide professional advice to agency contracting officials on accounting and financial matters regarding the negotiation, award, administration, repricing, and settlement of contracts. Internal agency audits review and evaluate all facets of agency operations, including financial statements. Evaluation and inspection services provide detailed technical evaluations of agency operations. Insurance audits review the operations of health and life insurance carriers, health care providers, and insurance subscribers. The investigative function provides for the detection and investigation of improper and illegal activities involving programs, personnel, and operations. Administrative sanctions debar from participation in the health insurance program those health care providers whose conduct may pose a threat to the financial integrity of the program itself or to the well-being of insurance program enrollees.

(LIMITATION ON TRANSFER FROM TRUST FUNDS)

Limitation, 2002	$10,016,000
Budget estimate, 2003	10,766,000
Committee recommendation	10,766,000

The Committee recommends a limitation on transfers from the trust funds in support of the Office of Inspector General activities totaling $10,766,000 for fiscal year 2003.

GOVERNMENT PAYMENT FOR ANNUITANTS, EMPLOYEES HEALTH BENEFITS

Appropriations, 2002	$6,129,000,000
Budget estimate, 2003	6,853,000,000
Committee recommendation	6,853,000,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $6,853,000,000 for Government payments for annuitants, employees health benefits. The Committee recommendation equals the budget estimate.

This appropriation covers the Government's share of the cost of health insurance for annuitants covered by the Federal Employees Health Benefits Program and the Retired Federal Employees Health Benefits Act of 1960, as well as administrative expenses incurred by OPM for these programs.

GOVERNMENT PAYMENT FOR ANNUITANTS, EMPLOYEE LIFE INSURANCE

Appropriations, 2002	$34,000,000
Budget estimate, 2003	34,000,000
Committee recommendation	34,000,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $34,000,000 for the Government payment for annuitants, employee life insurance. This amount equals the budget request.

Public Law 96–427, the Federal Employees' Group Life Insurance Act of 1980 requires that all employees under the age of 65 who separate from the Federal Government for purposes of retirement on or after January 1, 1990, continue to make contributions toward their basic life insurance coverage after retirement until they reach the age of 65. These retirees will contribute two-thirds of the cost of the basic life insurance premium, identical to the amount contributed by active Federal employees for basic life insurance coverage. As with the active Federal employees, the Government is required to contribute one-third of the cost of the premium for basic coverage. OPM, acting as the payroll office on behalf of Federal retirees, has requested, and the Committee has provided, the funding necessary to make the required Government contribution associated with annuitants' postretirement life insurance coverage.

PAYMENT TO CIVIL SERVICE RETIREMENT AND DISABILITY FUND

Appropriations, 2002	$9,229,000,000
Budget estimate, 2003	9,410,000,000
Committee recommendation	9,410,000,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $9,410,000,000 for payment to the civil service retirement and disability fund. The Committee recommendation equals the budget estimate.

The civil service retirement and disability fund was established in 1920 to administer the financing and payment of annuities to retired Federal employees and their survivors. The fund covers the operation of the Civil Service Retirement System and the Federal Employees' Retirement System.

This appropriation provides for the Government's share of retirement costs, transfers of interest on the unfunded liability and annuity disbursements attributable to military service, and survivor annuities to eligible former spouses of some annuitants who did not elect survivor coverage.

OFFICE OF SPECIAL COUNSEL

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2002	$11,891,000
Budget estimate, 2003	12,434,000
Committee recommendation	12,434,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $12,434,000 for the Office of Special Counsel (OSC).

OSC investigates Federal employee allegations of prohibited personnel practices and, when appropriate, prosecutes cases before the Merit Systems Protection Board and enforces the Hatch Act. OSC also provides a channel for whistleblowing by Federal employees, and may transmit whistleblowing allegations to the agency head concerned and require an agency investigation and a report to Congress and the President when appropriate.

U.S. TAX COURT

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2002	$37,305,000
Budget estimate, 2003	37,305,000
Committee recommendation	37,305,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $37,305,000 for the U.S. Tax Court.

The U.S. Tax Court is an independent judicial body in the legislative branch under article I of the Constitution of the United States. The court is composed of a chief judge and 18 judges. Decisions by the court are reviewable by the U.S. Courts of Appeals and, if certiorari is granted, by the Supreme Court.

In their judicial duties the judges are assisted by senior judges, who participate in the adjudication of regular cases, and by special trial judges, who hear small tax cases and certain regular cases assigned to them by the chief judge.

The court conducts trial sessions throughout the United States, including Hawaii and Alaska. The matters over which the Court has jurisdiction are set forth in various sections of title 26 of the United States Code.

Tax Court Independent Counsel Fund.—This fund is established pursuant to 26 U.S.C. 7475. The fund is used by the Tax Court to employ independent counsel to pursue disciplinary matters involving practitioners admitted to practice before the Court.

Tax Court Judges Survivors Annuity Fund.—This fund established pursuant to 26 U.S.C. 7448, is used to pay survivorship benefits to eligible surviving spouses and dependent children of deceased judges of the U.S. Tax Court. Participating judges pay 3.5 percent of their salaries or retired pay into the fund to cover creditable service for which payment is required. Additional funds, as are needed, are provided through the annual appropriation to the U.S. Tax Court.

WHITE HOUSE COMMISSION ON THE NATIONAL MOMENT OF REMEMBRANCE

Appropriations, 2002	$500,000
Budget estimate, 2003	250,000
Committee recommendation	250,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $250,000 for the White House Commission on the National Moment of Remembrance. This is the same as the President's request. The Commission was established and authorized by Public Law 106–579. The Commission will also accept gifts and generate product royalty revenue in order to revitalize the national understanding and commemoration of Memorial Day. The Defense Emergency Response Fund included $500,000 for the Commission in fiscal year 2002.

STATEMENT CONCERNING GENERAL PROVISIONS

Traditionally, the Treasury and General Government appropriation bill has included general provisions which govern both the activities of the agencies covered by the bill, and, in some cases, activities of agencies, programs, and general government activities that are not covered by the bill. Those general provisions that are Governmentwide in scope are contained in title VI of this bill.

The bill contains a number of general provisions that have been carried in this bill for years and which are routine in nature and scope. General provisions in the bill are explained under this section of the report. Those general provisions that deal with a single agency only are shown immediately following that particular agency's or department's appropriation accounts in the bill. Those general provisions that address activities or directives affecting all of the agencies covered in this bill are contained in title V of the bill.

TITLE V—GENERAL PROVISIONS

THIS ACT

Section 501 continues a provision which limits the use of appropriated funds to the current fiscal year.

Section 502 continues a provision regarding consultant services.

Section 503 continues a provision which prohibits the use of funds to engage in activities which would prohibit in the enforcement of section 307 of the 1930 Tariff Act.

Section 504 continues the provision concerning the employment rights of Federal employees who return to their civilian jobs after assignment with the Armed Forces.

Section 505 continues a provision which requires compliance with the Buy American Act.

Section 506 continues a provision which states the sense of Congress regarding notice and purchase of American-made products.

Section 507 continues a provision which prohibits an individual from eligibility for Government contracts if a court determines that individual has intentionally fraudulently affixed a ''Made in America'' label to any product non-American made.

Section 508 continues a provision which provides up to 50 percent of unobligated balances may remain available for authorized purposes in compliance with reprogramming guidelines.

Section 509 continues a provision which prohibits the Executive Office of the President from using appropriated funds to request FBI background investigation reports.

Section 510 continues a provision that cost accounting standards under the Federal Procurement Policy Act shall not apply to the Federal Employees Health Benefits program.

Section 511 continues a provision permitting OPM to utilize certain funds to resolve litigation and implement settlement agreements regarding the non-foreign area cost-of-living allowance program.

Section 512 continues a provision prohibiting the use of funds to any person or entity convicted of violating the Buy American Act.

Section 513 is a new provision concerning procurement of goods made with forced or indentured child labor.

Section 514 is a new provision increasing the size of the endowment for future Presidential libraries.

TITLE VI—GENERAL PROVISIONS, DEPARTMENTS, AGENCIES, AND CORPORATIONS

The Committee has recommended the inclusion of the following general provisions:

Section 601 continues a provision authorizing agencies to pay travel costs of the families of Federal employees on foreign duty to return to the United States in the event of death or a life threatening illness of an employee.

Section 602 continues a provision requiring agencies to administer a policy designed to ensure that all of its workplaces are free from the illegal use of controlled substances.

Section 603 continues a provision regarding price limitations on vehicles to be purchased by the Federal Government.

Section 604 continues a provision allowing funds made available to agencies for travel to also be used for quarters allowances and cost-of-living allowances.

Section 605 continues a provision prohibiting the Government, with certain specified exceptions, from employing non-U.S. citizens whose posts of duty would be in the continental United States.

Section 606 continues a provision ensuring that agencies will have authority to pay the General Services Administration bills for space renovation and other services.

Section 607 continues a provision allowing agencies to finance the costs of recycling and waste prevention programs with proceeds from the sale of materials recovered through such programs.

Section 608 continues a provision providing that funds may be used to pay rent and other service costs in the District of Columbia.

Section 609 continues a provision prohibiting the use of appropriated funds to pay the salary of any nominee after the Senate voted not to approve the nomination.

Section 610 continues a provision precluding interagency financing of groups absent prior statutory approval.

Section 611 continues a provision authorizing the Postal Service to employ guards.

Section 612 continues a provision prohibiting the use of appropriated funds for enforcing regulations disapproved in accordance with the applicable law of the United States.

Section 613 continues a provision limiting the pay increases of certain prevailing rate employees.

Section 614 continues a provision limiting the amount that can be used for redecoration of offices under certain circumstances.

Section 615 continues provision prohibiting the expenditure of appropriated funds for the acquisition of additional law enforcement training facilities without the advance approval of the Committees on Appropriations and allowing the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center to obtain temporary use of additional facilities for training which cannot be accommodated in existing Center facilities.

Section 616 continues a provision permitting interagency funding of national security and emergency preparedness telecommunications initiatives, which benefit multiple Federal departments, agencies, and entities.

Section 617 continues a provision requiring agencies to certify that a schedule C appointment was not created solely or primarily to detail the employee to the White House.

Section 618 continues a provision requiring agencies to administer a policy designed to ensure that all of its workplaces are free from discrimination and sexual harassment.

Section 619 continues a provision which prohibits the U.S. Customs Service from allowing the importation of products produced by forced or indentured child labor.

Section 620 continues a provision which prohibits the use of funds to prevent Federal employees from communicating with Congress or to take disciplinary or personnel actions against employees for such communication.

Section 621 continues a provision which prohibits training not directly related to the performance of official duties.

Section 622 continues a provision prohibiting the expenditure of funds for the implementation of agreements in certain nondisclosure policies unless certain provisions are included in the policies.

Section 623 continues a provision which prohibits use of appropriated funds for publicity or propaganda designed to support or defeat legislation pending before Congress.

Section 624 continues a provision which prohibits use of appropriated funds by an agency to provide Federal employees home address to labor organizations.

Section 625 continues a provision which prohibits the use of appropriated funds to provide nonpublic information such as mailing or telephone lists to any person or organization outside of the Government.

Section 626 continues a provision which prohibits the use of appropriated funds for publicity or propaganda purposes within the United States not authorized by Congress.

Section 627 continues a provision directing agencies employees to use official time in an honest effort to perform official duties.

Section 628 continues a provision authorizing the use of current fiscal year funds to finance an appropriate share of the Joint Financial Management Improvement Program.

Section 629 modifies and continues a provision authorizing agencies to transfer funds to or reimburse the Policy and Operations account of GSA to finance an appropriate share of the Joint Financial Management Improvement Program.

Section 630 continues a provision authorizing breastfeeding at any location in a Federal building or on Federal property.

Section 631 continues a provision which permits interagency funding of the National Science and Technology Council.

Section 632 continues a provision requiring identification of the Federal agencies providing Federal funds and the amount provided for all proposals, solicitations, grant applications, forms, notifications, press releases, or other publications related to the distribution of funding to a State.

Section 633 modifies and continues a provision which extends the authorization for franchise fund pilots for 1 year.

Section 634 continues a provision prohibiting the use of funds to monitor personal information relating to the use of Federal internet sites; the conferees apply this provision government-wide.

Section 635 continues a provision regarding contraceptive coverage under the Federal Employees Health Benefits Plan.

Section 636 continues a provision which clarifies that the United States Anti-Doping Agency is the official anti-doping agency for Olympic, Pan American, and Paralympic sport in the United States.

Section 637 is a new provision regarding Federal employee pay adjustments.

Section 638 continues a provision directing departments and agencies to comply with the Rural Development Act of 1972.

Section 639 is a new provision extending the expiration date of certain government information security requirements.

COMPLIANCE WITH PARAGRAPH 7, RULE XVI, OF THE STANDING RULES OF THE SENATE

Paragraph 7 of rule XVI requires that Committee reports on general appropriations bills identify each Committee amendment to the House bill ''which proposes an item of appropriation which is not made to carry out the provisions of an existing law, a treaty stipulation, or an act or resolution previously passed by the Senate during that session.''

The Committee recommends the following appropriations which lack authorization:

Department of the Treasury:

Departmental Offices:

Salaries and expenses, $191,887,000

Department-wide Systems and Capital Investments Program, $68,828,000

Air Transportation Stabilization Program, $6,041,000

Treasury Building and annex, repair and restoration, $30,932,000

Financial Crimes Enforcement Network, salaries and expenses, $50,517,000

Federal Law Enforcement Training Center:

Salaries and expenses, $126,660,000

Acquisition, construction, improvements, and related expenses, $32,029,000

Financial Management Service, salaries and expenses, $220,664,000

Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms:

Salaries and expenses, $888,430,000

U.S. Customs Service:

Salaries and expenses, $2,501,488,000

Operation and maintenance, air and marine interdiction programs, $177,829,000

Automation modernization, $435,332,000

Internal Revenue Service:

Processing, assistance, and management, $3,955,770,000

Tax law enforcement, $3,729,072,000

Earned Income Tax Credit, $146,000,000

Information systems, $1,632,444,000

Executive Office of the President:

The White House Office, salaries and expenses, $59,735,000

Office of Homeland Security, $24,844,000

Executive Residence at the White House, operating expenses, $12,228,000

Special Assistance to the President, salaries and expenses, $4,066,000

Council of Economic Advisers, salaries and expenses, $4,405,000

National Security Council, salaries and expenses, $9,525,000

Office of Administration, salaries and expenses, $70,128,000

Office of Management and Budget, salaries and expenses, $70,752,000

Office of National Drug Control Policy, salaries and expenses, $26,456,000

Counterdrug Technology Assessment Center, salaries and expenses, $40,000,000

High-intensity drug trafficking areas, $226,350,000

Federal Election Commission, salaries and expenses, $45,244,000

Federal Labor Relations Authority, salaries and expenses, $28,677,000

General Services Administration, Federal buildings fund, limitations on availability of revenue: Construction and Acquisition of Facilities, $631,663,000

National Historical Publications and Records Commission, $7,000,000

Office of Government Ethics, salaries and expenses, $10,486,000

U.S. Tax Court, salaries and expenses, $37,305,000

COMPLIANCE WITH PARAGRAPH 12, RULE XXVI OF THE STANDING RULES OF THE SENATE

Paragraph 12 of rule XXVI requires that Committee reports on a bill or joint resolution repealing or amending any statute or part of any statute include ''(a) the text of the statute or part thereof which is proposed to be repealed; and (b) a comparative print of that part of the bill or joint resolution making the amendment and of the statute or part thereof proposed to be amended, showing by stricken-through type and italics, parallel columns, or other appropriate typographical devices the omissions and insertions which would be made by the bill or joint resolution if enacted in the form recommended by the committee.''

In compliance with this rule, the following changes in existing law proposed to be made by the bill are shown as follows: existing law to be omitted is enclosed in black brackets; new matter is printed in italic; and existing law in which no change is proposed is shown in roman.

With respect to this bill, it is the opinion of the Committee that it is necessary to dispense with these requirements in order to expedite the business of the Senate.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2002 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 2003

[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2002 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or −)	
				2002 appropriation	Budget estimate
TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY					
Departmental Offices	177,142	191,914	191,887	+14,745	−27
Department-wide systems and capital investments programs	68,828	68,828	68,828		
Office of Inspector General	35,424	35,428	35,424		−4
Treasury Inspector General for Tax Administration	123,746	123,962	123,962	+216	
9/11 Supplemental (Public Law 107–117)	2,032			−2,032	
Subtotal	125,778	123,962	123,962	−1,816	
Air Transportation Stabilization Program Account		6,041	6,041	+6,041	
Treasury Building and Annex Repair and Restoration	28,932	32,932	30,932	+2,000	−2,000
Expanded Access to Financial Services	2,000	2,000	2,000		
Counterterrorism Fund	40,000	40,000	20,000	−20,000	−20,000
Treasury franchise fund					
Financial Crimes Enforcement Network	45,837	50,517	50,517	+4,680	
9/11 Supplemental (Public Law 107–117)	1,700			−1,700	
Subtotal	47,537	50,517	50,517	+2,980	
Federal Law Enforcement Training Center:					
Salaries and Expenses	105,680	122,393	126,660	+20,980	+4,267
9/11 Supplemental (Public Law 107–117)	23,000			−23,000	
Subtotal	128,680	122,393	126,660	−2,020	+4,267
Acquisition, Construction, Improvements, and Related Expenses	33,434	23,329	32,029	−1,405	+8,700
9/11 Supplemental (Public Law 107–117)	8,500			−8,500	
Subtotal	41,934	23,329	32,029	−9,905	+8,700
Total	170,614	145,722	158,689	−11,925	+12,967
Interagency Law Enforcement:					
Interagency crime and drug enforcement	107,576	107,576	107,576		
Financial Management Service	212,850	220,712	220,664	+7,814	−48
2002 Supplemental (Public Law 107–206) (rescission)	−14,000			+14,000	
Subtotal	198,850	220,712	220,664	+21,814	−48
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms	810,316	870,775	875,430	+65,114	+4,655
9/11 Supplemental (Public Law 107–117)	31,431			−31,431	
Subtotal	841,747	870,775	875,430	+33,683	+4,655
GREAT grants	13,000	13,000	13,000		
Total	854,747	883,775	888,430	+33,683	+4,655

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2002 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 2003—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2002 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or −)	
				2002 appropriation	Budget estimate
United States Customs Service:					
Salaries and Expenses	2,079,357	2,391,952	2,501,488	+422,131	+109,536
9/11 Supplemental (Public Law 107–117)	392,603			−392,603	
Subtotal	2,471,960	2,391,952	2,501,488	+29,528	+109,536
Users fees, conveyance/passenger/other		−167,000			+167,000
Harbor Maintenance Fee Collection	3,000	3,000	3,000		
Operation, Maintenance and Procurement, Air and Marine Interdiction Programs	177,860	170,829	177,829	−31	+7,000
9/11 Supplemental (Public Law 107–117)	6,700			−6,700	
Subtotal	184,560	170,829	177,829	−6,731	+7,000
Miscellaneous appropriations (Public Law 106–554)					
Automation modernization:					
Automated Commercial System	122,432	122,432	122,432		
International Trade Data System	5,400			−5,400	
Automated Commercial Environment	300,000	312,900	312,900	+12,900	
Subtotal	427,832	435,332	435,332	+7,500	
Customs Services at Small Airports (to be derived from fees collected)	3,000	3,000	3,000		
Offsetting receipts	−3,000	−3,000	−3,000		
Total	3,087,352	2,834,113	3,117,649	+30,297	+283,536
Bureau of the Public Debt	186,953	191,119	191,073	+4,120	−46
Payment of government losses in shipment	1,000	1,000	1,000		
Internal Revenue Service:					
Processing, Assistance, and Management	3,797,890	3,958,337	3,955,777	+157,887	−2,560
9/11 Supplemental (Public Law 107–117)	12,990			−12,990	
Subtotal	3,810,880	3,958,337	3,955,777	+144,897	−2,560
Tax Law Enforcement	3,538,347	3,729,072	3,729,072	+190,725	
9/11 Supplemental (Public Law 107–117)	4,544			−4,544	
Subtotal	3,542,891	3,729,072	3,729,072	+186,181	
Earned Income Tax Credit Compliance Initiative	146,000	146,000	146,000		
Information Systems	1,563,249	1,632,444	1,632,444	+69,195	
9/11 Supplemental (Public Law 107–117)	15,991			−15,991	
2002 Supplemental (Public Law 107–206) (rescission)	−10,000			+10,000	
Subtotal	1,569,240	1,632,444	1,632,444	+63,204	
Business systems modernization	391,593	450,000	436,000	+44,407	−14,000
2002 Supplemental (Public Law 107–206)	14,000			−14,000	
Subtotal	405,593	450,000	436,000	+30,407	−14,000
Total (net)	9,474,604	9,915,853	9,899,293	+424,689	−16,560
United States Secret Service:					
Salaries and Expenses	920,615	1,010,435	1,010,817	+90,202	+382
9/11 Supplemental (Public Law 107–117)	104,769			−104,769	
Subtotal	1,025,384	1,010,435	1,010,817	−14,567	+382
Acquisition, Construction, Improvements, and Related Expenses	3,457	3,519	3,519	+62	
Total	1,028,841	1,013,954	1,014,336	−14,505	+382
Total, title I, Department of the Treasury	15,636,178	15,865,446	16,128,301	+492,123	+262,855
Appropriations	15,041,918	15,865,446	16,128,301	+1,086,383	+262,855
Rescissions	−24,000			+24,000	
TITLE II—POSTAL SERVICE					
Payment to the Postal Service Fund	29,000	29,000	29,000		
9/11 Supplemental (Public Law 107–117)	500,000			−500,000	
2002 Supplemental (Public Law 107–206)	87,000			−87,000	
Subtotal	616,000	29,000	29,000	−587,000	
Advance appropriation, fiscal year 2002/2003	67,093	47,619	47,619	−19,474	
Advance appropriation, fiscal year 2004		31,014	31,014	+31,014	
Total, title II, Postal Service:					
Fiscal year 2002/2003	683,093	76,619	76,619	−606,474	
Fiscal year 2004		31,014	31,014	+31,014	
TITLE III—EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT AND FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT					
Compensation of the President and the White House Office:					
Compensation of the President	450	450	450		
Salaries and Expenses	54,651	84,592	59,735	+5,084	−24,857
Office of Homeland Security			24,844	+24,844	+24,844
Office of Homeland Security					
Executive Residence at the White House:					
Operating Expenses	11,695	12,228	12,228	+533	
White House Repair and Restoration	8,625	1,200	1,200	−7,425	
Special Assistance to the President and the Official Residence of the Vice President:					
Salaries and Expenses	3,925	4,066	4,066	+141	
Operating expenses	318	324	324	+6	
Council of Economic Advisers	4,211	4,405	4,405	+194	
Office of Policy Development	4,142	4,221	4,221	+79	
National Security Council	7,494	9,525	9,525	+2,031	
Office of Administration	46,955	70,128	70,128	+23,173	
9/11 Supplemental (Public Law 107–117)	50,040			−50,040	
2002 Supplemental (Public Law 107–206)	3,800			−3,800	
Subtotal	100,795	70,128	70,128	−30,667	
Office of Management and Budget	70,752	70,752	70,752		
2002 Supplemental (Public Law 107–206) (rescission)	−100			+100	

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2002 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 2003—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2002 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or −)	
				2002 appropriation	Budget estimate
Subtotal	70,652	70,752	70,752	+100	
Electronic Government (E-Gov) Fund					
Election Administration Reform					
Office of National Drug Control Policy:					
Salaries and expenses	25,263	25,458	26,456	+1,193	+998
Counterdrug Technology Assessment Center	42,300	40,000	40,000	−2,300	
Total	67,563	65,458	66,456	−1,107	+998
Federal Drug Control Programs:					
High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas Program	226,350	206,350	226,350		+20,000
Special Forfeiture Fund	239,400	251,300	172,700	−66,700	−78,600
Unanticipated Needs	1,000	1,000	1,000		
Total, title III, Executive Office of the President and Funds Appropriated to the President	801,271	785,999	728,384	−72,887	−57,615
TITLE IV—INDEPENDENT AGENCIES					
Committee for Purchase From People Who Are Blind or Severely Disabled	4,629	4,629	4,629		
Federal Election Commission	43,689	45,244	45,244	+1,555	
2002 Supplemental (Public Law 107–206)	750			−750	
Subtotal	44,439	45,244	45,244	+805	
Federal Labor Relations Authority	26,524	28,684	28,677	+2,153	−7
General Services Administration:					
Federal Buildings Fund:					
Appropriations	284,400	276,400	363,299	+78,899	+86,899
9/11 Supplemental (Public Law 107–117)	126,512			−126,512	
2002 Supplemental (Public Law 107–206)	21,800			−21,800	
Subtotal	432,712	276,400	363,299	−69,413	+86,899
Limitations on availability of revenue:					
Construction and acquisition of facilities	(662,680)	(556,574)	(631,663)	(−31,017)	(+75,089)
Repairs and alterations	(826,676)	(986,029)	(997,839)	(+171,163)	(+11,810)
9/11 Supplemental (Public Law 107–117)	(42,700)			(−42,700)	
Subtotal	(869,376)	(986,029)	(997,839)	(+128,463)	(+11,810)
Installment acquisition payments	(186,427)	(178,960)	(178,960)	(−7,467)	
Rental of space	(2,952,050)	(3,153,211)	(3,153,211)	(+201,161)	
Building Operations	(1,748,949)	(1,965,160)	(1,965,160)	(+216,211)	
9/11 Supplemental (Public Law 107–117)	(83,812)			(−83,812)	
Subtotal	(1,832,761)	(1,965,160)	(1,965,160)	(+132,399)	
Subtotal, limitations	6,503,294	6,839,934	6,926,833	+423,539	+86,899
Repayment of Debt	(72,000)	(79,685)	(79,685)	(+7,685)	
Rental income to fund					
Total, Federal Buildings Fund	432,712	276,400	363,299	−69,413	+86,899
(Limitations)	(6,575,294)	(6,919,619)	(7,006,518)	(+431,224)	(+86,899)
Policy and Operations	143,139			−143,139	
Policy and Citizen Services		65,995	65,995	+65,995	
Operating Expenses		88,263	94,640	+94,640	+6,377
Office of Inspector General	36,346	37,617	37,617	+1,271	
Electronic Government Fund	5,000	45,000	5,000		−40,000
Allowances and Office Staff for Former Presidents	3,196	3,339	3,339	+143	
Total, General Services Administration	620,393	516,614	569,890	−50,503	+53,276
Merit Systems Protection Board:					
Salaries and Expenses	30,555	31,790	31,788	+1,233	−2
Limitation on administrative expenses	2,520	2,594	2,594	+74	
Morris K. Udall Foundation:					
Morris K. Udall Trust Fund	1,996	1,996	1,996		
Environmental Dispute Resolution Fund	1,309	1,309	1,309		
National Archives and Records Administration:					
Operating expenses	244,247	256,731	249,731	+5,484	−7,000
9/11 Supplemental (Public Law 107–117)	1,600			−1,600	
Subtotal	245,847	256,731	249,731	+3,884	−7,000
Reduction of debt	−6,612	−7,186	−7,186	−574	
Repairs and Restoration	39,143	10,458	14,208	−24,935	+3,750
9/11 Supplemental (Public Law 107–117)	1,000			−1,000	
Subtotal	40,143	10,458	14,208	−25,935	+3,750
National Historical Publications and Records Commission: Grants program	6,436	5,000	7,000	+564	+2,000
Total	285,814	265,003	263,753	−22,061	−1,250
Office of Government Ethics	10,117	10,488	10,486	+369	−2
Office of Personnel Management:					
Salaries and Expenses	99,636	128,804	128,736	+29,100	−68
Limitation on administrative expenses	115,928	120,791	120,791	+4,863	
Office of Inspector General	1,498	1,498	1,498		
Limitation on administrative expenses	10,016	10,766	10,766	+750	
Government Payment for Annuitants, Employees Health Benefits	6,129,000	6,853,000	6,853,000	+724,000	
Government Payment for Annuitants, Employee Life Insurance	34,000	34,000	34,000		
Payment to Civil Service Retirement and Disability Fund	9,229,000	9,410,000	9,410,000	+181,000	
Total, Office of Personnel Management	15,619,078	16,558,859	16,558,791	+939,713	−68
Office of Special Counsel	11,891	12,434	12,434	+543	
United States Tax Court	37,305	37,305	37,305		
White House Commission on the National Moment of Remembrance		250	250	+250	
Net fiscal year 2002 proceeds from WTC stamp					
Total, title IV, Independent Agencies	16,696,570	17,517,199	17,569,146	+872,576	+51,947

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2002 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 2003—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2002 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or −)	
				2002 appropriation	Budget estimate
Grand total (net)	33,817,112	34,276,277	34,533,464	+716,352	+257,187
Current year, fiscal year 2003	33,750,019	34,197,644	34,454,831	+704,812	+257,187
Appropriations	(32,363,357)	(34,197,644)	(34,454,831)	(+2,091,474)	(+257,187)
Emergency funding	(1,410,762)			(−1,410,762)	
Rescissions	(−24,100)			(+24,100)	
Advance appropriations, Fiscal Year 2003/Fiscal Year 2004	67,093	78,633	78,633	+11,540	
(Limitations)	6,575,294	6,919,619	7,006,518	+431,224	+86,899

[COMMITTEE PRINT]

[NOTICE: This is a draft for use of the Committee and its staff only, in preparation for markup.]

DEPARTMENTS OF VETERANS AFFAIRS AND HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT, AND INDEPENDENT AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 2003

JANUARY ____, 2003.—Ordered to be printed

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

REPORT

[To accompany S. 0000]

The Committee on Appropriations reports the bill (S. 0000) making appropriations for the Departments of Veterans Affairs and Housing and Urban Development, and for sundry independent agencies, boards, commissions, corporations, and offices for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2003, and for other purposes, reports favorably thereon and recommends that the bill do pass.

Amount of new budget (obligational) authority

Amount of bill as reported to Senate	$121,925,545,000
Amount of appropriations, 2002	123,820,208,000
Amount of budget estimates, 2003	124,979,700,000
Under estimates for 2003	3,054,155,000
Above appropriations for 2002	1,894,663,000

INTRODUCTION

The Departments of Veterans Affairs and Housing and Urban Development and Independent Agencies appropriations bill for fiscal year 2003 provides a total of $121,925,545,000 in budget authority, including approximately $31,576,338,000 in mandatory spending. The Committee did its best to meet all important priorities within the bill, with the highest priority given to veterans programs and section 8 contract renewals. Other priorities included maintaining environmental programs at or above current year levels, ensuring needed funds for our Nation's space and scientific research programs, and providing critical funding for emergency management and disaster relief including initial spending for new Homeland Security priorities.

As recommended by the Committee, this bill attempts to provide a fair and balanced approach to the many competing programs and activities under the VA–HUD subcommittee's jurisdiction.

The Committee recommendation provides $26,460,257,000 in discretionary funding for the Department of Veterans Affairs, an increase of $2,489,625,000 above the fiscal year 2002 enacted level and $1,101,698,000 above the budget request. The Committee has made veterans programs the highest priority in the bill. Increases in VA programs above the budget request are recommended for medical care and medical research.

For the Department of Housing and Urban Development, the Committee recommendation totals $31,149,157,000, a decrease of $1,044,038,000 below the fiscal year 2002 enacted level and $199,934,000 below the budget request. The Committee has provided significant funding for all HUD programs while also providing the needed funding for all expiring section 8 contracts. The Committee believes a balanced approach to the funding of housing programs is key to meeting the housing needs of low-income families.

For the Environmental Protection Agency, the Committee recommendation totals $8,205,436,000, an increase of $126,623,000 above the fiscal year 2002 enacted level and an increase of $584,923,000 above the budget request.

The Committee recommendation includes $3,203,117,000 for the Federal Emergency Management Agency, including $842,843,000 for disaster relief.

The Committee recommendation for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration totals $15,125,500,000, an increase of $223,800,000 above the fiscal year 2002 level.

For the National Science Foundation, the Committee recommendation totals $5,268,980,000, an increase of $460,440,000 above the fiscal year 2002 enacted level. The Committee views NSF as a key investment in the future and this funding is intended to reaffirm the strong and longstanding leadership of this Committee in support of scientific research and education.

REPROGRAMMING AND INITIATION OF NEW PROGRAMS

The Committee continues to have a particular interest in being informed of reprogrammings which, although they may not change either the total amount available in an account or any of the purposes for which the appropriation is legally available, represent a significant departure from budget plans presented to the Committee in an agency's budget justifications.

Consequently, the Committee directs the Departments of Veterans Affairs and Housing and Urban Development, and the agencies funded through this bill, to notify the chairman of the Committee prior to each reprogramming of funds in excess of $250,000 between programs, activities, or elements unless an alternate amount for the agency or department in question is specified elsewhere in this report. The Committee desires to be notified of reprogramming actions which involve less than the above-mentioned amounts if such actions would have the effect of changing an agency's funding requirements in future years or if programs or projects specifically cited in the Committee's reports are affected. Finally, the Committee wishes to be consulted regarding reorganizations of offices, programs, and activities prior to the planned implementation of such reorganizations.

The Committee also expects the Departments of Veterans Affairs and Housing and Urban Development, as well as the Corporation for National and Community Service, the Environmental Protection Agency, the Federal Emergency Management Agency, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, the National Science Foundation, the Corporation for National and Community Service, and the Consumer Product Safety Commission, to submit operating plans, signed by the respective secretary, administrator, chief executive officer, or agency head, for the Committee's approval within 30 days of the bill's enactment. Other agencies within the bill should continue to submit operating plans consistent with prior year policy.

ACCRUAL FUNDING OF RETIREMENT COSTS AND POST-RETIREMENT HEALTH BENEFITS

The President's Budget included a legislative proposal under the jurisdiction of the Senate Committee on Governmental Affairs 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.

The authorizing committee has not acted on this legislation, therefore the Senate Appropriations Committee has reduced the dollar amounts of the President's request shown in the ''Comparative Statement of New Budget Authority Request and Amounts Recommended in the Bill'', as well as in other tables in this report, to exclude the accrual funding proposal.

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 subsequently transmitted to the Congress.

The Senate Appropriations Committee joins with the House Appropriations Committee in raising concern 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.

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS

Appropriations, 2002	[1] $52,786,164,000
Budget estimate, 2003	54,612,197,000
Committee recommendation	58,040,545,000

[1] Reflects the latest funding levels for Compensation and Pension in the mid-session review in 2002 and 2003.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The Veterans Administration was established as an independent agency by Executive Order 5398 of July 21, 1930, in accordance with the Act of July 3, 1930 (46 Stat. 1016). This act authorized the President to consolidate and coordinate Federal agencies especially created for or concerned with the administration of laws providing benefits to veterans, including the Veterans' Bureau, the Bureau of Pensions, and the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers. On March 15, 1989, VA was elevated to Cabinet-level status as the Department of Veterans Affairs.

The VA's mission is to serve America's veterans and their families as their principal advocate in ensuring that they receive the care, support, and recognition they have earned in service to the Nation. The VA's operating units include the Veterans Health Administration, Veterans Benefits Administration, National Cemetery Administration, and staff offices.

The Veterans Health Administration develops, maintains, and operates a national health care delivery system for eligible veterans; carries out a program of education and training of health care personnel; carries out a program of medical research and development; and furnishes health services to members of the Armed Forces during periods of war or national emergency. A system of 172 medical centers, 864 outpatient clinics, 137 nursing homes, and 43 domiciliaries is maintained to meet the VA's medical mission.

The Veterans Benefits Administration provides an integrated program of nonmedical veteran benefits. This Administration administers a broad range of benefits to veterans and other eligible beneficiaries through 58 regional offices and the records processing center in St. Louis, MO. The benefits provided include: compensation for service-connected disabilities; pensions for wartime, needy, and totally disabled veterans; vocational rehabilitation assistance; educational and training assistance; home buying assistance; estate protection services for veterans under legal disability; information and assistance through personalized contacts; and six life insurance programs.

The National Cemetery Administration provides for the interment of the remains of eligible deceased servicepersons and discharged veterans in any national cemetery with available grave space; permanently maintains these graves; marks graves of eligible persons in national and private cemeteries; and administers the grant program for aid to States in establishing, expanding, or improving State veterans' cemeteries. The National Cemetery Administration includes 154 cemeterial installations and activities.

Other VA offices, including the general counsel, inspector general, Boards of Contract Appeals and Veterans Appeals, and the general administration, support the Secretary, Deputy Secretary, Under Secretary for Health, Under Secretary for Benefits, and the Under Secretary for Memorial Affairs.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends $58,040,545,000 for the Department of Veterans Affairs, including $31,580,338,000 in mandatory spending and $26,460,207,000 in discretionary spending. The amount provided for discretionary activities represents an increase of $1,102,170,000 above the budget request and $2,489,625,000 above the fiscal year 2002 enacted level.

The Committee once again has made VA its top priority in the fiscal year 2003 VA–HUD bill. Specifically, the Committee is committed to ensuring that veterans have access to the quality medical care and services they deserve, in a timely manner.

The Committee is deeply concerned about overwhelming evidence that the VA medical system is failing its core constituency—service-connected, lower income, and special needs veterans. The Committee has learned of numerous anecdotal examples where VA's core constituency does not have access to timely, quality medical care because the networks that serve them are operating with long waiting lists. According to VA's recent estimate, there are over 310,000 veterans on waiting lists for medical care. In many instances, the wait for a doctor's appointment is over 6 months, and VA projects the waiting list will grow even more significantly if current guidelines and expectations do not change.

The Committee believes that the VA is ''a victim of its own success'' due to its generous healthcare benefits and vastly improved quality healthcare access. Over the last decade, VA has opened over 850 new outpatient clinics around the Nation that have attracted overwhelming numbers of users to the system. This, coupled with a generous pharmacy benefit and expanded eligibility criteria enacted in 1996, has resulted in a rapidly growing VA patient population. Most notably, since 1996, VA has seen a 500 percent increase in Priority 7 veterans—veterans who are not service-connected disabled and whose income is currently greater than $24,000 per year.

Prior to 1996 eligibility reform, only veterans who were service-connected disabled or lower income were eligible for VA medical care. Eligibility reform opened the doors to all veterans—based on available resources and space—with the Secretary of Veterans Affairs expected to make an enrollment decision at the beginning of each year. Veterans were categorized into seven priority groups, with Priority 1–6 veterans being those with service-connected conditions or lower incomes. Priority 7 veterans were to be enrolled in the system on a space available basis. Receipts from first and third party payers, co-pays, and insurance, were to offset the cost of the services for Priority 7 veterans.

Of course, 1996 eligibility reform was predicated on the enactment of Medicare Subvention, whereby the VA would be reimbursed by Medicare for treating Medicare-eligible veterans. This part of the plan, however, has not come to fruition. Additionally, the lack of a national prescription drug benefit, and the failure of many privately managed care health systems, has made the VA's generous prescription benefit even more attractive. At the same time, VA has had a poor record of collecting what it is owed by private insurance companies. In short, Priority 7 veterans came to the system, but the expected funding sources from collections and Medicare did not. These events have pushed the VA healthcare system into crisis.

It is important to note that funding appropriated for VA medical care, which is allocated through the Veterans Equitable Resource Allocation (VERA) formula, only accounts for Priority 1–6 veterans. Priority 7 veterans are not included in the VERA formula. Yet in many areas of the Nation today, high priority service-connected disabled veterans are waiting in line for a doctor's appointment behind Priority 7 veterans. The Committee believes this is evidence that the system is failing its core constituency. The Committee believes it has a responsibility—an obligation—to protect the most vulnerable veterans.

The Administration's fiscal year 2003 budget proposed a new $1,500 annual medical care deductible for Priority 7 veterans. VA estimated that this proposal would have saved over $1,145,543,000 through reduced demand on the system. The Committee is concerned that this proposal would leave many veterans, especially those who do not have private health insurance, without access to affordable medical care. The Committee has, therefore, rejected this proposal.

The Committee understands that VA simply cannot sustain the timely, quality medical care services that are expected, while attempting to meet this increased demand. While the Committee has provided significant increased resources over the past several years, it recognizes that funding alone will not ensure that VA's core constituency—service-connected, lower-income, and special needs veterans—do not fall through the system's cracks.

To that end, the Committee has provided an additional $1,145,543,000 in fiscal year 2003 for VA medical care above the Administration's request. The Committee has also given the Secretary discretionary authority to establish a priority for treatment of veterans. If the Secretary takes action, VA can align its resources to meet its original mission of serving its core constituency. Finally, the Committee has extend VA's authority to collect prescription drug co-payments. Without this authority, VA projects to lose some $600,000,000 in medical care resources. Further, VA projects that the loss of these valuable resources would result in the loss of care for 110,000 veterans in 2003.

The Committee notes that the Secretary currently has the authority to suspend enrollment or take other actions, such as creating an open enrollment season, in order to better manage demand on the system within available resources. The Committee further encourages the Secretary to explore other options such as creating a tiered pharmacy co-payment structure, increasing the income thresholds, and allowing current users of the VA system to fill their privately-written prescriptions through the VA.

The Committee expects that its recommendation of significantly increased medical care funding and broad administrative discretion will give the Secretary the necessary tools to address the VA's current healthcare crisis while maintaining its vital mission of providing timely, quality medical care to service-connected disabled, lower income, and special needs veterans.

VETERANS BENEFITS ADMINISTRATION

COMPENSATION AND PENSIONS

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Appropriations, 2002	[1] $26,044,288,000
Budget estimate, 2003	26,524,300,000
Committee recommendation	28,949,000,000

[1] Reflects mid-session review funding levels.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

Compensation is payable to living veterans who have suffered impairment of earning power from service-connected disabilities. The amount of compensation is based upon the impact of disabilities on earning capacity. Death compensation or dependency and indemnity compensation is payable to the surviving spouses and dependents of veterans whose deaths occur while on active duty or result from service-connected disabilities. A clothing allowance may also be provided for service-connected veterans who use a prosthetic or orthopedic device.

Pensions are an income security benefit payable to needy wartime veterans who are precluded from gainful employment due to non-service-connected disabilities which render them permanently and totally disabled. Under the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1990, veterans 65 years of age or older are no longer considered permanently and totally disabled by law and are thus subject to a medical evaluation. Death pensions are payable to needy surviving spouses and children of deceased wartime veterans. The rate payable for both disability and death pensions is determined on the basis of the annual income of the veteran or his survivors.

This account also funds burial benefits and miscellaneous assistance.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends $28,949,000,000 for compensation and pensions. This is an increase of $2,904,712,000 above the fiscal year 2002 enacted level and $2,424,700,000 above the budget request because it takes into account OMB's mid-session review. This amount includes the cost of living adjustment for fiscal year 2003.

The estimated caseload and cost by program follows:

COMPENSATION AND PENSIONS

	2002 [1]	2003	Difference
Caseload:			
Compensation:			
Veterans	2,356,600	2,433,216	+76,616
Survivors	308,165	312,297	+4,132
Children	1,044	1,102	+58
(Clothing allowance)	(79,618)	(81,104)	(+1,486)
Pensions:			
Veterans	347,178	340,374	−6,804
Survivors	234,619	221,072	−13,547
Minimum income for widows (non-add)	(523)	(488)	(−35)
Vocational training (non-add)			
Burial allowances and service connected deaths	97,602	97,393	−209
Funds:			
Compensation:			
Veterans	$18,711,705,000	$21,191,850,000	+$2,480,145,000
Survivors	3,866,386,000	4,113,572,000	+247,186,000
Children	17,974,000	16,742,000	−1,232,000
Clothing allowance	46,178,000	47,640,000	+1,462,000
Payment to GOE (Public Laws 101–508 and 102–568	1,286,000	966,000	−320,000
Medical exams pilot program (Public Law 104–275	37,000,000	38,300,000	+1,300,000
Pensions:			
Veterans	2,596,916,000	2,595,459,000	−457,000
Survivors	733,584,000	761,037,000	+27,453,000
Minimum income for widows	3,444,000	3,292,000	−152,000
Vocational training			
Payment to GOE (Public Laws 101–508, 102–568, and 103–446	8,564,000	7,000,000	−1,564,000
Payment to Medical Care (Public Laws 101–508 and 102–568	8,090,000	8,575,000	+485,000
Payment to Medical Facilities (non-add)	(891,000)	(937,000)	(+46,000)
Burial benefits	141,817,000	159,470,000	+17,653,000
Other assistance	4,887,000	4,935,000	+48,000
Unobligated balance and transfers	−133,543,000	−838,000	+132,705,000
Total appropriation	26,044,288,000	28,949,000,000	+2,904,712,000

[1] Does not include pending supplemental of $1,100,000 (H.R. 4775).

The appropriation includes $17,138,000 in payments to the ''General operating expenses'' and ''Medical care'' accounts for expenses related to implementing provisions of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1990, the Veterans' Benefits Act of 1992, the Veterans' Benefits Improvements Act of 1994, and the Veterans' Benefits Improvements Act of 1996. The amount also includes funds for a projected fiscal year 2003 cost-of-living increase of 1.8 percent for pension recipients.

READJUSTMENT BENEFITS

Appropriations, 2002	$2,135,000,000
Budget estimate, 2003	2,264,808,000
Committee recommendation	2,264,808,000

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The readjustment benefits appropriation finances the education and training of veterans and servicepersons whose initial entry on active duty took place on or after July 1, 1985. These benefits are included in the All-Volunteer Force Educational Assistance Program (Montgomery GI bill) authorized under 38 U.S.C. 30. Eligibility to receive this assistance began in 1987. Basic benefits are funded through appropriations made to the readjustment benefits appropriation and transfers from the Department of Defense. Supplemental benefits are also provided to certain veterans and this funding is available from transfers from the Department of Defense. This account also finances vocational rehabilitation, specially adapted housing grants, automobile grants with the associated approved adaptive equipment for certain disabled veterans, and finances educational assistance allowances for eligible dependents of those veterans who died from service-connected causes or have a total permanent service-connected disability as well as dependents of servicepersons who were captured or missing in action.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends the budget estimate of $2,264,808,000 for readjustment benefits. The amount recommended is an increase of $129,808,000 above the fiscal year 2002 enacted level.

The estimated caseload and cost for this account follows:

READJUSTMENT BENEFITS

	2002	2003	Difference
Number of trainees:			
Education and training: dependents	49,949	51,746	+1,797
All-Volunteer Force educational assistance:			
Veterans and servicepersons	326,425	325,815	−610
Reservists	79,000	81,721	+2,721
Vocational rehabilitation	64,556	64,879	+323
Tuition assistance	160,000	160,000	
Total	679,930	684,161	+4,231
Licensing and certification tests	25,450	81,150	+55,700
Funds:			
Education and training: Dependents	$206,181,000	$217,472,000	+$11,291,000
All-Volunteer Force educational assistance:			
Veterans and servicepersons	1,460,321,000	1,759,683,000	+299,362,000
Reservists	135,750,000	142,858,000	+7,108,000
Vocational rehabilitation	440,896,000	452,029,000	+11,133,000
Tuition assistance	79,040,000	79,040,000	
Licensing and certification tests	5,982,000	19,071,000	+13,089,000
Housing grants	24,960,000	24,960,000	
Automobiles and other conveyances	8,750,000	8,995,000	+245,000
Adaptive equipment	27,200,000	27,100,000	−100,000
Work-study	45,900,000	51,408,000	+5,508,000
Payment to States	14,000,000	13,000,000	−1,000,000
Reporting fees	3,500,000	3,500,000	
Unobligated balance and other adjustments [1]	−317,480,000	−534,308,000	−216,828,000

READJUSTMENT BENEFITS—Continued

	2002	2003	Difference
Total appropriation	2,135,000,000	2,264,808,000	+129,808,000

[1] Includes offsetting collections.

VETERANS INSURANCE AND INDEMNITIES

Appropriations, 2002	$26,200,000
Budget estimate, 2003	27,530,000
Committee recommendation	27,530,000

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The veterans insurance and indemnities appropriation is made up of the former appropriations for military and naval insurance, applicable to World War I veterans; National Service Life Insurance, applicable to certain World War II veterans; Servicemen's indemnities, applicable to Korean conflict veterans; and veterans mortgage life insurance to individuals who have received a grant for specially adapted housing.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends the budget estimate of $27,530,000 for veterans insurance and indemnities. This is an increase of $1,330,000 above the fiscal year 2002 enacted level. The Department estimates there will be 4,203,880 policies in force in fiscal year 2003 with a value of $599,263,090,000.

VETERANS HOUSING BENEFIT PROGRAM FUND PROGRAM ACCOUNT

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

	Program account	Administrative expenses
Appropriations, 2002	$203,278,000	$164,497,000
Budget estimate, 2003	437,522,000	168,207,000
Committee recommendation	437,522,000	168,207,000

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

This appropriation provides for all costs, with the exception of the Native American Veteran Housing Loan Program, of VA's direct and guaranteed loans, as well as the administrative expenses to carry out these programs, which may be transferred to and merged with the general operating expenses appropriation.

VA loan guaranties are made to service members, veterans, reservists and unremarried surviving spouses for the purchase of homes, condominiums, manufactured homes and for refinancing loans. VA guarantees part of the total loan, permitting the purchaser to obtain a mortgage with a competitive interest rate, even without a downpayment if the lender agrees. VA requires that a downpayment be made for a manufactured home. With a VA guaranty, the lender is protected against loss up to the amount of the guaranty if the borrower fails to repay the loan.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends such sums as may be necessary for funding subsidy payments, estimated to total $437,522,000, and $168,207,000 for administrative expenses. The administrative expenses may be transferred to the ''General operating expenses'' account. Bill language limits gross obligations for direct loans for specially adapted housing to $300,000.

EDUCATION LOAN FUND PROGRAM ACCOUNT

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

	Program account	Administrative expenses
Appropriations, 2002	$1,000	$64,000
Budget estimate, 2003	1,000	70,000
Committee recommendation	1,000	70,000

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

This appropriation covers the cost of direct loans for eligible dependents and, in addition, it includes administrative expenses necessary to carry out the direct loan program. The administrative funds may be transferred to and merged with the appropriation for the general operating expenses to cover the common overhead expenses.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends $1,000 for funding subsidy program costs and $70,000 for administrative expenses. The administrative expenses may be transferred to and merged with the ''General operating expenses'' account. Bill language is included limiting program direct loans to $3,400.

VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION LOANS PROGRAM ACCOUNT

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

	Program account	Administrative expenses
Appropriations, 2002	$72,000	$274,000
Budget estimate, 2003	55,000	289,000
Committee recommendation	55,000	289,000

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

This appropriation covers the funding subsidy cost of direct loans for vocational rehabilitation of eligible veterans and, in addition, it includes administrative expenses necessary to carry out the direct loan program. Loans of up to $896 (based on indexed chapter 31 subsistence allowance rate) are available to service-connected disabled veterans enrolled in vocational rehabilitation programs as provided under 38 U.S.C. chapter 31 when the veteran is temporarily in need of additional assistance. Repayment is made in 10 monthly installments, without interest, through deductions from future payments of compensation, pension, subsistence allowance, educational assistance allowance, or retirement pay.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends the requested $55,000 for program costs and $289,000 for administrative expenses for the Vocational Rehabilitation Loans Program account. The administrative expenses may be transferred to and merged with the ''General operating expenses'' account. Bill language is included limiting program direct loans to $3,626,000. It is estimated that VA will make 5,300 loans in fiscal year 2003, with an average amount of $684.

NATIVE AMERICAN VETERAN HOUSING LOAN PROGRAM ACCOUNT

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

	Administrative expenses
Appropriations, 2002	$544,000
Budget estimate, 2003	558,000
Committee recommendation	558,000

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

This program will test the feasibility of enabling VA to make direct home loans to native American veterans who live on U.S. trust lands. It is a pilot program that began in 1993 and expires on December 31, 2005. Subsidy amounts necessary to support this program were appropriated in fiscal year 1993.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends the budget estimate of $558,000 for administrative expenses associated with this program in fiscal year 2003. These funds may be transferred to the ''General operating expenses'' account.

GUARANTEED TRANSITIONAL HOUSING LOANS FOR HOMELESS VETERANS PROGRAM ACCOUNT

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

This program was established by Public Law 105–368, the Veterans Programs Enhancement Act of 1998. The program is a pilot project designed to expand the supply of transitional housing for homeless veterans and to guarantee up to 15 loans with a maximum aggregate value of $100,000,000. Not more than five loans may be guaranteed in the first 3 years of the program. The project must enforce sobriety standards and provide a wide range of supportive services such as counseling for substance abuse and job readiness skills. Residents will be required to pay a reasonable fee.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

All funds authorized for this program have been appropriated. Therefore, additional appropriations are not required. Administrative expenses of the program, estimated at $750,000 for fiscal year 2003, will be borne by the ''Medical care'' and ''General operating expenses'' appropriations.

VETERANS HEALTH ADMINISTRATION

MEDICAL CARE

Appropriations, 2002	[1] $21,331,164,000
Budget estimate, 2003	22,743,761,000
Committee recommendation	23,889,304,000

[1] Does not include pending supplemental of $417,000,000 (H.R. 4775) and transfers.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The Department of Veterans Affairs [VA] operates the largest Federal medical care delivery system in the country, with 172 medical centers, 43 domiciliaries, 137 nursing homes, and 864 outpatient clinics which includes independent, satellite, community-based, and rural outreach clinics.

This appropriation provides for medical care and treatment of eligible beneficiaries in VA hospitals, nursing homes, domiciliaries, and outpatient clinic facilities; contract hospitals; State home facilities on a grant basis; contract community nursing homes; and through the hometown outpatient program, on a fee basis. Hospital and outpatient care also are provided for certain dependents and survivors of veterans under the Civilian Health and Medical Program of the VA [CHAMPVA]. The medical care appropriation also provides for training of medical residents and interns and other professional paramedical and administrative personnel in health science fields to support the Department's and the Nation's health manpower demands.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $23,889,304,000 for VA medical care, an increase of $2,558,140,000 over the fiscal year 2002 enacted level and $1,145,543,000 above the budget request. In addition, VA has authority to retain co-payments and third-party collections, estimated to total $1,448,874,000 in fiscal year 2003. Therefore, the Committee's recommendation represents total resources for medical care of $25,338,178,000.

Access to Care.—The Committee is deeply concerned that in some areas of the country, veterans are denied timely access to care because of long waiting lists for appointments for new patients, and directs VA to report by March 3, 2003, on plans to reduce the

waitings lists, including a plan for ensuring that veterans who are on waiting lists can continue to have access to pharmaceuticals while they are waiting for their appointments.

Alaska has the highest percentage of veterans in the Nation, and among Alaskans, Alaskan Natives have an extraordinary high rate of service. However, veterans' services are often spotty or non-existent in most Alaskan Native villages. The Committee urges the Department to provide support to the Alaska Native Veterans Association to provide services to veterans living in Eskimo and Indian villages and communities.

The Committee commends the Department for opening the community-based outpatient clinic on the Kenai Peninsula, Alaska. The demand for services at the clinic, however, has been so high that many veterans often wait months to receive an appointment for routine care. The Committee urges the Department to address the resource needs of the Kenai clinic to ensure that it can meet the needs of the veterans it serves.

The Committee understands that the VA has held preliminary discussions with interested parties in Northeastern Minnesota to assess the need for a community based outpatient clinic in the Fosston/Bemidji area. The Committee strongly urges the VA to expedite this assessment, and to report to the Committee by March 3, 2003, on the feasibility of opening a clinic in the region.

The Committee urges the Department to continue its support for the Brother Francis Shelter, which provides critical services to homeless veterans in Anchorage, Alaska.

The Committee is very concerned by the results of the Inspector General's audit of the Lexington, Kentucky Research Program and the lack of properly accounting for physician's time split between research and patient care. With significant waiting lists existing and access performance standards not being met, research physicians must be meeting their full commitment to patient care. The Committee expects the Secretary to provide strong oversight in this area and to take steps system-wide, to ensure care for veterans is given the highest priority.

VERA.—The Committee continues to support the core principles underlying the Veterans Equitable Resource Allocation (VERA) system—that VA health care funds should be allocated fairly according to the number of veterans having the highest priority for health care, and aligning resources according to best practices in health care. At the same time, the Committee is supportive of ongoing studies to recommend ways to increase the level of efficiency and fairness for distributing medical care resources. However, the Committee recognizes that recent studies have indicated that modifications to the VERA formula could better account for infrastructure costs and actual patient care costs. The Committee directs the VA to complete the presently planned work as scheduled, and to continue the study in the coming year, updating the results with the most recent data and utilizing the models developed. The Committee further directs the VA to provide interim reports to the Committee in February and June 2003, and a final study with all findings by the end of fiscal year 2003. The final study should include any recommendations to better account for infrastructure costs and actual patient care costs, as well as ways to increase the level of efficiency and fairness for distributing medical care resources.

Finally, the Committee continues to believe that when any Veterans Integrated Service Network (VISN) experiences an operating shortfall that would threaten its ability to serve eligible veterans, and VHA has determined that the VISN has implemented all appropriate economies and efficiencies, VHA should consider providing supplemental allocations to that VISN. To that end, the Committee urges VA to ensure that it reserves sufficient funds to meet the operating need of those VISNs that may require supplemental funding during the year.

Prevention of Amputations, Care, and Treatment.—The Committee is aware of studies that have found that collagen based therapies can reduce the need for amputations by increasing wound heal rates, and directs VA to provide a report by April 3, 2003, on the VA's experience in this matter as well as the VA's future plans to utilize collagen based therapies.

Physician Assistant Advisor.—The Veterans Benefits and Health Care Improvement Act of 2000 (Public Law 106–419) directed the VHA to create a Physician Assistant (PA) Advisor position to the Office of the Under Secretary for Health. The Committee commends VA for filling this position and strongly encourages the VHA to ensure that the PA Advisor position is a full-time position, located in the VA central office or in a VA field medical center that is in close proximity to Washington, DC, and provided sufficient funding to support the administrative and travel requirements associated with the position. The Committee directs VA to report by March 3, 2003, as to the progress made on this matter.

Psychology Post-Doctoral Training Program.—The Committee continues to support the VHA's efforts to strengthen the Psychology Post-Doctoral Training Program. The Committee awaits the progress report due early this year that will include the number of training slots for psychologists and their location.

Long Distance Learning Program for Nursing.—The Committee supports the joint VA/DOD Distance Learning Program, and recommend that the VA continue the distance learning project designed to transition clinical nurse specialists into roles as adult nurse practitioners.

Joslin Vision Network (JVN).—The Committee supports the current level of support to expand the JVN to additional pilot sites in fiscal year 2003. This program benefits diabetic patients by offering improved quality of care through increased access to the highest quality medical expertise and education, and the Committee encourages the VA to initiate new pilot sites to advance the JVN technology toward off-the-shelf deployment.

Homelessness.—The Committee commends the Department's efforts to improve coordination of its homeless programs with other Federal departments and agencies. The Committee is especially pleased with the Department's participation in the Interagency Council on the Homeless. The Committee strongly urges the Department to continue participating in the Council and develop coordinated strategies with other agencies to prevent and end homelessness among veterans.

Clarksburg/Ruby Memorial demonstration.—The Committee supports continuation at current levels of the Clarksburg VAMC/Ruby Memorial hospital demonstration project.

Rural Veterans Health Care Initiative.—The Committee supports continuation at the current level of the Rural Veterans Health Care Initiative at White River Junction, VT VAMC.

Harry S. Truman VAMC.—The Committee strongly urges VA to support development of a new micro-imaging center for the Harry S. Truman VAMC in Columbia, Missouri by providing funds for a micro-MRI, a micro-SPET, and a micro-PET. These research systems will be for imaging experimental mouse or small rat models. These new instruments will assist cancer research specialists in expanding and enhancing their study and treatment of this deadly disease. These additions fill the critical remaining gap in a nationally prominent and unique program in the development of cancer therapeutics and imaging.

Fort Howard VAMC.—The Committee supports the creation of a continuum of care community for veterans at the Fort Howard VAMC in Maryland, and directs the VA to report by October 30, 2002, on the status of these efforts. The report should include specific timelines and milestones for the future.

Lakeside VAMC.—The Committee is aware of efforts in the City of Chicago, Illinois to impose possible zoning limitations on property occupied by the VA's Lakeside medical facility. The Committee strongly believes the VA must receive fair market value for the property in order to ensure that the best interests of veterans and the Federal Government are met. VA intends to transfer the Lakeside property to a successor user under an enhanced lease use agreement. However, recent efforts in the City would diminish the value of the Lakeside property, resulting in reduced proceeds for medical services needed for local area veterans. The Committee objects to these efforts and supports the VA's efforts to place the needs of veterans as their highest priority. The Committee fully supports the Department's plans to lease the property as described in their CARES plan and will explore all necessary means to prevent any effort to hurt local veterans. The Committee cautions outside interested parties that the lease of VA property in VISN 12 will be conducted in accordance with the previously announced CARES process. Accordingly, the Committee directs the VA to enter only into an enhanced lease agreement where the VA receives full value for the use of the facility, consistent with its current CARES plan. Before the VA proceeds with any lease, the Committee directs the Department to provide a professional, independent appraisal of the Lakeside property.

Ranch Hand Project.—The Committee supports the Ranch Hand project studying the impact of Agent Orange on Alaskan Native veterans and urges the Department to provide the funding necessary to complete this important project.

Minnesota Veterans Home.—The Committee is aware that the Minnesota Veterans Home has designed a comprehensive dementia care program. The Committee supports these efforts, and urges VA to provide support for this initiative.

Preventative Medicine.—The Committee is concerned that the Department's focus on acute care has overshadowed the need to include preventative medicine in its strategic healthcare delivery portfolio. To that end, the Committee urges the VA to develop strong collaborative efforts with academic public health institutions.

Complementary and Alternative Medicine.—The Committee directs the VA to review the recent final report of the White House Commission on Complementary and Alternative Medicine Policy, and to report by June 27, 2003, on the status of the VA's implementation of the report's recommendations to VA.

The Committee has included bill language delaying the availability until August 1, 2003, of $500,000,000 in the equipment, lands, and structures object classifications.

The Committee has included bill language to make available through September 30, 2003, up to $900,000,000 of the medical care appropriation. This provides flexibility to the Department as it continues to implement significant program changes.

MEDICAL CARE COLLECTIONS FUND

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Appropriations, 2002	[1] $1,031,000,000
Budget estimate, 2003	[2] 1,448,874,000

Committee recommendation	[2] 1,448,874,000

[1] Includes $805,000,000 in MCCF and $226,000,000 in HSIF funds proposed to be transferred to the MCCF.
[2] As estimated in the budget request.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The Balanced Budget Act of 1997 (Public Law 105–33) established the Department of Veterans Affairs Medical Care Collections Fund (MCCF). The Department deposits co-payments and third party insurance payments into this fund.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATON

The budget request assumes that VA will collect $1,448,874,000 in co-payments, third party collections, and enhanced use lease proceeds. These funds will be transferred to the Medical Care account to provide direct healthcare services to our Nation's veterans. The Committee has included bill language extending VA's authority to collect co-payments for pharmaceuticals. The Committee has also included bill language making an accounting change to VA's collections account structure. The Committee's recommended change will result in all VA collections being deposited into the Medical Care Collections Fund, to be transferred to the Medical Care account in order to provide direct healthcare services to our Nation's veterans. Currently, VA has two separate collections accounts. The Committee's recommendation would place all of VA's collections into the Medical Care Collections Fund, and will result in better oversight to ensure that all co-payments, third party collections, and enhanced use lease proceeds are applied toward direct healthcare services for our Nation's veterans.

MEDICAL AND PROSTHETIC RESEARCH

Appropriations, 2002	$371,000,000
Budget estimate, 2003	394,373,000
Committee recommendation	400,000,000

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The ''Medical and prosthetic research'' account provides funds for medical, rehabilitative, and health services research. Medical research supports basic and clinical studies that advance knowledge leading to improvements in the prevention, diagnosis, and treatment of diseases and disabilities. Rehabilitation research focuses on rehabilitation engineering problems in the fields of prosthetics, orthotics, adaptive equipment for vehicles, sensory aids and related areas. Health services research focuses on improving the effectiveness and economy of delivery of health services.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends $400,000,000 for medical and prosthetic research, an increase of $5,627,000 above the budget request and $29,000,000 above the fiscal year 2002 enacted level. The Committee remains highly supportive of this program, and recognizes its importance both in improving health care services to veterans and recruiting and retaining high-quality medical professionals in the Veterans Health Administration.

Neurofibromatosis.—Research has documented the link between neurofibromatosis (NF) and cancer, brain tumors, and heart disease. In view of this link, which suggests that research on NF stands to benefit a vast segment of the veteran population, the Committee encourages the VA to increase its NF research portfolio, in addition to continuing to collaborate with other Federal agencies, such as the Department of Defense, in joint initiatives.

Nursing Research Program.—The Committee supports the Nursing Research Program to enable nurses to conduct research that focuses on the specific health care needs of aging veterans, and urges the program's continuation.

MEDICAL ADMINISTRATION AND MISCELLANEOUS OPERATING EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2002	$66,731,000
Budget estimate, 2003	69,716,000
Committee recommendation	69,716,000

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

This appropriation provides funds for central office executive direction (Under Secretary for Health and staff), administration and supervision of all VA medical and construction programs, including development and implementation of policies, plans, and program objectives.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends $69,716,000 for medical administration and miscellaneous operating expenses, an increase of $2,985,000 above the fiscal year 2002 enacted level and the same as the budget request.

In 2000, VA established a reimbursement process between VHA, NCA, and VBA for project technical and consulting services to be provided by the Facilities Management Service Delivery Office. The estimated level of reimbursement to the Medical Administration and Miscellaneous Operating Expenses account in fiscal year 2003 for facilities management support is $7,155,000.

DEPARTMENTAL ADMINISTRATION

GENERAL OPERATING EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2002	$1,195,728,000
Budget estimate, 2003	1,256,418,000
Committee recommendation	1,256,418,000

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

This appropriation provides for the administration of nonmedical veterans benefits through the Veterans Benefits Administration [VBA], the executive direction of the Department, several top level supporting offices, of the Board of Contract Appeals, and the Board of Veterans' Appeals.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends $1,256,418,000 for general operating expenses, an increase of $60,690,000 above the fiscal year 2002 enacted level. The amount provided includes $992,000,000 for the Veterans Benefits Administration and $264,418,000 for general administration. In addition to this appropriation, resources are made available for general operating expenses through reimbursements totaling $423,239,000 for fiscal year 2003, with total estimated obligations of approximately $1,679,657,000.

The Committee recommends making available $65,800,000 of the GOE appropriation for 2 years, a travel limitation of $17,082,000, and the current level of $25,000 for official reception and representation expenses.

Veterans' Employment and Training Programs.—The Committee has not recommended the Administration's proposal to transfer these programs from the Department of Labor to the VA. The Committee expects that these programs will continue through the Department of Labor's Employment and Training Service, and will consider future proposals of this nature subject to the Committee's receiving more specific justifications on how such proposals will improve employment and training services for veterans.

Management Issues.—The Committee is concerned that there continues to be unclear lines of accountability within the Veterans Benefits Administration, leading to diminished enforcement of quality standards and program policies, and reduced efficiency and timeliness in claims processing. The Committee directs VA to report by May 30, 2003, on efforts to address these management issues.

VA Healthcare Information Security.—The Committee is pleased with the VA's efforts to modernize its cyber security infrastructure to ensure that sensitive VA records, and those of the VHA patient population are protected from cyber attack, and urges the VA to accomplish this high priority objective as quickly as possible. To that end, the Committee supports continuation at current levels of planning and development efforts related to the recent establishment of the Cyber Security Joint Program Office located at the Martinsburg, WV VAMC.

NATIONAL CEMETERY ADMINISTRATION

Appropriations, 2002	$121,169,000
Budget estimate, 2003	133,149,000
Committee recommendation	133,149,000

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The National Cemetery Administration was established in accordance with the National Cemeteries Act of 1973. It has a fourfold mission: to provide for the interment in any national cemetery the remains of eligible deceased servicepersons and discharged veterans, together with their spouses and certain dependents, and permanently to maintain their graves; to mark graves of eligible persons in national and private cemeteries; to administer the grant program for aid to States in establishing, expanding, or improving State veterans' cemeteries; and to administer the Presidential Memorial Certificate Program.

There are a total of 154 cemeterial installations in 39 States, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico. The Committee's recommendation for the National Cemetery Administration provides funds for all of these cemeterial installations.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends $133,149,000 for the National Cemetery Administration. This is an increase of $11,980,000 over the fiscal year 2002 enacted level and the same as the budget request.

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL

Appropriations, 2002	$52,308,000
Budget estimate, 2003	55,000,000
Committee recommendation	55,000,000

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The Office of Inspector General was established by the Inspector General Act of 1978 and is responsible for the audit and investigation and inspections of all Department of Veterans Affairs programs and operations.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends the budget request of $55,000,000 for the inspector general. This is an increase of $2,692,000 above the fiscal year 2002 enacted level.

CONSTRUCTION, MAJOR PROJECTS

Appropriations, 2002	$183,180,000
Budget estimate, 2003	193,740,000
Committee recommendation	144,790,000

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The construction, major projects appropriation provides for constructing, altering, extending, and improving any of the facilities under the jurisdiction or for the use of VA, including planning, architectural and engineering services, Capital Asset Realignment Enhanced Services (CARES) activities, assessment, and site acquisition where the estimated cost of a project is $4,000,000 or more.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $144,790,000 for construction, major

projects, $38,390,000 below the fiscal year 2002 enacted level and $48,950,000 below the budget request.

The following table compares the Committee recommendation with the budget request.

CONSTRUCTION, MAJOR PROJECTS

[In thousands of dollars]

Location and description	Available through 2002	2003 request	Committee recommendation
Veterans Health Administration (VHA):			
Palo Alto (Palo Alto Division), CA, Seismic Corrections, Building 2		14,013	14,013
Palo Alto (Palo Alto Division), CA, Seismic Corrections, Building 4 (Research)		21,750	0
San Francisco, CA, Seismic Corrections, Building 203		31,000	31,000
West Los Angeles, CA, Seismic Corrections, Building 500		27,200	0
Subtotal, Seismic		93,963	45,013
Advance planning fund: Various stations		17,500	17,500
CARES Fund		5,000	5,000
Asbestos abatement: Various stations		7,977	7,977
Subtotal, VHA		124,440	75,490
National Cemetery Administration (NCA):			
Pittsburgh, PA National Cemetery, Phase I Development [1]		16,400	16,400
Southern Florida National Cemetery, Phase I Development [1]		23,300	23,300
Willamette National Cemetery, OR, Columbarium and Cemetery Improvements		8,400	8,400
Advance planning fund: Various stations		1,800	1,800
Design fund: Detroit, MI and Sacramento, CA		3,400	3,400
Subtotal, NCA [2]		53,300	53,300
Department Advance Planning		2,000	2,000
Claims Analyses: Various locations		1,500	1,500
Emergency Response Security Study		2,000	2,000
Judgment Fund: Various locations		10,000	10,000
Hazardous Waste: Various locations		500	500
Subtotal, Other line-items		16,000	16,000
Total construction, major projects		193,740	144,790,000

[1] Land acquisition funds ($15,000,000) in 2001 and design funds ($2,000,000) in 2002 were provided for a new cemetery in Southern Florida. Eighteen million dollars was provided in 2002 for land acquisition in Pittsburgh, Detroit, and Sacramento areas.

[2] National Cemetery Administration major project requests do not include the purchase of pre-placed crypts, which are funded by the Compensation and Pensions appropriation.

The Committee recommends the requested amounts for 2 seismic correction projects in California, but directs that the VA proceed with these projects only upon confirmation that they are found to be consistent with the strategic plan which emerges from the CARES process in VISNs 21 and 22. Due to budgetary constraints, the Committee is funding the Administration's two highest priorities under this account.

The Committee also recommends the requested amounts for development of both the Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and the Miami, Florida National Cemeteries, and improvements at the Willamette, Oregon National Cemetery, and design funding for new cemeteries in Detroit, Michigan, and Sacramento, California.

CARES.—The Committee remains strongly committed to the Capital Asset Realignment for Enhanced Services (CARES) initiative to ensure the VA healthcare system can meet the needs of veterans today and in the future. The Committee commends the Department for implementing the first phase of CARES in VISN 12 and supports the Department's recently announced plan to complete CARES for the rest of the VA health care system within 2 years. To that end, the Committee recognizes that VA may have additional resource needs to support CARES studies across the Nation, and directs VA to keep the Committee apprised of any additional needs to ensure that the process can move forward as scheduled.

In support of the new CARES plan, the Committee has provided a total of $40,000,000—$5,000,000 in major construction and $35,000,000 in minor construction—for CARES activities, including advance planning, design development, construction documents, and construction for major capital initiatives stemming from the CARES recommendations.

The Committee directs VA to propose, not later than February 15, 2002, a framework for prioritization of the capital improvement projects that will be identified as priorities as a result of the CARES studies. This proposal should include any necessary modifications to the VA capital investment and appropriations processes for major and minor construction funding.

The Committee also directs the VA to submit, not later than May 15, 2003, a 5-year strategic plan that describes the implementation of CARES, criteria used for priority-setting of projects, estimated funding costs per VISN by year, and estimated savings to be reinvested back into each VISN by year. The Committee directs that this plan be inclusive of all VA infrastructure needs—major, minor, research-related, safety, seismic, and other—so that ultimately, VA will produce one master list of all priority infrastructure projects. The Committee believes this is imperative to be able to plan for the future resource needs of VA and to eliminate confusion between and among VA's current differing and conflicting priority setting mechanisms.

Finally, the Committee directs that any major construction projects included in future budget submissions meet the following five basic criteria: (1) the project is CARES approved; (2) the project is included in the Department's 5-year strategic plan; (3) the project is a top priority for the VISN in which it is located; (4) the project is at least 30 percent design complete; and (5) the project is authorized.

Beckley, WV nursing home care unit.—The Committee urges the VA to include sufficient funding in the 2004 budget request for a new nursing home care unit at the Beckley, WV VAMC, upon confirmation that the project is consistent with the strategic plan which emerges from the VISN 6 CARES process.

CONSTRUCTION, MINOR PROJECTS

Appropriations, 2002	$210,900,000
Budget estimate, 2003	210,700,000
Committee recommendation	210,700,000

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The construction, minor projects appropriation provides for constructing, altering, extending, and improving any of the facilities under the jurisdiction or for the use of VA, including planning, CARES activities, assessment of needs, architectural and engineering services, and site acquisition, where the estimated cost of a project is less than $4,000,000. Public Law 106–117, the Veterans Millennium Health Care and Benefits Act of 1999, gave VA the authority to make capital contributions from minor construction in enhanced-use leases.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends $210,700,000 for minor construction, the same as the budget request and $200,000 below the fiscal year 2002 enacted level. The Committee is aware of the authorizing committees' current efforts to raise the limitation on minor construction projects. The Committee understands that the current limitation has not been raised for several years despite the inflationary cost of construction, and supports the authorizers' efforts to address this matter.

St. Louis Parking.—The Committee is aware that the Department is examining the use of enhanced-use leasing at the John Cochran Division of the VA Medical Center in St. Louis, Missouri as a means to address a severe parking deficiency and safety problem at the Medical Center. The Department is encouraged to address this problem consistent with the CARES protocols.

PARKING REVOLVING FUND

Appropriations, 2002	$4,000,000
Budget estimate, 2003	
Committee recommendation	

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The revolving fund provides funds for the construction, alteration, and acquisition (by purchase or lease) of parking garages at VA medical facilities authorized by 38 U.S.C. 8109.

The Secretary is required under certain circumstances to establish and collect fees for the use of such garages and parking facilities. Receipts from the parking fees are to be deposited in the revolving fund and would be used to fund future parking garage initiatives.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

No new budget authority is requested for the parking revolving fund in fiscal year 2003. Leases will be funded from parking fees collected.

GRANTS FOR CONSTRUCTION OF STATE EXTENDED CARE FACILITIES

Appropriations, 2002	$100,000,000
Budget estimate, 2003	100,000,000
Committee recommendation	100,000,000

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

This account is used to provide grants to assist States in acquiring or constructing State home facilities for furnishing domiciliary or nursing home care to veterans, and to expand, remodel or alter existing buildings for furnishing domiciliary, nursing home, or hospital care to veterans in State homes. The grant may not exceed 65 percent of the total cost of the project, and grants to any one State may not exceed one-third of the amount appropriated in any fiscal year. Public Law 102–585 granted permanent authority for this program and Public Law 106–117 provided greater specificity in directing VA to prescribe regulations for the number of beds for which grant assistance may be furnished.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends $100,000,000 for grants for the construction of State extended care facilities, equal to the fiscal year 2002 enacted level and the budget request. This program cost-effectively meets long-term health care needs of veterans.

GRANTS FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF STATE VETERANS' CEMETERIES

Appropriations, 2002	$25,000,000
Budget estimate, 2003	32,000,000
Committee recommendation	32,000,000

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

Public Law 105–368, amended title 38 U.S.C. 2408, which established authority to provide aid to States for establishment, expansion, and improvement of State veterans' cemeteries which are operated and permanently maintained by the States. This amendment increased the maximum Federal Share from 50 percent to 100 percent in order to fund construction costs and the initial equipment expenses when the cemetery is established. The States remain responsible for providing the land and for paying all costs related to the operation and maintenance of the State cemeteries, including the costs for subsequent equipment purchases.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends $32,000,000 for grants for construction of State veterans' cemeteries in fiscal year 2003, $7,000,000 above the fiscal year 2002 enacted level and the same as the budget request.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

The Committee has included 10 administrative provisions (Sections 101–110) carried in earlier bills. Among these are:

Section 107 enables VA to use surplus earnings from the national service life insurance, U.S. Government life insurance, and veterans special life insurance programs to administer these programs. This provision was included for the first time in fiscal year 1996 appropriations legislation. The Department estimates that $38,110,000 will be reimbursed to the ''General operating expenses'' account as a result of this provision.

Section 108 extends the VA's Franchise Fund pilot program.

Section 109 enables the VA to reimburse accounts from enhanced use lease proceeds.

Section 110 allows for fiscal year 2003 only, the reimbursement of the Office of Resolution Management (ORM) and the Office of Employment Discrimination Complaint Adjudication (OEDCA) for services provided, from funds in any appropriation for salaries and other administrative expenses.

Section 111 is a new administrative provision that: (1) reauthorizes VA's authority to collect co-payments for prescription drugs; and (2) makes an accounting change to combine the Health Services Improvement Fund (HSIF) and the Medical Care Collections Fund (MCCF), as described earlier in this report.

TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

Appropriations, 2002	$32,148,695,000
Budget estimate, 2003	31,348,851,000
Committee recommendation	31,149,157,000

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The Department of Housing and Urban Development [HUD] was established by the Housing and Urban Development Act (Public Law 89–174), effective November 9, 1965. This Department is the principal Federal agency responsible for programs concerned with the Nation's housing needs, fair housing opportunities, and improving and developing the Nation's communities.

In carrying out the mission of serving the needs and interests of the Nation's communities and of the people who live and work in them, HUD administers mortgage and loan insurance programs that help families become homeowners and facilitate the construction of rental housing; rental and homeownership subsidy programs for low-income families who otherwise could not afford decent housing; programs to combat discrimination in housing and affirmatively further fair housing opportunity; programs aimed at ensuring an adequate supply of mortgage credit; and programs that aid neighborhood rehabilitation, community development, and the preservation of our urban centers from blight and decay.

HUD administers programs to protect the homebuyer in the marketplace and fosters programs and research that stimulate and guide the housing industry to provide not only housing, but better communities and living environments.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends for fiscal year 2003 an appropriation of $31,149,157,000 for the Department of Housing and Urban Development. This is $1,044,038,000 below the fiscal year 2002 enacted level and $199,934,000 below the budget request.

HOUSING CERTIFICATE FUND

(INCLUDING RECISSION AND TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

Appropriations, 2002	[1] $15,641,000,000
Budget estimate, 2003	[2] 17,527,000,000
Committee recommendation	16,928,697,000

[1] Includes an advance appropriation of $4,200,000,000 for fiscal year 2002.

[2] Includes an advance appropriation of $4,200,000,000 for fiscal year 2003.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

This account provides funding for the section 8 programs, including vouchers, certificates, and project-based assistance. Section 8 assistance is the principal appropriation for Federal housing assistance, with over 3 million families assisted under section 8. Under these programs, eligible low-income families pay 30 percent of their adjusted income for rent, and the Federal Government is responsible for the remainder of the rent, up to the fair market rent or some other payment standard.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $16,928,697,000, including the necessary funds to renew all expiring section 8 contracts. These funds also cover the costs of enhanced vouchers for families that choose to continue to live in multifamily housing in which a mortgage is refinanced and the housing was previously eligible for the Preservation Program, as well as in certain circumstances where owners of assisted multifamily housing opt out of the section 8 program. Consistent with the budget request, this account includes an advance appropriation of $4,200,000,000 for the remaining costs of contracts renewed in calendar year 2003 for the months requiring section 8 assistance during fiscal year 2004.

Other activities eligible for funding under this account include: the conversion of section 23 projects to assistance under section 8; the relocation and replacement of demolished or disposed properties; the family unification program; and the relocation of witnesses in connection with efforts to fight crime in public and assisted housing pursuant to a law enforcement or prosecution agency.

The Committee did not include the administration's request for an additional 34,000 new vouchers because of ongoing concerns over the effectiveness of tenant-based vouchers in providing decent, safe, and affordable housing to low-income people. The Committee is deeply concerned that the tenant-based voucher program offers a false promise of rental choice that recipients cannot realize. In many instances, voucher holders have limited choices, and end up concentrated in the same low-income neighborhoods. This result is antithetical to the goals of the program, which include resident choice, mixed-income housing, and decent living conditions. The Committee urges HUD to make voucher reform a priority for the Department. The Committee strongly supports providing vouchers to people with disabilities, and has made it a priority in this Act. The Committee has included language to prioritize the reallocation of unused vouchers to people with disabilities. New language is also included to ensure that vouchers that were originally funded for use by people with disabilities remain for use by that population. Past practice by HUD and PHAs has resulted in disability vouchers being converted into non-designated vouchers. The Committee expects that these provisions will result in the same—if not greater—number of vouchers serving people with disabilities, despite the absence of a specific appropriation for disability vouchers. The Committee has also included a requirement for a HUD report on the effectiveness of vouchers for people with disabilities.

As part of a voucher reform effort, the Senate endorses a funding model developed by the House Committee on Appropriations which is designed to ensure that only the funds actually needed for vouchers in use will be made available. This model is designed to avoid the appropriation of budget authority in excess of the amount actually required while continuing the longstanding commitment to renew all currently authorized vouchers. While the Committee wishes to ensure that there are sufficient funds available to support all of the currently authorized vouchers that public housing agencies are able to use, the Committee wishes to avoid the recapture and rescission of large amounts of unused Section 8 funds in future years.

The Committee also notes that it is disappointed that HUD has made so little progress in reforming the section 8 program, both in terms of poor utilization rates and by requesting funds well in excess of program needs.

To make the section 8 program more effective, the Committee directs HUD to renew

annual contributions contracts with public housing agencies for the full number of vouchers reserved to date for each agency that expire during the period covered by this appropriations act. HUD is authorized, however, to contract with each public housing agency for the amount of funds needed to support the number of vouchers that the agency is expected to use in the 12-month period covered by the contract, even if this amount is less than the full amount of funds the public housing agency otherwise would receive under the current renewal formula established by 24 C.F.R. 982.102. In making this determination, HUD is directed to not arbitrarily determine the amount of funds an agency will receive based on the average number of vouchers the agency used during its previous fiscal year, but must make a reasonable determination of the number of vouchers likely to be used in the subsequent 12 months based on current utilization and recent and planned changes in the agency's administrative policies and practices that affect its voucher utilization rate. HUD is directed to collect timely information by the end of each fiscal year that identifies the number of assisted units that are occupied and the cost of these units to HUD for each program under this account. This information is to be provided to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations before the end of each fiscal year. This information also should be updated regularly and available to these committees by demand. The Committee does not intend to override agreements that HUD has entered into with public housing agencies participating in the Moving to Work Demonstration concerning the renewal of contracts for voucher funds, nor does the Committee intend to reduce the number of vouchers reserved for an agency as part of the settlement of litigation.

In light of the inherent impossibility of calculating exactly how many vouchers can be used and how much they will cost in fiscal year 2003, to ensure that sufficient budget authority is provided for all authorized vouchers that can be used, the Committee bill contains language establishing a central fund that has both a finite appropriation and also includes a ''current, indefinite'' appropriation. This authority is limited to the renewal of voucher contracts under this year's bill. As to the renewal of vouchers, this authority may not exceed the funding necessary for the 2,077,336 authorized vouchers for which contracts are expiring or terminating. If a public housing agency is able to lease more vouchers than agreed upon in the annual contract, HUD may fund up to the number of vouchers reserved to date for the agency with either appropriations set aside for renewal of voucher contracts, or appropriations from the central fund. HUD shall not require agencies to use their program reserves for this purpose.

Before requesting additional funds from the Treasury under the ''current, indefinite'' appropriation language, HUD must use available recaptured Section 8 funds (both project-based and tenant-based funds) that are not needed to meet the rescission amount contained in the bill. The ''current indefinite'' authority may not exceed the amount of funds needed to meet costs associated with fiscal year 2003 for renewal and incremental vouchers, and may not be used for any obligations in fiscal year 2004. In addition, the Committee directs HUD to refrain from taking steps during fiscal year 2003 that would substantially increase average per voucher costs and to notify the appropriations subcommittees before revising the regulatory criteria that apply to the determination of Fair Market Rents or exception payment standards. HUD should not, however, delay in developing more accurate methods for determining the likely average cost of vouchers in the renewal funding period.

The Committee directs HUD to continue current policies on the establishment, use and replenishment of program reserves for each public housing agency, in order to meet increases in current per voucher costs in excess of the costs assumed in calculating renewal funding. The Committee notes that HUD has an obligation to provide public housing agencies with access to up to an additional 30 days of funding, beyond the regular 30-day reserve, if necessary to serve the authorized number of families. HUD may use appropriations from the central fund to replenish reserves if prior years' appropriations are not available for this purpose.

While some agencies have used all or nearly all of their vouchers and voucher budget authority, and others have improved their performance to reach this target, some have chronically failed to utilize more than 10 percent of vouchers and related budget authority. In 2000, HUD began the process to reallocate unused vouchers from such agencies. Agencies that were warned in 2001 that they would lose vouchers if they did not bring their utilization rate up to 95 percent or higher within approximately 16 months and that failed to meet this target should have had their contracts with HUD reduced. Due to administrative error, HUD has not followed through on its initial warnings except for welfare-to-work vouchers. The Committee directs HUD to move expeditiously to implement fully the voucher reallocation policy, and permits HUD to use appropriations in the central fund for this purpose. Except for vouchers needed to meet urgent housing needs in federally-declared disaster areas, HUD should award contracts for these reallocated vouchers to the agencies most in need and able to make best use of them. If possible, reallocated vouchers should be made available to an agency in the state that can serve eligible families on the waiting list of the agency losing the funding. HUD should be able to make the awards of reallocated vouchers promptly, as interested agencies were given a deadline of August 2002 to apply for the initial round of such vouchers that were not reserved for the welfare-to-work program. To improve the reallocation process in fiscal year 2004 and thereafter, the Committee has included statutory language that would govern this process.

To help ensure that progress continues to be made to improve voucher utilization, HUD shall submit to the appropriations and authorizing committees within 4 months after enactment of this Act, a plan on the steps it intends to take to ensure that vouchers allocated to underperforming agencies are used, including, but not limited to, steps that would require changes in authorizing language or increased appropriations (or more flexibility in use of existing appropriations). The Committee recommends that continuing improvement in voucher utilization be included in the President's Management Agenda.

The Committee also notes that it is disappointed that HUD has made so little progress in reforming the section 8 program, both in terms of poor utilization rates and by requesting funds well in excess of program needs.

The Committee also directs HUD to identify in its fiscal year 2004 budget justification the renewal costs associated with each project-based section 8 program, such as the section 8 moderate rehabilitation program and the section 515 program.

The Committee urges the administration to use all available tools at its disposal to preserve existing project-based section 8 units. By one estimate, over 675,000 contracts on project-based section 8 units are due to expire by 2005. The Committee is very concerned about the loss of these units, given the shortage in the supply of affordable housing, and in light of this Committee's substantial investment in those units. With an initial report due by April 15, 2003, the Department is directed to submit quarterly reports to this Committee on the number of units and properties where owners have elected to opt out of a section 8 contract, or to prepay the HUD mortgage. The report should also detail the repair needs for apartments covered by expiring section 8 contracts, and actions taken by the Department to preserve and/or improve the units.

PUBLIC HOUSING CAPITAL FUND

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Appropriations, 2002	$2,843,400,000
Budget estimate, 2003	2,425,900,000
Committee recommendation	2,683,400,000

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

This account provides funding for modernization and capital needs of public housing authorities (except Indian housing authorities), including management improvements, resident relocation and homeownership activities.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $2,683,400,000 for the public housing capital fund, $257,500,000 more than the budget request and $160,000,000 below the fiscal year 2002 enacted level. The Committee has rejected the reduction proposed by the administration in light of the approximate $20,000,000,000 in public housing captial needs.

Of the amount made available under this section, up to $55,000,000 is for supportive services for residents of public housing, and up to $15,000,000 is for the Neighborhood Networks Initiative in public housing. Funds for the Neighborhood Networks Initiative are provided to establish and operate computer centers in and around public housing. The Committee provides these funds so that residents of public housing can have access to the technology skills that are increasingly important in the 21st century workplace. The Committee is concerned that HUD does not have a comprehensive plan to address the digital divide, despite the Committee's urging last year to develop such a plan.

HUD is prohibited from using any funds under this account as an emergency reserve under section 9(k) of the United States Housing Act of 1937, but is provided up to $75,000,000 for emergency capital needs.

The Committee does not accept the administration's legislative proposal to finance privately the capital needs of public housing with secton 8 funds. The Committee is concerned that the proposal could result in a loss of public housing units, and would not benefit public housing units with the greatest capital needs. The Committee agrees, however, that Public Housing Authorities should have the tools they need to finance improvements to public housing units. New authority is needed so that public housing authorities can use funds they receive to address critical, deferred maintenance needs. The Committee includes an administrative provision to allow public housing authorities the flexibility to use public housing funds to leverage private capital to rehabilitate distressed units and develop public housing units in mixed-income housing developments.

PUBLIC HOUSING OPERATING FUND

Appropriations, 2002	$3,494,868,000
Budget estimate, 2003	3,530,000,000
Committee recommendation	3,530,000,000

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

This account provides funding for the payment of operating subsidies to some 3,050 public housing authorities (except Indian housing authorities) with a total of over 1.2 million units under management in order to augment rent payments by residents in order to provide sufficient revenues to meet reasonable operating costs.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $3,530,000,000 for the public housing operating fund, an increase of $35,132,000 over the fiscal year 2002 level and the same as the budget request. HUD is prohibited from using any funds under this account as an emergency reserve under section 9(k) of the United States Housing Act of 1937.

The Committee directs HUD to use up to $250,000,000 to meet the operating expenses of those public housing agencies (PHAs) that received a shortfall in their operating assistance in the fourth quarter of fiscal year 2002. These funds are included for only those PHAs in fiscal year 2002 that received less than the amount of operating assistance expected. Apparently, HUD has engaged in a practice over the last 10 years of paying for prior year operating costs with current year appropriations. This practice has occurred using substantial funds without the apparent knowledge or approval of either Congress or OMB. It also is inconsistent with the intent of Congress and appropriations practice. While HUD has taken steps to address these problems in the Public Housing program, the Committee remains concerned about the impact of this misuse of funds on the operations of PHAs. The Committee also directs HUD to report to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations by April 15, 2003 on actions taken to address this practice, including all sanctions for poor performance and negligence. The Committee also directs HUD fully to fund the operating assistance needs of PHAs in fiscal year 2003 solely with fiscal year 2003 funds.

REVITALIZATION OF SEVERELY DISTRESSED PUBLIC HOUSING [HOPE VI]

Appropriations, 2002	$573,735,000
Budget estimate, 2003	574,000,000
Committee recommendation	574,000,000

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The ''Revitalization of severely distressed public housing'' account makes awards to public housing authorities on a competitive basis to demolish obsolete or failed developments or to revitalize, where appropriate, sites upon which these developments exist. This is a focused effort to eliminate public housing which was, in many cases, poorly located, ill-designed, and not well constructed. Such unsuitable housing has been very expensive to operate, and difficult to manage effectively due to multiple deficiencies.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $574,000,000 for the ''HOPE VI'' account, the same as the budget request and the same as the fiscal year 2002 enacted level. The Committee urges the Department to continue funding innovative projects that work both as public and mixed-income housing as well as building blocks to revitalizing neighborhoods.

Of the amount provided under this account, $5,000,000 is for a Neighborhood Networks Initiative in HOPE VI developments. These are additional funds for the development and operation of computer centers, and are not intended to supplant grants for computer centers that are made to PHAs in the normal HOPE VI process.

The Committee has included bill language to sunset the HOPE VI program on September 30, 2004. This is an important program that has revitalized many distressed communities and funding is expected to be included in the fiscal year 2004 budget. The Committee has concerns over the future and mandate of the HOPE VI program. Since the inception of the HOPE VI program, HUD has approved the demolition of approximately 140,000 units. The Committee directs the Department to submit a report by June 15, 2003, on the number and location of severely distressed public housing units that are in need of substantial revitalization or demolition. Further, the Committee urges the Department to use the lessons learned since the inception of the HOPE VI program to inform its reauthorization proposal. Successful HOPE VI developments have spurred the revitalization of low-income neighborhoods and provided new opportunities to residents of public housing. The Committee urges the Department to submit legislation that would codify those practices used by PHAs that have successfully implemented the HOPE VI program. The Committee stresses the importance of a meaningful reauthorization process, and urges the Department to work with the appropriate authorizing committees to make HOPE VI a viable program for future years.

NATIVE AMERICAN HOUSING BLOCK GRANT

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

Appropriations, 2002	$648,570,000
Budget estimate, 2003	646,594,000
Committee recommendation	648,570,000

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

This account funds the native American housing block grants program, as authorized under title I of the Native American Housing Assistance and Self-Determination Act of 1996 (NAHASDA). This program provides an allocation of funds on a formula basis to Indian tribes and their tribally designated housing entities to help them address the housing needs within their communities. Under this block grant, Indian tribes will use performance measures and benchmarks that are consistent with the national goals of the program, but can base these measures on the needs and priorities established in their own Indian housing plan.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends $648,570,000 for the native American housing block grant, of which $5,987,000 is set aside for a credit subsidy for the section 601 Loan Guarantee Program. The Committee recommendation is $1,976,000 more than the budget request and the same as the fiscal year 2002 enacted level.

The Committee believes that training and technical assistance in support of NAHASDA should be shared, with $2,200,000 to be administered by the National American Indian Housing Council (NAIHC) and $5,000,000 by HUD in support of the inspection of Indian housing units, contract expertise, training and technical assistance in the training, oversight, and management of Indian housing and tenant-based assistance.

The Committee notes that there is not a requirement that qualified Indian and Alaska Native owned construction companies be given priority consideration in construction of Indian housing. In many Indian and Native communities, the unemployment rate exceeds 80 percent, and housing contracts would provide much needed employment and training opportunities for Native Americans living on reservations and in Alaska Native villages. The Committee directs the agency and its grantees to give priority consideration to qualified Native owned firms in the design and construction of Indian housing.

INDIAN HOUSING LOAN GUARANTEE FUND PROGRAM ACCOUNT

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Appropriations, 2002	$5,987,000
Budget estimate, 2003	5,000,000
Committee recommendation	5,000,000

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

This program provides access to private financing for Indian families, Indian tribes and their tribally designated housing entities who otherwise could not acquire housing financing because of the unique status of Indian trust land. As required by the Federal Credit Reform Act of 1990, this account includes the subsidy costs associated with the loan guarantees authorized under this program.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends $5,000,000 in program subsidies to support a loan guarantee level of $197,243,000. This is $987,000 less than the fiscal year 2002 enacted level and the same as the budget request.

NATIVE HAWAIIAN HOUSING LOAN GUARANTEE FUND

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Appropriations, 2002	$1,000,000
Budget estimate, 2003	1,000,000
Committee recommendation	1,000,000

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

This program provides access to private financing for Native Hawaiians who otherwise could not acquire housing financing because of the unique status of the Hawaiian Home Lands as trust land. As required by the Federal Credit Reform Act of 1990, this account includes the subsidy costs associated with the loan guarantees authorized under this program.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends $1,000,000 in program subsidies to support a loan guarantee level of $39,712,000. This is the same as the fiscal year 2002 enacted level and the same as the budget request.

COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

HOUSING OPPORTUNITIES FOR PERSONS WITH AIDS [HOPWA]

Appropriations, 2002	$277,432,000
Budget estimate, 2003	292,000,000
Committee recommendation	292,000,000

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS [HOPWA] Program is designed to provide States and localities with resources and incentives to devise long-term comprehensive strategies for meeting the housing needs of persons living with HIV/AIDS and their families.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $292,000,000 for this program, $14,568,000 above the fiscal year 2002 enacted level and the same as the budget request.

The Committee requires HUD to allocate these funds in a manner that preserves existing HOPWA programs to the extent those programs are determined to be meeting the needs of persons with AIDS.

OFFICE OF RURAL HOUSING AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Appropriations, 2002	$25,000,000
Budget estimate, 2003	.....
Committee recommendation	25,000,000

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The Office of Rural Housing and Economic Development was established to ensure that the Department has a comprehensive approach to rural housing and rural economic

development issues. The account includes funding for technical assistance and capacity building in rural, underserved areas, and grants for Indian tribes, State housing finance agencies, State economic development agencies, rural nonprofits and rural community development corporations to pursue strategies designed to meet rural housing and economic development needs.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends $25,000,000 for the Office of Rural Housing and Economic Development for fiscal year 2003 to support housing and economic development in rural communities as defined by USDA and HUD. This funding level is the same as the fiscal year 2002 level and $25,000,000 above the budget request.

The Committee does not accept the administration's recommendation to eliminate funding for this program. The Committee believes that the Office of Rural Housing and Economic Development plays an important role in HUD's community development activities. Twenty-five percent of nonmetropolitan homes are renter-occupied, and the high cost of housing burdens those in rural areas, as it does in urban communities. Furthermore, the Committee notes that the programs of the Office of Rural Housing and Economic Development are sufficiently different from the housing programs administered by the Department of Agriculture to warrant separate appropriations.

HUD is directed to administer this program according to existing regulatory requirements. It is expected that any changes to the program shall be made subject to notice and comment rulemaking.

EMPOWERMENT ZONES/ENTERPRISE COMMUNITIES

Appropriations, 2002	$45,000,000
Budget estimate, 2003	
Committee recommendation	30,000,000

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The Empowerment Zones/Enterprise Communities (EZ/EC) program was authorized under the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1993. The Taxpayer Relief Act of 1997 later authorized two additional Round I urban EZs and 15 Round II urban EZs. This interagency initiative is designed to create self-sustaining, long-term development in distressed urban and rural areas throughout the Nation. The program utilizes a combination of Federal tax incentives and flexible grant funds to reinvigorate communities that have been in decline for decades.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $30,000,000 for this program, $15,000,000 less than the fiscal year 2002 enacted level and $30,000,000 more than the budget request. These funds will be distributed to the 15 communities that received a second round EZ designation. The Committee remains concerned that the previous Administration acknowledged that this program was intended to be funded as a mandatory program and not as an obligation of this bill. The Committee expects the Senate Finance Committee to fund this program as mandatory. Moreover, the Committee remains concerned over accountability in this program and notes that the HUD Inspector General has been critical about how communities have implemented this program and used EZ funds.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FUND

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

Appropriations, 2002	[1] $5,000,000,000
Budget estimate, 2003	4,732,500,000
Committee recommendation	5,050,000,000

[1] Does not include a $2,000,000,000 appropriation made in the 2002 emergency supplemental bill.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

Under title I of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974, as amended, the Department is authorized to award block grants to units of general local government and States for the funding of local community development programs. A wide range of physical, economic, and social development activities are eligible with spending priorities determined at the local level, but the law enumerates general objectives which the block grants are designed to fulfill, including adequate housing, a suitable living environment, and expanded economic opportunities, principally for persons of low and moderate income. Grant recipients are required to use at least 70 percent of their block grant funds for activities that benefit low- and moderate-income persons.

Funds are distributed to eligible recipients for community development purposes utilizing the higher of two objective formulas, one of which gives somewhat greater weight to the age of housing stock. Seventy percent of appropriated funds are distributed to entitlement communities and 30 percent are distributed to nonentitlement communities after deducting designated amounts for special purpose grants and Indian tribes.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $5,000,000,000 for the Community Development Block Grant [CDBG] program in fiscal year 2003. This is an increase of $267,500,000 above the budget request for fiscal year 2003 and the same as the fiscal year 2002 enacted level.

The Committee has included $4,580,200,000 for community development block grants (CDBG). The Committee does not include funding for the Administration's Colonias Gateway Initiative. The Committee encourages the Department to seek an authorization of the legislation required for this proposal and to perform a thorough review of the CDBG formula before proposing adjustments.

Set-asides under this account include $72,500,000 for native Americans; $3,300,000 for the Housing Assistance Council; $2,600,000 for the National American Indian Housing Council; $35,500,000 for the National Community Development Initiative; and $45,500,000 for section 107 grants, including $4,000,000 to support Alaska Native-Serving Institutions and Native Hawaiian-Serving Institutions; $3,000,000 for competitive grants awarded to Tribal Colleges and Universities to build, expand, renovate, and equip their facilities; $3,000,000 for community development work study, $11,000,000 for historically black colleges and universities, of which up to $2,000,000 is for technical assistance, $7,000,000 for insular areas; and $7,500,000 for Hispanic-serving institutions. The Committee includes $10,000,000 for assistance authorized under the Hawaiian Homelands Homeownership Act of 2000 under section 107. The Administration proposed to fund this program in a separate account.

In addition, this legislation includes a set-aside of $130,500,000 for the Economic Development Initiative (EDI) to finance efforts that promote economic and social revitalization.

At a minimum, the Secretary is directed to fund the following grants as part of the economic development initiative (the bill includes language that reduces these grants by ten percent):

$1,000,000 for Arkansas State University at Mountain Home to develop community outreach programs;

$1,000,000 for Clark County, Nevada for the construction of a community center;

$900,000 for the City of Riverton, Utah for reconstruction of a Historic City Civic Center;

$1,000,000 for the RMC Aviation Training Center in Billings, Montana;

$500,000 for TechRanch in Bozeman, Montana;

$200,000 for the Bozeman Rail Depot remediation project;

$200,000 for Baltimore Clayworks in Baltimore, Maryland to expand the facility;

$200,000 for the Audubon Center in Sandstone, Minnesota for the capital construction project;

$500,000 for Boysville of Michigan in Detroit for the Samaritan Outreach Center;

$500,000 for the Detroit Housing Group Inc., for the Alter Kercheval Housing Project;

$400,000 for the Asian Pacific Community Center in St. Paul, Minnesota to create an urban village;

$250,000 for the Friends of Youth in Redmond, Washington for the Griffin Home renovation;

$250,000 for Horizons, Inc. in Sunnyside, Washington for technology training centers;

$400,000 for Audubon Nebraska for the Spring Creek Prairie Education Center;

$800,000 for Topeka, Kansas for redevelopment activities in Topeka, Kansas;

$800,000 for the Schenectady Municipal Housing Authority, New York for community development and revitalization;

$750,000 for the City of Daytona Beach, Florida for boardwalk area revitalization;

$600,000 for the City of Baltimore, Maryland for the Main Street Initiative;

$750,000 for the County of Hawaii for the construction of an emergency homeless shelter in Kailua-Kona;

$750,000 for the City of Cincinnati, Ohio for the development of the Ohio River Trail;

$750,000 for the city of Milwaukee, Wisconsin for the Menomonee River Valley Redevelopment project;

$700,000 for the Pojoaque Pueblo of New Mexico to complete the Poeh Cultural Center and Museum;

$700,000 for Franklin County MetroParks, Franklin County, Ohio for the purchase of land in the Darby Creek Watershed;

$700,000 for the City of Charleston, South Carolina for pre- and post homeownership classes;

$1,000,000 for the City of Columbia, South Carolina for the redevelopment of the Drew Park Wellness Center;

$1,000,000 for El Paso, Texas for the renovation of the El Paso Plaza Theatre;

$600,000 for the City of Madera, California for a community cultural and youth center;

$1,300,000 for Sevier County, Utah for development of a Multi-Events Center;

$1,000,000 for Anchorage, Alaska for an expansion of the Anchorage Museum;

$600,000 for Marguerite's Place, Nashua, New Hampshire to provide transitional housing for women who are victims of domestic abuse and their children;

$600,000 for the New Jersey Community Development Corporation for the Transportation Opportunity Center;

$600,000 for the City of Portland, Oregon for a central city streetcar extension;

$200,000 for Biddeford, Maine for theater restoration;

$200,000 for the Mississippi Tribe of Choctaw for the development of a Choctaw Veterans Memorial;

$500,000 for the Mobile Historic Development Commission in Mobile, Alabama for a Neighborhood Initiative Program;

$500,000 for the Mananuska-Susitna Borough for an agricultural processing facility in Wasilla, Alaska;

$500,000 for Ketchikan, Alaska for the Tongass Coast Aquarium in Ketchikan, Alaska;

$500,000 for the Southside Community Center in Fairbanks, Alaska for an addition;

$500,000 for the World War II Lend Lease Museum in Anchorage, Alaska;

$500,000 for the Arkansas YMCAs for program development;

$500,000 for the Wilmington Housing Authority, Delaware for redevelopment of blighted land;

$500,000 for Spellman College in Atlanta, Georgia for renovations of Packard Hall;

$500,000 for the Dekalb County Community Center, Georgia for the construction of a community center;

$500,000 for the County of Kauai, Hawaii for the West Kauai High Tech Training Facility;

$1,000,000 for the City of Rugby, North Dakota to complete information technology and energy projects;

$350,000 for Providence College, Rhode Island for the construction of a cultural arts center;

$350,000 to the Vermont Housing and Conservation Board for the development of affordable housing in Vergennes, Vermont;

$1,000,000 for the North Dakota Tourism Department for the Three Affiliated Tribes Interpretative Center;

$500,000 for the Clearwater Economic Development Association in Clearwater, Idaho for the Lewis and Clark Bicentennial Solid Waste Disposal program;

$400,000 for Five Rivers Community Development Corporation in Georgetown, South Carolina for economic development and affordable housing;

$500,000 for Boise State University, Idaho for a Center for Environmental Science and Economic Development;

$500,000 to the City of Des Moines, Iowa for the Agriment Technology Park;

$500,000 for the City of Chicago, Illinois for cleanup associated with economic development in Chicago's Pilsen/Little Village Community;

$500,000 to the Chicago Park District for Phase II of Ping Tom Memorial Park development in Chicago's Chinatown community;

$500,000 for the Ernest Morial New Orleans Exhibition Hall Authority in Louisiana for the expansion of the Morial Convention Center;

$500,000 for the University of Louisiana, Lafayette for the National Wetlands Research Center;

$500,000 for the Biomedical Research Foundation in Shreveport, Louisiana for infrastructure improvements and development of an incubator;

$500,000 for University of Maine (Fort Kent and Presque Isle) Aroostook County Development Effort;

$500,000 for the Greektown Community Development Corporation in Baltimore, Maryland for the Housing and Business Stabilization Project;

$500,000 for Montgomery County, Maryland for the revitalization of Fenton Street Village;

$500,000 for Prince George's County, Maryland for acquisition and rehabilitation of properties along the Route 1 corridor;

$500,000 for the West Arlington Improvement Center to rehabilitate a water tower and construct a new multi-purpose center in Baltimore, Maryland;

$500,000 for Anne Arundel County, Maryland for the Wiley Bates High School Redevelopment project;

$500,000 for the FOCUS: HOPE Institute in Detroit, Michigan to renovate a job-training facility;

$500,000 for the NorthStar Community Development Corporation in Detroit, Michigan to build affordable housing;

$500,000 for the Northeast Ventures Corporation in Duluth, Minnesota for a revolving loan fund;

$500,000 for the Red Lake Band of Chippewa Indians in Red Lake, Minnesota for the construction of a criminal justice complex;

$500,000 for Tchula, Mississippi for the development of a municipal complex;

$500,000 for the City of Kewanee, Mississippi for the development of the Kewanee industrial park;

$3,000,000 for West Virginia Wesleyan College in Buckhannon, West Virginia for renovation/expansion of a science hall;

$500,000 for Pearl, Mississippi for the renovation of a community center;

$500,000 for the Boathouse Museum in St. Charles, Missouri;

$500,000 for the City of Chillicothe, Missouri for downtown revitalization;

$100,000 for Montgomery City, Missouri for streetscape improvements;

$500,000 for the Westside Housing Organization in Kansas City, Missouri for the Westside Agency Collaboration;

$500,000 for the Advanced Technology Center in Mexico, Missouri for expansion;

$500,000 for the City of Cape Girardeau, Missouri for downtown revitalization;

$500,000 for the Thomas Hill Enterprise Center in Macon, Missouri to build low income housing;

$500,000 for the Palestine Senior Citizens Center in Kansas City, Missouri for the Kansas City Area Assisted Living Center for the Elderly;

$500,000 for Billings, Montana for the expansion of the HRDC District 7 Building;

$400,000 for Billings Deaconess Clinic Research Facility in Billings, Montana;

$400,000 for the Yellowstone Boys and Girls Ranch in Billings, Montana for renovation;

$500,000 for the Portsmouth Riverwalk, Portsmouth, New Hampshire to assist in the creation of a safe pedestrian link between scenic and historical destinations and New Hampshire's only working deep water seaport;

$500,000 for the Bayshore Senior Center in Keansburg, New Jersey for renovations;

$500,000 for the Children's Cultural Center in Red Bank, New Jersey for the renovation of Shrewsbury Township Hall;

$500,000 for the New Mexico Food Bank Association, Albuquerque, New Mexico, for the Gleaning Project;

$500,000 for the City of North Las Vegas, Nevada for neighborhood redevelopment;

$400,000 for the City of Brookings, South Dakota for downtown redevelopment;

$400,000 for the Southeast Council of Governments, South Dakota to establish a revolving loan fund;

$500,000 for Spirit Lake Tribal Court in Fort Totten, North Dakota for renovations to the Spirit Lake Courthouse;

$500,000 for the City of Dayton, Ohio for the development of structures in the Main Street Historic Mission;

$500,000 for the Lawrence Economic Development Corporation for the development of the Point Commercial/Industrial Park in Ohio;

$500,000 for the Toledo-Lucas County Port Authority for the Northwest Ohio Brownfield Restoration Initiative;

$500,000 for Capitol University Center, Pierre, South Dakota to construct a facility for job training;

$500,000 for Center for Rural Collaboration and Partnerships for facility construction;

$500,000 for the City of Rapid City, South Dakota to build a business incubator;

$500,000 for the City of Clark, South Dakota for development of an industrial property;

$500,000 for the City of Chattanooga, Tennessee for the revitalization of Alton Park;

$500,000 for Nashville, Tennessee for the revitalization of Rolling Mill Road;

$500,000 for Lubbock, Texas for capital needs of the Lubbock Amphitheater;

$500,000 for the Vermont Institute of Science for the construction of a new public education and wildlife center;

$500,000 for the SWIFT Cyber Corporation in Washington for broadband access;

$500,000 for the YWCA of Seattle, Washington for the YWCA Opportunity Place;

$500,000 for the city of Madison, Wisconsin for the development of affordable housing;

$450,000 for Eckerd College in St. Petersburg, Florida for the expansion of the Youth Opportunity and Development Center;

$450,000 for the Discovery Center for the development of an exhibit in Springfield, Missouri;

$2,000,000 for Colorado UpLift;

$2,000,000 for Potomac State College in Keyser, West Virginia for renovation of a library;

$2,000,000 for Glenville State College in Summersville, West Virginia for the construction of a new campus community education center;

$430,000 for the Seattle Art Museum, Washington for brownfields cleanup;

$400,000 for the Town of Ledyart, Connecticut to build a public safety services building;

$400,000 for the Hartt School of Performing Arts Education Center in West Hartford, Connecticut for building renovations;

$400,000 for the Riverfront Development Corporation in Wilmington, Delaware for an environmental education center;

$400,000 to the City of Council Bluffs for land acquisition and clean-up;

$400,000 to the City of Dubuque, Iowa for land acquisition and clean-up;

$400,000 to the City of Waterloo for redevelopment of the Rath area brownfields and housing development;

$1,000,000 for the University of Missouri-Kansas City for academics investments related to the Cardiovascular Proteomics Center;

$1,000,000 for Southeast Missouri State University to build a small business incubator;

$400,000 to the City of Davenport, Iowa for the Scott County Housing Council trust fund;

$400,000 for the Mercy Home for Boys and Girls in Chicago, Illinois for facility expansion;

$400,000 for the Merit School of Music in Chicago, Illinois for the construction of a new facility;

$1,000,000 for the Clearwater Economic Development Association in Clearwater, Idaho for the implementation of the Lewis and Clark Bicentennial Plan;

$300,000 for the City of Vidalia, Louisiana for riverfront redevelopment;

$750,000 for the County of Maui, Hawaii for senior housing;

$750,000 for the City of St. Paul, Minnesota for renovations to existing low-income housing;

$400,000 for Bethel Outreach Center in Baltimore, Maryland for development of a cyber community center;

$400,000 for Northern Forest Heritage Park, Berlin, New Hampshire to help create heritage based tourism and regional economic development;

$400,000 for the Mines Falls Park Restoration, Nashua, New Hampshire to restore historic gatehouse and assist in developing an educational resource center;

$400,000 for Capitol Center for the Arts, Concord, New Hampshire to enhance programming and make renovations to the facility;

$400,000 for the Urban League State Council in New Brunswick, New Jersey for the New Futures Projects;

$100,000 for the Carving Studio in West Rutland, Vermont for building renovations;

$100,000 for the City of Forks, Washington for telecommunications initiatives;

$400,000 for Willingboro Township, New Jersey for the Kennedy Senior Center construction project;

$400,000 for the Pueblo of Cochiti, New Mexico for the construction of a community center;

$400,000 for Turtle Mountain Community College in Belcourt, North Dakota to complete construction of an economic development complex;

$200,000 for the Meeting Street School in Providence, Rhode Island for the construction of a National Center of Excellence;

$200,000 for St. Elizabeth's Home in Providence, Rhode Island for low-income assisted living;

$400,000 for New Economy Initiative in North Dakota for technology training;

$400,000 for the Rhode Island Community Food Bank in Providence for a new warehouse facility;

$400,000 for the City of Vermillion, South Dakota for a business incubator;

$400,000 for the City of Burlington, Vermont for neighborhood revitalization;

$400,000 for the Lund Family Center in Burlington, Vermont for building renovations;

$400,000 for the Town of Madison, Wisconsin for the Novation Technology Campus;

$350,000 for the Western Massachusetts Enterprise Fund, Inc.'s small business and microenterprise loan and development programs;

$350,000 for the Missouri School Board Association for the C.L.A.S.S. Program;

$500,000 for the Alternative Structures International in Waianae, Hawaii for expansion of housing facilities;

$500,000 for the City of Wichita, Kansas for the development of Mennonite Housing;

$350,000 for the Center for Economic Growth in Albany, New York for the Regional Technology Roadmap project;

$350,000 for the Erie Municipal Airport Authority for the redevelopment of the recently acquired, former Fenestra window manufacturing facility in Erie, Pennsylvania, to serve the needs of major air express carriers as an on-airport integrated service center;

$300,000 for Haleyville, Alabama for a downtown revitalization project;

$300,000 for the Florence Crittenden Home in Little Rock, Arkansas for the expansion of services, education programs, and emergency shelter;

$300,000 for the Wadsworth Atheneum in Hartford, Connecticut for expansions and renovations;

$3,000,000 to Tuscaloosa, Alabama for the Tuscaloosa Downtown Revitalization Project;

$300,000 for Hall Neighborhood House in Bridgeport, Connecticut to build a child care center;

$300,000 for the Jacksonville Port Authority, Florida for brownfields clean-up;

$300,000 for College Partners Inc. in Atlanta, Georgia for neighborhood revitalization;

$300,000 for the Tubman Museum in Macon, Georgia for a new facility;

$300,000 for the Nanakuli Neighborhood in Oahu, Hawaii for housing management classes;

$300,000 for the State of Hawaii for the Boys and Girls Club of Hawaii;

$300,000 to the City of Clinton, Iowa for development in the business park area;

$300,000 to the Mid-American Housing Partnership in Cedar Rapids, Iowa for the Housing Trust Fund;

$900,000 for the South Carolina Association of Community Development Corporations in Charleston for job training;

$1,000,000 for the City of Summersville, West Virginia for the expansion of the National Guard Readiness Center;

$300,000 to the City of Cedar Rapids, Iowa for brownfields redevelopment;

$450,000 for the Audubon Nature Institute in New Orleans, Louisiana for revitalization of a historic building;

$300,000 for Mott Community College in Flint, Michigan to develop a program and curriculum to improve workforce and manufacturing development;

$300,000 for Pinola, Mississippi for the renovation of the historic Pinola School House;

$300,000 for Natchez, Mississippi for the development of the Natchez-Adams County industrial park;

$300,000 for Petosi/Washington County Industrial Development Authority for the Petosi Industrial Park.

$300,000 for the City of Omaha, Nebraska for the creation of information technology training;

$300,000 for Strawberry Banke, Portsmouth, New Hampshire to assist in the design and planning of programming and create partnerships with neighborhood associations and organizations for disadvantaged youth;

$300,000 for the Borough of Paulsboro, New Jersey for brownfields redevelopment;

$300,000 for the Community Pantry in Gallup, New Mexico;

$300,000 for the Boys and Girls Club of Santa Fe, New Mexico for the construction of a facility;

$300,000 for Chautauqua County, New York for high-speed, broadband fiber installation;

$300,000 for the Cleveland Foodbank for the development of a new food distribution center;

$300,000 for Crook County, Oregon to construct a human services building;

$300,000 for the City of Dalles, Oregon for the construction of the Dalles riverfront access project in Oregon;

$300,000 for the Community Initiatives Development Corporation, Our City Reading, for the rehabilitation of abandoned houses and parks in Reading, Pennsylvania, to provide quality home ownership opportunities to low-income families;

$300,000 for Lehigh County, Pennsylvania to construct a Regional Public Training Facility, which will provide services, programs and cross training to professional and volunteer service providers;

$250,000 for the Mystic Valley Development Corporation in Medford, Massachusetts for the development of a technology and research center;

$250,000 for the New Bedford Historical Society for the rehabilitation and restoration of the Nathan and Polly Johnson House;

$300,000 for the City of Sturgis, South Dakota for the construction of a community library;

$300,000 for the City of Orem, Utah for improvement of Nielsen's Grove Historical Park;

$300,000 to the Vermont Housing and Conservation Board for rehabilitation and construction of affordable housing in the historic Tuttle Building in Rutland, Vermont;

$300,000 to the City of Burlington for construction of the Intervale Food Enterprise Center in Burlington, Vermont;

$300,000 for the Vermont Development Initiative to expand their services throughout Vermont;

$300,000 for the Vermont Housing and Conservation Board in Stowe, Vermont for the creation of affordable housing;

$300,000 for the Vermont Housing and Conservation Board in Newport, Vermont for the expansion of affordable senior housing;

$250,000 for the City of Talladega, Alabama for the restoration of the Historic Antique Talladega;

$250,000 for Covenant House California in Oakland to purchase and renovate a building;

$250,000 to the Martin Luther King Jr., Freedom Center in Oakland, California to build a community center;

$250,000 to the Los Angeles Theatre Group in Culver City, California for building renovations;

$250,000 for the Corporation for Supportive Housing in California for a homeless intervention program;

$250,000 for Lewis-Clark State College for the Idaho Virtual Incubator;

$250,000 for the Historic Silver City Foundation in Silver City, Idaho for the restoration of the historic Silver City School;

$250,000 for the Youth Services Bureau of Illinois in LaSalle County for improvements and relocation of facilities;

$1,000,000 for Alaska Pacific University for the restoration of an historic property in Anchorage, Alaska;

$1,000,000 for Petersburgh, Alaska for waterfront improvements;

$250,000 for Cornerstone Services in Joliet, Illinois for renovation of facility;

$250,000 for the City of Quincy, Illinois to renovate the historic downtown Washington Theatre;

$250,000 for the City of Peoria, Illinois for infrastructure improvements to foster economic development in the biosciences field;

$250,000 for Dillard University, New Orleans, Louisiana for the International Center for Economic Freedom;

$250,000 for Advocates for Science and Math Education, New Orleans, Louisiana for construction of a building for the New Orleans Center for Science and Math;

$250,000 for the City of Westbrook, Maine for a parking facility;

$250,000 for the City of Brewer, Maine for waterfront redevelopment;

$250,000 for the Preble Street Resource Center in Maine for a homeless teen center and health clinic;

$250,000 for the Piscataquis County Economic Development Council for a business incubator in Greenville, Maine to support and house businesses seeking to commercialize wood composite material;

$250,000 for Harford County, Maryland for a digital inclusion project in Edgewood;

$250,000 for the Suitland Family and Life Development Corporation in Suitland, Maryland for development of the Suitland Technology Center;

$250,000 for Montgomery County, Maryland for façade improvements and streetscaping in Wheaton;

$250,000 for Montgomery County, Maryland for the construction of community centers in Long Branch;

$500,000 for the City of Worcester, Massachusetts for neighborhood revitalization and redevelopment;

$500,000 for the City of Boston, Massachusetts for development of low and moderate income housing;

$250,000 for Neighborhood House in St. Paul, Minnesota to construct a new city center;

$250,000 for the City of Warrensberg, Missouri for downtown revitalization;

$250,000 for the City of Beloit, New Hampshire for neighborhood redevelopment;

$250,000 for the City of Grove City, Ohio for the development of the All Children Adventure Playground at Fryer Park;

$250,000 for the Providence Public Library, Rhode Island for the South Providence Branch renovation;

$250,000 for the Town of Glocester, Rhode Island for the Glocester Senior Center;

$250,000 to the Vermont Broadband Council to promote broadband accessibility throughout Vermont;

$250,000 for Mary Baldwin College in Staunton, Virginia for the Center for the Exceptionally Gifted;

$250,000 for Transitions in Spokane, Washington to purchase a building for the Women's Drop in Center;

$250,000 for Kent Youth and Family Services in Kent, Washington to build two new community centers;

$250,000 for the Port of Chelan in Wenatchee, Washington to complete the construction of a community technology center;

$750,000 for the City of East Palo Alto, California for redevelopment to Ravenswood Industrial Area;

$250,000 for the Washington State Office of Community Development for a planning and development resource center;

$250,000 for the YWCA of Milwaukee, Wisconsin for the rehabilitation of two central city properties;

$500,000 for the City of Inglewood, California for the construction of a senior center;

$500,000 for the City of Fresno, California for the redevelopment of the Roeding Business Park;

$250,000 for city of Burlington, Wisconsin for development of the Bel-Mur site;

$250,000 for the city of Beloit, Wisconsin for the renovation of abandoned Beloit Corporation land;

$250,000 for the City of Eau Claire, Wisconsin for downtown revitalization;

$225,000 for the Redevelopment Authority of Allegheny County, Pennsylvania for the redevelopment of the East Commerce Center, which will assist in the cost assessment, remediation and demolition of existing blighted buildings and tenant relocation costs;

$220,000 for the Sankofa Community Development Corporation in Baltimore, Maryland to renovate a building for a business center;

$200,000 for Lawson State Community College in Alabama for an information technology training and placement service center;

$200,000 for the City of Dermott, Arkansas for the Dermott City Community Nursing Home expansion;

$200,000 for the Seaford Historical Society in Seaford, Delaware for the renovation of a vacant property;

$200,000 for the Waianae Coast Comprehensive Health Center for construction of an expanded facility;

$200,000 for the City of Freeport, Illinois for a new library building;

$200,000 for the City of Shreveport, Louisiana for the redevelopment of a bus terminal;

$200,000 for Lewiston, Maine for the Franco-American Heritage Center;

$200,000 for Eastern Maine Technical College for a technical resource center;

$1,500,000 for Newport News, Virginia for the development of the Newport News Fine Arts Center;

$900,000 to the Vermont Housing and Conservation Board for infrastructure improvements and other costs related to the development of affordable housing on Depot Street in Burlington, Vermont;

$200,000 for the Forum Francophone Des Affaires, Maine to facilitate exports to French-speaking markets;

$200,000 for the University of Maine at Farmington for an education center;

$200,000 for Jackson, Mississippi for the development of the Farish Street Historic Center;

$200,000 for Nashua downtown public investment initiative, City of Nashua Community Development, Nashua, New Hampshire, to revitalize the downtown community;

$200,000 for The State University of New York at Potsdam for the Northern New York Data Center;

$1,000,000 for the City of Reno, Nevada for the rehabilitation of a building for a senior center;

$1,000,000 for the Show-Me Aquatic Center in Missouri for development;

$200,000 for the City of Albany, New York for the Palace Theatre Renovation project;

$200,000 for the Tri-County Community College in Murphy, North Carolina to build a TeleCenter;

$200,000 for the North Carolina Rural Economic Development Center in Eastern to provide housing construction and repair in rural communities;

$200,000 for the Rogers Regional Performing Arts Center Consortium in Shelby, North Carolina for the Rogers Theatre;

$200,000 for the Morton County Park District, North Dakota for the Missouri River Trail project;

$200,000 for Wasco County, Oregon for the development of a fiber optic system;

$200,000 for the City of Newberg, Oregon for the development of a Community and Family Resource Center;

$200,000 to the City of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania to support the Neighborhood Transformation Initiative, which will demolish abandoned homes as well as revitalize the Philadelphia region;

$200,000 to the City of Scranton, Pennsylvania for the revitalization of existing vacant and dilapidated buildings in the downtown area;

$200,000 for the Tides Family Services in Providence and Pawtucket, Rhode Island to acquire and renovate two buildings;

$200,000 for the Park-McCullough House in North Bennington, Vermont for preservation of property;

$200,000 for the Rural and Farmworker Housing Trust in Washington for farmworker housing;

$200,000 for the Squaxin Island tribe in Shelton, Washington for the Squaxin Island Museum, Library and Research Center;

$1,000,000 for the City of Detroit, Michigan to redevelop the Detroit River Promenade;

$1,000,000 for Alcorn State University, Mississippi for the construction and rehabilitation of buildings;

$200,000 for the Wenatchee Valley College Foundation in Wenatchee, Washington to complete construction of the Institute for Rural Innovation and Stewardship;

$175,000 for the Dorcas Place Adult and Family Learning Center in Providence, Rhode Island for facility expansion;

$175,000 for the International Institute of Rhode Island for the International Charter School to expand its facility;

$1,000,000 for the Denver Art Museum, in Denver, Colorado;

$200,000 for the Mohawk Valley Heritage Corridor Commission in Canajoharie, New York for the Heritage in Upstate New York project;

$1,000,000 for the City of Madison, Mississippi for downtown renovation;

$1,000,000 for Ebenezer Baptists Church in Atlanta, Georgia for the continued construction of a senior center;

$175,000 for the Abilene, Texas for the rehabilitation of the Matera Paper Building, including land acquisition;

$150,000 for Huntsville, Alabama for development of the Alabama Constitution Village Plaza;

$100,000 for the City of Opelousas, Louisiana, for downtown development;

$150,000 for Harford County, Maryland for the Edgewood Mobile Community Substation;

$150,000 for Assumption College, Worcester, Massachusetts for a science and technology center;

$150,000 for Universal Community Homes in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, to continue the conversion of more than 500 parcels of land into for-sale units to low- and moderate-income families;

$100,000 for the Las Cruces Police Athletic League for the repair, remodeling and renovation of the facility housing the Sammy Burke Youth Boxing Center and a vehicle to serve the Center and the Police Athletic League Boxing Club in Las Cruces, New Mexico;

$900,000 for the construction, renovation, and restoration of the historic Rio Grande Theater in Las Cruces, New Mexico, as planned by the Dona Ana Arts Council, Inc;

$1,000,000 for the Mesilla Valley Community of Hope, Las Cruces, New Mexico for the Casa de Peregrinos Building;

$150,000 to the Ogontz Avenue Revitalization Corporation in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania to assist with substantial rehabilitation of severely deteriorated vacant properties that will be developed as a part of the West Oak Lane community development rebuilding initiative;

$150,000 to the Philadelphia Martin Luther King Center for Nonviolence in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania for the College for Teens Program;

$150,000 for the City of Freeman, South Dakota for the construction of a community library;

$150,000 for the City of Canton, South Dakota for renovations for the conversion of the train depot for economic development;

$150,000 for the city of Racine, Wisconsin for neighborhood redevelopment.

$125,000 for the Nellie Byers Training Center in Bogalusa, Louisiana for the construction of a new center;

$125,000 for Strength Incorporated's Project Blanket in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania for a drug and alcohol prevention program for juveniles in jail;

$3,000,000 for construction of the University of Louisville library in Louisville, Kentucky;

$125,000 to the National Trust for Historic Gettysburg for the restoration of the historic Majestic Theater in Gettysburg, Pennsylvania;

$125,000 to the Westmoreland County Industrial Development Corporation for initiation of the second phase of the Westmoreland Technology Park in Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania;

$125,000 to the Invest Erie Community Development Corporation for the acquisition and development of property in Erie, Pennsylvania to establish a Parade Street Plaza;

$100,000 for the City of Prattville, Alabama for the Boys and Girls Club of Prattville;

$100,000 for the Arcata House Inc., California for facility renovations;

$100,000 for Claremont downtown revitalization, City of Claremont, New Hampshire to assist the city in improving and redeveloping the downtown area;

$100,000 for Winchester economic revitalization, Town of Winchester, New Hampshire to assist the community in redeveloping its downtown area;

$100,000 for Hood River, Oregon for an Integrated Technology Center;

$100,000 for the Santo Community Center in Medford, Oregon;

$100,000 to the City of Philadelphia for the rehabilitation of the Royal Theater, which will serve as an anchor in the emerging African American Cultural and Entertainment District;

$100,000 to the Philadelphia Chinatown Development Corporation for the construction of a Chinatown Community Center in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania;

$100,000 for the West Warwick Police Department in Rhode Island to create a community center and park;

$100,000 for the Warwick Shelter Incorporated in Rhode Island to purchase a new facility;

$100,000 for the Providence Black Repertory Theatre in Rhode Island for renovations to an abandoned building;

$100,000 for Festival Ballet Providence, Rhode Island for educational programs and a new facility;

$100,000 to the Northeastern Vermont Development Association to support the Northeast Kingdom Enterprise Collaborative and

the Northeast Kingdom REAP zone in promoting economic development throughout the region;

$825,000 for Fort Worth, Texas for the revitalization of the Fort Worth Polytechnic Heights Historic Commercial and Educational Center;

$3,000,000 for Wakpa Sica Historical Society in Fort Pierre, South Dakota for the Wakpa Sica Reconciliation Center;

$100,000 for the Elks Club of Pierce and Thurston Counties in Tacoma, Washington for the Toys for Disabled Youth Project;

$100,000 for the Washington State Rural Development Council for the Rural Community Assessment Project;

$100,000 for the Lummi Indian Nation for planning and development of the Semiahmah Memorial and Coast Salish Heritage Park;

$100,000 for the Burleigh Street CDC in Milwaukee, Wisconsin for a community and enterprise center;

$100,000 for the Genesis Foundation of Madison, Wisconsin for the South Madison Incubator;

$75,000 for Oakridge, Oregon for the development of the Oakridge Community Center;

$75,000 for Deschutes County, Oregon for the renovation of the Tower Theatre;

$75,000 to the Redevelopment Authority of Cumberland County for the conversion of the Molly Pitcher Hotel in Carlisle, Pennsylvania into apartments for senior citizens who require services to live independently;

$75,000 to the Philadelphia Commerce Department for the redevelopment of the former Schmidt's Brewery site in the Northern Liberties section of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania;

$50,000 for the Children's Therapy and Early Education School in Mexico, Missouri for Mexico Special Needs Kids equipment;

$50,000 for program and technology initiatives of the Oregon Historical Society;

$125,000 for the Community Empowerment Association's ''Friend-2-Friend'' Mentoring Program in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania which will provide mentoring for at-risk youth aged 12 to 15.

The Committee includes $65,000,000 for the Youthbuild program, of which $10,000,000 is for new programs in underserved and rural areas and $2,000,000 is for capacity building by Youthbuild USA.

The Committee includes $22,000,000 for the Self Help Homeownership Opportunity Program.

The Committee includes $2,000,000 for the Girl Scouts of the USA for youth development initiatives in public housing.

The Committee includes $2,000,000 for the Boys and Girls Clubs of America for the operating and start-up costs of clubs located in or near, and primarily serving residents of, public and Indian housing.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT LOAN GUARANTEES PROGRAM ACCOUNT

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

	Limitation on guarantee loans	Program costs
Appropriations, 2002	$608,696,000	$15,000,000
Budget estimate, 2003	275,000,000	6,325,000
Committee recommendation	608,696,000	15,000,000

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

Section 108 of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974, as amended, authorizes the Secretary to issue Federal loan guarantees of private market loans used by entitlement and non-entitlement communities to cover the costs of acquiring real property, rehabilitation of publicly-owned real property, housing rehabilitation, and other economic development activities.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $15,000,000 for program costs associated with the section 108 loan guarantee program. This amount is the same as the fiscal year 2002 enacted level and $7,715,000 more than the budget request. Of the funds provided, $14,000,000 is for credit subsidy costs to guarantee $608,696,000 in section 108 loan commitments in fiscal year 2003, and $1,000,000 is for administrative expenses to be transferred to the salaries and expenses account.

BROWNFIELDS REDEVELOPMENT

Appropriations, 2002	$25,000,000
Budget estimate, 2003	25,000,000
Committee recommendation	25,000,000

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

Section 108(q) of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974, as amended, authorizes the Brownfields Redevelopment program. This program provides competitive economic development grants in conjunction with section 108 loan guarantees for qualified brownfields projects. Grants are made in accordance with Section 108(q) selection criteria. The program supports the cleanup and economic redevelopment of contaminated sites.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $25,000,000 for this program. This amount is the same as the fiscal year 2002 enacted level and the budget request. In order to allow greater flexibility, Brownfields funds are no longer required to be tied to section 108 development funding.

HOME INVESTMENT PARTNERSHIPS PROGRAM

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Appropriations, 2002	$1,846,040,000
Budget estimate, 2003	2,084,100,000
Committee recommendation	1,950,000,000

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

Title II of the National Affordable Housing Act, as amended, authorizes the HOME Investment Partnerships Program. This program provides assistance to States and units of local government for the purpose of expanding the supply and affordability of housing to low- and very low-income people. Eligible activities include tenant-based rental assistance, acquisition, and rehabilitation of affordable rental and ownership housing and, also, construction of housing. To participate in the HOME program, State and local governments must develop a comprehensive housing affordability strategy. There is a 25-percent matching requirement for participating jurisdictions which can be reduced or eliminated if they are experiencing fiscal distress.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $1,950,000,000 for the HOME Investment Partnerships Program. This amount is $103,960,000 more than the fiscal year 2002 enacted level and $134,100,000 less than the budget request.

The Committee did not include any funds for the Administration's proposed American Dream Downpayment Fund. The Committee supports expanding homeownership opportunities, but remains concerned that this program lacks authorization and may constain the ability of local communities to determine how best to use HOME funds. The Committee supports any efforts the Department may undertake to educate communities on how to use HOME funds to expand homeownership, and encourages the Department to use its technical assistance funds towards this end. The Committee also reminds HUD that technical assistance funds available under this heading should be used to provide both Community Housing Development Organization (CHDO) and HOME technical assistance.

Of the amount provided for the HOME program, $40,000,000 is for housing counseling assistance. The Committee does not fund housing assistance counseling in a new account, as proposed by the administration. Funding for housing counseling assistance has been doubled from the fiscal year 2002 enacted level. The Committee views homeownership counseling, including pre- and post-purchase counseling, as an essential part of successful homeownership. The Committee expects that this program will remain available to those participating in all of HUD's homeownership programs. The Committee urges HUD to utilize this program as a means of educating homebuyers on the dangers of predatory lending, in addition to the administration's stated purpose of expanding homeownership opportunities.

HOMELESS ASSISTANCE GRANTS

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Appropriations, 2002	$1,122,525,000
Budget estimate, 2003	1,129,500,000
Committee recommendation	1,215,025,000

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The ''Homeless Assistance Grants Program'' account funds the emergency shelter grants program, the supportive housing program, the section 8 moderate rehabilitation single-room occupancy program, and the shelter plus care program.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends $1,215,025,000 for homeless assistance grants. The amount recommended is $92,500,000 more than the fiscal year 2002 appropriated level and $85,525,000 more than the budget request. Of the amount provided, $193,000,000 is to fund Shelter Plus Care renewals on an annual basis and $17,600,000 is for technical assistance and management information system.

The Committee also has provided funds for the Interagency Council on the Homeless through a new account established under title III of this bill.

The Committee continues to believe that HUD and local providers need to increase, over time, the supply of permanent supportive housing for chronically homeless, chronically ill people until the need is met at an estimated 150,000 units. Accordingly, the Committee again includes a requirement that a minimum of 30 percent of the funds appropriated under this account be allocated to permanent housing. To this end, the Committee urges the Department to use its technical assistance funds to increase the capacity of homeless assistance providers to finance, develop, and operate permanent supportive housing.

The Committee is concerned that the Department is not taking the proper steps to ensure that Shelter Plus Care units are targeted to chronically homeless individuals. The Committee recognizes that the goal of creating 150,000 units of permanent supportive housing will not succeed in ending chronic homelessness if the Shelter Plus Care units are not properly targeted. The Committee directs the Department to report to the Committee by June 15, 2003 on how it is ensuring that Shelter Plus Care grants are made to providers serving chronically disabled, chronically homeless people.

The Committee remains supportive of the Department's ongoing work on data collection and analysis within the homeless programs. HUD should continue its collaborative efforts with local jurisdictions to collect an array of data on homelessness in order to analyze patterns of use of assistance, including how people enter and exit the homeless assistance system, and to assess

the effectiveness of the homeless assistance system. The Committee directs HUD to take the lead in working with communities toward this end, and to analyze jurisdictional data within 1 year. The Committee directs HUD to report on the progress of this data collection and analysis effort by no later than May 12, 2003.

The Committee remains concerned about the out-year costs of renewing permanent housing programs. Therefore, the Committee directs the Department to include 5-year projections, on an annual basis, for the cost of renewing the permanent housing component of the Supportive Housing Program and Shelter Plus Care grants in its fiscal year 2004 budget justifications. This legislation includes a new provision requiring HUD to include individual line requests for all housing assistance renewal requirements, including the amounts needed for expiring Supportive Housing Program and Shelter Plus Care grants.

The Committee is aware that HUD did not fund, all or part, of the State of Iowa Continuum of Care application for fiscal year 2002 because a number of pages were not present in the application as reviewed. While there are differences of opinion regarding the responsibility for the missing pages, this result would seem to be a case of form over substance with HUD apparently rejecting the application over the missing pages. Nevertheless, the Committee understands that the failure to fund the application will result in a large number of homeless individuals, including over 300 children, losing housing and supportive services without which their health and perhaps lives will be at risk. The Committee, therefore, directs HUD to quickly review the full application and make an award under the same process that was applied to other homeless grant requests with available Continuum of Care funds.

EMERGENCY FOOD AND SHELTER PROGRAM

Appropriations, 2002	
Budget estimate, 2003	$153,000,000
Committee recommendation	

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The Emergency Food and Shelter Program originated as a one-time emergency appropriation to combat the effects of high unemployment in the emergency jobs bill (Public Law 98–8) which was enacted in March 1983. It was authorized under title III of the Stewart B. McKinney Homeless Assistance Act of 1987, Public Law 100–177.

The program has been funded by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) and administered by a national board and the majority of the funding has been spent for providing temporary food and shelter for the homeless. Participating organizations are restricted by legislation from spending more than 3.5 percent of the funding received for administrative costs.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee does not include the Administration's proposal to transfer the Emergency Food and Shelter Program from FEMA to HUD. The Emergency Food and Shelter Program is successfully administered at FEMA, and the Committee does not concur that there is a compelling reason to disrupt the program by transferring it. The Committee has provided funding for this program within FEMA.

HOUSING PROGRAMS

HOUSING FOR SPECIAL POPULATIONS

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Appropriations, 2002	$1,024,151,000
Budget estimate, 2003	1,024,151,000
Committee recommendation	1,033,801,000

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

This account consolidates the housing for the elderly under section 202 and housing for the disabled under section 811. Under these programs, the Department provides capital grants to eligible entities for the acquisition, rehabilitation, or construction of housing. Up to 25 percent of the funding provided for housing for the disabled may be made available for tenant-based assistance under section 8.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $1,033,801,000 for development of additional new subsidized housing. Included in this recommendation is $783,286,000 for capital advances for housing for the elderly (section 202 housing) and $250,515,000 for capital advances for housing for the disabled (section 811 housing). This is $9,650,000 more than the budget request for fiscal year 2002. This represents an increase of $9,650,000 for section 202 above fiscal year 2002 level, including recaptures, and an increase of $9,650,000 for section 811 over the fiscal year 2002 level. Up to 25 percent of the funding allocated for housing for the disabled can be used to fund tenant-based rental assistance for the disabled.

The section 202 funds include up to $50,000,000 for the conversion of section 202 housing to assisted living facilities, and up to $53,000,000 for service coordinators. HUD is directed to report by June 15, 2003 to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations on the status of the conversion program, including what steps are being taken to ensure funds are being utilized.

The Committee is concerned about the growing costs of renewal contracts within the elderly and disabled housing programs. This legislation includes a new provision requiring HUD to include individual line requests for all housing assistance renewal requirements, including the amounts needed for expiring elderly and disabled housing contracts.

FLEXIBLE SUBSIDY FUND

(TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The Housing and Urban Development Act of 1968 authorized HUD to establish a revolving fund into which rental collections in excess of the established basic rents for units in section 236 subsidized projects are deposited. Subject to approval in appropriations acts, the Secretary is authorized under the Housing and Community Development Amendment of 1978 to transfer excess rent collections received after 1978 to the Troubled Projects Operating Subsidy program, renamed the Flexible Subsidy Fund.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends that the account continue to serve as a repository of excess rental charges appropriated from the Rental Housing Assistance Fund. Although these resources will not be used for new reservations, they will continue to offset Flexible Subsidy outlays and other discretionary expenditures.

RENTAL HOUSING ASSISTANCE

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The section 236 Rental Housing Assistance Program is authorized by the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1968, as amended. The section 236 program subsidizes the monthly mortgage payment that an owner of a rental or cooperative project is required to make. This interest subsidy reduces rents for lower income tenants. Title V of the 1998 Appropriations Act established a program of rehabilitation grants for owners of eligible projects.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee has included a provision that directs HUD to make $100,000,000 from contract authority in excess of required payments for fiscal year 2003 available for the capital costs of rehabilitation for projects eligible under section 236(s) of the National Housing Act. The Committee believes that these funds should be dedicated to the rehabilitation of HUD assisted housing, including housing for elderly and disabled people.

MANUFACTURED HOUSING FEES TRUST FUND

Appropriations, 2002	$13,566,000
Budget request, 2002	13,000,000
Committee recommendation	13,000,000

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The National Manufactured Housing Construction and Safety Standards Act of 1974, as amended by the Manufactured Housing Improvement Act of 2000, authorizes the Secretary to establish Federal manufactured home construction and safety standards for the construction, design, and performance of manufactured homes. All manufactured homes are required to meet the Federal standards, and fees are charged to producers to cover the costs of administering the Act.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends $13,000,000 to support the manufactured housing standards programs to be derived from fees collected and deposited in the Manufactured Housing Fees Trust Fund account. The amount recommended is the same as the budget request and $556,000 less than the fiscal year 2002 enacted level.

FEDERAL HOUSING ADMINISTRATION

MUTUAL MORTGAGE INSURANCE PROGRAM ACCOUNT

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

	Limitation on direct loans	Limitation on guaranteed loans	Administrative expenses
Appropriations, 2002	$250,000,000	$160,000,000,000	$336,700,000
Budget estimate, 2003	50,000,000	160,000,000,000	347,829,000
Committee recommendation	250,000,000	160,000,000,000	347,829,000

GENERAL AND SPECIAL RISK PROGRAM ACCOUNT (INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

	Limitation on direct loans	Limitation on guaranteed loans	Administrative expenses	Program costs
Appropriations, 2002	$50,000,000	$21,000,000,000	$216,100,000	$15,000,000
Budget estimate, 2003	50,000,000	21,000,000,000	223,716,400	15,000,000
Committee recommendation	50,000,000	21,000,000,000	223,716,400	15,000,000

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The Federal Housing Administration [FHA] fund covers the mortgage and loan insurance activity of about 40 HUD mortgage/loan insurance programs which are grouped into the mutual mortgage insurance [MMI] fund, cooperative management housing insurance [CMHI] fund, general insurance fund [GI] fund, and the special risk insurance [SRI] fund. For presentation and accounting control purposes, these are divided into two sets of accounts based on shared characteristics. The unsubsidized insurance programs of the mutual mortgage insurance fund and the cooperative management housing insurance fund constitute one set; and the general risk insurance and special risk insurance funds, which are partially composed of subsidized programs, make up the other.

The amounts for administrative expenses are to be transferred from appropriations made in the FHA program accounts to the HUD ''Salaries and expenses'' accounts. Additionally, funds are also appropriated for administrative contract expenses for FHA activities.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee has included the following amounts for the ''Mutual Mortgage Insurance Program'' account: a limitation on guaranteed loans of $160,000,000,000, a limitation on direct loans of $250,000,000, and an appropriation of $347,829,000 for administrative expenses. For the GI/SRI account, the Committee recommends $21,000,000,000 as a limitation on guaranteed loans, a limitation on direct loans of $50,000,000, and $223,716,400 for administrative expenses. The administrative expenses appropriation will be transferred and merged with the sums in the Department's ''Salaries and expenses'' account and the ''Office of the Inspector General'' account.

In addition, the Committee directs HUD to continue direct loan programs in 2003 for multifamily bridge loans and single family purchase money mortgages to finance the sale of certain properties owned by the Department. Temporary financing shall be provided for the acquisition and rehabilitation of multifamily projects by purchasers who have obtained commitments for permanent financing from another lender. Purchase money mortgages will enable governmental and nonprofit intermediaries to acquire properties for resale to owner-occupants in areas undergoing revitalization.

The Committee included the ''Credit Watch Act of 2001'' in the fiscal year 2002 enacted bill in order to ensure that HUD could maintain its Federal Housing Administration (FHA) lender oversight program. The Committee notes that FHA continues to be a significant engine of homeownership for low income, minority, and first time homebuyers. However, in some cases and in certain neighborhoods, FHA has been misused to underwrite bad loans that lead to defaults and foreclosed homes, contributing to neighborhood decline and destabilization. Defaulted FHA properties sit vacant for 242 days, on average, before they are sold. Because the FHA does not then rehabilitate these properties, they cause blight in neighborhoods. Faulty appraisals have contributed significantly to this problem. The Committee notes that HUD cancelled its appraisal oversight program and has yet to implement its proposed alternative, which is based on the Credit Watch model.

Credit Watch is an excellent tool for uncovering unscrupulous or careless lenders after they have originated bad loans. By eliminating fraudulent or unqualified lenders, the Committee and the Department hope to reduce the number of foreclosed properties in the future. However, the Committee notes that the Credit Watch model is only effective after problem loans default.

The Committee directs the Department to report to the appropriate Congressional Committees on further actions that can be taken to protect homebuyers and communities in census tracts that experience high rates of FHA defaults and foreclosures. Specifically, the Committee directs the Department to consider making FHA lenders responsible for the appraisals on loans in these census tracts. The Department should also consider: requiring first time homebuyers to receive counseling prior to the closing of an FHA loan; requiring home inspections on FHA-insured homes bought by first time homebuyers; and, requiring the use of specially certified FHA appraisers for the purchase of homes. In considering these and other possible options, the Committee urges the Department to avoid proposals that create additional burdens for the FHA program or FHA homebuyers as a whole.

Finally, the Committee has heard from numerous parties in areas affected by large numbers of FHA foreclosures and property flipping that certain investors are repeatedly involved in buying FHA foreclosed properties, making superficial repairs, and then reselling, or flipping them quickly at inflated prices. In some instances the unscrupulous investor that caused a borrower to default is then allowed to purchase the same property, post-foreclosure. The Committee asks the Department to explore strategies to identify investors who are involved in such schemes and prevent their purchasing FHA properties.

While the Committee recognizes that the Department continues to help ameliorate the problems created by FHA property flipping, the Department must become more aggressive in adopting the kind of preventive measures discussed here. The Department is directed to submit a report that responds directly to the issues raised by the Committee by February 25, 2003.

The Committee is concerned about the effect that the accelerated claims disposition demonstration will have in low-income, distressed communities. The Department has been unable to demonstrate how this program—in which HUD bundles delinquent loans and partners with a private bank to mitigate, or foreclose on, delinquent loans—could benefit very low-income communities, especially those where predatory lending has disproportionately occurred. The Committee is concerned that, in those communities, foreclosures will occur more frequently than they do under the current system, contributing to the deterioration of those communities. The Committee directs HUD to implement a system by which revitalization areas can be exempted from the accelerated claims disposition process should they choose to be.

The Committee remains concerned that HUD has failed to calculate adequately the amount of credit subsidy necessary to support its multifamily mortgage insurance programs. The Committee expects HUD to institute a computer program that accurately identifies the risk of default and financial risk to the insurance fund, including the ability to mark to market each day. The Committee further directs HUD to issue any premium changes through notice and comment rule making, as required by law.

The Committee further directs the Department to submit a report by February 15, 2003 that details all steps that HUD has taken to get into compliance with section 1303 of Public Law 107–206. The report should document any concerns raised by cities and non-profits over program guidelines and what the Department is doing to address those concerns. The report should also include the Department's plans for the future of the ACA program, and what steps it is taking to implement the program in communities hardest hit by FHA foreclosures.

The Committee also requests an audit by the HUD Inspector General of the Department's compliance with section 1303 of Public Law 107–203. That provision required the Secretary to enter into ACA contracts by September 15, 2003.

GOVERNMENT NATIONAL MORTGAGE ASSOCIATION

GUARANTEES OF MORTGAGE-BACKED SECURITIES LOAN GUARANTEE PROGRAM ACCOUNT

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Appropriations, 2002:	
Limitation on guaranteed loans	$200,000,000,000
Administrative expenses	9,383,000
Budget estimate, 2003:	
Limitation on guaranteed loans	200,000,000,000
Administrative expenses	10,343,000
Committee recommendation:	
Limitation on guaranteed loans	200,000,000,000
Administrative expenses	10,343,000

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The Government National Mortgage Association [GNMA], through the mortgage-backed securities program, guarantees privately issued securities backed by pools of mortgages. GNMA is a wholly owned corporate instrumentality of the United States within the Department. Its powers are prescribed generally by title III of the National Housing Act, as amended. GNMA is authorized by section 306(g) of the act to guarantee the timely payment of principal and interest on securities that are based on and backed by a trust, or pool, composed of mortgages that are guaranteed and insured by the Federal Housing Administration, the Farmers Home Administration, or the Department of Veterans Affairs. GNMA's guarantee of mortgage-backed securities is backed by the full faith and credit of the United States.

In accord with the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1990 [OBRA] requirements for direct and guaranteed loan programs, the administration is requesting $10,343,000 for administrative expenses in the mortgage-backed securities program. Amounts to fund this direct appropriation to the ''MBS program'' account are to be derived from offsetting receipts transferred from the ''Mortgage-backed securities financing'' account to a Treasury receipt account.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends a limitation on new commitments of mortgage-backed securities of $200,000,000,000. This amount is the same level as proposed by the budget request. The Committee also has included $10,343,000 for administrative expenses, the

same as the budget request and an increase of $960,000 above the fiscal year 2002 enacted level.

POLICY DEVELOPMENT AND RESEARCH

RESEARCH AND TECHNOLOGY

Appropriations, 2002	$50,250,000
Budget estimate, 2003	47,000,000
Committee recommendation	47,000,000

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

Title V of the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1970, as amended, directs the Secretary of the Department of Housing and Urban Development to undertake programs of research, evaluation, and reports relating to the Department's mission and programs. These functions are carried out internally and through grants and contracts with industry, nonprofit research organizations, educational institutions, and through agreements with State and local governments and other Federal agencies. The research programs seek ways to improve the efficiency, effectiveness, and equity of HUD programs and to identify methods to achieve cost reductions. Additionally, this appropriation is used to support HUD evaluation and monitoring activities and to conduct housing surveys.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends $47,000,000 for research and technology activities in fiscal year 2003. This amount is $3,250,000 below the fiscal year 2002 enacted level and the same as the budget request. Of this funding, $8,750,000 is for the Partnership for Advancing Technologies in Housing (PATH) program. The Committee expects the PATH program to continue its cold climate housing research with the Cold Climate Housing Research Center in Fairbanks, Alaska. In addition, because in the past HUD has used this office's broad authority to administer new and unauthorized programs, this office is denied demonstration authority except where approval is provided by Congress in response to a reprogramming request.

FAIR HOUSING AND EQUAL OPPORTUNITY

FAIR HOUSING ACTIVITIES

Appropriations, 2002	$45,899,000
Budget estimate, 2003	45,899,000
Committee recommendation	45,899,000

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The fair housing activities appropriation includes funding for both the Fair Housing Assistance Program [FHAP] and the Fair Housing Initiatives Program [FHIP].

The Fair Housing Assistance Program helps State and local agencies to implement title VIII of the Civil Rights Act of 1968, as amended, which prohibits discrimination in the sale, rental, and financing of housing and in the provision of brokerage services. The major objective of the program is to assure prompt and effective processing of title VIII complaints with appropriate remedies for complaints by State and local fair housing agencies.

The Fair Housing Initiatives Program is authorized by section 561 of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1987, as amended, and by section 905 of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1992. This initiative is designed to alleviate housing discrimination by increasing support to public and private organizations for the purpose of eliminating or preventing discrimination in housing, and to enhance fair housing opportunities.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommendation provides $45,899,000, of which $25,649,000 is for the fair housing assistance program [FHAP] and no more than $20,250,000 is for the fair housing initiatives program [FHIP].

The Committee emphasizes that State and local agencies under FHAP should have the primary responsibility for identifying and addressing discrimination in the sale, rental, and financing of housing and in the provision of brokerage services. It is critical that consistent fair housing policies be identified and implemented to insure continuity and fairness, and that States and localities continue to increase their understanding, expertise, and implementation of the law.

OFFICE OF LEAD HAZARD CONTROL

LEAD HAZARD REDUCTION

Appropriations, 2002	$109,758,000
Budget estimate, 2003	126,000,000
Committee recommendation	201,000,000

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

Title X of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1992 established the Residential Lead-Based Paint Hazard Reduction Act under which HUD is authorized to make grants to States, localities and native American tribes to conduct lead-based paint hazard reduction and abatement activities in private low-income housing. This has become a significant health hazard, especially for children. According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention [CDC], some 890,000 children have elevated blood levels, down from 1.7 million in the late 1980s. Despite this improvement, lead poisoning remains a serious childhood environmental condition, with some 4.4 percent of all children aged 1 to 5 years having elevated blood lead levels. This percentage is much higher for low-income children living in older housing.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends $201,000,000 for lead-based paint hazard reduction and abatement activities for fiscal year 2003. This amount is $75,000,000 more than the budget request and $91,242,000 more than the fiscal year 2002 enacted level. Of this amount, HUD may use up to $10,000,000 for the Healthy Homes Initiative under which HUD conducts a number of activities designed to identify and address housing-related illnesses. The Committee supports the research being conducted by the National Foundation for Environmental Education on black mold, and encourages the Department to use funds provided for the Healthy Homes Initiative to fund this type of research.

The Committee recommends $75,000,000 to establish a new lead hazard reduction demonstration program focused on major urban areas where children are disproportionately at risk for lead poisoning. For more than a dozen years, the Committee has taken an active interest in ending the highest public health threat to children under the age of 6 in the United States—lead poisoning from lead-based paint. Through a combination of initiatives, the Committee's efforts have resulted in dramatic reductions to lead hazards in low-income public housing.

Unfortunately, the progress has not been as great in privately-owned housing, particularly in unsubsidized low-income units. For that reason, approximately 1 million children under the age of 6 in the United States suffer from lead poisoning. While lead poisoning crosses all socioeconomic, geographic, and racial boundaries, the burden of this disease falls disproportionately on low-income and minority families. In the United States, children from poor families are eight times more likely to be poisoned than those from higher income families.

The urban lead hazard reduction program is designed to target funding to major urban areas where the lead hazard risk for low-income children under the age of 6 is greatest. Qualified applicants are the 25 major urban areas identified by the Secretary as having: (1) the highest number of pre-1940 units of rental housing; (2) significant deterioration of paint and; (3) a disproportionately high number of documented cases of lead-poisoned children. At least 80 percent of funds must be used for abatement and interim control of lead-based paint hazards. Further, the program targets abatement to units that serve low-income families. In order to ensure that occupants of all units in multi-family housing developments are adequately protected by lead hazard reduction activities, grantees are permitted to treat all residential units in structures with 5 or more units, a majority of which are occupied by low-income families, as though they were occupied entirely by low-income people. As a condition of assistance, each major urban area shall submit a detailed plan for use of funds that demonstrates sufficient capcity acceptable to the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development. The plans should identify units with the most significant risk, and should include strategies to reduce the risk of lead hazards and to mobilize public and private resources.

Nothing in this language is intended to mitigate the responsibility of housing owners to address the existence of lead-based paint hazards in a timely and expeditious manner.

The Committee has made this program subject to authorization by the proper committees.

MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

[In thousands of dollars]

	Appropriation	FHA funds by transfer	GNMA funds by transfer	CGDB funds by transfer	Title VI transfer	Indian housing	Native Hawaiian loan guarantee fund	Total
Appropriations, 2002	556,067	530,457	9,383	1,000	150	200	35	1,097,292
Budget estimate, 2003	510,299	548,202	10,343	1,000	150	200	35	1,070,229
Committee recommendation	510,299	548,202	10,343	1,000	150	200	35	1,070,229

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The ''Salaries and expenses'' account finances all salaries and related expenses associated with administering the programs of the Department of Housing and Urban Development. These include the following activities:

Housing and mortgage credit programs.—This activity includes staff salaries and related expenses associated with administering housing programs, the implementation of consumer protection activities in the areas of interstate land sales, mobile home construction and safety, and real estate settlement procedures.

Community planning and development programs.—Funds in this activity are for staff salaries and expenses necessary to administer community planning and development programs.

Equal opportunity and research programs.—This activity includes salaries and related expenses associated with implementing equal opportunity programs in housing and employment as required by law and Executive orders and the administration of research programs and demonstrations.

Departmental management, legal, and audit services.—This activity includes a variety of general functions required for the Department's overall administration and management. These include the Office of the Secretary, Office of General Counsel, Office of Chief Financial Officer, as well as administrative support in such areas as accounting, personnel management, contracting and procurement, and office services.

Field direction and administration.—This activity includes salaries and expenses for the regional administrators, area office managers, and their staff who are responsible for the direction, supervision, and performance of the Department's field offices, as well as administrative support in areas such as accounting, personnel management, contracting and procurement, and office services.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $1,070,229,000 for salaries and expenses. This amount is $27,063,000 less than the fiscal year 2002 enacted level and the same as the budget request. The appropriation includes the requested amount of $548,202,000 transferred from various funds from the Federal Housing Administration, $10,343,000 transferred from the Government National Mortgage Association, $1,000,000 from the community development block grant funds, $150,000 from title VI, $200,000 from the Native American Housing Block Grant, and $35,000 from the Native Hawaiian Housing Program.

In addition, the Department is prohibited from employing more than 77 schedule C and 20 noncareer senior executive service employees. The Committee understands that the Department is staffed largely by personnel who are close to retirement and at the top of the civil service pay schedule. The Committee encourages HUD to implement hiring practices that result in the hiring of young professionals who can gain experience and advancement.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

	Appropriation	FHA funds by transfer	Drug elimination grants transfer	Total
Appropriations, 2002	$66,555,000	$22,343,000	$5,000	$93,898,000
Budget estimate, 2003	74,341,000	23,343,000		97,684,000
Committee recommendation	74,341,000	23,343,000		97,684,000

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

This appropriation will finance all salaries and related expenses associated with the operation of the Office of the Inspector General [OIG].

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends a funding level of $97,684,000 for the Office of Inspector General (OIG). This amount is $3,786,000 above the fiscal year 2002 enacted level and the same as the budget request. This funding level includes $23,343,000 by transfer from various FHA funds. The Committee commends OIG for its commitment and its efforts in reducing waste, fraud and abuse in HUD programs. The Committee directs that of the funds provided, $10,000,000 is to be targeted to anti-predatory lending and anti-flipping activities.

The Committee directs OIG to assess the compensation levels of employees in the Office of Federal Housing Enterprise Oversight (OFHEO) to determine whether salaries are comparable to those of the employees of other Federal financial regulators. The Committee also directs OIG to review the appropriateness of travel expenditures at OFHEO over the last 4 years.

WORKING CAPITAL FUND

Appropriations, 2002	
Budget estimate, 2003	$276,737,000
Committee recommendation	276,737,000

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The working capital fund, authorized by the Department of Housing and Urban Development Act of 1965, finances information technology and office automation initiatives on a centralized basis.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends $276,737,000 for the working capital fund for fiscal year 2003. In 2001 and 2002 the fund was financed from fees charged for services performed. Fees will continue for services to develop and modify systems where the benefit is limited to a specific program.

CONSOLIDATED FEE FUND

(RESCISSION)

Appropriations, 2002	−$6,700,000
Budget estimate, 2003	−8,000,000
Committee recommendation	−8,000,000

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

Section 7(j) of the Department of Housing and Urban Development Act establishes fees and charges from selected programs which are deposited in a fund to offset the costs of audits, inspections, and other related expenses that may be incurred by the Department in monitoring these programs. These fees were misclassified for many years as deposit funds, and are now re-classified as on-budget Federal funds.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends a rescission of all unobligated balances from the fee fund, as requested by the Administration.

OFFICE OF FEDERAL HOUSING ENTERPRISE OVERSIGHT

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Appropriations, 2002	$27,000,000
Budget estimate, 2003	30,000,000
Committee recommendation	30,000,000

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

This appropriation funds the Office of Federal Housing Enterprise Oversight [OFHEO], which was established in 1992 to regulate the financial safety and soundness of the two housing Government sponsored enterprises [GSE's], the Federal National Mortgage Association and the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation. The Office was authorized in the Federal Housing Enterprise Safety and Soundness Act of 1992, which also instituted a three-part capital standard for the GSE's, and gave the regulator enhanced authority to enforce those standards.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends $30,000,000 for the Office of Federal Housing Enterprise Oversight, which is the same as the budget request and $3,000,000 more than the fiscal year 2002 enacted level.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

The Committee recommends 20 administrative provisions. A brief description follows.

SEC. 201. *Financing Adjustment Factor*. Promotes the refinancing of bonds.

SEC. 202. *Fair Housing and Free Speech*. Provides free speech protections.

SEC. 203. *HOPWA*. Technical correction for allocations.

SEC. 204. *HOPWA Technical*. Extends provision requiring HUD to allocate funds directly to Wake County, North Carolina.

SEC. 205. *Assisted Living Project Waiver*. Extends the authority to waive the 40 percent rent ceiling under section 8 for certain projects.

SEC. 206. *HUD Reform Act Compliance*. Requires HUD to award funds on a competitive basis.

SEC. 207. *Section 811 Housing*. Includes Section 811 housing as eligible housing in the definition of ''federally assisted housing''.

SEC. 208. *Public Housing Financing*. Facilitates the financing of rehabilitation and development of public housing.

SEC. 209. *Payments to Public Housing Units*. Prohibits assistance for housing units defined under section 9(n) of the United States Housing Act of 1937.

SEC. 210. *Administrative Funds Reimbursement*. Allows funds to be used to reimburse GSEs and other Federal entities for various administrative expenses.

SEC. 211. *Restrictions on Spending Activities*. Limits spending to amounts set out in the budget justification.

SEC. 212. *Government Corporation Control Act*. Clarifies expenditure authority for entities subject to the Government Corporation Control Act.

SEC. 213. *Repeal of Federalization of Public Housing Units*. Amends federalization provisions.

SEC. 214. *Multifamily Disposition*. Requires HUD to maintain section 8 assistance on properties occupied by elderly or disabled families.

SEC. 215. *Welfare-to-Work Vouchers*. Amends the welfare-to-work housing voucher program.

SEC. 216. *Exemption from requirement of resident on board of PHA*. Exempts Alaska, Iowa, and Mississippi from the requirement of having a PHA resident on the board of directors for fiscal year 2003. Instead, the public housing agencies in these States are required to establish advisory boards that include public housing tenants and section 8 recipients.

SEC. 217. *Renewal Requirements*. Requires HUD to include the specific funds needed to renew expiring housing assistance grants in future budgets.

SEC. 218. *Sunset of HOPE VI Program*. Sunsets the HOPE VI program on September 30, 2004.

SEC. 219. *Section 8 Prohibition on Funds.* Prohibits HUD from waiving income eligibility on section 8 housing. Applies to instances in which a refinancing of the project occurs.

SEC. 220. *Reports on Uncommitted, Unobligated, and Excess Funds.* Requires quarterly reports on all uncommitted, unobligated and excess funds associated with HUD programs.

SEC. 221. *Multifamily Disposition and Revitalization.* Allows flexible use of certain FHA grants to be used in the revitalization of properties.

SEC. 222. *Reports on Section 8 Costs.* Requires HUD to report on the number of units being assisted under section 8 and the per unit cost of these units.

SEC. 223. Allows use of a HOPE III grant in the East Baltimore, Maryland community to serve people who are not first-time homeowners. All other program requirements, including any low-income requirements, must be adhered to.

SEC. 224. Provides a waiver for a technical violation the CDBG program.

TITLE III—INDEPENDENT AGENCIES

AMERICAN BATTLE MONUMENTS COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2002	$35,466,000
Budget estimate, 2003	30,400,000
Committee recommendation	30,400,000

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The American Battle Monuments Commission [ABMC] is responsible for the maintenance and construction of U.S. monuments and memorials commemorating the achievements in battle of our Armed Forces where they have served since April 1917; for controlling the erection of monuments and markers by U.S. citizens and organizations in foreign countries; and for the design, construction, and maintenance of permanent military cemetery memorials in foreign countries. The Commission maintains 24 military memorial cemeteries and 31 monuments, memorials, markers, and offices in 15 countries around the world, including three large memorials on U.S. soil. It is presently charged with erecting a World War II Memorial in the Washington, DC, area.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends the budget request of $30,400,000 for the American Battle Monuments Commission, which is $5,066,000 below the fiscal year 2002 enacted level.

CHEMICAL SAFETY AND HAZARD INVESTIGATION BOARD

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2002	$7,850,000
Budget estimate, 2003	7,850,000
Committee recommendation	7,850,000

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The Chemical Safety and Hazard Investigation Board was authorized by the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990 to investigate accidental releases of certain chemical substances resulting in serious injury, death, or substantial property damage. It became operational in fiscal year 1998.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends the budget request of $7,850,000 for the Chemical Safety and Hazard Investigation Board, equal to the fiscal year 2002 enacted level.

The Committee believes that the Chemical Safety and Hazard Investigation Board serves the very important mission of promoting the prevention of accidents at chemical plants. The Committee is deeply concerned that the Board's management deficiencies, as identified in a March 2002, FEMA IG report, have done a disservice to the Board's main constituency—the workers in our Nation's chemical plants.

The Committee recognizes that the Board has accepted the FEMA IG's recommendations to rectify these unacceptable deficiencies, and has taken positive steps to implement the recommendations. The Committee continues to support the FEMA IG's ongoing review of the Board's activities.

The Committee has included bill language authorizing the Inspector General of FEMA to act as the Inspector General of the Chemical Safety Board. Funds have been included to accomplish this requirement in the FEMA OIG appropriation.

Not later than March 1, 2002, and each year thereafter, the Chief Operating Officer of the Board shall prepare a financial statement for the preceding fiscal year, covering all accounts and associated activities of the Board. Each financial statement of the Board will be prepared according to the form and content of the financial statements prescribed by the Office of Management and Budget for executive agencies required to prepare financial statements under the Chief Financial Officers Act of 1990, as amended by the Government Management Reform Act of 1994. Each financial statement prepared under 31 USC 3515 by the Board shall be audited according to applicable generally accepted government auditing standards by the Inspector General of the Board or an independent external auditor, as determined by the Inspector General. The IG shall submit to the Chief Operating Officer of the Board a report on the audit not later than June 30 following the fiscal year for which a statement was prepared.

The Committee has again included bill language limiting the number of career senior executive service positions to three.

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS FUND PROGRAM ACCOUNT

Appropriations, 2002	$80,000,000
Budget estimate, 2003	68,000,000
Committee recommendation	73,000,000

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION FOR CDFI FUND

The Community Development Financial Institutions Fund makes investments in the form of grants, loans, equity investments, deposits, and technical assistance grants to new and existing community development financial institutions (CDFIs), through the CDFI program. CDFIs include community development banks, credit unions, venture capital funds, revolving loan funds, and microloan funds, among others. Recipient institutions engage in lending and investment for affordable housing, small business and community development within underserved communities. The CDFI Fund administers the Bank Enterprise Award (BEA) Program, which provides a financial incentive to insured depository institutions to undertake community development finance activities. The CDFI Find also administers the New Markets Tax Credit Program, a newly created program that will provide an incentive to investors in the form of a tax credit, which is expected to stimulate private community and economic development activities.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends $73,000,000 for the CDFI Fund, which is $7,000,000 below the fiscal year 2002 level and $5,000,000 above the administration's request.

The Committee also recommends a set-aside of $5,000,000 for grants, loans, and technical assistance and training programs to benefit Native American, Alaskan Natives, and Native Hawaiian communities in the coordination of development strategies, increased access to equity investments, and loans for development activities. This amount is an increase of $5,000,000 above the budget request and the same as the fiscal year 2002 enacted level. The Committee is concerned that the CDFI Fund has not released all funds appropriated in fiscal years 2001 and 2002 for this purpose. The Committee has included this set-aside in fiscal year 2003 because the Native American, Alaskan Natives, and Native Hawaiian communities have been historically underserved by CDFIs.

The Department of the Treasury's November 2001 Native American Lending Study confirmed the inadequacy of capital investment in Indian communities and found that the investment gap between Native American economies and the United States overall totals $44,000,000,000. The Committee directs the Fund to submit a 5-year strategic plan to the Committee that outlines its efforts to improve the economic needs of Native Americans. This report is due to the Committee by February 17, 2003.

The Committee remains concerned over the CDFI Fund's lack of data on its programs' outputs and outcomes. The Committee has difficulty making funding decisions for the Fund without an accurate accounting of the activities that the Fund has contributed to in low-income communities. The Committee recognizes that this has been a long-standing problem with the CDFI Fund, and urges the Administration to improve its monitoring systems. This is especially important now that the CDFI Fund will have administrative responsibilities for the New Markets Tax Credit Program.

INTERAGENCY COUNCIL ON THE HOMELESS

OPERATING EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2002	$500,000
Budget estimate, 2003	1,000,000
Committee recommendation	1,500,000

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The Interagency Council on the Homeless is an independent agency created by the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act of 1987 to coordinate and direct the multiple efforts of Federal agencies and other designated groups. The Council was authorized to review Federal programs that assist homeless persons and to take necessary actions to reduce duplication. The Council can recommend improvements in programs and activities conducted by Federal, State and local government as well as local volunteer organizations. The Council consists of the heads of 18 Federal agencies such as the Departments of Housing and Urban Development, Health and Human Services, Veterans Affairs, Agriculture, Commerce, Defense, Education, Labor, and Transportation; and other entities as deemed appropriate.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends $1,500,000 for the Interagency Council on the Homeless (ICH), $500,000 more than the budget request and $1,000,000 more than the fiscal year 2002 enacted level. These funds are for carrying out the functions authorized under section 203 of the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act.

The Council was previously funded under the HUD Homeless assistance grants account. The Committee has created a separate account for the Council to reflect better the law's intent that it operate and function as an independent agency. The Committee, however, expects HUD to continue providing administrative support for the Council as mandated under section 204(d) of the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act.

The Committee expects the primary activity of the ICH to be the development of a comprehensive Federal approach to end homelessness. In order for the ICH to be successful in this endeavor relevant Federal departments and agencies should defer to the ICH on policy and funding proposals that affect homelessness. The Committee understands that homelessness is affected by factors that cut across Federal agencies, including housing costs, job readiness, education, substance abuse and mental health. The Committee believes it is important to have an independent ICH in order to assess how the multitude of Federal programs have contributed to the rise in homelessness, and how they can contribute to ending homelessness.

CONSUMER PRODUCT SAFETY COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2002	$55,200,000
Budget estimate, 2003	56,767,000
Committee recommendation	56,767,000

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The Commission is an independent regulatory agency that was established on May 14, 1973, and is responsible for protecting the public against unreasonable risks of injury from consumer products; assisting consumers to evaluate the comparative safety of consumer products; developing uniform safety standards for consumer products and minimizing conflicting State and local regulations; and promoting research and investigation into the causes and prevention of product-related deaths, illnesses, and injuries.

In carrying out its mandate, the Commission establishes mandatory product safety standards, where appropriate, to reduce the unreasonable risk of injury to consumers from consumer products; helps industry develop voluntary safety standards; bans unsafe products if it finds that a safety standard is not feasible; monitors recalls of defective products; informs and educates consumers about product hazards; conducts research and develops test methods; collects and publishes injury and hazard data, and promotes uniform product regulations by governmental units.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends $56,767,000 for the Consumer Product Safety Commission, equal to the budget request and an increase of $1,567,000 above the fiscal year 2002 enacted level.

The Committee does not recommend the administration's request for an exemption of CPSC's litigation travel from the travel ceiling imposed by General Provision 401 of this Act. Instead, the Committee will continue to consider CPSC's increased travel requirements through regular reprogramming requests.

CORPORATION FOR NATIONAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICE

NATIONAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICE PROGRAMS

OPERATING EXPENSES

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Appropriations, 2002	$401,980,000
Budget estimate, 2003	631,342,000
Committee recommendation	407,242,000

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The Corporation for National and Community Service, a Corporation owned by the Federal Government, was established by the National and Community Service Trust Act of 1993 (Public Law 103–82) to enhance opportunities for national and community service and provide national service educational awards. The Corporation makes grants to States, institutions of higher education, public and private nonprofit organizations, and others to create service opportunities for a wide variety of individuals such as students, out-of-school youth, and adults through innovative, full- and part-time national and community service programs. National service participants may receive education awards which may be used for full-time or part-time higher education, vocational education, job training, or school-to-work programs.

The Corporation is governed by a Board of Directors and headed by the Chief Executive Officer. Board members and the Chief Executive Officer are appointed by the President of the United States and confirmed by the Senate.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends $407,242,000 for the Corporation for National and Community Service, approximately the same as the fiscal year 2002 enacted level and $224,600,000 below the budget request.

The Committee has included bill language that caps the number of AmeriCorps volunteers at 50,000 for program year 2003. The Committee has taken this step in light of recent information that the Corporation had committed more enrollment slots than it could fund under its budget. In a preliminary report to the Committee, the Corporation recently revealed that the AmeriCorps program had both approved and enrolled far more volunteer slots than budgeted. Specifically, in program year 2000, 50,000 slots were budgeted, but the Corporation approved 67,000 slots, and actually enrolled 53,000. In program year 2001, 50,000 slots were budgeted, but the Corporation approved 71,800 slots and enrolled 59,200 slots. The Corporation has also exceeded its target level for 2002. Because of these practices, the Committee is deeply concerned that the Corporation may not have adequate funds in the National Service Trust Fund to meet its outstanding liabilities, and the Committee has requested investigations by both GAO and the IG into this matter to ensure the solvency of the National Service Trust. To that end, the Committee has included $15,000,000 for the Trust Fund and $240,492,000 in the AmeriCorps program account to fund 50,000 volunteers in program year 2003. The Committee, however, recognizes that the Corporation and the Office of Management and Budget are still reviewing the AmeriCorps program budgetary needs and will work with the administration on ensuring that the Corporation has adequate funds to enroll 50,000 members. The Committee applauds the recent steps taken by the Corporation's CEO and CFO and will continue to work closely with the Corporation to ensure that the AmeriCorps budgetary and management problems are resolved as expeditiously as possible. The Committee expects the Corporation to submit a final report to the Committee on its budgetary needs for fiscal year 2003 and any legislative language, if necessary, to ensure that the Corporation is able to meet its outstanding liabilities to those AmeriCorps members enrolled in the program. In this report, the Committee directs the Corporation to include details on the steps implemented to prevent the Corporation from over-enrolling members in the future and disciplinary actions taken to those individuals responsible for the problems with the Trust Fund.

The Committee recommends the following changes to the budget request:

– $162,277,000 for AmeriCorps Grants, National Direct and State Funds, for a total of $290,342,000. This amount is equal to the fiscal year 2002 enacted level.

Within the amount provided, the Committee directs the Corporation to continue at the least the current level of support for programs designed to help teach children to read by the third grade ($100,000,000), and for activities dedicated to developing computer and information technology skills for students and teachers in low-income communities ($25,000,000). The Committee directs the Corporation to provide specifics in its fiscal year 2003 operating plan detailing how the Corporation will fulfill these directives.

The Committee is aware that the Corporation has recently added a new criterion in its AmeriCorps application process that takes into account the leveraging of unpaid volunteers. The Committee supports this new criterion and encourages the Chief Executive Officer to focus heavily on an applicant's ability to leverage and mobilize unpaid volunteers when awarding grants under the National and Community Service Act.

In order to ensure that as many qualified grant applicants as possible have the opportunity to access Corporation resources, the Committee supports efforts to reduce grantee reliance on Federal funding, and expects that some grantees should eventually be able to operate without Federal funding. The Inspector General recently reviewed the Corporation's National Direct Grant Application Review Process and recommended that the Corporation establish a means of clearly measuring a grantee's reliance on Federal funding and consider developing a performance goal for reducing grantees' reliance on Federal funds. Accordingly, the Committee directs the Corporation to provide a report by February 21, 2003, that details its efforts to measure a grantee's reliance on Federal funding and to reduce grantee reliance on Federal funds both in terms of total Corporation resources provided to grantees, and as a percentage of grantee operating costs. Further, the Committee directs the Corporation to provide quarterly reports with the initial report due on March 5, 2003 that lists every grantee that receives a minimum of $500,000 from the Corporation. These quarterly reports should include the name of the grantee, the amount of Corporation funds it has received, the Corporation program source of funding, the amount of private sector funds it has received, and sources of other Federal or public funding.

The Committee is encouraged by the Corporation's goal to improve the accountability of its grantees. Accordingly, the Committee directs the Corporation to establish, in consultation with grantees receiving assistance under all parts of the National and Community Service Act, performance measures for each grantee. The Corporation shall require any grantee that does not achieve the established levels of performance on the measures, as determined by the Corporation, to submit to the Corporation for approval a plan of correction. If the grantee fails to achieve the established levels of performance, the Committee directs the Corporation to either reduce some portion or terminate the entire amount of assistance provided to the grantee consistent with established due process requirements.

The Committee does not recommend the request to transfer the Education Award and Promise Fellows programs from Innovation Activities to AmeriCorps grants. The Committee supports the Administration's efforts to integrate AmeriCorps activities. However, the request to transfer the program would require legislative language to exempt grantee organizations from AmeriCorps administration cost, matching requirements, and participant benefit requirements. The Committee notes that these requirements have never been part of the Education Award or Promise Fellows programs, but the Committee believes that any necessary exemptions should be addressed in the context of reauthorization of the Corporation's programs.

– $8,638,000 for innovation, demonstration, and assistance activities, for a total of $29,850,000. Within the amount provided, the Committee recommends $10,000,000 for demonstration programs, an increase of $5,000,000 above the request. The Committee directs that the Corporation use this increase to provide seed funding to start-up organizations to foster the ''next generation'' of National Direct organizations. Also within the amount provided, the Committee recommends $10,000,000 for Challenge Grants, the same as the request. The Committee intends for these grants to be administered in a manner that allows eligibility of: (1) AmeriCorps organizations; (2) non-profit organizations that may not otherwise qualify for AmeriCorps funding because they do not use AmeriCorps volunteers; and (3) non-profit organizations that are not direct service organizations. The Committee also intends for Challenge Grants to require a match of $1 in private funding for every $1 in Challenge Grant funding. The Committee directs the Corporation to notify the Committee at least 5 business days in advance of making any Challenge Grant award. Finally, the Committee's recommendation for AmeriCorps grants includes sufficient funding for the Corporation to continue the Education Award and Promise Fellows programs within this amount.

– $2,500,000 for America's Promise, for a total of $5,000,000. This amount is $2,500,000 below the fiscal year 2002 enacted level. The Committee directs America's Promise to provide the Committee a full accounting of funds from the Federal Government and non-public sources, a breakdown of these funds for its operating expenses, and performance outputs and outcomes such as the number of volunteers it has leveraged with Federal dollars and the number of communities it has served since its inception. The report should be submitted by March 1, 2003.

– $10,000,000 for the National Civilian Community Corps, for a total program level of $25,000,000 in fiscal year 2003. This amount is equal to the fiscal year 2002 enacted level. The Committee does not recommend funding for two additional NCCC campuses. The Committee emphasizes that it has taken this action without prejudice to a future expansion of the program, and directs the Corporation to provide a report by March 4, 2003, with a comprehensive, strategic expansion plan. The plan should include dates and milestones for establishing new campuses, including cost estimates.

– $2,575,000 for program administration/State commissions, for a total of $32,500,000 to provide support for an oversight of the Corporation's programs and projects. This amount is $1,500,000 above the fiscal year 2002 enacted level. The Committee directs the Corporation to set-aside up to $2,000,000 for the Office of the Chief Financial Officer (CFO). These funds are to be used at the CFO's sole discretion for staffing, information systems, and other relevant purposes for ensuring the financial and management integrity of the Corporation's programs. The Committee intends $19,500,000 for program administration, including staffing, compensation, and operating expenses, and $13,000,000 as support for Governor-appointed State Commissions on National and Community Service. The Committee notes that State Commissions are required to provide a 50 percent match of this funding.

The Committee commends the Corporation for the significant improvements it has made in management and financial accounting and for its second consecutive ''clean'' opinion on its financial statements audit. Nevertheless, the Committee remains concerned about the Corporation's remaining reportable condition related to grants management. Many grantees fail to provide accurate and timely information on grant expenditures and in some cases, the Inspector General has identified significant questionable costs. The Committee commends the Corporation's progress in ensuring that its new grants management and cost accounting system is fully operational by no later than the fall of 2002. The Committee also supports the recommendations from a recent PriceWaterhouseCoopers (PWC) report, especially the recommendation that the new cost accounting system is able to calculate cost per grant or cost per grant dollar so that improvements in administrative cost management can be monitored.

– $42,000,000 for the National Service Trust, for a total of $15,000,000 to support service awards, interest forbearance, and President's Student Service Scholarship payments. This reduction reflects the Committee's recommendation not to fund the Senior Service Initiative, which is a proposed new activity to allow senior volunteers to transfer their education awards to a child or grandchild. Instead, the Committee recommends that this proposal be considered in the context of reauthorization of the Corporation's programs. Further, the Committee recognizes that the Corporation may need additional funds in the Trust to meet its outstanding liabilities in 2003. The Committee did not appropriate funding into the Trust in fiscal year 2002 as it was determined that sufficient funds were available from previous years to cover all estimated awards for fiscal year 2002. The Committee directs the Corporation to provide quarterly activity reports to the Committee and the Inspector General on the expenditure of awards under the National Service Trust Fund. The initial report should be submitted by February 25, 2003.

The Committee's recommendation for the Trust includes up to $5,000,000 to support an estimated 8,000 President's Student Service Scholarship awards. This program provides $1,000 scholarships to high school juniors and seniors who have performed outstanding service to their communities during their high school years. The Corporation provides one-half of the scholarship, and local funding from schools, businesses, nonprofit organizations, or civic groups provides the other half.

The Committee also recommends the budget request of $5,000,000 for audits and evaluations, $43,000,000 for Learn and Save America, and $10,000,000 for the Points of Light Foundation. The Committee supports the Corporation's efforts to track the performance of its programs and measure outcomes.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

Appropriations, 2002	$5,000,000
Budget estimate, 2003	5,000,000
Committee recommendation	6,900,000

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The Office of Inspector General within the Corporation for National and Community Service is authorized by the Inspector General Act of 1978, as amended. The goals of the Office are to increase organizational efficiency and effectiveness and to prevent fraud, waste, and abuse. The Office of Inspector General within the Corporation for National and Community Service was transferred to the Corporation from the former ACTION agency when ACTION was abolished and merged into the Corporation in April 1994.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $6,900,000 for the Office of Inspector General (OIG). This amount is $1,400,000 above the budget request and the 2002 level. The Committee recommends an increase for the Office of Inspector General in order to increase oversight of the Corporation's activities.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

The Committee recommends bill language to ensure that loans made, insured, or guaranteed by State agencies are considered to be qualified student loans for the purpose of making AmeriCorps education awards. A modified version of this provision has been carried in prior year appropriations acts.

The Committee also recommends new bill language to allow disability placement funds, which are primarily used to pay for reasonable accommodations and other efforts to make AmeriCorps programs accessible to persons with disabilities, available to any AmeriCorps program funded under subtitle C.

U.S. COURT OF APPEALS FOR VETERANS CLAIMS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2002	$13,221,000
Budget estimate, 2003	14,326,000
Committee recommendation	14,612,000

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The Court of Appeals for Veterans Claims was established by the Veterans' Judicial Review Act. The court is an independent judicial tribunal with exclusive jurisdiction to review decisions of the Board of Veterans' Appeals. It has the authority to decide all relevant questions of law; interpret constitutional, statutory, and regulatory provisions; and determine the meaning or applicability of the terms of an action by the Department of Veterans Affairs. It is authorized to compel action by the Department unlawfully withheld or unreasonably delayed. It is authorized to hold unconstitutional or otherwise unlawful and set-aside decisions, findings, conclusions, rules and regulations issued or adopted by the Department of Veterans Affairs or the Board of Veterans' Appeals.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends the budget request of $14,612,000 for the Court of Appeals for Veterans claims, an increase of $1,105,000 above the fiscal year 2002 enacted level.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—CIVIL

CEMETERIAL EXPENSES, ARMY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2002	$22,537,000
Budget estimate, 2003	24,445,000
Committee recommendation	24,445,000

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

Responsibility for the operation of Arlington National Cemetery and Soldiers' and Airmen's Home National Cemetery is vested in the Secretary of the Army. As of September 30, 2001, Arlington and Soldiers' and Airmen's Home National Cemeteries contained the remains of 289,494 persons and comprised a total of approximately 628 acres. There were 3,727 interments and 2,212 inurnments in fiscal year 2001; 3,800 interments and 2,500 inurnments are estimated for the current fiscal year; and 3,925 interments and 2,700 inurnments are estimated for fiscal year 2003.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends the budget request of $24,445,000 for the Army's cemeterial expenses. This amount is $1,908,000 above the fiscal year 2002 enacted level.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH SCIENCES

Appropriations, 2002	$80,728,000

Budget estimate, 2003	[1] 74,471,000
Committee recommendation	76,074,000

[1] Does not include $1,603,000 proposed transfer from the National Cancer Institute.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences, an agency within the National Institutes of Health, was authorized in section 311(a) of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980, as amended, to conduct multidisciplinary research and training activities associated with the Nation's Hazardous Substance Superfund program, and in section 126(g) of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorizations Act of 1986, to conduct training and education of workers who are or may be engaged in activities related to hazardous waste removal or containment or emergency response.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends $76,074,000 for the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences, which is $4,654,000 below the fiscal year 2002 enacted level. The recommendation includes $27,137,520 for worker training grants and $48,936,480 for research.

AGENCY FOR TOXIC SUBSTANCES AND DISEASE REGISTRY

TOXIC SUBSTANCES AND ENVIRONMENTAL PUBLIC HEALTH

Appropriations, 2002	$78,235,000
Budget estimate, 2003	77,388,000
Committee recommendation	81,000,000

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR), an agency of the Public Health Service, was created in section 104(i) of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980. The ATSDR's primary mission is to conduct surveys and screening programs to determine relationships between exposure to toxic substances and illness. Other activities include the maintenance and annual update of a list of hazardous substances most commonly found at Superfund sites, the preparation of toxicological profiles on each such hazardous substance, consultations on health issues relating to exposure to hazardous or toxic substances, and the development and implementation of certain research activities related to ATSDR's mission.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends $81,000,000 for the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry, which is $3,612,000 above the budget request and $2,765,000 above the fiscal year 2002 enacted level.

Within the amount provided, the Committee directs ATSDR to continue at least the current level of support for the Great Lakes Fish Consumption Study. Additionally, the Committee directs ATSDR to establish a fish consumption advisory pilot program in Michigan based on the information included in the Agency's December 2001 feasibility report.

Also within the amount provided, the Committee directs ATSDR to implement a multifaceted health study of polychlorinated biphenyl (PCB) exposure in Anniston, Alabama. The study should be undertaken in consultation with community residents and in cooperation with the Alabama Department of Public Health.

The Committee also directs that within the amount provided, ATSDR monitor and assess the long-term health status of children, adolescents and young adults in Herculaneum, Missouri regarding their potential exposure to lead.

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

Appropriations, 2002	[1] $8,078,813,000
Budget estimate, 2003	7,620,513,000
Committee recommendation	8,205,436,000

[1] Includes $175,600,000 in fiscal year 2002 supplemental funding.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The Environmental Protection Agency [EPA] was created through Executive Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1970 designed to consolidate certain Federal Government environmental activities into a single agency. The plan was submitted by the President to the Congress on July 8, 1970, and the Agency was established as an independent agency in the executive branch on December 2, 1970, by consolidating 15 components from 5 departments and independent agencies.

A description of EPA's pollution control programs by media follows:

Air.—The Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990 authorize a national program of air pollution research, regulation, prevention, and enforcement activities.

Water quality.—The Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended, provides the framework for protection of the Nation's surface waters. The law recognizes that it is the primary responsibility of the States to prevent, reduce, and eliminate water pollution. The States determine the desired uses for their waters, set standards, identify current uses and, where uses are being impaired or threatened, develop plans for the protection or restoration of the designated use. They implement the plans through control programs such as permitting and enforcement, construction of municipal waste water treatment works, and nonpoint source control practices. The CWA also regulates discharge of dredge or fill material into waters of the United States, including wetlands.

Drinking water.—The Safe Drinking Water Act of 1974, as amended in 1996, charges EPA with the responsibility of implementing a program to assure that the Nation's public drinking water supplies are free of contamination that may pose a human health risk, and to protect and prevent the endangerment of ground water resources which serve as drinking water supplies.

Hazardous waste.—The Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976 mandated EPA to develop a regulatory program to protect human health and the environment from improper hazardous waste disposal practices. The RCRA Program manages hazardous wastes from generation through disposal.

EPA's responsibilities and authorities to manage hazardous waste were greatly expanded under the Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments of 1984. Not only did the regulated universe of wastes and facilities dealing with hazardous waste increase significantly, but past mismanagement practices, in particular prior releases at inactive hazardous and solid waste management units, were to be identified and corrective action taken. The 1984 amendments also authorized a regulatory and implementation program directed to owners and operators of underground storage tanks.

Pesticides.—The objective of the Pesticide Program is to protect the public health and the environment from unreasonable risks while permitting the use of necessary pest control approaches. This objective is pursued by EPA under the Food Quality Protection Act, the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act and the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act through three principal means: (1) review of existing and new pesticide products; (2) enforcement of pesticide use rules; and (3) research and development to reinforce the ability to evaluate the risks and benefits of pesticides.

Radiation.—The radiation program's major emphasis is to minimize the exposure of persons to ionizing radiation, whether from naturally occurring sources, from medical or industrial applications, nuclear power sources, or weapons development.

Toxic substances.—The Toxic Substances Control Act establishes a program to stimulate the development of adequate data on the effects of chemical substances on health and the environment, and institute control action for those chemicals which present an unreasonable risk of injury to health or the environment. The act's coverage affects more than 60,000 chemicals currently in commerce, and all new chemicals.

Multimedia.—Multimedia activities are designed to support programs where the problems, tools, and results are cross media and must be integrated to effect results. This integrated program encompasses the Agency's research, enforcement, and abatement activities.

Superfund.—The Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 established a national program to protect public health and the environment from the threats posed by inactive hazardous waste sites and uncontrolled spills of hazardous substances. The original statute was amended by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986. Under these authorities, EPA manages a hazardous waste site cleanup program including emergency response and long-term remediation.

Leaking underground storage tanks.—The Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 established the leaking underground storage tank [LUST] trust fund to conduct corrective actions for releases from leaking underground storage tanks that contain petroleum or other hazardous substances. EPA implements the LUST response program primarily through cooperative agreements with the States.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends a total of $8,205,436,000 for EPA. This is an increase of $584,923,000 above the budget request and an increase of $126,623,000 above the fiscal year 2002 enacted level.

The Agency is directed to notify the Committee prior to each reprogramming in excess of $500,000 between objectives, when those reprogrammings are for different purposes. The exceptions to this limitation are as follows: (1) for the ''Environmental programs and management'' account, Committee notification is required at $500,000; Committee approval is required only above $1,000,000; and (2) for the ''State and tribal assistance grants'' account, reprogramming of performance partnership grant funds is exempt from this limitation.

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

Appropriations, 2002	[1] $788,397,000
Budget estimate, 2003	670,008,000
Committee recommendation	707,203,000

[1] Includes $90,308,000 in fiscal year 2002 supplemental funding.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

EPA's ''Science and technology'' account provides funding for the scientific knowledge and tools necessary to support decisions on preventing, regulating, and abating environmental pollution and to advance the base of understanding on environmental sciences. These efforts are conducted through contracts, grants, and cooperative agreements with universities, industries, other private commercial firms, nonprofit organizations, State and local government, and Federal agencies, as well as through work performed at EPA's laboratories and various field stations and field offices. In addition, Hazardous

Substance Superfund Trust Fund resources are transferred to this account directly from the Hazardous Substance Superfund.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends $707,203,000 for science and technology, $37,195,000 above the budget request and $81,194,000 below the enacted level including supplemental funding. In addition, the Committee recommends the transfer of $86,168,000 from the Superfund account, for a total of $793,371,000 for science and technology.

The Committee recommends the following changes to the budget request:

+$9,750,000 for the STAR Fellowships Program. The budget request proposed to transfer this program to the National Science Foundation.

−$9,750,000 for the National Environmental Technology Competition. The Committee supports the Agency's efforts to foster private and public sector development of new, cost-effective environmental technologies, and has instead recommended full funding of the budget request of two existing Agency programs designed to achieve this objective—the Small Business Innovation Research (SBIR) Program, whereby 2.5 percent of all extramural research funding is set-aside for work with small businesses, and the Environmental Technology Verification (ETV) Program ($3,618,000). The Committee urges EPA to develop a ''one stop shop'' office to coordinate these programs to ensure the greatest impact without duplication or overlap, and directs the Agency to report to the Committee by March 3, 2003, detailing such efforts.

+$10,000,000 for small system arsenic removal research, for a total of $16,800,000 in fiscal year 2003. The Committee strongly encourages EPA to utilize a significant portion of this funding to carry out demonstrations of implementation of low-cost treatment technology, and directs the Agency to report to the Committee by March 3, 2003, on its plans to carry out such demonstrations.

The following increases to the budget request are each to be reduced by 10 percent:

+$700,000 for the Center for the Conservation of Biological Resources at Black Hills State University, South Dakota.

+$750,000 for Clean Air Counts of Northeastern Illinois to develop an innovative and cost effective method to reduce smog-causing emissions in the Chicago metropolitan region. The funding will provide support for an ongoing partnership involving EPA, the Metropolitan Mayors Caucus, Illinois EPA, and the Delta Institute.

+$800,000 for the Contra Costa Water District, California, for applied research studies related to the water quality and water treatment challenges facing Bay Delta water users.

+$800,000 for Lake Superior State University for education and research on aquatic biota and their associated habitats.

+$750,000 for the Louisiana Environmental Research Center at McNeese State University for research into wetland ecology and the environmental effects of oil spills.

+$300,000 for the Foundation for the Advancement of Science and Education's pesticides recording project.

+$750,000 for the Southwest Clean Air Quality Agency's Columbia Gorge Air Quality Technical Foundation Study.

+$500,000 for the Center for the Study of Metals in the Environment.

+$1,200,000 for the Center for Air Toxic Metals at the Energy and Environmental Research Center.

+$100,000 for the University of Vermont's Proctor Maple Research Center to continue mercury deposition monitoring effects.

+$350,000 for acid rain research at the University of Vermont.

+$500,000 for the City of Glendale, California for research and development of technology for the removal of Chromium 6 from water.

+$750,000 for the Integrated Public/Private Energy and Environmental Consortium (IPEC) to develop cost-effective environmental technology, improved business practices, and technology transfer for the domestic petroleum industry.

+$500,000 for the Consortium for Plant Biotechnology Research

+$1,000,000 for the National Environmental Respiratory Center at the Lovelace Respiratory Research Institute.

+$3,900,000 for the Mine Waste Technology Program at the National Environmental Waste Technology, Testing, and Evaluation Center.

+$1,500,000 for the Connecticut River Airshed-Watershed Consortium.

+$3,600,000 for the Water Environment Research Foundation.

+$3,600,000 for the American Water Works Association Research Foundation.

+$700,000 for the Mid-America Regional Council to apply urban agroforestry technologies to meet community green infrastructure needs.

+$1,000,000 for the Center for Estuarine Research at the University of South Alabama.

+$1,000,000 for the Alabama Department of Environmental Management for the Alabama Water and Wastewater Training Program.

+$1,000,000 for the Environmental Lung Center at the National Jewish Medical and Research Center.

+$2,000,000 for air quality program for Fairbanks North Star Borough, Alaska.

Drinking Water Security.—The Committee supports the budget request of $21,900,000 in fiscal year 2003, which includes $16,900,000 in Science and Technology and $5,000,000 in STAG for water security coordinator State grants to address the security of our Nation's drinking water and wastewater systems. The Committee notes these funds, in addition to the approximately $140,000,000 provided by the Committee in previous supplemental appropriations acts, will result in the Committee's having recommended a total of $160,000,000 for drinking water security efforts. The Committee is disappointed that the Administration did not release $50,000,000 of this funding. The Committee directs that by March 31, 2003, the Agency provide a full accounting of how these funds have been or will be expended. Additionally, within the funds provided, the Committee strongly encourages EPA to support water infrastructure research and development activities as well as security vulnerability assessments. The Committee is also aware of efforts to develop a Water Information Security Analysis Center (ISAC), and strongly encourages EPA to provide support for the implementation of this system to provide a secure communications network linking law enforcement and local drinking water systems.

Emission standards study.—EPA is directed to submit a report no later than February 15, 2004 on the practices and procedures by which States develop separate emission standards, including standards for nonroad engines or vehicles, as compared to the development by EPA of national emission standards under the Clean Air Act. This report shall include an assessment of the procedures, practices, standards and requirements used by States as opposed to those used by the EPA, including how States and the EPA take into account technological feasibility, economic feasibility, impact on the economy, costs, safety, noise and energy factors associated in the development of these standards.

Coeur d'Alene Superfund site.—In accordance with the Record of Decision (ROD) for the Bunker Hill Mining and Metallurgical Complex Operable Unit 3 issued in September 2002, remediation work has begun in the Coeur d'Alene River Basin in northern Idaho. Because of the estimated expense and duration of this remediation, the Committee makes available $850,000 from within available funds for the Agency to contract with the National Academy of Sciences (NAS) so that the NAS can independently evaluate the Coeur d'Alene Superfund site. This evaluation is to include an examination of EPA's scientific and technical practices in Superfund site area definition, human and ecological risk assessment, remedial planning, and decision making. NAS further is expected to assess the adequacy and application of EPA's own Superfund guidance in this case in terms of currently available scientific and technical knowledge and best practices, as well as to provide guidance to facilitate scientifically based and timely decision making for the Coeur d'Alene site. This funding is intended to implement the specific tasks outlined in an NAS plan of action dated June 11, 2002.

The Agency is directed to execute a contract with the NAS for this study within 120 days of approval of this legislation, and the NAS is expected to complete the study within 24 months of the contract date. In directing this study, it is the intent of the Committee that ongoing and planned remediation activities within the 21-square mile Bunker Hill site and Coeur d'Alene Basin under the Records of Decision not be disrupted, delayed, or adversely impacted in any way prior to completion of the NAS study. The EPA may choose to amend the RODs based on the findings of the NAS study once it has been completed, consistent with CERCLA.

The Committee has not included proposed bill language relative to the environmental services fund.

ENVIRONMENTAL PROGRAMS AND MANAGEMENT

Appropriations, 2002	[1] $2,093,511,000
Budget estimate, 2003	2,047,703,800
Committee recommendation	2,136,569,000

[1] Includes $39,000,000 in fiscal year 2002 supplemental funding.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The Agency's ''Environmental programs and management'' account includes the development of environmental standards; monitoring and surveillance of pollution conditions; direct Federal pollution control planning; technical assistance to pollution control agencies and organizations; preparation of environmental impact statements; enforcement and compliance assurance; and assistance to Federal agencies in complying with environmental standards and insuring that their activities have minimal environmental impact. It provides personnel compensation, benefits, and travel and other administrative expenses for all agency programs except hazardous substance Superfund, LUST, Science and Technology, Oil Spill Response, and OIG.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends $2,136,569,000 for environmental programs and management, an increase of $88,865,200 above the budget request and $82,058,000 above the fiscal year 2002 enacted level.

The Committee recommends the following changes to the budget request:

+$20,100,000 to fully fund enforcement FTEs at no less than the 2001 level, consistent with the 2001 operating plan. The Committee does not recommend the Administration's request to reduce funding for Federal enforcement of environmental laws to

instead fund a new State enforcement grant program.

+$9,160,000 for Environmental Education, equal to the 2002 level. The budget request proposed to eliminate this program.

+$2,000,000 for Environmental Justice, for a total of $6,079,000. This amount is $1,915,000 above the 2002 program level.

+$5,275,000 for the National Estuary Program, for a total of $24,521,000. This amount is equal to the 2002 program level.

+$5,200,000 for the Energy Star program, for a total program level of $55,000,000. This amount is $6,400,000 above the 2002 level.

−$8,969,000 for regulatory development, for a total program level of $27,412,000, equal to the 2002 level.

−$3,156,500 as a general reduction, subject to normal reprogramming guidelines.

+$2,000,000 for Chesapeake Bay small watershed grants. The Committee expects that the funds provided for this program, managed by the Fish and Wildlife Foundation, shall be used for community-based projects including those that design and implement on-the-ground and in-the-water environmental restoration or protection activities to help meet Chesapeake Bay Program goals and objectives. This increase will result in a total of $22,651,000 available in fiscal year 2003 for the Chesapeake Bay Program, which is $1,383,600 above the fiscal year 2002 program level.

+$1,372,000 for the Great Lakes National Program Office, for a total program level of $16,500,000. This amount is $1,570,000 above the 2002 program level.

+$2,320,000 for the Lake Champlain Basin Program, for a total program level of $3,275,000. This amount is $775,000 above the 2002 program level.

+$2,000,000 for the Lake Pontchartrain Basin Restoration Program. The Committee directs the Administrator to give priority consideration to the proposals of the Lake Pontchartrain Basin Foundation.

+$2,523,000 for the Long Island Sound Program, for a total program level of $3,000,000. This amount is $500,000 above the 2002 program level.

The following increases to the budget are each to be reduced by 10 percent:

+$250,000 for the Maryland Bureau of Mines for an acid mine drainage remediation project.

+$5,000,000 for America's Clean Water Foundation for implementation of on-farm environmental assessments for livestock operations.

+$1,000,000 for projects demonstrating the benefits of Low Impact Development along the Anacostia Watershed in Prince Georges County, Maryland.

+$500,000 for the University of Arkansas to develop bio-environmental engineering solutions to watershed management.

+$50,000 for the Northwest Straits Commission.

+$700,000 for the Northwest Indian Fisheries Commission with distribution as follows: $160,000 to the Northwest Indian Fisheries Commission for coordination and $540,000 to be divided among the 26 participating tribes to implement this tribal initiative by integrating state, Federal, tribal and local governmental efforts to develop common water quality protection goals and reduce jurisdictional barriers.

+$200,000 for the Columbia Basin Groundwater Area Management Study.

+$500,000 for the Gateway Cities Council of Governments, California, pilot program to reduce diesel emissions.

+$750,000 for Columbus Water Works, Georgia, biosolids thermophilic treatment technology demonstration.

+$250,000 for the Illinois Department of Agriculture's Council on Best Management Practices initiative to reduce nitrate contamination in drinking water.

+$250,000 for the CropLife Foundation North Carolina environmental stewardship project.

+$500,000 for the Central California ozone study.

+$500,000 for the Center for Agricultural and Rural Development at Iowa State University for the Resource and Agricultural Policy Systems program.

+$500,000 for the Small Business Pollution Prevention Center at the University of Northern Iowa.

+$750,000 for the painting and coating assistance initiative through the University of Northern Iowa.

+$100,000 for the American Farmland Trust Center for Agriculture in the Environment for sustainable agriculture in Hawaii and the American Pacific.

+$500,000 for the Economic Development Alliance of Hawaii promote biotechnology to reduce pesticide use in tropical and subtropical agricultural production

+$250,000 for the County of Hawaii and the Hawaii Island Economic Development Board to establish and implement a community development model for renewable resource management by upgrading solid waste transfer stations into community recycling centers.

+$250,000 for a storm water research initiative at the University of Vermont.

+$200,000 for the Vermont small business compliance assistance project conducted by the Vermont Small Business Development Center.

+$500,000 for Boston Metropolitan Area Planning Council (MAPC) and the Massachusetts Technology Collaborative (MTC) to develop regional solutions for managing and protecting water resources.

+$160,000 for the Great Lakes Fish and Wildlife Commission Crandon Mine analysis.

+$500,000 for the Sand County Foundation in Wisconsin for an incentive program to promote the reduction of nitrogen discharge in the Upper Mississippi River Basin.

+$250,000 for Livingston Parish, Louisiana, for a water and wastewater infrastructure feasibility study.

+$250,000 for the Vermont Department of Agriculture to work with conservation districts and local communities to reduce nonpoint source run-off in the Potash Brook watershed.

+$500,000 for the Lohontan Regional Water Quality Control Board in California for the Board, working with California water officials and the State of Nevada, to address Lake Tahoe water quality issues.

+$50,000 for the Tioga County Department of Economic Development and Planning, New York, for the Owego infrastructure master plan.

+$200,000 for design, engineering, and planning activities related to the pollution prevention of Wreck Pond and nearby beaches in Spring Lake, New Jersey.

+$150,000 for the New Jersey EnvironMentors project.

+$350,000 for planning and engineering studies for the Storm Lake, Iowa, cleanup project.

+$250,000 for a study to address the characterization and remediation of ash sites in Jacksonville, Florida.

+$16,000,000 for rural water training and technical assistance activities and source water protection initiatives with distribution as follows: $9,000,000 for the National Rural Water Association, $3,500,000 for the Rural Community Assistance Program, $750,000 for the Ground Water Protection Council, $750,000 for the Water Systems Council to assist in the effective delivery of water to rural citizens nationwide, and $2,000,000 for the source water protection program.

+$200,000 for the Northeast Waste Management Officials Association to continue solid waste, hazardous waste, cleanup, and pollution prevention programs.

+$200,000 for the Northeast States for Coordinated Air Use Management (NESCAUM).

+$2,500,000 for the National Alternative Fuels Training Consortium.

+$1,500,000 for the Ecological and Water Resources Assessment Project.

+$500,000 for the Valley Water Mill Watershed Education and Demonstration Center.

+$175,000 for the Hypoxia Education and Stewardship Project.

+$200,000 for the Sutherlin, Oregon Water Control District's Watershed Assessment Project.

+$500,000 for the Kenai river Center in Kenai, Alaska.

+$2,000,000 for Region 10 environmental compliance activities in Alaska.

+$2,000,000 for the Coeur d'Alene Basin Commission to continue a pilot program for environmental response, natural resource restoration and related activities.

+$1,500,000 for ORSANCO for the Ohio River Pollution Reduction Program.

+$500,000 for the University of Southern Maine for environmental education activities.

+$1,500,000 for the University of Louisville for the Stream Restoration Institute.

+$2,500,000 for the Southwest Center for Environmental Research and Policy.

+$4,000,000 for the Small Public Water System Technology Centers at Western Kentucky University, the University of New Hampshire, the University of Alaska-Sitka, Pennsylvania State University, the University of Missouri-Columbia, Montana State University, the University of Illinois, and Mississippi State University.

+$1,000,000 to complete the full feasibility study/environmental impact statement for the Medford, Oregon, effluent reuse project.

Brownfields.—The Committee supports the request of $29,500,000 for Brownfields administrative costs, and has included bill language, as requested by the administration, to specify that funds in this account are available for these purposes. The Committee notes that this amount, coupled with the $170,500,000 provided in the State and Tribal Assistance Grants accounts, makes $200,000,000 available in fiscal year 2003 for implementation of the Small Business Liability Relief and Brownfields Revitalization Act of 2002.

Enforcement.—The Committee is deeply concerned that the Agency's implementation of fiscal year 2002 enforcement funding has been inconsistent with the Committee's direction. Specifically, the fiscal year 2002 VA–HUD conference report rejected proposed cuts to enforcement, and directed the Agency to restore enforcement funding in a manner consistent with the fiscal year 2001 operating plan. Instead, the Agency has redirected 30 civil enforcement FTE to the criminal enforcement program. The Agency asserts that the conference directive occurred prior to management's understanding of the full scope and role of the EPA's participation in criminal enforcement efforts associated with homeland security. The Committee recognizes and appreciates the vital investigative expertise of EPA's criminal enforcement program—that is why the Committee also provided an additional $6,000,000 in fiscal year 2002 supplemental funds to assist the Agency's increased response to terrorism in the area of criminal investigations. Instead, the Agency has planned to spend this funding on other homeland security related priorities that the Committee did not intend to fund. The Committee maintains that any increase in criminal enforcement activities necessary should

be funded through these additional supplemental funds, not at the expense of other important enforcement functions. Therefore, the Committee directs the Agency to halt the redirection of enforcement positions from civil to criminal activities, to restore civil enforcement funding to not less than the 2001 level. The Committee notes that the Agency submitted a report responding to this directive, and further directs the Agency to report to the Committee no later than February 3, 2003, on how the Agency has accomplished this directive. Additionally, the Committee continues to be concerned about the vacancy rate in the Office of Enforcement and Compliance (OECA), where over 100 FTE positions are unfilled. The Committee directs the Agency to report by February 3, 2003, with an aggressive plan to fill and retain these vacancies.

Chromated copper arsenate (CCA).—The Committee continues to be concerned about whether there are significant health and safety risks related to CCA-treated consumer products, including playground equipment, decks, picnic tables, walkways/boardwalks, landscaping timers and fences. In a February 2002 report required by the Committee, EPA informed the Committee that the Agency is currently conducting a risk assessment of CCA-treated consumer products. The Committee directs the Agency to accelerate the schedule for this risk assessment and to complete it by February 3, 2003. The Committee expects this assessment to include concrete findings and conclusions about whether there are significant health and safety risks of CCA-treated wood products. The Committee also expects the assessment to include recommendations on ways to mitigate potential risks, and the Agency's plans to conduct public education to ensure that consumers, local governments, and school systems are aware of potential risks and ways to mitigate them.

Food Quality Protection Act.—The Committee directs EPA to submit to Congress by February 3, 2003, a resource plan detailing the number of pesticide tolerance re-assessments and re-registrations required under FQPA, the number and kind of such activities completed since 1996, the status of the remaining activities, including the projected number to be completed year-by-year under FQPA, and the level of resources needed to meet these deadlines. In estimating resources, EPA should indicate the number of FTEs or contracted activities that would be required for these activities.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

Appropriations, 2002	$34,019,000
Budget estimate, 2003	35,325,000
Committee recommendation	37,325,000

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The Office of Inspector General (OIG) provides audit, evaluation, and investigation products and advisory services to improve the performance and integrity of EPA programs and operations.

Trust fund resources are transferred to this account directly from the hazardous substance Superfund.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends $37,325,000 for the Office of Inspector General, $2,000,000 above the budget request and $3,306,000 above the fiscal year 2002 level. In addition, $12,742,000 will be available by transfer from the Superfund account, for a total of $48,067,000. The trust fund resources will be transferred to the inspector general ''General fund'' account with an expenditure transfer.

BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES

Appropriations, 2002	$25,318,000
Budget estimate, 2003	42,918,000
Committee recommendation	42,918,000

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The appropriation for buildings and facilities at EPA covers the necessary maintenance, and major repairs and improvements to existing installations which are used by the Agency. This appropriation also covers new construction projects when appropriate.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends $42,918,000 for buildings and facilities, $17,600,000 above the fiscal year 2002 level and the same as the budget request.

The Committee notes that with this appropriation, the Committee has provided a total of $49,000,000 account-wide in fiscal years 2002 and 2003 for EPA to better secure its offices and laboratory facilities. The Committee directs that by March 31, 2002, the Agency supply an accounting of how these funds have provided a safer working environment for its employees. This report should include a description of activities undertaken at each office or facility.

HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE SUPERFUND

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

Appropriations, 2002	[1] $1,311,292,000
Budget estimate, 2003	1,272,888,000
Committee recommendation	1,272,888,000

[1] Includes $41,292,000 in fiscal year 2002 supplemental funding.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

On October 17, 1986, Congress amended the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 [CERCLA] through the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 [SARA]. SARA reauthorized and expanded the Hazardous Substance Superfund to address the problems of uncontrolled hazardous waste sites and spills. Specifically, the legislation mandates that EPA: (1) provide emergency response to hazardous waste spills; (2) take emergency action at hazardous waste sites that pose an imminent hazard to public health or environmentally sensitive ecosystems; (3) engage in long-term planning, remedial design, and construction to clean up hazardous waste sites where no financially viable responsible party can be found; (4) take enforcement actions to require responsible private and Federal parties to clean up hazardous waste sites; and (5) take enforcement actions to recover costs where the fund has been used for cleanup. Due to the site-specific nature of the Agency's Superfund program, site-specific travel is not considered part of the overall travel ceiling set for the Superfund account.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends $1,272,888,000 for Superfund, equal to the budget request and $38,404,000 below the fiscal year 2002 enacted level including supplemental funding. The amount provided includes equal amounts of $636,444,000 from general revenues.

The Committee recommends the following changes to the budget request:

+$25,000,000 for response, for a total response level of $856,900,000.

−$25,000,000 for building decontamination research. The Committee commends EPA for its leadership role in anthrax decontamination of the Capitol complex, and supports the Agency's increased efforts in developing new technologies to decontaminate buildings from future releases of chemical and biological substances. However, the Committee is concerned that the budget proposed to fund this initiative at the expense of core Superfund cleanup activities. The Committee notes that this reduction will result in a total of $50,000,000 for EPA's building decontamination research initiative for fiscal year 2003.

The Committee does not recommend the past practice of delaying the availability of Superfund resources until later in the year.

LEAKING UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANK TRUST FUND

Appropriations, 2002	$73,000,000
Budget estimate, 2003	72,313,000
Committee recommendation	72,313,000

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The Superfund Amendments and Reauthorizations Act of 1986 [SARA] established the leaking underground storage tank [LUST] trust fund to conduct corrective actions for releases from leaking underground storage tanks containing petroleum and other hazardous substances. EPA implements the LUST program through State cooperative agreement grants which enable States to conduct corrective actions to protect human health and the environment, and through non-State entities including Indian tribes under section 8001 of RCRA. The trust fund is also used to enforce responsible parties to finance corrective actions and to recover expended funds used to clean up abandoned tanks.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends the budget request of $72,313,000 for the Leaking Underground Storage Tank Trust Fund, a decrease of $687,000 below the fiscal year 2002 enacted level. The Committee directs that not less than 85 percent of these funds be provided to the States and tribal governments.

OIL SPILL RESPONSE

Appropriations, 2002	$15,000,000
Budget estimate, 2003	15,581,000
Committee recommendation	15,581,000

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

This appropriation, authorized by the Federal Water Pollution Control Act of 1987 and amended by the Oil Pollution Act of 1990, provides funds to prepare for and prevent releases of oil and other petroleum products in navigable waterways. Also EPA is reimbursed for incident specific response costs through the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund managed by the United States Coast Guard. EPA is responsible for: directing all cleanup and removal activities posing a threat to public health and the environment; conducting site inspections, including compelling responsible parties to undertake cleanup actions; reviewing containment plans at facilities; reviewing area contingency plans; pursuing cost recovery of fund-financed cleanups; and conducting research of oil cleanup techniques. Funds for this appropriation are provided through the Oilspill Liability Trust Fund which is composed of fees and collections made through provisions of the Oil Pollution Act of 1990, the Comprehensive Oil Pollution Liability and Compensation Act, the Deepwater Port Act of 1974, the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act Amendments of 1978, and the Federal Water Pollution Control Act as amended. Pursuant to law, the Trust Fund is managed by the United States Coast Guard.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends $15,581,000 for the oil spill response trust fund, $581,000

above the fiscal year 2002 enacted and the level budget request.

STATE AND TRIBAL ASSISTANCE GRANTS

Appropriations, 2002	[1] $3,738,276,000
Budget estimate, 2003	3,463,776,000
Committee recommendation	3,920,639,000

[1] Includes $5,000,000 in fiscal year 2002 supplemental funding.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The ''State and tribal assistance grants'' account funds grants to support the State revolving fund programs; State, tribal, regional, and local environmental programs; and special projects to address critical water and waste water treatment needs.

Included in this account are funds for the following infrastructure grant programs: Clean Water and Drinking Water State Revolving Funds; United States-Mexico Border Program; Alaska Native villages; and Brownfield assessment and revitalization grants.

It also contains the following environmental grants, State/tribal program grants, and assistance and capacity building grants: (1) nonpoint source (sec. 319 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act); (2) water quality cooperative agreements (sec. 104(b)(3) of FWPCA; (3) public water system supervision; (4) air resource assistance to State, regional, local, and tribal governments (secs. 105 and 103 of the Clean Air Act); (5) radon State grants; (6) water pollution control agency resource supplementation (sec. 106 of the FWPCA); (7) wetlands State program development; (8) underground injection control; (9) Pesticides Program implementation; (10) lead grants; (11) hazardous waste financial assistance; (12) pesticides enforcement grants; (13) pollution prevention; (14) toxic substances compliance; (15) Indians general assistance grants; (16) underground storage tanks; (17) enforcement and compliance assurance; (18) BEACHS Protection grants (sec. 406 of FWPCA as amended); and (19) PWSS State Counter-terrorism Coordinator grants; (20) Brownfields cleanup grants; (21) targeted watershed grants; and (22) pesticides enforcement. As with the case in past fiscal years, no reprogramming requests associated with States and Tribes applying for Performance Partnership Grants need to be submitted to the Committee for approval should such grants exceed the normal reprogramming limitations.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $3,920,639,000 for State and tribal assistance grants, an increase of $456,863,000 over the budget request and an increase of $187,363,000 above the fiscal year 2002 enacted level.

The Committee recommends the following changes to the budget request:

+$213,000,000 for the Clean Water State Revolving Loan Fund, for a total of $1,425,000,000. This amount is $75,000,000 above the 2002 level.

+$25,000,000 for the Drinking Water State Revolving Fund, for a total of $875,000,000. This amount is $25,000,000 above the 2002 level.

+$3,459,900 for Section 103 and 105 State and Local Assistance grants, for a total of $225,000,000.

+$12,100,000 for the Section 106 State Pollution Control Grant Program, which includes support for State Total Maximum Daily Load programs, for a total program level of $192,477,000. This amount is equal to the 2002 level.

+5,000,000 for Alaska Native Villages, for a total of $45,000,000.

+$3,000,000 for remediation of above ground leaking fuel tanks in Alaska as authorized by Public Law 106–554.

−$15,000,000 for State Multimedia Enforcement Grants. Instead, the Committee has recommended increased funding for Federal enforcement activities in the Environmental Programs and Management account.

−$25,000,000 for Information Exchange Network grants. The Committee supports the Agency's efforts to build an internet-based system that will enable environmental information exchanges among States, tribes, localities, the regulated community, the public and the Agency. In fiscal year 2002, the Committee provided $25,000,000 for these grants, which the Committee understands will be awarded late in fiscal year 2002 and should be sufficient to cover State needs for fiscal year 2003. Instead, the Committee has provided only the requested $20,157,000, which includes $3,100,000 in Superfund and $17,057,000 in EPM, for the Agency's component of the information integration project.

−$8,000,000 for Homestake Mine.

−$10,000,000 for targeted watershed grants, for a total of $11,000,000 for this new program, which includes $10,000,000 within the STAG account and $1,000,000 in EPM.

+$140,000,000 for special needs infrastructure grants. This amount is to be reduced by 10 percent by reducing each grant by 10 percent. This amount, together with an additional $2,241,450 previously made available in fiscal year 2000, is to be allocated in the following manner:

$885,000 for Washoe County, Nevada for the Spanish Valley Nitrate Remediation Pilot Program;

$875,000 for the Orleans Parish Sewer and Water Board, New Orleans, Louisiana, for an inflow and infiltration project;

$875,000 for East Baton Rouge Parish, Louisiana, for water and wastewater infrastructure improvements;

$770,000 for the Mason County Public Utility District, Washington to construct a wastewater and collection facility in Hoodsport, Washington;

$750,000 for the Village of Pomeroy, Ohio for the construction of an iron and manganese removal water treatment plant;

$875,000 for the City of Lake Charles, Louisiana, for wastewater treatment plant improvements;

$2,000,000 for South and North Valley of Albuquerque and Bernalillo County, New Mexico, for water and wastewater treatment;

$2,000,000 for San Antonio, Texas for water and sewer improvements;

$2,000,000 for Flowood, Mississippi for the Hogg Creek Interceptor System;

$1,850,000 for the City of Cynthiana, Kentucky for the Cynthiana Water Treatment Plant;

$1,800,000 for the Palmer, Alaska for a water main;

$1,700,000 to Kansas City, Missouri for the water component of the Beacon Hill Redevelopment Plan;

$875,000 for Jefferson Parish, Louisiana, for sewer infrastructure improvements;

$750,000 for the Village of Belmont, Ohio for the construction of a wastewater treatment plant and collection system;

$750,000 for the County of Nassau, New York for water quality infrastructure improvements at Nassau County Park facilities;

$750,000 for the City of Van Wert, Ohio for the expansion of the reservoir;

$750,000 for the City of Huntington Beach, California for the Alabama Storm Drain project;

$750,000 for the City of Compton, California, for a water well replacement project;

$750,000 for the City of Centerville, South Dakota, for drinking water infrastructure improvements;

$575,000 for the Alabama Rural Utilities Authority for remedial onsite and collective wastewater treatment systems in Lowndes County, Alabama;

$550,000 for the State of Hawaii Health Department, for cesspool system replacement;

$550,000 for the City of Hood River, Oregon, drinking water infrastructure improvements;

$500,000 to Dudley, Missouri for the City Water Expansion Project;

$500,000 for Wrangell, Alaska for sewer expansion;

$1,000,000 for the Town of Bridgeville, Delaware, for wastewater treatment plant improvements;

$1,000,000 for the Sisseton-Wahpeton Sioux Tribe in Agency Village, South Dakota, for the expansion of the Brown Marshall Day Water System;

$1,000,000 for the Mount Pleasant Waterworks Commission, South Carolina, for the Snowden Community Wastewater Collection Project;

$1,000,000 for the Fairbanks City, Alaska sewer and storm drain connection;

$1,000,000 for the Coolin Sewer District in Idaho for a wastewater facility upgrade project;

$500,000 for Vinalhaven, Maine for its sewer system;

$500,000 for Vigo County, Indiana for the Sugar Creek Township Sanitary Sewer Project;

$500,000 for the Village of Port Byron, Illinois for drinking water improvements;

$500,000 for the Township of Vernon, New Jersey, for wastewater improvement;

$500,000 for the Town of Robbins, North Carolina, for water treatment plant improvements;

$600,000 for the Pawtucket Water Supply Board for the purchase of the City of Central Falls Water Distribution System;

$200,000 for water and sewer improvements in Morgantown, North Carolina;

$150,000 for water and sewer improvements in Albermarle, North Carolina;

$200,000 for water and sewer improvements in Gastonia, North Carolina;

$50,000 for water and sewer improvements in Valdese, North Carolina;

$500,000 for the Town of Coventry, Rhode Island, for drinking water infrastructure improvements;
$500,000 for the Northeast Public Sewer District, Missouri for the Old Highway 141 Collection System;
$1,000,000 for the City of Akron, Ohio for sewer infrastructure improvements;
$1,000,000 for Meridian, Mississippi for wastewater improvements;
$1,000,000 for Jackson, Mississippi for water infrastructure improvements;
$1,000,000 for the Upper and Lower River Road Water and Sewer District, Montana for wastewater infrastructure improvements;
$1,000,000 for Fayette, Mississippi for Jefferson County water and sewer improvements project;
$500,000 for the Kodiak, Alaska for water and sewer upgrades;
$500,000 for the Holland Regional Water System in Effingham, Illinois for a water treatment facility to improve regional drinking water;
$500,000 for the Glaize Creek Public Sewer District, Missouri for the Barnhart Subdivisions Project;
$500,000 for the Fairfax County Water Authority, Virginia for infrastructure enhancements;
$500,000 for the City of Wilmington, Illinois to develop a new wastewater facility;
$500,000 for the City of Whittier, California, for water and sewer infrastructure improvements;
$500,000 for the City of West Liberty, Iowa, for wastewater treatment improvements;
$500,000 for the City of Shelton, Washington for design and construction of the Shelton Area Regional Water and Sewer Project;
$500,000 for the City of Sacramento, California, for Combined Sewer System Improvement and Rehabilitation Project;
$500,000 for the City of Pevely, Missouri, for wastewater treatment plant improvements;
$500,000 for the City of Omaha, Nebraska, for sewer separation construction;
$500,000 for the City of Moline, Illinois for drinking water improvements;
$500,000 for the City of Middletown, New York for the City of Middletown Filtration Plant;
$500,000 for the City of Huron, South Dakota, for drinking water infrastructure improvements;
$500,000 for the City of Georgetown, Illinois for drinking water improvements;
$500,000 for the City of Gallup, New Mexico, for wastewater treatment plant improvements and upgrades;
$500,000 for the City of Galena, Illinois to expand and improve wastewater facilities;
$500,000 for the City of Flint, Michigan to upgrade the Pierson Road water main system;
$500,000 for the City of Fayetteville, Arkansas for regional wastewater system improvements;
$500,000 for the City of Eureka, California, for the Martin Slough Interceptor project;
$500,000 for the City of Alexandria, Virginia for wastewater treatment facility upgrades;
$500,000 for the City and County of Honolulu, Hawaii, for wastewater treatment technologies;
$500,000 for Sumiton, Alabama for the Sumiton Sanitary Sewer System;
$500,000 for Saco, Maine for its sewer system; $500,000 for Latimer, Kansas for a pipeline project;
$500,000 for Lake County, California, for the Clear Lake Basin 2000 project;
$500,000 for Box Elder, South Dakota, for water and wastewater system improvements;
$500,000 for Berry, Alabama for the construction of a new sanitary wastewater lagoon system;
$500,000 for Augusta, Maine for its sewer system;
$500,000 for a water supply project in Guin, Alabama;
$450,000 to Bolivar, Missouri for the Bolivar Industrial Park Sewer and Water System;
$450,000 for Talladega, Alabama for county water supply facilities upgrades and construction;
$400,000 for the City of Deadwood, South Dakota, for a drinking water extension project;
$400,000 for Mountain Village, Colorado for water infrastructure investment;
$4,000,000 for Baltimore City, Maryland, for sewer infrastructure improvements;
$350,000 to Warrenton, Missouri for the Warrenton Industrial Park Lift Station;
$350,000 for the Community of Dakota Dunes, South Dakota, for a drinking water infrastructure connection project;
$325,000 for the Town of Notasulga, Alabama for the Notasulga Wastewater System;
$300,000 for Tillamook, Oregon for infrastructure;
$300,000 for the Albany-Millersburg Joint Water Project in Oregon;
$300,000 for Muscle Shoals, Alabama for a wastewater project;
$300,000 for Mountain Village, Colorado for remediation of aboveground storage tanks;
$250,000 to Warrensburg, Missouri for the water component of the Warrensburg Downtown Revitalization Project;
$250,000 for the Wahkiakum County Public Utility District, Washington for the Puget Island Drinking Water Project;
$250,000 for the United Water Conservation District of Ventura County, California, for the Oxnard Plain Groundwater Recharge Project;
$250,000 for the Metropolitan Wastewater Management Commission, Eugene and Springfield, Oregon, drinking and wastewater improvements;
$250,000 for the Community Water System Public Water Authority of Arkansas in Lonoke and White Counties for the Green Ferry drinking water project;
$250,000 for the City of St. George, Utah for water and sewer line extensions;
$250,000 for the City of South Salt Lake, Utah for water infrastructure improvements;
$250,000 for the City of Filer, Idaho for a new drinking water system;
$250,000 for Park City, Utah for the Judge Tunnel Water Treatment Facility;
$200,000 for Eva, Alabama for a sewer system project;
$2,500,000 for the Narragansett Bay Commission in Providence and other Bay communities in Rhode Island for sewer infrastructure improvements;
$2,500,000 for the City of Mason City, Iowa, for the Municipal Water System Radium Removal Project;
$2,500,000 for Monticello, Utah for a primary water supply pipeline;
$2,000,000 to Joplin, Missouri for the Crossroads Relief Sewer #2 and Sewer Extension Project;
$2,000,000 for the Three Rivers Wet Weather Demonstration Program, Allegheny County, Pennsylvania to fund several innovative demonstration projects in municipalities in the greater Pittsburgh area to plan, design, and construct projects to eliminate separate sewer overflows;
$2,000,000 for the Maryland Department of Environment for Woodland Village sewer and water improvements;
$2,000,000 for the City of Park River, North Dakota for the Park River Water System Improvements;
$2,000,000 for the City of Milwaukee, Wisconsin for the Central Metropolitan Interceptor Improvement Project;
$2,000,000 for the City of Atlanta, Georgia for the Nancy Creek sewer infrastructure improvement project;
$1,700,000 for the Champlain Water District, Vermont, for Chittenden County stormwater infrastructure improvements;
$500,000 for the Durango Water Treatment Facility in Durango, Colorado
$1,650,000 for the Town of Klickitat, Washington, to construct a new wastewater water treatment facility;
$1,600,000 for Brownsville District Sewer Development, Colorado for water and wastewater investments;
$1,500,000 to Monett, Missouri for the Monett Sewer Treatment Plant Upgrade;

$1,500,000 for the Town of Warren, Vermont, for wastewater treatment facility upgrades;
$1,500,000 for the City of Safford, Arizona for wastewater treatment plant construction;
$1,500,000 for the City of Norman, Oklahoma for wastewater system improvements;
$1,500,000 for the City of Lead, South Dakota, for water and wastewater system improvements;
$1,500,000 for the City of Franklin, Tennessee for water quality improvements;
$1,500,000 for the City of Conrad, Montana for a wastewater and drinking water project;
$1,500,000 for the City of Belgrade, Montana, for wastewater treatment;
$1,500,000 for the Camden County Municipal Authority, New Jersey, for sewer infrastructure improvements;
$1,500,000 for Nacogdoches, Texas for the development of a water and sewer drainage system;
$1,500,000 for Missoula, Montana for the Mullan Road Corridor Project;
$1,300,000 for the Town of Richmond, Vermont, for wastewater treatment facility upgrades;
$1,250,000 for South Florida Water Management District Tri-County (Palm Beach, Martin and St. Lucie Counties) Biosolids Project;
$1,250,000 for Eastern Orange and Seminole Counties, Florida, for the Regional Reuse Project;
$1,200,000 for the Anchorage Water and Wastewater Utility for the development of a water and sewer facility in Anchorage, Alaska;
$1,100,000 for the City of Fallon, Nevada, for construction of an arsenic treatment facility;
$1,000,000 to the Eastern Snyder County Regional Authority in Pennsylvania to upgrade its wastewater treatment plant, including replacing equipment, improving the treatment system, and installing new technology for nutrient removal, in order to improve the water quality of the Chesapeake Bay;
$700,000 for Virgin Valley Water District, Mesquite, Nevada, for construction of an arsenic treatment facility;
$1,000,000 for Upper Allen Township, Cumberland County, Pennsylvania to increase sewer treatment capacity by repairing inflow and infiltration problems in older sections of the collection system, divert sewage to a treatment plant, and install new sanitary sewer collection system extensions to replace malfunctioning on-lot disposal systems;
$1,000,000 for the Wasilla, Alaska for water and sewer improvements;
$1,000,000 for the Town of Harrington, Delaware, for wastewater treatment plant improvements;
$1,000,000 for the Pioneer Valley Planning Commission in West Springfield, Massachusetts, for combined sewer overflow improvements;
$1,000,000 for the Commission of Public Works of the City of Charleston, South Carolina, for wastewater tunnel replacement;
$1,000,000 for the City of Saginaw, Michigan, for sewer infrastructure improvements;
$1,000,000 for the City of Racine, Wisconsin for the Racine Advanced Water Treatment System;
$1,000,000 for the City of Port Huron, Michigan, for sewer infrastructure improvements;
$1,000,000 for the City of New Britain, Connecticut for the New Britain Water Filtration Replacement Project;
$1,000,000 for the City of Nashua, New Hampshire to upgrade the waste water treatment system;
$1,000,000 for the City of Manchester, New Hampshire to assist in the water treatment plant upgrade and renovation;
$1,000,000 for the City of Greenville, South Carolina, for water and sewer infrastructure related to the Greenline-Spartanburg Neighborhood Redevelopment Project;
$750,000 for the City of Bancroft, Idaho for water system upgrades;
$750,000 for Morristown, Ohio for a sanitary sewer collection system;
$750,000 for Blanding, Utah for water infrastructure improvements;
$300,000 for the City of Las Vegas, Nevada, sewer replacement project;
$650,000 for the City of Sebree, Kentucky for the City of Sebree Sewer project,
$650,000 for Autauga County, Alabama for a sewer infrastructure construction project;
$600,000 for the Gold Hill, Oregon for a water intake relocation project;
$580,000 for the City of Richland, Washington, for wastewater infrastructure improvements;
$1,000,000 for the City of Grafton, North Dakota for the Grafton Water Treatment Plant Improvement;
$1,000,000 for the City of Española, New Mexico for water and wastewater treatment;
$1,000,000 for the City of Clay, Kentucky for the Clay Sewer project;
$1,000,000 for the City of Burley, Idaho for improvements to the wastewater treatment system;
$1,000,000 for the City of Berlin, New Hampshire to assist in construction of water delivery infrastructure;
$1,000,000 for Eastern Calhoun County, Michigan, for regional wastewater treatment infrastructure improvements;
$1,000,000 for Corinna, Maine for its sewer system;
$1,000,000 for Bristol County, Massachusetts, for sewer infrastructure improvements;
$1,000,000 for Alamogordo, New Mexico for the Alamogordo Regional Desalination Project.

Of the amount provided for high priority water and wastewater facilities in the area of the United States-Mexico border, the Committee intends $4,000,000 for the El Paso-Las Cruces Sustainable Water Project and $2,000,000 for the Brownsville water supply project.

EPA is to work with the grant recipients on appropriate cost-share arrangements consistent with past practice.

In addition, the Committee recommends the budget request for the following programs: BEACH grants ($10,000,000); Section 319 non-point source pollution grants ($238,476,800); United States-Mexico Border ($75,000,000); the Indian General Assistance Program ($57,469,700); and Brownfields infrastructure projects and grants ($170,500,000). The Committee notes that this amount, along with $29,500,000 provided in the Environmental Programs and Management account, brings total funding for Brownfields activities to $200,000,000 for fiscal year 2003.

The Committee has included bill language, as carried in previous appropriations acts, to clarify that drinking water health effects studies are to be funded through the science and technology account.

The Committee has also included bill language, as requested by the administration and as carried in previous appropriations acts, to: (1) extend for an additional year the authority for States to transfer funds between the Clean Water SRF and the Drinking Water SRF; (2) waive the 1.5 percent cap on the Tribal set aside from non-point source grants; (3) increase to 1.5 percent the cap on the Tribal set-aside for the Clean Water SRF; and (4) require that any funds provided to address the water infrastructure needs of colonias within the United States along the United States-Mexico border be spent only in areas where the local governmental entity has established an enforceable ordinance or rule which prevents additional development within colonias that lacks water, wastewater, or other necessary infrastructure.

Finally, the Committee has included bill language making a technical correction to a grant provided to the City of Welch, West Virginia, in fiscal year 2000.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

Cooperative Agreements with Tribes.—The Committee has included bill language, as proposed in the budget request and as carried in previous appropriations acts, permitting EPA, in carrying out environmental programs required or authorized by law in the absence of an acceptable tribal program, to use cooperative agreements with federally-recognized tribes and inter-tribal consortia.

Pesticide Tolerance Processing Fees.—The Committee has included a provision prohibiting the Agency from collecting pesticide tolerance processing fees as envisioned in the proposed rule issued on June 9, 1999. The budget request assumes that in 2003, EPA will have available to spend approximately $25,000,000 in both retroactive and current fees based on this proposed rule. However, the Committee notes that the conference agreement on the Farm Bill (H. Rpt. 107–424, page 666) questioned the legal basis of this proposed rule, and strongly encouraged the EPA to withdraw the proposed rule and work with the appropriate House and Senate oversight Committees to develop comprehensive pesticide user fee legislation. Because of this lack of consensus on the tolerance processing fee, the Committee believes it would be irresponsible to assume the availability of

any funding for the Agency under this proposed rule, as the budget request does. Furthermore, the Committee believes that making such an assumption would leave the Agency without sufficient funding to run its pesticides programs, which would ultimately result in reductions to other important core environmental activities to pay the approximately 200 FTE in the pesticides programs. Therefore, to ensure that that Agency has sufficient funding to run its pesticide programs, the Committee has also included provisions to extend the pesticide maintenance fee for an additional year, including the collection of up to $23,200,000 for operation of the registration, re-registration, and tolerance assessment programs. The Committee notes that these provisions are similar to provisions included in the fiscal year 2002 VA–HUD conference agreement. Furthermore, the Committee stresses that it recommends these actions for one additional year only in order to allow for the development of a consensus proposal for all pesticide fees, and notes that it has directed the Agency to issue a final pesticide tolerance processing fee rule, exclusive of retroactivity, no later than September 3, 2003. The Committee expects these issues to be resolved for the fiscal year 2004 budget cycle, and does not intend to include this or any similar stop-gap measure as part of the fiscal year 2004 bill.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

OFFICE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY POLICY

Appropriations, 2002	$5,267,000
Budget estimate, 2003	5,368,000
Committee recommendation	5,368,000

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The Office of Science and Technology Policy [OSTP] was created by the National Science and Technology Policy, Organization, and Priorities Act of 1976 (Public Law 94–238) and coordinates science and technology policy for the White House. OSTP provides authoritative scientific and technological information, analysis, and advice for the President, for the executive branch, and for Congress; participates in formulation, coordination, and implementation of national and international policies and programs that involve science and technology; maintains and promotes the health and vitality of the U.S. science and technology infrastructure; and coordinates research and development efforts of the Federal Government to maximize the return on the public's investment in science and technology and to ensure Federal resources are used efficiently and appropriately.

OSTP provides support for the National Science and Technology Council [NSTC].

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends the budget request of $5,368,000 for the Office of Science and Technology Policy. This represents an increase of $101,000 or 1.9 percent over the fiscal year 2002 level.

The Committee supports the administration's interagency initiatives in nanoscience and engineering and information technology research. These are cutting-edge interagency programs that are important for the long term health of the Nation. In the area of nanotechnology, the National Academy of Sciences has made a number of recommendations that would strengthen the interagency National Nanotechnology Initiative (NNI). The Committee urges OSTP to give serious consideration to the Academy's recommendations. The Committee is particularly supportive of the recommendation for an independent advisory council, modeled after the one used for the information technology initiative. The Committee views such outside advice as vital to help focus the interagency program on critically important challenges. The Committee also supports the recommendation calling for increased interagency investments in areas related to nanotechnology and the life sciences. It is already apparent that applications of nanotechnology can have significant impacts in disease diagnosis and treatment. Accordingly, the Committee calls on OSTP to ensure the active participation of the National Institutes of Health in this interagency research initiative.

The Committee is concerned with recent changes made in the administration's interagency global change research program. It is vital this interagency program be based on a broad, well-balanced research agenda, focused on both short-term and long-term needs and questions, and implemented using an open peer review process to ensure scientific excellence. The Committee believes that the Science Advisor must play the lead role in the Federal Government's global environmental research program to ensure scientific excellence is maintained. OSTP is requested to provide the Committee with a progress report on this matter by February 3, 2003.

The Committee believes that the deployment of next-generation broadband networking infrastructure will stimulate cutting edge research activities, create jobs, increase productivity, and improve our quality of life. With appropriate support from the Federal Government, the research community can develop innovative last-mile technologies, cutting-edge, high-bandwidth applications such as telepresence, and advances in wide-area networking technologies. The Committee urges OSTP to expeditiously reestablish the Presidential Information Technology Advisory Committee (PITAC), and as part of their work, request PITAC to develop a proposal to support research into applications that will stimulate and promote ubiquitous broadband deployment.

The Committee remains concerned about the balance among fields in the Federal research portfolio, particularly as it relates to the physical sciences and engineering. Advances in the biomedical area are dependent on progress in such areas as physics, chemistry, electrical engineering, and chemical engineering. However, progress in these fields is being hindered by funding shortfalls. Therefore, the Committee directs the Science Advisor, in conjunction with the Presidential Council of Advisors on Science and Technology (PCAST), to develop an action plan to address this issue as a part of the fiscal year 2004 budget proposal.

The Committee is concerned that too few U.S. students are pursuing undergraduate and advanced degrees in science and engineering to meet the Nation's workforce needs. The Committee recognizes that for advanced education to be effective, it must be pursued at colleges and universities with active research programs. The NSF, NASA, and other agencies are in a unique position to help ensure that our universities are well positioned to meet the Nation's needs. The Committee believes that an overarching Federal strategy should be developed. OSTP, in cooperation with the National Science and Technology Council (NSTC) and the Nation's colleges and universities, is urged to develop a comprehensive strategy to increase the number of students pursuing degrees in science and engineering. The plan should include means to increase the number of university research and educational groups, to increase the number of new, young faculty; to build cooperative relationships between universities and the various Federal agencies; and means for attracting and supporting undergraduate and graduate students. The plan should be submitted to the Committee by March 15, 2003.

The Committee is concerned about the health of the infrastructure needed for a 21st century oceans research program, including ships, observatories and related data processing and communication capabilities. In December 2001 the Federal Oceanographic Facilities Committee reported to the National Ocean Research Leadership Council on a long range plan for the renewal of the academic research fleet. In addition, last year this Committee asked OSTP, on behalf of the administration, to develop an interagency plan for an ocean observing system. The administration's plans for fleet renewal and ocean observatories have not yet been submitted to the Committee. Nevertheless, the Committee believes OSTP should coordinate with the NORLC to exert leadership among the agencies with research responsibilities related to the oceans. Moving ahead with the modernization of the Nation's oceanographic infrastructure should be a critical priority for the administration. Therefore, the Committee directs OSTP to submit a report with recommendations and management options on the establishment of an oceans infrastructure modernization fund. Such a fund could be established in one or more agencies to be used to address issues related to modernizing the ocean research fleet, establishing an integrated ocean observation system, acquiring related instrumentation and equipment, and for other related purposes. This report should be submitted to the Committee on Appropriations by April 7, 2003.

The Committee is concerned about the long term health of this country's semi-conductor manufacturing capabilities. Other nations are moving aggressively to build up their own capabilities and this has clear implications for U.S. national and economic security. The Committee directs OSTP to assemble an interagency committee involving the defense, intelligence and civilian science and technology agencies to assess the current state and the public policy implications of future directions in semi-conductor manufacturing capabilities. This report should make recommendations to the Congress on the options available to retain a substantial manufacturing capability in the United States. In addition, the report should also include measures to ensure the domestic retention of a world class semi-conductor R&D and design capability. This report should be submitted to the Committee by June 30, 2003.

COUNCIL ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY AND OFFICE OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

Appropriations, 2002	$2,974,000
Budget estimate, 2003	3,031,000
Committee recommendation	3,031,000

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The Council on Environmental Quality/Office of Environmental Quality was established by the National Environmental Policy Act and the Environmental Quality Improvement Act of 1970. The Council serves as a source of environmental expertise and policy analysis for the White House, Executive Office of the President agencies, and other Federal agencies. CEQ promulgates regulations binding on all Federal agencies to implement the procedural provisions of the National Environmental Policy Act and resolves interagency environmental disputes informally and through issuance of findings and recommendations.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee has provided $3,031,000 for the Council on Environmental Quality, an increase of $57,000 above the fiscal year 2002 enacted level and equal to the budget request. The Committee directs CEQ to provide quarterly reports on all ongoing activities, including use of detailees and agency representatives.

FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

Appropriations, 2002	$33,660,000
Budget estimate, 2003	30,848,000
Committee recommendation	30,848,000

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

Prior to 1998, the FDIC inspector general's budgets have been approved by the FDIC's Board of Directors from deposit insurance funds as part of FDIC's annual operating budget that is proposed by the FDIC Chairman. A separate appropriation more effectively ensures the independence of the OIG.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends $30,848,000 for the FDIC inspector general, $2,812,000 less than the 2002 enacted level and the same as the budget request. Funds are to be derived by transfer from the bank insurance fund, the savings association insurance fund, and the FSLIC resolution fund.

FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

Appropriations, 2002	$7,555,546,000
Budget estimate, 2003	6,441,846,000
Committee recommendation	3,203,117,000

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

FEMA is responsible for coordinating Federal efforts to reduce the loss of life and property through a comprehensive risk-based, all hazards emergency management program of mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends $3,203,117,000 for the Federal Emergency Management Agency. This appropriation provides funding for disaster relief, emergency management planning, emergency food and shelter and the Inspector General.

DISASTER RELIEF

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Appropriations, 2002	$6,520,871,000
Budget estimate, 2003	1,842,843,000
Committee recommendation	842,843,000

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

Through the Disaster Relief Fund (DRF), FEMA provides a significant portion of the total Federal response to victims in Presidentially declared major disasters and emergencies. Major disasters are declared when a State requests Federal assistance and has proven that a given disaster is beyond the State's capacity to respond. Under the DRF, FEMA provides three main types of assistance: individual and family assistance; public assistance, which includes the repair and reconstruction of State, local and non-profit infrastructure; and hazard mitigation.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee has provided $842,843,000 for FEMA disaster relief, which is $1,000,000,000 below the budget request. These are adequate funds to meet all current needs. If there are additional needs, these will be addressed when the Committee considers supplemental appropriations.

DISASTER ASSISTANCE DIRECT LOAN PROGRAM ACCOUNT

(LIMITATION ON DIRECT LOANS)

STATE SHARE LOAN

	Program account	Administrative expenses
Appropriations, 2002	$405,000	$543,000
Budget estimate, 2003		557,000
Committee recommendation		557,000

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

Disaster assistance loans authorized by the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act 42 U.S.C. 5121 et seq. are loans to States for the non-Federal portion of cost sharing funds and community disaster loans to local governments incurring substantial loss of tax and other revenues as a result of a major disaster. The funds requested for this program include direct loans and a subsidy based on criteria including loan amount and interest charged.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

For the State Share Loan Program, the Committee has provided $25,000,000 in loan authority and $557,000 in administrative expenses.

NATIONAL PRE-DISASTER MITIGATION FUND

Appropriations, 2002	
Budget estimate, 2003	$300,000,000
Committee recommendation	25,000,000

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

This account supports the new grant program for pre-disaster mitigation. Grants are available through a competitive process to eligible States and local jurisdictions to reduce the risk of future damage in hazard areas and to ultimately reduce the future needs for Federal disaster assistance by encouraging the building of an environment increasingly resistant to the effects of natural hazards.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends $25,000,000 for pre-disaster mitigation. This is $275,000,000 below the budget request and $25,000,000 above the fiscal year 2002 enacted level.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2002	$266,114,000
Budget estimate, 2003	239,690,000
Committee recommendation	239,690,000

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

This account provides the necessary resources to administer the Agency's various programs at headquarters and in the regions; and the general management and administration of the Agency in legal, congressional, intergovernmental, international, and media affairs, and financial and personnel management, as well as the management of the Agency's facilities.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends $239,690,000 for FEMA salaries and expenses. This is equal to the request and a decrease of $26,424,000 from the fiscal year 2002 enacted level.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

Appropriations, 2002	$10,303,000
Budget estimate, 2003	11,549,000
Committee recommendation	17,754,000

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

This appropriation provides agency-wide audit and investigative functions to identify and correct management and administrative deficiencies, which create conditions for existing or potential instances of fraud, waste, and mismanagement. The audit function provides internal audit, contract audit, and inspection services. Contract audits provide professional advice to agency contracting officials on accounting and financial matters relative to the negotiation, award, administration, repricing, and settlement of contracts. Internal audits review and evaluate all facets of agency operations.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends $17,754,000 for the Office of the Inspector General, an increase of $7,451,000 above the fiscal year 2002 enacted level.

Bill language has been retained which authorizes the FEMA Inspector General to serve also as the IG for the Chemical Safety and Hazard Investigation Board.

The Committee has included funding for FEMA to continue to undertake new initiatives to enhance State and local terrorism preparedness and to improve disaster prevention strategies as a response to the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001. Consequently, additional funds have been recommended to enable the OIG to acquire the necessary staffing and contract support services for the audit, investigation, and inspection of these new initiatives.

The Committee directs the FEMA Inspector General to review the Assistance to Firefighters Grants program to assess the extent to which FEMA is implementing the ''maintenance of needs'' requirements under to this program. A report is due no later than August 15, 2003.

EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLANNING AND ASSISTANCE

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Appropriations, 2002	$617,310,000
Budget estimate, 2003	3,747,214,000
Committee recommendation	1,615,214,000

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The emergency management planning and assistance appropriation provides resources for the following activities: readiness, response, and recovery; information technology services; fire prevention and training; national preparedness; policy and regional operations; mitigation programs; and executive direction.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends $1,615,214,000 for emergency management planning and assistance. This is an increase of $997,904,000 above the fiscal year 2002 level and $2,132,000,000 below the request. Of this amount, $900,000,000 is for the fire grant program; $114,000,000 is for interoperable communications equipment for firefighters and EMS personnel; $75,000,000 is for Urban Search and Rescue Teams; $75,000,000 is for State and local emergency planning grants; $114,000,000 is for emergency operations centers; $15,000,000 is for mutual aid; $60,000,000 is for emergency responder training; $15,000,000 is for the CERT program; and $1,100,000 is for security clearances for State and local emergency management personnel.

Fire Grants.—The Committee has provided $900,000,000 for the fire grant program, the fully authorized level. This amount is $540,000,000 above the fiscal year 2002 enacted level. The Committee has provided the fully authorized level of funding for the fire grant program to provide the maximum level of funding directly to the Nation's firefighters. The Committee notes that FEMA has done an exemplary job in administering the program by obligating almost all of the funds within 1 year. Nevertheless, to ensure the continued effective use of these funds, the Committee has made the fiscal year 2003 funding for fire grants available for 2 years instead of 1 year.

Interoperable Communications Equipment.—The Committee has provided $114,000,000 for grants to firefighters and related emergency medical services for interoperable communications equipment. The Committee urges that grants under this program be used to purchase cost effective solutions which allow entities to make existing communications interoperable such as cross band repeaters, frequency band patching and other network level solutions. In addition, equipment provided under these programs should be compatible with public safety analog ANSI/TIA–603 and/or digital radio ANSI/TIA–102 Standards.

Emergency Operations Centers.—The Committee has included $114,000,000 for grants to

State emergency operations centers. The Committee is aware that many State and local emergency operation centers are in need of physical and technical improvements to enable them to provide an effective command and control structure in response to large catastrophic disasters as well as acts of terrorism.

Search and Rescue Teams.—The Committee has included $75,000,000 to upgrade all 28 existing search and rescue teams to ensure that each team has the necessary equipment to respond to any disaster including weapons of mass destruction.

State and Local Planning Grants.—The Committee has provided $75,000,000 for grants to States to upgrade their State and local emergency operations plans. This funding is provided to ensure that State and local emergency operations plans cover all hazards including natural disasters and weapons of mass destruction. The Committee urges FEMA to work with the Office of Domestic Preparedness to ensure coordination at the State and local level.

Community Emergency Response Teams (CERT).—The Committee has included the budget request of $15,000,000 for CERT.

Emergency Responder Training.—The Committee has provided $60,000,000 for emergency responder training. FEMA offers training to local first responders through the U.S. Fire Administration and other institutions to provide first responders with new and improved training procedures and management expertise.

Mutual Aid.—The Committee has included $15,000,000 to help initiate mutual aid agreements among State and local governments to maximize local resources in the event of a natural disaster or an act of terrorism.

First Responder Training.—The Committee commends the Nation's first responders for their dedicated service to their communities in times of natural or man-made disasters. In 1996, Congress first recognized the potential for terrorist attacks using weapons of mass destruction with the creation of the Nunn-Lugar-Domenici program to train first responders in 120 major U.S. cities. Department of Justice programs continue to prepare first responders for potential terrorist attacks. In addition, FEMA has longstanding experience in consequence management as the primary Federal agency with responsibility for responding to natural and man-made disasters. As FEMA becomes incorporated in the new Department of Homeland Security, the Committee urges that priority be given to maintaining comprehensive and coordinated training programs to best serve our first responders and all America.

In addition, the Committee has included transfer authority of up to 5 percent of the amounts made available for both the fire grant program and for the urban search and rescue task force assistance program (USAR program) for salaries and expenses for the administrative costs associated with these programs. Each program is to be independently administered at the Fire Academy in Emmittsburg, Maryland. In addition, FEMA is directed to administer the new USAR program as a competitive grants program designed to fund fully all training and equipment needs of the existing 28 USAR task forces as well as the administrative costs of these teams. FEMA is expected to issue interim regulations for the USAR program that are published in the Federal Register no later than March 15, 2003.

RADIOLOGICAL EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS FUND

The Radiological Emergency Preparedness [REP] Program assists State and local governments in the development of offsite radiological emergency preparedness plans within the emergency planning zones of commercial nuclear power facilities licensed by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission [NRC].

The fund is financed from fees assessed and collected from the NRC licensees to recover the amounts anticipated by FEMA to be obliated in the next fiscal year for expenses related to REP program activities. Estimated collections for fiscal year 2003 are $347,000.

CERRO GRANDE FIRE GRANTS

Appropriations, 2002	.....
Budget estimate, 2003	.....
Committee recommendation	$100,000,000

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The Cerro Grande Fire grants program is Federal respond to the failure of the National Park Service to maintain control of a ''controlled'' burn in New Mexico on May 5, 2000. Under this program, FEMA is tasked to assess the damage from this fire and make reparations.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends $100,000,000 to close out this program. This will be adequate to meet all claims by private citizens, at a minimum. While FEMA recently increased the estimate on the costs needed to close out this program to $155,000,000, the Committee is concerned that this estimate currently is unsubstantiated since neither the FEMA Inspector General nor GAO have finished their audits of the awards. The Committee will consider additional funds after the audits have been completed and may require an additional audit by a private auditor. The Committee also is concerned that the Administration has not submitted a budget amendment nor proposed funding for this program.

EMERGENCY FOOD AND SHELTER PROGRAM

Appropriations, 2002	$140,000,000
Budget estimate, 2003	[1] 153,000,000
Committee recommendation	153,000,000

[1] The fiscal year 2003 budget request proposed to transfer this program to the Department of Housing and Urban Development.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The Emergency Food and Shelter Program originated as a one-time emergency appropriation to combat the effects of high unemployment in the emergency jobs bill (Public Law 98–8) which was enacted in March 1983. It was authorized under title III of the Stewart B. McKinney Homeless Assistance Act of 1987, Public Law 100–177.

The program has been administered by a national board and the majority of the funding has been spent for providing temporary food and shelter for the homeless, participating organizations being restricted by legislation from spending more than 3.5 percent of the funding received for administrative costs.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The fiscal year 2003 budget request proposed the transfer of Emergency Food and Shelter program to the Department of Housing and Urban Development. The Committee did not agree with this proposal and has decided to retain the program within FEMA. The Committee recommends $153,000,000 for the Emergency Food and Shelter Program, the same as the budget request.

FLOOD MAP MODERNIZATION FUND

Appropriations, 2002	.....
Budget estimate, 2003	$300,000,000
Committee recommendation	300,000,000

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

This program provides funds to modernize and digitize FEMA's inventory of over 100,000 flood maps. These flood maps are used to determine appropriate risk-based premium rates for the National Flood Insurance Program, complete hazard determinations required for the Nation's lending institutions, and to develop appropriate disaster response plans for Federal, State, and local emergency management personnel.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee has provided $100,000,000 for a new floodplain map modernization program, instead of the budget request of $300,000,000.

Floodplain mapping, including both new mapping as well as updates of existing floodplain maps, is critical to successful community planning for purposes of mitigation and risk of loss associated with flooding. Unfortunately, much of the floodplain mapping throughout the Nation is out of date and in many cases obsolete. This new program will allow FEMA to move forward in meeting these floodplain mapping needs.

NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE FUND

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The National Flood Insurance Act of 1968, as amended, authorizes the Federal Government to provide flood insurance on a national basis. Flood insurance may be sold or continued in force only in communities which enact and enforce appropriate flood plain management measures. Communities must participate in the program within 1 year of the time they are identified as flood-prone in order to be eligible for flood insurance and some forms of Federal financial assistance for acquisition or construction purposes. In 2003, the budget assumes collection of all the administrative and program costs associated with flood insurance activities from policyholders.

Under the Emergency Program, structures in identified flood-prone areas are eligible for limited amounts of coverage at subsidized insurance rates. Under the regular program, studies must be made of different flood risks in flood prone areas to establish actuarial premium rates. These rates are charged for insurance on new construction.

The Committee remains very concerned that FEMA has not taken the necessary steps to ensure the success of the National Flood Insurance program. In particular, participation in the National Flood Insurance is very low in many areas of the country vulnerable to flooding, including areas which have been damaged in the recent past by extreme flooding. In addition, without increased participation, the flood insurance program will continue to suffer large financial losses that cannot be sustained by premiums and are covered instead by borrowing from the United States Treasury. The Committee believes that much of the problem of low participation is the result of inattention to the National Flood Insurance program by FEMA, including decisions that are inconsistent with program requirements and good policy. In particular, the Committee expects FEMA to require all homeowners to obtain flood insurance if they have received assistance in replacing, repairing or restoring property damaged by flooding. Consistent with section 532 of the National Flood Insurance Reform Act of 1994, FEMA is expected to deny flood disaster assistance, including buyout assistance, to any homeowner that has failed to obtain or maintain flood insurance as required by this section.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee has included bill language, providing up to $32,393,000 for administrative costs from the Flood Insurance Program for salaries and expenses. The Committee has also included bill language providing up to

$77,666,000 for flood mitigation activities including up to $20,000,000 for expenses under section 1366 of the National Flood Insurance Act.

The bill includes retroactive authority to extend certain authorities under the National Flood Insurance program, including the authority to issue and renew flood insurance policies. These authorities lapsed on January 1, 2003 and these provisions are designed to ensure that FEMA has the authority to maintain the program throughout any lapsed period of time. Without retroactive authority, some 400,000 homeowners risk flood damage without needed financial protection against flooding. It is expected that lenders will continue to process flood insurance polices and collect flood insurance premiums during the lapse.

NATIONAL FLOOD MITIGATION FUND

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

Through fee-generated funds transferred from the National Flood Insurance Fund, this fund supports activities to eliminate pre-existing, at-risk structures that are repetitively flooded, and provides flood mitigation assistance planning support to States.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

Through fee-generated funds totaling $20,000,000 transferred from the National Flood Insurance Fund, the National Flood Mitigation Fund will provide a mechanism to reduce the financial burden of pre-existing, at-risk structures that are repetitively flooded by removing or elevating these structures out of flood hazard areas, as well as provide flood mitigation assistance planning support to States and communities.

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

FEDERAL CONSUMER INFORMATION CENTER FUND

Appropriations, 2002	$7,276,000
Budget estimate, 2003	12,541,000
Committee recommendation	12,541,000

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The Consumer Information Center [CIC] was established within the General Services Administration [GSA] by Executive Order on October 26, 1970, to help Federal departments and agencies promote and distribute consumer information collected as a byproduct of the Government's program activities.

On January 28, 2000, the Consumer Information Center assumed responsibility for the operations of the Federal Information Center [FIC] program with the resulting organization being officially named the Federal Consumer Information Center [FCIC]. The FIC program was established within the General Services Administration in 1966, and was formalized by Public Law 95–491 in 1980. The program's purpose is to provide the public with direct information about all aspects of Federal programs, regulations, and services. To accomplish this mission, contractual services are used to respond to public inquiries via a nationwide toll-free telephone call center. The FIC was previously funded by the Treasury and General Government Appropriations Act.

The Federal Consumer Information Center combines the nationwide toll-free telephone assistance program and the database of the FIC with the CIC website and publications distribution programs. The FCIC is a one-stop source for citizens to get information about government programs and everyday consumer issues.

During fiscal year 2002, FCIC became a critical part of GSA's newly established Office of Citizen Services and Communications which brings together all of GSA's citizen-centered programs. The new Office will serve as a central Federal gateway for citizens, businesses, other governments, and the media to easily obtain information and services from the government. Under this new organization, FCIC remains committed to its consumer information outreach mission mandate but adds additional channels to broaden its scope to provide all citizens with access to the information and services available from government. FCIC assumed operational control of the FirstGov.gov website and plans to begin accepting e-mail and fax inquiries from the public in fiscal year 2003.

Public Law 98–63, enacted July 30, 1983, established a revolving fund for the CIC. Under this fund, FCIC activities are financed from the following: annual appropriations from the general funds of the Treasury, reimbursements from agencies for distribution of publications, user fees collected from the public, and any other income incident to FCIC activities. All are available as authorized in appropriation acts without regard to fiscal year limitations.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends $12,541,000 for the Federal Consumer Information Center, an increase of $5,265,000 above the fiscal year 2002 enacted level. This increase is provided to enable FCIC to begin accepting and responding to e-mail and fax inquires from the public in fiscal year 2003.

The appropriation will be augmented by a projected $556,000 reimbursements from Federal agencies for distribution of consumer publications, user fees from the public, and other income. FCIC's anticipated resources for fiscal year 2003 will total approximately $13,097,000.

NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION

Appropriations, 2002	$14,901,600,000
Budget estimate, 2003	15,000,000,000
Committee recommendation	15,125,500,000

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) was established by the National Aeronautics and Space Act of 1958 to conduct space and aeronautical research, development, and flight activities for peaceful purposes designed to maintain U.S. preeminence in aeronautics and space. NASA's unique mission of exploration, discovery, and innovation is intended to preserve the United States' role as both a leader in world aviation and as the pre-eminent space-faring nation. It is NASA's mission to: advance human exploration, use and development of space; advance and communicate scientific knowledge and understanding of the Earth, the Solar System and the Universe; and research, develop, verify and transfer advanced aeronautics and space technologies.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends $15,125,500,000 for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration for fiscal year 2003, an increase of $125,500,000 above the budget request and $300,400,000 above the fiscal year 2002 enacted level.

The Committee remains sensitive to continuing risks regarding the illegal transfer and theft of sensitive technologies that can be used in the development of weapons by governments, entities and persons who may be hostile to the United States. The Committee commends both NASA and the NASA Inspector General (IG) for their efforts to protect sensitive NASA-related technologies. Nevertheless, this will remain an area of great sensitivity and concern as the development of technological advances likely will continue to accelerate. The Committee directs NASA and the NASA IG to report annually on these issues, including an assessment of risk.

HUMAN SPACE FLIGHT

Appropriations, 2002	$6,830,100,000
Budget estimate, 2003	6,130,900,000
Committee recommendation	6,095,900,000

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

NASA's ''Human Space Flight'' account provides for human space flight activities, and for safety, mission assurance and engineering activities supporting the Agency. The HSF activities are centered around the operation of the Space Shuttle as well as high priority investments to improve the safety of the Space Shuttle and required construction projects in direct support of the Space Station and Space Shuttle programs. This appropriation also provides for: salaries and related expenses (including travel); design, repair, rehabilitation, and modification of facilities and construction of new facilities; maintenance and operation of facilities; and other operations activities supporting human space flight programs; and space operations, safety, mission assurance and engineering activities that support the Agency.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee has provided $6,095,900,000 for the Human Space Flight account. This amount is $35,000,000 below the President's request for these activities in fiscal year 2003.

Space Station.—The Committee has provided $1,457,100,000 for the International Space Station (ISS). This amount is $35,000,000 below the President's request. This funding level will continue assembly missions through U.S. Core Complete (Flight 10A), and support early research commensurate with the build-up of on-orbit utilization capabilities.

In previous years, the Committee has criticized NASA's management of the ISS program. The lack of credible budget estimates, program mismanagement and the absence of any credible oversight forced the Committee to cut funding and impose cost caps on the program. Despite these actions by Congress, NASA was unable to correct the underlying problems associated with the program. In 2001, NASA announced that the ISS would require an additional $4,800,000,000 over previous estimates to complete the ISS, as planned.

As a result of these cost overruns, NASA and the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) eliminated certain program elements to reduce cost and provide additional time to re-scope the ISS with the international partners. In addition, NASA created an independent assessment team known as the ISS Management and Cost Evaluation (IMCE) Task Force to evaluate program management. The Committee supports the recommendations of the (IMCE) Task Force and the development of a Cost Analysis Requirements Document (CARD) to support cost estimates of the U.S. Core Complete baseline. Furthermore, the Committee notes the agency's intention to develop an integrated management action plan based on recommendations of the IMCE Task Force. The Committee fully supports this approach in order to provide the Congress with reliable cost estimates for the U.S. Core Complete and beyond.

In addition, the Committee supports the recommendations of the Research Maximization and Prioritization Task Force (REMAP) as it pertains to ISS research. The Committee views the Task Force report as the foundation upon which the OBPR sets ISS research priorities and its organizational structure. The Committee notes that a final report on the REMAP recommendations is to be provided by the NASA Advisory Council during the third quarter of calendar year

2002. Given the importance of the REMAP report to the future of the ISS and the agency's overall research agenda, the Committee directs the Administrator to report to the Committees on Appropriations by December 1, 2001 on the implementation of the REMAP recommendations in relation to the ISS as well as the overall structure of the OBPR.

The Committee remains concerned about Russia's continued policy of selling time on the ISS for tourists, especially since the guiding purpose for the construction of the ISS was to have a world class microgravity research platform, a goal which is still far away. The Committee urges NASA to strictly enforce the protocols developed in cooperation with the international partners to ensure that any space tourist is fully trained and physically capable of participating as a crew member on the ISS.

Space Shuttle.—The Committee has provided $3,208,000,000 for the Space Shuttle program, the same as the budget request. In fiscal year 2003, five Space Shuttle flights are planned in support of ISS. The proposed budget also supports key Space Shuttle safety investments as part of the Integrated Space Transportation Plan.

The Committee believes their is no higher priority than improving the safety of the Shuttle orbiters. The Committee directs NASA to proceed with implementation of the Cockpit Avionics Upgrade, the Advanced Heath Management System and the External Tank Friction stir weld project.

In March 2002, NASA's Aerospace Safety Advisory Panel issued its Annual Report. The Committee commends the Panel for its thorough assessment of the Human Space Flight Program and its recommendations to improve ISS and Space Shuttle safety. The Committee recognizes that NASA has made safety its top priority and applauds the agency for the steps it has taken to date to reduce risks and improve the safety and reliability of all programs within the HEDS Enterprise including operation of the Space Shuttle.

However, the Panel stated that current budget projections for the Space Shuttle are insufficient to accommodate significant safety upgrades, infrastructure upgrades and maintenance of critical workforce skills over the long term. The Committee concurs with this assessment. While the Committee recognizes that NASA is studying the overall space transportation architecture, including second and third generation re-usable launch vehicles to eventually replace the Shuttle, it is clear that the Space Shuttle will continue to operate for at least the next decade, and possibly as long as two decades, as NASA's main heavy lift vehicle for human space flight. Therefore, the Committee directs the Administrator to include, as part of the fiscal year 2004 budget, a thorough assessment of flight systems, logistics, infrastructure and workforce readiness costs that would be needed to maintain and improve Space Shuttle safety over the expected operational life of the Shuttle.

The Committee remains concerned about the overall state of the infrastructure of the Space Shuttle program. While the committee is aware that NASA has conducted an assessment of some of its infrastructure, there has been no official comprehensive study of Shuttle infrastructure needs with reliable cost estimates. Therefore, the Committee directs the Administrator to report the Committees on Appropriations by May 1, 2003, on the critical infrastructure needs for the Space Shuttle program ranked by order of priority including cost estimates for each project identified.

Payload and Expendable Launch Vehicle (ELV) Support.—The Committee recommends $87,500,000 for payload and ELV support, the same as the budget request. This account provides technical expertise, facilities, flight carrier hardware and capabilities necessary to provide servicing of multiple payloads to be flown aboard the Space Shuttle. In 2002 and 2003, over 20 major and secondary payloads will be flown on the Shuttle.

In addition, this account provides funds for technical and management insight of commercial launch services, including advanced mission design/analysis and leading-edge integration services which are provided for the full range of NASA missions under consideration for launch on ELVs. In 2003, support for 10 ELV launches, including 1 secondary, is planned.

Investments and Support.—The Committee recommends $1,178,200,000 for investments and support, the same as the budget request. Funding in the account provides institutional support to the Human Exploration and Development of Space (HEDS) Enterprise through research and program management, construction of facilities, rocket propulsion testing and engineering and technical support to maintain ''core'' technical skills and capability at the NASA centers involved in human space flight.

Space Communications and Data Systems.—The Committee has provided $117,500,000 for space communications and data systems, the same as the budget request. Funding in this account provides space communications services for all NASA Enterprises not otherwise covered by each Enterprise.

Safety, Mission Assurance and Engineering.—The Committee recommends $47,600,000 for safety, mission assurance and engineering, the same as the budget request. This account provides funding for agencywide safety and engineering programs to ensure uniform safety programs, practices and procedures are implemented throughout all NASA Enterprises.

SCIENCE, AERONAUTICS, AND TECHNOLOGY

Appropriations, 2002	$8,047,800,000
Budget estimate, 2003	8,844,500,000
Committee recommendation	9,003,000,000

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

NASA's ''Science, aeronautics and technology'' account provides funding for science, aeronautics and technology activities supporting the Agency. These activities include space science, biological and physical research, Earth science, aerospace technology and academic programs. This appropriation also provides for salaries and related expenses (including travel); design, repair, rehabilitation, and modification of facilities and construction of new facilities; maintenance and operation of facilities; and other operations activities supporting science, aeronautics, and technology programs.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends $9,003,000,000 for the Science, Aeronautics and Technology account, an increase of $158,500,000 above the President's request and $955,200,000 above the fiscal year 2002 enacted level.

Space Science.—The activities of NASA's Space Science Enterprise seek to chart the evolution of the universe, from origins to destiny, and understand its galaxies, stars, planetary bodies, and life. The Enterprise asks basic questions that have eternally perplexed human beings, such as how the universe began and evolved and whether there is other intelligent life in the universe. The Space Science Enterprise develops space observatories and directs robotic spacecraft into the solar system and beyond to investigate the nature of the universe.

The quest for this information, and the answers themselves, is intended to maintain scientific leadership, excite and inspire our society, strengthen education and scientific literacy, develop and transfer technologies to promote U.S. competitiveness, foster international cooperation to enhance programs and share their benefits, and set the stage for future space ventures.

The Committee has made the following adjustments to the budget request:

An increase of $105,000,000 for the New Horizons Program for the Pluto-Kuiper Belt (PKB) mission to be used for the spacecraft, instruments, project management, the radioisotope thermoelectric generator and the launch vehicle. The Committee has added funding to continue development work on the Pluto-Kuiper Belt mission as the first mission in the New Horizons Program. The Committee notes that the PKB mission meets all of the criteria for the New Horizons Program and expects the agency to include funding for PKB in subsequent budget submissions in order to launch the mission by 2006.

The following increases to the budget request are reduced by 10 percent:

An increase of $2,000,000 for a center on life in extreme thermal environments at Montana State University.

An increase of $500,000 to the University of Alaska, Anchorage, for broadband riverine research in Alaska.

A decrease of $16,500,000 from the flight projects building at the Jet Propulsion Laboratory. The Committee makes this reduction without prejudice in light of the Agency's decision to postpone construction in fiscal year 2002.

A decrease of $9,000,000 from the proposed Nuclear Power Program and a decrease of $4,000,000 from the proposed Nuclear Electric Propulsion program. The Committee supports both new programs, but believes that the necessary technology will be slow to ramp up. Moreover, the Committee is concerned about out year budget costs of these programs, the Space Launch Initiative and Shuttle upgrades, all program that will need to complement each other.

Mars Program.—The Committee has provided the full budget request for the Mars Program.

Hubble Space Telescope.—The Committee has provided the full budget request for the Hubble Space Telescope and the Next Generation Space Telescope. The Committee has provided an additional $23,400,000 to the Office of Space Science for costs associated with the SM–4 servicing mission of the Hubble Space Telescope. The Committee is concerned with additional costs that will result from further delays in the scheduling of the mission. Accordingly, the Committee has provided additional funds to offset the increase in costs. The Committee commends the Agency for the continued success of the Hubble Space Telescope and the extraordinary contributions it has made to the advancement of science.

Solar Probe.—The Committee fully expects NASA to provide sufficient funds in the fiscal year 2003 budget for the solar probe mission to retire technical risk on the program in anticipation of a decision about the mission's future thereafter.

Living With A Star.—The Committee remains strongly supportive of the Living With A Star program because of the critical role its missions will play in understanding the effect of the Sun on our solar system particularly its impact on space weather which can have a profound impact on the Earth. Therefore, the Committee has provided the full budget request for technology development requested for the magnetospheric multiscale mission (MMS), the Solar Dynamics Observatory (SDO) and the Geospace Missions. Should the Agency wish to reallocate

funds within these missions, the Committee will entertain a re-programming request in the operating plan provided that any re-programming preserves the LWS objective of maintaining contemporaneous science.

Earth Science.—The activities of NASA's Earth Science Enterprise seek to understand the total Earth system and the effects of humans on the global environment. This pioneering program of studying global climate change is developing many of the capabilities that will be needed for long-term environment and climate monitoring and prediction. Governments around the world need information based on the strongest possible scientific understanding. The unique vantage-point of space provides information about the Earth's land, atmosphere, ice, oceans, and biota as a global system, which is available in no other way. In concert with the global research community, the Earth Science Enterprise is developing the understanding needed to support the complex environmental policy decisions that lie ahead.

However, the Committee is concerned about the potential for the administration to diminish NASA's pre-eminent role in earth science and earth science applications. As the Committee noted during its fiscal year 2003 hearings, the Agency's development and launch of a series of major earth science missions combined with a successful ground system that is processing and distributing the largest volumes of data ever received by civilian users from space are among NASA highest technological and scientific achievements. The Committee wishes to affirm its unequivocal support for expanding NASA's role in earth science and earth science applications.

Within the applications program, the Committee believes that the Agency's approach needs more refinement and integration of emerging programs, like Synergy, the Regional Earth Science Applications Centers (RESACs), the Earth Science Information Partnerships (ESIPS) and the considerable in-house scientific capability at the NASA Centers. Such integration should not disrupt the existing program structure in 2003, but should plan for an evolutionary approach in fiscal year 2004. The Committee is pleased with efforts to integrate key Federal agency requirements as objectives of the applications program and expects a progress report on these efforts in the operating plan.

The Committee strongly supports the development of remote sensing research and technology as a collaboration and partnership between NASA, universities and the private sector. The Committee commends both SSC and Goddard for their investment and commitment to the commercial aspects of remote sensing research and technology. There already have been significant advances made with regard to remote sensing applications in agriculture, flood mapping, environmental protection, urban planning, firefighting and land use issues. The Committee urges both Goddard and SSC to work together to continue to develop those remote sensing research and technology projects that have the strongest potential for commercial applications.

The following increases to the budget request are reduced by 10 percent:

An increase of $25,000,000 for EOSDIS for the Synergy Program at the Goddard Space Flight Center.

An increase of $20,000,000 for pre-formulation studies. The additional funding provided for this program is to be used to continue pre-formulation studies for solar irradiance, total column ozone and ocean vector winds.

An increase of $2,500,000 to the University of Washington, Pacific Northwest Regional Collaboratory to develop applications and end-uses for earth science data in the Northwest.

An increase of $750,000 for Utah State University for landscape analysis, planning and monitoring at the Intermountain Region Digital Image Archive and Processing Center.

An increase of $1,000,000 for the University of Montana for an International Earth Observing System Natural Resource Training and Data Center.

An increase of $2,000,000 for joint weather and ocean research at the University of Massachusetts and the University of Alaska.

An increase of $1,500,000 for the University of Louisville for the Bio-MEMS Microtechnology Center in Louisville, Kentucky.

An increase of $2,000,000 for the University of New Mexico for the development of the Center for Rapid Environmental Assessment and Terrain Evaluation (Create) which would provide for the rapid acquisition, processing and dissemination of environmental data.

An increase of $1,500,000 for George Mason University in Fairfax, Virginia for the Mid-Atlantic Geospatial Information Consortium.

A decrease of $3,400,000 from the flight projects building at JPL. The Committee makes this reduction without prejudice in light of the Agency's decision to postpone construction in fiscal year 2002.

Biological and Physical Research.—NASA's Biological and Physical Research (BPR) Enterprise recognizes the essential role biology will play in the 21st century and pursues the core of biological and physical sciences research needed to support NASA's strategic objectives. BPR fosters and enhances rigorous interdisciplinary research, closely linking fundamental biological and physical sciences in order to develop leading-edge, world-class research programs. BPR uses the unique characteristics of the space environment to understand biological, physical, and chemical processes, conducting science and technology research required to enable humans to safely and effectively live and work in space, and transferring knowledge and technologies for Earth benefits. BPR also fosters commercial space research by the private sector toward new or improved products and/or services on Earth, in support of the commercial use of space.

The following increases to the budget request are reduced by 10 percent:

An increase of $7,500,000 for the National Space Biomedical Research Institute.

An increase of $600,000 to North Carolina State University, Raleigh, North Carolina for gravitational and space biology.

An increase of $1,000,000 to the University of Connecticut Health Center, Farmington, Connecticut for bone and muscle loss studies.

An increase of $1,500,000 for interactive biological crystallization technology development.

Aero-Space Technology.—NASA's Aerospace Technology Enterprise works to maintain U.S. preeminence in aerospace research and technology. The Enterprise aims to radically improve air travel, making it safer, faster, and quieter as well as more affordable, accessible, and environmentally sound. The Enterprise is also working to develop more affordable, reliable, and safe access to space; improve the way in which air and space vehicles are designed and built; and ensure new aerospace technologies are available to benefit the public.

The Committee is concerned about the status of aerospace technology within NASA's budget and emphasizes the important role that NASA plays in developing new aerospace technologies that are key to the continued development of such aircraft needs as long range aircraft, supersonic transports, global reach transports as well as cost-effective access to space. The Committee especially is interested in the viability of ''intelligent'' engine systems such as ''Propulsion 21'' which could build on current investments in the Ultra Efficient Engine Technology (UEET) and Quiet Aircraft Technology (QAT) because of the potential benefits to the U.S. aerospace industry.

However, the Committee recognizes that the budget will not permit the funding of all proposals or promising technologies. The Committee also believes that the development of aerospace technologies must be based in public/private partnerships guided by cost-sharing principles. Therefore, the Committee directs NASA to submit a report by August 30, 2003 on NASA's 5-year investment plan for aerospace technology including a list of technology goals and priorities, funding needs of these goals and priorities, the criteria used for selecting these priorities and goals, and the nature of the public-private partnership in reaching these priorities and goals.

The following increases to the budget request are reduced by 10 percent:

An increase of $3,000,000 for the Chesapeake Information Based Aeronautics Consortium based in partnership at Morgan State University, Baltimore, Maryland, Bowie State University and the University of Maryland, Eastern Shore.

An increase of $3,000,000 for the Stennis Space Center for the development of a visitors center.

An increase of $1,000,000 for the Educational Training Center at the U.S. Space & Rocket Center in Huntsville, Alabama.

An increase of $3,000,000 for the Alabama Science Center Alliance (Sci Quest) for the acquisition of addition ''immersive reality laboratories'' and networking capacity.

An increase of $2,000,000 for the University of Alabama in Huntsville to augment the UAH Propulsion Test Facility.

An increase of $750,000 for the National Institute for Aviation Research for icing aviation safety research in Kansas;

An increase of $1,500,000 for the Glenn Research Center for the Glennan Microsystems Initiative.

An increase of $1,000,000 for the Glenn Research Center for the Garrett Morgan Commercialization Initiative.

An increase of $7,000,000 to build on investments in the Ultra Efficient Engine Technology and Quiet Aircraft Technology by demonstrating related engine technology including low noise, active control of engine air flows and combustion processes, emissions and fuel reduction concepts and a ''virtual engine simulation'' capability.

An increase of $4,500,000 to for propulsion test complex upgrades and other basic infrastructure upgrades at the Stennis Space Center. An increase of $2,000,000 for the National Technology Transfer Center at Wheeling Jesuit University.

Aviation.—The Committee has provided $541,400,000 for aviation programs, the same as the budget request. This includes funding for aviation safety, vehicle systems and airspace systems programs.

Advanced Space Transportation.—The Committee recommends $800,000,000 for advanced space transportation. On November 13, 2002, the Committee received a budget amendment regarding proposed changes to the Strategic Launch Initiative for fiscal year 2003. The Committee agrees with the proposed change to the program at modified funding levels. Accordingly, the Committee recommends $800,000,000 for advanced space transportation of which $115,000,000 shall be for the Orbital Space Plane. Furthermore, the Committee concurs with the request to transfer $120,000,000 from the Third Generation Reusable Launch Vehicle to the Strategic Launch Initiative. The Committee will

conduct a thorough review of the Orbital Space Plane and other changes to the SLI in the context of the fiscal year 2003 appropriations bill.

The Committee recognizes the Wallops Flight Facility (WFF) as a launch and recovery site for small commercial and scientific payloads. The Committee directs the Marshall Space Flight Center (MSFC) to utilize the WFF as a site for testing and demonstration of new launch vehicle technologies that are appropriate for the facility. The Committee directs NASA to report to Congress by May 1, 2003 on how the MSFC will utilize Wallops as a testing and launch facility.

Revolutionary Technology.—The Committee has provided $274,900,000 for revolutionary technology development, the same as the budget request. Funding in this initiative includes computing, information and communications technology, engineering for complex systems and enabling concepts and technologies.

Commercial Technology.—The Committee recommends $146,900,000 for commercial technology development including commercial technology transfer and the Small Business Innovation Research Programs. This is the same amount as the budget request.

Aerospace Institutional Support.—The Committee recommends $973,200,000 for aerospace institutional support, the same as the budget request.

Academic Programs.—The objective of NASA's academic programs is to promote excellence in America's education system through enhancing and expanding scientific and technological competence. Activities conducted within academic programs capture the interest of students in science and technology, develop talented students at the undergraduate and graduate levels, provide research opportunities for students and faculty members at NASA centers, and strengthen and enhance the research capabilities of the Nation's colleges and universities. NASA's education programs span from the elementary through graduate levels, and are directed at students and faculty. Academic programs includes the Minority University Research Program, which expands opportunities for talented students from underrepresented groups who are pursuing degrees in science and engineering, and to strengthen the research capabilities of minority universities and colleges.

The Committee recommendation has included $10,000,000 for the NASA EPSCoR Program, $5,400,000 above the budget request and the same as the fiscal year 2002 level. The Committee expects NASA EPSCoR to support a broad range of research areas in each EPSCoR State, drawn from Earth science, space science, aeronautics and space transportation technology, and human exploration and development of space, and to distribute the awards, competitively, to the largest number of eligible States possible.

The Committee has provided $82,100,000 for NASA's minority university research and education activities. This is the same as the budget request. Furthermore, the Committee supports the continuation of a stand-alone Minority University Research and Education Division.

The following increases to the budget request are reduced by 10 percent:

An increase of $1,000,000 to the Delaware Aerospace Education Foundation, Kent County, Delaware.

An increase of $750,000 to the Chabot Space and Science Center, Oakland, California.

An increase of $2,500,000 to Marshall University, Bridgeport, West Virginia, for the Hubble Telescope Project.

An increase of $1,500,000 to the University of Missouri-Columbia for the Life Sciences Center.

An increase of $1,000,000 to Wesleyan College, Macon, Georgia for the Monroe Science Center.

An increase of $1,000,000 to Morehouse College, Atlanta, Georgia, for the Center of Excellence in Telecommunication and Space.

An increase of $1,000,000 to the Montefiore Medical Center, Bronx, New York for the Discovery Center.

An increase of $1,000,000 to Rutgers University, Piscataway, New Jersey for the Biomedical Engineering Facility.

An increase of $3,000,000 to the University of North Dakota Upper Midwest Aerospace Consortium, Grand Forks, North Dakota, for earth science education and remote sensing activities.

An increase of $1,000,000 to the Museum of Science and Industry, Chicago, Illinois, for the Henry Crown Space Center.

An increase of $2,500,000 to Iowa State University, Ames, Iowa for non-destructive evaluation studies.

An increase of $750,000 to the City of Des Moines, Iowa, for the Des Moines Science Center.

An increase of $750,000 for the California Science Center.

An increase of $2,000,000 to the South Carolina Association of School Administrators, Columbia, South Carolina for the Blue Ribbon School Reform Project and Interactive Library.

An increase of $2,000,000 to the College of Charleston, Charleston, South Carolina, for the School of Science and Mathematics.

An increase of $4,000,000 to the University of Hawaii, Hilo, for the Mauna Kea Astronomy Education Center.

An increase of $2,000,000 to the University of Wisconsin, Green Bay, for the Wisconsin Initiative for Math, Science and Technology Education.

An increase of $4,000,000 to develop advanced metallic joining technologies for aerospace applications at Michoud Space Center.

An increase of $250,000 for the University of Vermont for muscle, bone blood studies related to human space flight.

An increase of $3,000,000 to the Mitchell Foundation, Portland, Maine for an endowment for science and engineering education.

An increase of $1,500,000 to the Maryland Science Center, Baltimore, Maryland for expansion of the earth science hall.

An increase of $750,000 to the University of Arkansas, Little Rock, for minority recruitment in science and engineering.

An increase of $2,500,000 to Brown University, Providence, Rhode Island for the Life Sciences Building.

An increase of $1,000,000 to the State University of New York, Buffalo, for the Center of Excellence in Bioinformatics.

An increase of $1,000,000 to Lane County, Oregon for the Planetarium Learning Center.

An increase of $500,000 for Virginia Commonwealth University for advance research in batteries and fuel cells.

An increase of $2,000,000 for the Gulf of Maine Aquarium Foundation for the construction of a Gulf of Maine Laboratory.

An increase of $1,000,000 for the University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill for the Destiny Mobile Science Laboratory.

An increase of $500,000 for Widener University in Pennsylvania for the development of a rooftop observatory.

An increase of $1,500,000 for the University of Missouri's Center for Gender Physiology for infrastructure and research needs.

An increase of $3,500,000 for the University of Missouri-Rolla for a Center of Excellence for Aerospace Propulsion Particulate Emissions Reduction.

An increase of $1,500,000 for Montana State University in Bozeman, Montana for space science and engineering laboratory.

An increase of $2,000,000 for the University of Montana in Missoula, Montana for the Northern Rockies Center for space privatization of microgravity research.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

Appropriations, 2002	$23,700,000
Budget estimate, 2003	24,600,000
Committee recommendation	26,600,000

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The Office of Inspector General was established by the Inspector General Act of 1978. The Office is responsible for providing agencywide audit and investigative functions to identify and correct management and administrative deficiencies which create conditions for existing or potential instances of fraud, waste, and mismanagement.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends $26,600,000 for fiscal year 2003, $2,000,000 above the President's budget request. The Committee commends the NASA IG's diligence in addressing issues of fraud and abuse.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

The Committee recommendation includes a series of provisions, proposed by the administration, which are largely technical in nature, concerning the availability of funds. These provisions have been carried largely, in prior-year appropriation acts.

NATIONAL CREDIT UNION ADMINISTRATION

CENTRAL LIQUIDITY FACILITY

	Direct loan limitation	Administrative expenses
Appropriations, 2002	$1,500,000,000	$309,000
Budget estimate, 2003	1,500,000,000	309,000
Committee recommendation	1,500,000,000	309,000

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The National Credit Union Administration [NCUA] Central Liquidity Facility [CLF] was created by the National Credit Union Central Liquidity Facility Act (Public Law 95–630). The CLF is a mixed-ownership Government corporation managed by the National Credit Union Administration Board and owned by its member credit unions.

The purpose of the facility is to improve the general financial stability of credit unions by meeting their seasonal and emergency liquidity needs and thereby encourage savings, support consumer and mortgage lending, and provide basic financial resources to all segments of the economy. To become eligible for facility services, credit unions invest in the capital stock of the CLF, and the facility uses the proceeds of such investments and the proceeds of borrowed funds to meet the liquidity needs of credit unions. The primary sources of funds for the CLF are stock subscriptions from credit unions and borrowings.

The CLF may borrow funds from any source, with the amount of borrowing limited to 12 times the amount of subscribed capital stock and surplus.

Loans are available to meet short-term requirements for funds attributable to emergency outflows from managerial difficulties or local economic downturns. Seasonal credit is also provided to accommodate fluctuations caused by cyclical changes in such areas as agriculture, education, and retail business. Loans can also be made to offset protracted credit problems caused by factors such as regional economic decline.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends the budget request of limiting administrative expenses for the Central Liquidity Fund [CLF] to $309,000 in fiscal year 2003. The Committee recommends a limitation of $1,500,000 for the principal amount of new direct loans to

member credit unions. These amounts are the same as the budget request. Funds provided for administrative expenses are the same as the fiscal year 2002 enacted level.

The Committee directs the National Credit Union Administration (NCUA) to continue to provide reports on the lending activities under CLF. This information should be provided to the Committee on a quarterly basis through September 2003.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT REVOLVING LOAN FUND

Appropriations, 2002	$1,000,000
Budget estimate, 2003	1,000,000
Committee recommendation	1,000,000

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The Community Development Revolving Loan Fund Program (CDRLF) was established in 1979 to assist officially designated ''low-income'' credit unions in providing basic financial services to low-income communities. Low-interest loans and deposits are made available to assist these credit unions. Loans or deposits are normally repaid in 5 years, although shorter repayment periods may be considered. Technical assistance grants are also available to low-income credit unions. Until fiscal year 2001, only earnings generated from the CDRLF were available to fund technical assistance grants. Grants are available for improving operations as well as addressing safety and soundness issues.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee provides $1,000,000 for loans and technical assistance to community development credit unions. These amounts are equal to the budget request and the fiscal year 2001 enacted level.

The Committee's recommendation includes $700,000 for loans to community development credit unions and $300,000 for technical assistance to low-income and community development credit unions.

NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

Appropriations, 2002	[1] $4,789,240,000
Budget estimate, 2003	5,028,220,000
Committee recommendation	5,268,980,000

[1] Includes $300,000 in fiscal year 2002 emergency supplemental funding.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The National Science Foundation was established as an independent agency by the National Science Foundation Act of 1950 (Public Law 81–507) and is authorized to support research and education programs that promote the progress of science and engineering in the United States. The Foundation supports research and education in all major scientific and engineering disciplines, through grants, contracts, and other forms of assistance awarded to more than 2,000 colleges and universities, nonprofit organizations, small businesses, and other organizations in all parts of the United States. The Foundation also supports international programs and unique, large scale, national user research facilities.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $5,268,980,000 for the National Science Foundation in fiscal year 2003. This represents an increase of $460,440,000 over the fiscal year 2002 level and $240,770,000 more than the budget request. The Committee was guided in its allocation of resources for the Foundation by two central considerations.

First, productivity growth, powered by new knowledge and technological innovation, makes the economic benefits of a comprehensive fundamental research and education enterprise abundantly clear. New products, processes, entire new industries, and the employment opportunities that result, depend upon rapid advances in research and their equally rapid movement into the marketplace. In today's global economy, continued progress in science and engineering and the transfer of the knowledge developed is vital if the United States is to maintain its competitiveness.

In addition, the events of September 11 and subsequent anthrax attacks demonstrate that a nation strong in science and technology can respond rapidly and effectively to crises and changing national circumstances. Fundamental research across the full spectrum of science and engineering disciplines in an appropriately balanced manner, together with the highly skilled workforce that makes research and innovation possible, provides the intellectual capital for the nation to draw upon in times of need. A growing stock of knowledge focused on the frontiers of research increases the options available for response. A diverse, internationally competitive, and globally engaged science and engineering workforce accelerates the development of new technologies to meet unexpected needs.

The Committee reiterates its long standing requirement for reprogramming, initiation of new programs or activities, and reorganizations. The Committee directs the Foundation to notify the chairman and ranking minority member prior to each reprogramming of funds in excess of $250,000 between programs, activities, or elements unless an alternate amount is specified elsewhere by the Committee. The Committee expects to be notified of reprogramming actions which involve less than the above-mentioned amount if such actions would have the effect of changing the agency's funding requirements in future years or if programs or projects specifically cited in the Committee's reports are affected. Finally, the Committee wishes to be consulted regarding reorganizations of offices, programs, and activities prior to the planned implementation of such reorganizations.

RESEARCH AND RELATED ACTIVITIES

Appropriations, 2002	[1] $3,598,640,000
Budget estimate, 2003	3,783,210,000
Committee recommendation	4,081,650,000

[1] Includes $300,000 in fiscal year 2002 emergency supplemental funding.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The research and related activities appropriation addresses the Foundation's three strategic outcomes: people—developing a diverse, internationally competitive and globally-engaged workforce of scientists, engineers, and well-prepared citizens; ideas—enabling discovery across the frontiers of science and engineering, connected to learning, innovation, and service to society; and tools—providing broadly accessible, state-of-the-art information bases and shared research and education tools. Research activities will contribute to the achievement of these outcomes through expansion of the knowledge base; integration of research and education; stimulation of knowledge transfer among academia and the public and private sectors; and bring the perspectives of many disciplines to bear on complex problems important to the Nation. The Foundation's discipline-oriented research programs are: biological sciences; computer and information science and engineering; engineering; geosciences; mathematical and physical sciences; and social, behavioral and economic sciences. Also included are U.S. polar research programs and related logistical support and integrative activities.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends $4,081,650,000 for research and related activities. This amount is $483,010,000 or 13.4 percent more than the fiscal year 2002 level and $298,440,000 more than the budget request. This funding level is consistent with proposals to double the NSF research budget over 5 years.

The Committee is concerned that the size and number of awards made by the Foundation are far below what is needed to enable our research scientists and engineers to meet the challenges presented by our global competitors. The Committee urges the Foundation, to the maximum extent possible, to use the growth in resources being provided to make a marked and substantial increase in the average award, as well as increase the number of awards being made with special efforts made to include those individuals and institutions not well represented in the Nation's research enterprise.

The Committee's recommendation includes a total of $604,000,000 for computer and information science and engineering. This is $77,060,000 more than the request of which $67,000,000 is for information technology research and $10,000,000 is for the terascale computing systems. Within the additional funds provided for information technology research, the Committee directs NSF to provide $25,000,000 for cyber security research for individual investigators and multidisciplinary research centers and $15,000,000 is for advanced broadband research.

The Nation has become vulnerable to cyber-attacks, in part, because critical aspects of daily life rely on computer systems, networks, and the internet (e.g., water systems and electricity grids). Currently available technologies provide inadequate protection, yet relatively little research is being conducted to develop new approaches to protecting computer systems and networks. The private sector has had little incentive to invest in cyber security because the market emphasizes only speed and convenience. The Federal Government has not filled the gap, but instead has chronically underinvested in cyber security. As a result, what little research has been done on cyber security has been incremental, leaving the basic approaches to cyber security unchanged for decades. As a field with relatively modest support, few researchers, and minimal attention, cyber security fails to attract the interest of students, perpetuating the problems of a lack of trained personnel. Therefore, the Committee is providing $25,000,000 to be used to strengthen support for research in computer and network security. The Committee expects these funds will be used to support both individual investigators and a number of interdisciplinary research centers in computer and network security research.

The universal availability of broadband in the United States will increase productivity, create high-wage jobs, and expand access to healthcare and life-long learning. The Committee believes that the NSF and research community can and should do more to support this national imperative along the lines suggested in the recent National Academy of Sciences report, Broadband: Bringing Home the Bits. In particular, R&D on innovative ''last mile'' technologies (both wired and wireless) could significantly reduce the cost of national broadband deployment, particularly in remote and rural areas. NSF should use the additional $15,000,000 being provided to support research and education activities in this area.

The Committee is aware of the recent report by the NSF's Blue-Ribbon Advisory Committee on Cyber-infrastructure. This advisory Committee called for a significant expansion in high-performance computing, optical networking, software applications for ''e-science,'' and large-scale digital libraries. Such an initiative, if focused around a number of critically important challenges, could

accelerate the pace of discovery in all science and engineering disciplines, and serve as a ''multiplier'' for the Government's substantial investment in R&D. The Committee urges NSF to give this careful consideration in developing the fiscal year 2004 proposal.

The Committee's recommendation provides $556,400,000 for engineering. This is $68,000,000 more than the request. These additional funds are to strengthen the nanoscience and engineering initiative in the engineering directorate.

The Committee is providing $1,056,570,000 for the mathematical and physical sciences. The Committee has increased the fiscal year 2003 request for the physics, chemistry, astronomy, materials research and multidisciplinary research subactivities by a total of $135,000,000. The Committee remains concerned that support for the physical sciences has not kept pace with the growth in other disciplines. Yet it is the sustained investment in these disciplines that has enabled the development of today's advanced weapon systems, state-of-the-art medical diagnostic equipment, and improved communications systems. The Committee's recommendation will strengthen the core research and instrumentation programs in these subactivities as well as adequately support the national astronomy centers in West Virginia, New Mexico, and elsewhere, and other NSF physical science facilities. The Committee also directs NSF to provide adequate support for preparatory work for the Giant Segmented Mirror Telescope (GSMT). The GSMT was one of the highest priorities recommended in the National Academy of Sciences Astronomy and Astrophysics Committee's decadal survey.

The Committee also encourages NASA and NSF to work together on the Large-aperture Synoptic Survey Telescope (LSST). The LSST was highly recommended in the recent National Academy of Sciences decadal survey and is designed to survey the visible sky to a much fainter level than that reached by existing surveys. It is expected to catalog 90 percent of the near-Earth objects larger than 300 meters and assess the threat they pose to life on Earth. Its ability to find and catalog primitive objects in the Kuiper Belt is expected to significantly aid in the success of NASA's Pluto-Kuiper Belt Explorer mission.

From the additional funds provided for the mathematical and physical sciences directorate, the Committee is adjusting the request by providing an additional $7,300,000 for the national radio astronomy observatories, $4,200,000 for the national optical astronomy observatories, and $14,500,000 for the National Nano-fabrication Users Network, the National High Magnetic Field Laboratory, the Wisconsin Synchrotron Radiation Center, and other facilities. The Committee's recommendation also includes the $4,000,000 requested for the continuation of the Telescope System Instrumentation Program which was initiated by the Committee in fiscal year 2002.

The Committee is recommending that the mathematical sciences be funded at $162,000,000, an increase of $10,000,000 over the fiscal year 2002 level. With this appropriation, the mathematical sciences will have grown by over 50 percent since fiscal year 2000. Consistent with the NSF budget request, nearly $13,000,000 in additional support for interdisciplinary mathematics is available in the other research and education directorates within the Foundation. The Committee directs NSF to provide a report documenting what has been accomplished as a result of this growth in mathematics research. The report should be submitted to the Committee by March 31, 2003.

The Committee recommends $535,000,000 for the biological sciences activity, of which $85,000,000 is to support ongoing research on the genomics of plants of major economic importance. With this support, researchers will be able to focus on functional genomics, large-scale sequencing, and developing tools and resources for plant genomics studies. Also within the biological sciences activity, the Committee is providing $26,000,000 for biocomplexity research; this represents a 53 percent increase over the comparable fiscal year 2002 level.

The Committee encourages the NSF to continue its participation in the interagency microbial genomics sequencing program, especially as it relates to sequencing of plant pathogens, and to support comparable interagency efforts on sequencing the genomes of domesticated animals. In terms of the plant genome program, the Committee continues to be interested in the sequencing of economically important crops, such as corn, wheat, and barley. Accordingly, the Committee directs the NSF to fund the sequencing of one or more of the crops that are the most economically important to the United States and expects the NSF to complete the sequencing of at least one of the crops by 2004. To accomplish this objective, the Committee expects the Foundation to work with the large-scale sequencing centers involved in sequencing the human genome, the Department of Energy Joint Genome Institute, the Department of Agriculture, and other large-scale sequencing centers to ensure that the funding is utilized in the most cost-effective and timely manner. Finally, the Committee is interested in developing research partnerships supporting plant biotechnology targeted to the needs of the developing world and encourages NSF to work with the U.S. Agency for International Development in creating opportunities for U.S. research institutions to partner with research institutions in a developing country.

The Committee's recommendation provides $680,000,000 for geosciences research. This is $70,530,000 more than the fiscal year 2002 level. The Committee has rejected the Administration's proposal to transfer programs from NOAA, EPA and the USGS. In lieu of the transfer, the Committee is directing that the funds provided be used to augment high priority research activities in the earth, atmospheric, and ocean sciences. The Committee supports the efforts being made to develop multi-year strategic plans in the atmospheric sciences and in ocean drilling. As a result, the Committee expects NSF will use $15,000,000 of the increase to augment support for the national user facilities in this directorate and move forward on the integrated ocean drilling program.

The Committee supports the important research being performed at the International Arctic Research Center (IARC). The Committee understands that the cooperative agreement between the Foundation and the International Arctic Research Center (IARC) will expire on April 30, 2003. Accordingly, the Committee urges NSF to work with the Center and the University of Alaska to renew the cooperative agreement.

The Committee provided funds in fiscal year 2001 to begin the design and model testing of a vessel to replace the R/V Alpha Helix. While NSF has made some progress in the design and model testing stages, the Committee is concerned that it may not be developed adequately for its consideration in the fiscal year 2004 budget. The Committee, therefore, urges the Foundation to expedite the completion of the design of the vessel and submit the proposal to the Board for its consideration so that the next phase of construction can go forward in fiscal year 2004.

The Committee has also increased the request for U.S. polar research programs by $10,260,000 to support priority research and infrastructure needs.

As a key part of the Administration's climate change research initiative, the Committee recognizes the Nation needs substantially better information on the current and future state of the ocean and its role in environmental change. Adequate predictive capability is a prerequisite to the development of sound policies at the national and regional level, policies ranging from maritime commerce to public health, from fisheries to safety of life and property, from climate change to national security. The Committee urges NSF to move ahead to support an ocean observatories initiative that is tightly integrated with the Administration's interagency climate change science program.

The Committee supports the social, behavioral and economic sciences. Within the $190,000,000 the Committee is recommending, a total of $6,000,000 should be made available for the children's research initiative.

The Committee is providing an additional $30,000,000 to augment the request for the major research instrumentation program. The Committee reiterates its long-standing concern about the infrastructure needs of developing institutions, historically black colleges and universities; and other minority-serving colleges and universities. The Committee directs NSF to use these additional funds to support the merit-based instrumentation and infrastructure needs of these institutions.

The Committee's recommendation includes an additional $5,000,000 for the innovation partnership program. With these funds, NSF is to support competitive, merit-based partnerships, consisting of States, local and regional entities, industry, academic institutions, and other related organizations for innovation-focused local and regional technology development strategies.

MAJOR RESEARCH EQUIPMENT AND FACILITIES CONSTRUCTION

Appropriations, 2002	$138,800,000
Budget estimate, 2003	126,280,000
Committee recommendation	59,280,000

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The major research equipment and facilities construction appropriation supports the acquisition, procurement, construction, and commissioning of unique national research platforms, research resources and major research equipment. Projects supported by this appropriation will push the boundaries of technology and will offer significant expansion of opportunities, often in new directions, for the science and engineering community. Preliminary design and development activities, and on-going operations and maintenance costs of the facilities are provided through the research and related activities appropriation account.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends $59,280,000 for major research equipment and facilities construction. Support for the terascale computing systems has been provided in the Research and Related Activities Appropriations Account. Within this account, the Committee's recommendation includes funding for the following projects:

$30,000,000 for the Atacama Large Millimeter Array telescope; $9,720,000 for the Large Hadron Collider; $13,560,000 for the Network for Earthquake Engineering Simulation; and $6,000,000 for South Pole Station.

The Committee remains concerned about the Foundation's management of large scale construction projects and the priority setting process used to select projects to be funded. The Committee received a report from NSF required by Public Law 107–73 which addressed a number of issues of concern to the Committee. However neither the

report nor the budget justifications addressed the way in which criteria are used by the agency and the National Science Board in setting priorities among new and potential new starts. A recent audit by the Inspector General identified a number of issues in both the financial management and project management of previously funded projects. In addition, since 2001 NSF has been recruiting for a Deputy Director for Large Facility Projects. However, this position has not yet been filled on a permanent basis. Finally the National Academy of Sciences has been asked by the Committee and NSF's authorizing committees to assist in the development of a process for prioritizing projects to be funded out of this account. The Committee directs NSF to provide up to $750,000 to support the Academy's work on this matter. These funds should be made available from resources used for Planning and Evaluation. As a result of all of these continuing concerns, the Committee has deferred support for the two ''new starts'' proposed by the administration—Earthscope and the National Ecological Observatory Network.

The Committee also supports provisions under consideration by the authorizing committees to establish a more transparent process for the establishment of priorities with respect to the funding of major research equipment and facilities construction. The Committee believes a more open and understandable process, which includes National Science Board and NSB Committee meetings, are important aspects of such a priority setting process.

In addition, despite repeated concerns expressed by the Congress and the Inspector General, NSF has not addressed adequately the management and funding problems associated with large research facilities funded through the major research equipment and facilities construction account (formerly named the major research equipment or MRE account). The Inspector General's May 1, 2002 report found that the lack of adequate guidance ''have allowed NSF to use multiple appropriation accounts to fund the acquisition and construction costs of major research equipment and facilities, and led to inconsistencies in the types of costs funded through the MRE account.'' This practice has led to the use of funds from the research and related activities account to pay for cost overruns and scope increases of large facility projects without adequate notification and consultation with the Committee. Accordingly, the Committee directs NSF to include in its fiscal year 2003 operating plan to the Committee a report that details approved budgeted and actual expenditure information on each individual large research facility projects approved by the Congress. The report should include information on the amount of funds approved by the Congress from its inception by year, the amount of actual funds spent on the project by year, and a breakdown of the budgeted and actual expenditures by appropriation account. In addition, the Committee notes the findings and recommendations contained in the OIG report pertaining to NSF's cost accounting system. As a result, the Committee also directs NSF to address the deficiencies in its cost accounting system to ensure that the system is capable of readily and reliably providing the Foundation and the Committee with information on the actual cost of NSF programs and activities.

The Committee urges NSF to continue moving forward with the IceCube Neutrino Detector Observatory. The technology developed by IceCube's precursor project has proven successful at detecting high-energy atmospheric neutrinos. Continued development is expected to lead to a new era in astronomy in which researchers will have unique opportunities to analyze some of the most distant and significant events in the formulation and evolution of the universe.

EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES

Appropriations, 2002	$875,000,000
Budget estimate, 2003	908,080,000
Committee recommendation	932,730,000

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The education and human resources appropriation supports a comprehensive set of programs across all levels of education in science, technology, engineering and mathematics (STEM). The appropriation supports activities that unite school districts with institutions of higher learning to improve precollege education. Other precollege activities include development of the next generation of precollege STEM education leaders; instructional materials; and the stem instructional workforce. Undergraduate activities support curriculum, laboratory, and instructional improvement; expand the STEM talent pool through scholarships and attracting STEM participants to teaching; augment advanced technological education at 2-year colleges; and develop dissemination tools. Graduate support is directed to research and teaching fellowships and traineeships, and linking precollege systems with higher education to improve the instructional workforce. Programs also seek to broaden the participation of groups underrepresented in the STEM enterprise; build State and regional capacity to compete successfully for research funding; and promote informal science education. Ongoing evaluation efforts and research on learning strengthen the base for these programs. In addition to this appropriation, the Foundation supports private-public K–12 partnerships and undergraduate scholarships in high-need fields through H–1B Nonimmigrant Petitioner Fees provided through Public Law 105–277, as amended.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee has recommended $932,730,000 for this account. This amount is $57,730,000 more than the fiscal year 2002.

The Committee provided $160,000,000 last year to start the new Math and Science Partnership program. NSF was unable to obligate all of these funds in fiscal year 2002. As a result, the Committee is providing $105,000,000 in new funds for fiscal year 2003. NSF should augment this funding with the funds carried over from fiscal year 2002.

To support additional K–12 math and science education efforts, the Committee is also providing a total of $223,550,000 for elementary, secondary, and informal science education, of which $37,460,000 is from the H–1B nonimmigrant petitioner fees.

The Committee is aware of the unique and important relationship between historically black colleges and universities (HBCUs) and their surrounding communities, especially with schools located in some of the nation's most underserved, economically disadvantaged, and isolated areas, and recognizes that there is a natural linkage between school districts with high minority enrollments and HBCUs. The Committee expects the National Science Foundation will take explicit actions to include HBCUs among the set of institutions of higher education participating in its efforts to increase this nation's supply of math and science teachers.

Recent data suggest a number of important trends regarding the development of the Nation's high-tech workforce. Student interest has shifted markedly from the physical sciences and mathematics to the life sciences and computer science. This trend seems to parallel Federal funding trends for research support. In addition, in a number of fields, the percentage of degrees awarded to foreign students has been steadily increasing. At the same time, the demand for jobs requiring technical expertise is growing. Given the demands of our knowledge-based economy, the United States needs to increase the number and diversity of our scientific and technical workforce and facilitate an understanding of basic scientific principles among non-scientists. For this reason, the Committee has focused on a set of NSF programs that relate to education and training at all levels of math and science education.

The Committee has increased the budget request for NSF's graduate and professional education programs by $25,000,000. These additional funds are to be used to increase graduate student stipends in the fellowship programs and the traineeship program to a level of $30,000 per year. The Committee recognizes that graduate stipends in science and engineering need to be made more attractive to students to compensate for the cost of education and mounting student debt, and to offset opportunities for higher salaries offered by employers to science and engineering baccalaureate degree holders.

The Informal Science Education program, which provides support to museums and science centers, is funded at $70,000,000. This represents the first increase in this program in 3 years.

The undergraduate ''tech talent'' expansion program is increased by $20,000,000. The Committee is informed that nearly $70,000,000 was requested by the proposals submitted for the fiscal year 2002 competition in which only $5,000,000 was available. The Committee is also providing an additional $5,000,000 to increase the Advanced Technological Education program. This important NSF program supports undergraduate science education activities at the Nation's community colleges. The Committee strongly encourages NSF to develop a robust and comprehensive plan for undergraduate science and engineering education that builds on the ''tech talent'' program and other NSF undergraduate activities.

The Committee is recommending an increase for the HBCU-Research University Science & Technology (THRUST) initiative within the Centers of Research Excellence in Science and Technology (CREST) program of $10,000,000. Eligibility for THRUST should not exclude CREST recipients, but funds provided in fiscal year 2003 should be used to first fully-fund multi-year awards to recipients of THRUST awards in the program's first year.

The Committee does not agree with the budget request to reduce funding for the Louis Stokes Alliances for Minority Participation program (LSAMP) or the Historically Black Colleges and Universities—Undergraduate Program (HBCU–UP). Both of these programs play important roles in attracting and retaining minorities into science and engineering. In lieu of the reductions proposed by the Administration, the Committee is adding $5,000,000 to LSAMP and $5,000,000 to HBCU–UP.

The Committee has included $110,000,000 for the States currently participating in the Experimental Program to Stimulate Competitive Research (EPSCoR). These funds will allow full implementation of the infrastructure awards as well as continuation of other activities. The Committee's recommendation is $35,000,000 more than the budget request and reverses the Administration's proposed $10,000,000 reduction from the fiscal year 2002 level. In addition, the Committee notes that at least $30,000,000 will be available for EPSCoR activities from the research programs through their share of co-funding.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2002	$170,040,000

Budget estimate, 2003	202,950,000
Committee recommendation	182,160,000

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The salaries and expenses appropriation provides funds for staff salaries, benefits, travel, training, rent, advisory and assistance services, communications and utilities expenses, supplies, equipment, and other operating expenses necessary for management of the agency's research and education activities.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee is providing $182,160,000 for salaries and expenses. This represents an increase of 7 percent over the fiscal year 2002 level. In light of the Committee's rejection of the transfer of programs from NOAA, EPA, and the U.S. Geological Survey, the Committee has not provided the resources requested for the 17 full-time equivalents that had been proposed in connection with the program transfers. The balance of the adjustment to the request should be taken at the Foundation's discretion.

OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL SCIENCE BOARD

Appropriations, 2002	
Budget estimate, 2003	
Committee recommendation	$3,500,000

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The National Science Board is the governing body of the National Science Foundation. The Board is composed of 24 members, appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate. The Board is charged with serving as adviser to the President and Congress on policy matters related to science and engineering. By law, the Board establishes the policies of the National Science Foundation, providing oversight of its programs and activities, and approval of its strategic directions and budgets. The Board reviews and approves NSF awards, at levels above its delegation of authority to the NSF Director.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee has established a separate appropriation account with $3,500,000 for the Office of National Science Board. The Committee directs that these funds be used for salaries and compensation for the staff the Office of the National Science Board as well as the Members of the Board. The funding in this account should also be used for travel, training, general operating expenses, Board operating expenses, representational expenses, honorary awards, NSB reports and contracts. Support for the Science and Engineering Indicators report, including the staff support provided by the Division of Science Resources Studies for this NSB report should continue to be provided by the Foundation on a non-reimbursable basis. Further, the NSF shall continue to provide, on a non-reimbursable basis, budget development and execution assistance, personnel assistance, space, NSB Committee staff support and other assistance in the same manner has it did in fiscal year 2002.

The Committee strongly urges the authorizing committees to consider the merits of having the selection of the Chairman of the Board subject to Senate confirmation to further ensure the independence of the Chairman and the Board. The Committee also urges the authorizing committees to consider enacting legislation that would give the executive committee of the National Science Board the authority to elect its chairman.

The Committee supports the Board's new authority to hire its own professional staff. The Committee directs the Foundation to support fully the Board's efforts to meet its staffing needs.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

Appropriations, 2002	$7,040,000
Budget estimate, 2003	7,700,000
Committee recommendation	9,060,000

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The Office of Inspector General appropriation provides audit and investigation functions to identify and correct deficiencies which could create potential instances of fraud, waste, or mismanagement.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee is providing $9,060,000 for the Office of Inspector General to support the increasing audit and oversight activities of this office driven by the substantial growth in the size and complexity of NSF research and education programs.

NEIGHBORHOOD REINVESTMENT CORPORATION

PAYMENT TO THE NEIGHBORHOOD REINVESTMENT CORPORATION

Appropriations, 2002	$105,000,000
Budget estimate, 2003	105,000,000
Committee recommendation	110,000,000

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The Neighborhood Reinvestment Corporation was created by the Neighborhood Reinvestment Corporation Act (title VI of the Housing and Community Development Amendments of 1978, Public Law 95–557, October 31, 1978). Neighborhood Reinvestment helps local communities establish working partnerships between residents and representatives of the public and private sectors. These partnership-based organizations are independent, tax-exempt, nonprofit entities and are often known as Neighborhood Housing Services [NHS] or mutual housing associations. Collectively, these organizations are known as the NeighborWorks® network.

Nationally, over 225 NeighborWorks® organizations serve over 2,100 urban, suburban and rural communities in 49 States, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico. In fiscal year 2001, the NeighborWorks® network assisted nearly 64,000 families obtain and maintain safe and affordable rental and homeownership housing, where 71 percent of the people served are in the very low and low-income brackets.

The NeighborWorks® network improves the quality of life in distressed neighborhoods for current residents, increases homeownership through targeted lending efforts, exerts a long-term, stabilizing influence on the neighborhood business environment, and reverses neighborhood decline. NeighborWorks® organizations have been positively impacting urban communities for nearly 25 years, and more recent experience is demonstrating the success of this approach in rural communities when adequate resources are available.

Neighborhood Reinvestment will continue to provide grants to Neighborhood Housing Services of America [NHSA], the NeighborWorks® network's national secondary market. The mission of NHSA is to utilize private sector support to replenish local NeighborWorks® organizations' revolving loan funds. These loans are used to back securities that are placed with private sector social investors.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends $110,000,000 for the Neighborhood Reinvestment Corporation, $5,000,000 above the budget request and $5,000,000 above the fiscal year 2002 enacted level. The Committee has also included a set-aside of $5,000,000 for the section 8 homeownership program. The administration requested $10,000,000 for this program.

The Committee is including $5,000,000 above the budget request to continue the Corporation's multi-family rental housing initiative. The Corporation has demonstrated success with this program; in fiscal year 2002, 110 extremely low-income people benefited from the production of new multi-family housing units.

The Committee continues to support the work being done by NeighborWorks® members to combat predatory lending practices. The Committee recognizes the importance that financial literacy and homeownership counseling have in preventing people from becoming victims of predatory schemes. The Committee also recognizes that NeighborWorks® members have successfully counseled 50,000 people who went on to become homeowners and encourages the Neighborhood Reinvestment Corporation and its network to expand its education and counseling programs.

SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2002	$25,003,000
Budget estimate, 2003	26,480,000
Committee recommendation	26,480,000

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The Selective Service System [SSS] was reestablished by the Selective Service Act of 1948. The basic mission of the System is to be prepared to supply manpower to the Armed Forces adequate to ensure the security of the United States during a time of national emergency. Since 1973, the Armed Forces have relied on volunteers to fill military manpower requirements. However, the Selective Service System remains the primary vehicle by which men will be brought into the military if Congress and the President should authorize a return to the draft.

In December 1987, Selective Service was tasked by law (Public Law 100–180, sec. 715) to develop plans for a postmobilization health care personnel delivery system capable of providing the necessary critically skilled health care personnel to the Armed Forces in time of emergency. An automated system capable of handling mass registration and inductions is now complete, together with necessary draft legislation, a draft Presidential proclamation, prototype forms and letters, et cetera. These products will be available should the need arise. The development of supplemental standby products, such as a compliance system for health care personnel, continues using very limited existing resources.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $26,480,000 for the Selective Service System. This amount is the same as the budget request for fiscal year 2003 and an increase of $1,477,000 over the fiscal year 2002 enacted level.

TITLE IV—GENERAL PROVISIONS

The Committee recommends inclusion of 19 general provisions previously enacted. There are three new provisions that are noncontroversial. They are largely standard limitations which have been carried in the VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies appropriations bill in the past.

COMPLIANCE WITH PARAGRAPH 7, RULE XVI, OF THE STANDING RULES OF THE SENATE

Paragraph 7 of Rule XVI requires that Committee reports on general appropriations bills identify each Committee amendment to the House bill ''which proposes an item of appropriation which is not made to carry out the provisions of an existing law, a treaty stipulation, or an act or resolution previously passed by the Senate during that session.''

DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

Housing certificate fund: $16,928,697,228.

Fair housing activities: $45,899,000.

HOME Investment Partnerships Program: $1,950,000,000.

Homeless assistance grants: $1,215,025,000.

Community development block grants: $5,000,000,000.

Rural housing and economic development: $25,000,000.

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

Community Development Financial Institutions Fund: $73,000,000.

CONSUMER PRODUCT SAFETY COMMISSION

Salaries and expenses: $56,767,000.

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

Environmental programs and management: $2,136,569,000.

Science and technology: $793,371,000.

State and tribal assistance grants: $3,920,639,000.

Superfund: $1,272,888,000.

FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

Salaries and expenses: $239,690,000.

Emergency management planning and assistance: $1,547,214,000.

Emergency food and shelter: $153,000,000.

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

Federal Consumer Information Center: $15,000,000.

NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

Research and related activities: $4,131,630,000.

Major research equipment and facilities management: $79,280,000.

Education and human resources: $947,730,000.

Salaries and expenses: $182,160,000.

National Science Board: $3,500,000.

Office of Inspector General: $9,660,000.

COMPLIANCE WITH PARAGRAPH 12, RULE XXVI OF THE STANDING RULES OF THE SENATE

Paragraph 12 of rule XXVI requires that Committee reports on a bill or joint resolution repealing or amending any statute or part of any statute include ''(a) the text of the statute or part thereof which is proposed to be repealed; and (b) a comparative print of that part of the bill or joint resolution making the amendment and of the statute or part thereof proposed to be amended, showing by stricken-through type and italics, parallel columns, or other appropriate typographical devices the omissions and insertions which would be made by the bill or joint resolution if enacted in the form recommended by the committee.''

With respect to this bill, it is the opinion of the Committee that it is necessary to dispense with these requirements in order to expedite the business of the Senate.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2002 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 2003

[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2002 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or −)	
				2002 appropriation	Budget estimate
TITLE I					
DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS					
Veterans Benefits Administration					
Compensation and pensions	24,944,288	28,949,000	28,949,000	+4,004,712	
2002 Supplemental (Public Law 107–206)	1,100,000			−1,100,000	
Readjustment benefits	2,135,000	2,264,808	2,264,808	+129,808	
Veterans insurance and indemnities	26,200	27,530	27,530	+1,330	
Veterans housing benefit program fund program account (indefinite)	203,278	437,522	339,000	+135,722	−98,522
(Limitation on direct loans)	(300)			(−300)	
Credit subsidy		−98,000			+98,000
Administrative expenses	164,497	168,207	168,207	+3,710	
Education loan fund program account	1	1	1		
(Limitation on direct loans)	(3)	(3)	(3)		
Administrative expenses	64	70	70	+6	
Vocational rehabilitation loans program account	72	55	55	−17	
(Limitation on direct loans)	(3,301)	(3,626)	(3,626)	(+325)	
Administrative expenses	274	289	289	+15	
Native American Veteran Housing Loan Program Account	544	558	558	+14	
Total, Veterans Benefits Administration	28,574,218	31,750,040	31,749,518	+3,175,300	−522
Veterans Health Administration					
Medical care	20,656,164	22,243,761	23,389,304	+2,733,140	+1,145,543
2002 Supplemental (Public Law 107–206)	142,000			−142,000	
Delayed equipment obligation	675,000	500,000	500,000	−175,000	
Total	21,473,164	22,743,761	23,889,304	+2,416,140	+1,145,543
Medical care cost recovery collections:					
Offsetting receipts	−691,000	−752,000	−1,386,000	−695,000	−634,000
Appropriations (indefinite)	691,000	752,000	1,386,000	+695,000	+634,000
Total available (excludes offsetting receipts)	22,164,164	23,495,761	25,275,304	+3,111,140	+1,779,543
Medical and prosthetic research	371,000	394,373	400,000	+29,000	+5,627
Medical administration and miscellaneous operating expenses	66,731	69,716	69,716	+2,985	
Total, Veterans Health Administration	21,910,895	23,207,850	24,359,020	+2,448,125	+1,151,170
Departmental Administration					
General operating expenses	1,195,728	1,256,418	1,256,418	+60,690	
Offsetting receipts					
Total, Program Level	(1,195,728)	(1,256,418)	(1,256,418)	(+60,690)	
Emergency supplemental	2,000			−2,000	
National Cemetery Administration	121,169	133,149	133,149	+11,980	
Office of Inspector General	52,308	55,000	55,000	+2,692	
(Transfer to general operating expenses)					
Construction, major projects	183,180	193,740	144,740	−38,440	−49,000
Facility rehabilitation fund					
Construction, minor projects	210,900	210,700	210,700	−200	
(Transfer to Parking Revolving Fund)					
Grants for construction of State extended care facilities	100,000	100,000	100,000		
Parking Revolving Fund	4,000			−4,000	
Grants for the construction of State veterans cemeteries	25,000	32,000	32,000	+7,000	
(Transfer from Parking Revolving Fund)					
Total, Departmental Administration	1,894,285	1,981,007	1,932,007	+37,722	−49,000
Total, title I, Department of Veterans Affairs	52,379,398	56,938,897	58,040,545	+5,661,147	+1,101,648
(By transfer)					
(Limitation on direct loans)	(3,604)	(3,629)	(3,629)	(+25)	
Consisting of:					
Mandatory	(28,408,766)	(31,580,860)	(31,580,338)	(+3,171,572)	(−522)
Discretionary	(23,970,632)	(25,358,037)	(26,460,207)	(+2,489,575)	(+1,102,170)

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2002 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 2003—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2002 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or −)	
				2002 appropriation	Budget estimate
TITLE II					
DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT					
Public and Indian Housing					
Housing Certificate Fund:					
Direct appropriation	11,440,975	13,326,559	12,728,697	+1,287,722	−597,862
Advance appropriations provided in previous acts	4,200,000	4,200,000	4,200,000		
Subtotal, discretionary	15,640,975	17,526,559	16,928,697	+1,287,722	−597,862
(Advance appropriation)	(4,200,000)	(4,200,000)	(4,200,000)		
Rescission of unobligated balances:					
Rescission of unobligated balances	−1,200,000	−1,100,000	−1,400,000	−200,000	−300,000
Rescission (Public Law 107–206)	−388,500			+388,500	
Public housing capital fund	2,843,400	2,425,900	2,683,400	−160,000	+257,500
Public housing operating fund	3,494,868	3,530,000	3,530,000	+35,132	
Operation Safe Home (rescission)	−11,000			+11,000	
Revitalization of severely distressed public housing	573,735	574,000	574,000	+265	
Native American housing block grants	648,570	646,594	648,570		+1,976
Indian housing loan guarantee fund program account	5,987	5,200	5,000	−987	−200
(Limitation on guaranteed loans)	(234,283)	(197,243)	(197,243)	(−37,040)	
Native Hawiian housing block grant		10,000			−10,000
Native Hawaiian housing loan guarantee fund	1,000	1,035	1,000		−35
(Limitation on guaranteed loans)	(40,000)	(39,712)	(39,712)	(−288)	
Total, Public and Indian Housing	22,008,535	23,619,288	22,970,667	+962,132	−648,621
Community Planning and Development					
Housing opportunities for persons with AIDS	277,432	292,000	292,000	+14,568	
Rural housing and economic development	25,000		25,000		+25,000
Empowerment zones/enterprise communities	45,000		30,000	−15,000	+30,000
Community development block grants	5,000,000	4,715,500	5,000,000		+284,500
Community development fund (emergency supplemental)	2,000,000			−2,000,000	
Emergency supplemental (Public Law 107–206)	783,000			−783,000	
Section 108 loan guarantees:.					
(Limitation on guaranteed loans)	(608,696)	(275,000)	(608,696)		(+333,696)
Credit subsidy	14,000	6,325	14,000		+7,675
Administrative expenses	1,000	1,000	1,000		
Brownfields redevelopment	25,000	25,000	25,000		
HOME investment partnerships program	1,846,040	2,084,100	1,950,000	+103,960	−134,100
Rescission (Public Law 107–206)	−50,000			+50,000	
Homeless assistance grants	1,122,525	1,129,500	1,215,025	+92,500	+85,525
Total, Community planning and development	8,355,997	8,253,425	8,552,025	+196,028	+298,600
Housing Programs					
Housing for special populations	1,024,151	1,024,151	1,033,801	+9,650	+9,650
Housing for the elderly	(783,286)	(773,636)	(783,286)		(+9,650)
Housing for the disabled	(240,865)	(250,515)	(250,515)	(+9,650)	
Housing counseling assistance		35,000			−35,000
Rental Housing assistance			100,000	+100,000	+100,000
Rescission		−100,000	−100,000	−100,000	
Rescission (Public Law 107–206)	−300,000			+300,000	
Manufactured housing fees trust fund	13,566	13,000	13,000	−566	
Offsetting collections	−13,566	−13,000	−13,000	+566	
Savings from canceling S.1029	−8,000			+8,000	
Federal Housing Administration					
FHA—Mutual mortgage insurance program account:					
(Limitation on guaranteed loans)	(160,000,000)	(160,000,000)	(160,000,000)		
(Limitation on direct loans)	(250,000)	(50,000)	(250,000)		(+200,000)
Administrative expenses	336,700	347,829	347,829	+11,129	
Negative subsidy	−2,323,000	−2,753,000	−2,753,000	−430,000	
Administrative contract expenses	160,000	85,720	85,720	−74,280	
Additional contract expenses	1,000	1,000	1,000		
FHA—General and special risk program account:					
(Limitation on guaranteed loans)	(21,000,000)	(21,000,000)	(21,000,000)		
(Limitation on direct loans)	(50,000)	(50,000)	(50,000)		
Administrative expenses	216,100	223,716	223,716	+7,616	
Negative subsidy	−225,000	−225,000	−225,000		
Subsidy	15,000	15,000	15,000		
Non-overhead administrative expenses	144,000	93,780	93,780	−50,220	
Additional contract expenses	4,000	4,000	4,000		
Total, Federal Housing Administration	−1,671,200	−2,206,955	−2,206,955	−535,755	
Government National Mortgage Association (GNMA)					
Guarantees of mortgage-backed securities loan guarantee program account:					
(Limitation on guaranteed loans)	(200,000,000)	(200,000,000)	(200,000,000)		
Administrative expenses	9,383	10,343	10,343	+960	
Offsetting receipts	−382,000	−358,000	−358,000	+24,000	
Policy Development and Research					
Research and technology	50,250	47,000	47,000	−3,250	
Fair Housing and Equal Opportunity					
Fair housing activities	45,899	45,899	45,899		
Office of Lead Hazard Control					
Lead hazard reduction	109,758	126,000	201,000	+91,242	+75,000
Management and Administration					
Salaries and expenses	556,067	510,299	510,299	−45,768	
Transfer from:					
Limitation on FHA corporate funds	(530,457)	(548,202)	(548,202)	(+17,745)	
GNMA	(9,383)	(10,343)	(10,343)	(+960)	
Community Development Loan Guarantees Program	(1,000)	(1,000)	(1,000)		
Native American Housing Block Grants	(150)	(150)	(150)		
Indian Housing Loan Guarantee Fund Program	(200)	(200)	(200)		
Native Hawaiian Housing Loan Guarantees	(35)	(35)	(35)		

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2002 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 2003—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2002 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or −)	
				2002 appropriation	Budget estimate
Total, Salaries and expenses	(1,097,292)	(1,070,229)	(1,070,229)	(−27,063)	
Working capital fund		276,300	276,737	+276,737	+437
Office of Inspector General	66,555	74,341	74,341	+7,786	
(By transfer, limitation on FHA corporate funds)	(22,343)	(23,343)	(23,343)	(+1,000)	
(By transfer from Public Housing Oper Subsidy)	(5,000)			(−5,000)	
Total, Office of Inspector General	(93,898)	(97,684)	(97,684)	(+3,786)	
Emergency supplemental	1,000			−1,000	
Consolidated fee fund (rescission)	−6,700	−8,000	−8,000	−1,300	
Office of Federal Housing Enterprise Oversight	27,000	30,000	30,000	+3,000	
Offsetting receipts	−27,000	−30,000	−30,000	−3,000	
Total, title II, Department of Housing and Urban Development	30,147,695	31,449,091	31,249,157	+1,101,462	−199,934
2002 Emergency Supplementals and Recissions	2,045,500	−100,000	−100,000	−2,145,500	
Total, title II, Department of Housing and Urban Development (net)	32,193,195	31,349,091	31,149,157	−1,044,038	−199,934
Appropriations	(27,165,395)	(28,357,091)	(28,457,157)	(+1,291,762)	(+100,066)
Rescissions	(−1,956,200)	(−1,208,000)	(−1,508,000)	(+448,200)	(−300,000)
Emergency appropriations	(2,784,000)			(−2,784,000)	
Advance provided in previous acts	(4,200,000)	(4,200,000)	(4,200,000)		
(Limitation on direct loans)	(300,000)	(100,000)	(300,000)		(+200,000)
(Limitation on guaranteed loans)	(381,882,979)	(381,511,955)	(381,845,651)	(−37,328)	(+333,696)
(Limitation on corporate funds)	(563,568)	(583,273)	(583,273)	(+19,705)	
TITLE III					
INDEPENDENT AGENCIES					
American Battle Monuments Commission					
Salaries and expenses	35,466	30,400	30,400	−5,066	
Chemical Safety and Hazard Investigation Board					
Salaries and expenses	7,850	7,850	7,850		
Department of the Treasury					
Community Development Financial Institutions					
Community development financial institutions fund program account	80,000	68,000	73,000	−7,000	+5,000
Interagency Council on the Homeless					
Operating expenses			1,500	+1,500	+1,500
Consumer Product Safety Commission					
Salaries and expenses	55,200	56,767	56,767	+1,567	
Corporation for National and Community Service					
National and community service programs operating expenses	401,980	631,342	405,842	+3,862	−225,500
Office of Inspector General	5,000	5,000	6,900	+1,900	+1,900
Total	406,980	636,342	412,742	+5,762	−223,600
U.S. Court of Appeals for Veterans Claims					
Salaries and expenses	13,221	14,994	14,612	+1,391	−382
Department of Defense—Civil					
Cemeterial Expenses, Army					
Salaries and expenses	22,537	24,445	24,445	+1,908	
Department of Health and Human Services					
National Institute of Health					
National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences	70,228	74,471	76,074	+5,846	+1,603
Emergency supplemental	10,500			−10,500	
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention					
Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry					
Toxic substances and environmental public health	78,235	77,388	81,000	+2,765	+3,612
Total, Department of Health and Human Services	158,963	151,859	157,074	−1,889	+5,215
Environmental Protection Agency					
Science and Technology	698,089	670,008	707,203	+9,114	+37,195
Transfer from Hazardous Substance Superfund	36,891	111,168	86,168	+49,277	−25,000
Subtotal, Science and Technology	734,980	781,176	793,371	+58,391	+12,195
Emergency supplemental	90,308			−90,308	
Environmental Programs and Management	2,054,511	2,047,704	2,136,569	+82,058	+88,865
Emergency supplemental	39,000			−39,000	
Office of Inspector General	34,019	35,325	37,325	+3,306	+2,000
Transfer from Hazardous Substance Superfund	11,867	12,742	12,742	+875	
Subtotal, OIG	45,886	48,067	50,067	+4,181	+2,000
Buildings and facilities	25,318	42,918	42,918	+17,600	
Hazardous Substance Superfund	1,170,000	1,272,888	1,272,888	+102,888	
Delay of obligation	100,000			−100,000	
Transfer to Office of Inspector General	−11,867	−12,742	−12,742	−875	
Transfer to Science and Technology	−36,891	−111,168	−86,168	−49,277	+25,000
Subtotal, Hazardous Substance Superfund	1,221,242	1,148,978	1,173,978	−47,264	+25,000
Emergency supplemental	41,292			−41,292	
Leaking Underground Storage Tank Program	73,000	72,313	72,313	−687	
Oil spill response	15,000	15,581	15,581	+581	

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2002 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 2003—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2002 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or −)	
				2002 appropriation	Budget estimate
State and Tribal Assistance Grants	2,658,900	2,305,500	2,796,804	+137,904	+491,304
Categorical grants	1,074,376	1,158,276	1,123,835	+49,459	−34,441
Subtotal, STAG	3,733,276	3,463,776	3,920,639	+187,363	+456,863
Emergency supplemental	5,000			−5,000	
Total, EPA	8,078,813	7,620,513	8,205,436	+126,623	+584,923
Executive Office of the President					
Office of Science and Technology Policy	5,267	5,368	5,368	+101	
Council on Environmental Quality and Office of Environmental Quality	2,974	3,031	3,031	+57	
Total	8,241	8,399	8,399	+158	
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation					
Office of Inspector General (transfer)	(33,660)	(31,388)	(30,848)	(−2,812)	(−540)
Federal Emergency Management Agency					
Disaster relief	664,000	1,842,843	842,843	+178,843	−1,000,000
(Transfer to EMPA)	(−2,900)	(−2,900)	(−2,900)		
(Transfer to OIG)		(−21,577)	(−21,577)	(−21,577)	
Contingent emergency appropriations	1,500,000			−1,500,000	
Emergency supplemental	4,356,871			−4,356,871	
Emergency supplemental (Public Law 107–206)	2,650,700			−2,650,700	
Subtotal	9,171,571	1,842,843	842,843	−8,328,728	−1,000,000
National pre-disaster mitigation fund		300,000	25,000	+25,000	−275,000
Disaster assistance direct loan program account:					
State share loan	405			−405	
(Limitation on direct loans)	(25,000)	(25,000)	(25,000)		
Administrative expenses	543	557	557	+14	
Salaries and expenses	203,801	209,163	209,163	+5,362	
Defense function	30,000	30,527	30,527	+527	
Subtotal	233,801	239,690	239,690	+5,889	
Emergency supplemental	25,000			−25,000	
Office of Inspector General	10,303	11,549	17,754	+7,451	+6,205
(Transfer from Disaster relief)		(21,577)	(21,577)	(+21,577)	
Emergency management planning and assistance	384,623	3,727,914	696,214	+311,591	−3,031,700
Defense function	20,000	19,300	19,000	−1,000	−300
Fire Act			900,000	+900,000	+900,000
National Preparedness					
Subtotal	404,623	3,747,214	1,615,214	+1,210,591	−2,132,000
(Transfer from Disaster relief)	(2,900)	(2,900)	(2,900)		
Emergency supplemental	220,000			−220,000	
Emergency supplemental (Public Law 107–206)	225,400			−225,400	
Radiological emergency preparedness fund	−1,000	−1,000	−1,000		
Cerro Grande Fire Claims			100,000	+100,000	+100,000
Emergency food and shelter program	140,000	153,000	153,000	+13,000	
Flood map modernization fund		300,000	100,000	+100,000	−200,000
National Flood Insurance Fund:					
(Limitation on administrative expenses):					
Salaries and expenses	28,798	32,393	32,393	+3,595	
Flood mitigation	76,381	77,666	77,666	+1,285	
(Transfer out)	(−20,000)	(−20,000)	(−20,000)		
National Flood Migration Fund (by transfer)	(20,000)	(20,000)	(20,000)		
Total, Federal Emergency Management Agency	10,535,825	6,703,912	3,203,117	−7,332,708	−3,500,795
Appropriations	(1,557,854)	(6,703,912)	(3,203,117)	(+1,645,263)	(−3,500,795)
(By transfer)	(22,900)	(44,477)	(44,477)	(+21,577)	
Emergency appropriations	(8,977,971)			(−8,977,971)	
General Services Administration					
Federal Consumer Information Center Fund	7,276	12,541	12,541	+5,265	
National Aeronautics and Space Administration					
Human space flight	6,912,400	6,130,900	6,095,900	−816,500	−35,000
Emergency supplemental	76,000			−76,000	
Science, aeronautics and technology	7,857,100	8,844,500	9,003,000	+1,145,900	+158,500
Emergency supplemental	32,500			−32,500	
Office of Inspector General	23,700	24,600	26,600	+2,900	+2,000
Total, NASA	14,901,700	15,000,000	15,125,500	+223,800	+125,500
National Credit Union Administration					
Central liquidity facility:					
(Limitation on direct loans)	(1,500,000)	(1,500,000)	(1,500,000)		
(Limitation on administrative expenses, corporate funds)	(309)	(309)	(309)		
Community Development Revolving Loan Fund	1,000	1,000	1,000		
National Science Foundation					
Research and related activities	3,530,270	3,715,200	4,013,580	+483,310	+298,380
Defense function	68,070	68,000	68,070		+70
Subtotal	3,598,340	3,783,200	4,081,650	+483,310	+298,450
Emergency supplemental	300			−300	
Major research equipment and facilities construction	138,800	126,280	59,280	−79,520	−67,000
Education and human resources	875,000	908,080	932,730	+57,730	+24,650
Emergency supplemental (Public Law 107–206)	19,300			−19,300	
Salaries and expenses	170,040	202,950	182,160	+12,120	−20,790
National Science Board			3,500	+3,500	+3,500
Office of Inspector General	6,760	7,700	9,660	+2,900	+1,960
Total, NSF	4,808,540	5,028,210	5,268,980	+460,440	+240,770

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2002 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 2003—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2002 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or −)	
				2002 appropriation	Budget estimate
Neighborhood Reinvestment Corporation					
Payment to the Neighborhood Reinvestment Corporation	105,000	105,000	110,000	+5,000	+5,000
Selective Service System					
Salaries and expenses	25,003	26,480	26,480	+1,477	
Total, title III, Independent agencies	39,251,615	35,496,712	32,739,843	−6,511,772	−2,756,869
Appropriations	(29,959,444)	(35,496,712)	(32,739,843)	(+2,780,399)	(−2,756,869)
Rescissions					
(Transfer out)	(−22,900)	(−44,477)	(−44,477)	(−21,577)	
(By transfer)	(56,560)	(75,865)	(75,325)	(+18,765)	(−540)
(Limitation on direct loans)	(1,525,000)	(1,525,000)	(1,525,000)		
(Limitation on corporate funds)	(309)	(309)	(309)		
Grand total (net)	123,824,208	123,784,700	121,929,545	−1,894,663	−1,855,155
Appropriations	(109,502,237)	(120,792,700)	(119,237,545)	(+9,735,308)	(−1,555,155)
Rescissions	(−1,956,200)	(−1,208,000)	(−1,508,000)	(+448,200)	(−300,000)
Emergency appropriations	(12,078,171)			(−12,078,171)	
Advance provided in previous acts	(4,200,000)	(4,200,000)	(4,200,000)		
(By transfer)	(61,560)	(75,865)	(75,325)	(+13,765)	(−540)
(Transfer out)	(−22,900)	(−44,477)	(−44,477)	(−21,577)	
(Limitation on direct loans)	(1,828,604)	(1,628,629)	(1,828,629)	(+25)	(+200,000)
(Limitation on guaranteed loans)	(381,882,979)	(381,511,955)	(381,845,651)	(−37,328)	(+333,696)
(Limitation on corporate funds)	(563,877)	(583,582)	(583,582)	(+19,705)	

DIVISION L—HOMELAND SECURITY ACT OF 2002 AMENDMENTS

The Committee recommends the following general provisions that modify the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (Public Law 107–296):

SEC. 101. Modifies sections 308 and 835 of Public Law 107–296 as follows—

Conduct of research, development, demonstration, testing, and evaluation.—Amends section 308 by granting discretion to the Homeland Secretary in his application of the listed criteria when designating one (or more) of the Nation's colleges or universities as a college- or university-based center for homeland security that shall conduct extramural research, development, demonstration, testing, and evaluation programs.

Prohibition on contracts with corporate expatriates.—Amends subsection 835(d) to limit the authority of the Secretary of the Department of Homeland Security to waive the prohibition on entering into contracts with a foreign incorporated entity which is treated as an inverted domestic corporation; the amendment would restrict the waiver authority only to contracts for which the Secretary determines that the waiver is required in the interest of homeland security.

SEC. 102. *Clarification of definition of manufacturer; Clarification of definition of vaccine-related injury or death; Clarification of definition of vaccine; Effective date.*—Repeals sections 1714 through 1717 as if such sections never were effective and replaces these sections with alternative language regarding the application of the Public Health Service Act. No legal inference regarding existing law prior to or after the enactment and repeal of these sections shall be drawn by the courts from the enactment and subsequent repeal of these provisions. The repeal leaves unaffected pre-existing case law, such as *Leroy* v. *Secretary of Health and Human Services, Office of Special Master*, N. 02–392V (October 11, 2002).

The alternative language also states the Sense of the Senate that the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions should report legislation within six months to protect the public health and the Nation's ability to produce existing vaccines, as well as to develop new and more effective vaccines, particularly in these critical times. This legislation should ensure that patients injured by vaccines have the opportunity to seek fair and timely redress and should provide vaccine manufacturers, manufacturers of components or ingredients of vaccines, and physicians and other administrators of vaccines with adequate protection. Such legislation should be based upon expert recommendations, including those of the Secretary of Health and Human Services' Advisory Commission on Childhood Vaccines.

SEC. 103. Modifies subsections 232(f), 234(b), 873(b), and 1511(e)(2) and adds a new section at the end of the Act as follows—

Mission of office; Duties; Transfer of funds/Abolishment of Office of Science and Technology of National Institute of Justice; Transfer of functions; Transfer of personnel and assets.—Amends subsections 232(f) and 234(b) to ensure that transfers of funds, personnel, and assets within and from the Department of Justice are governed by the procedures established in section 605 of the Departments of Commerce, Justice, and State, the Judiciary, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2002 (Public Law 107–77).

Use of appropriated funds; Gifts.—Amends subsection 873(b) to permit the Coast Guard to use pre-existing authority to accept gifts and donations of services.

Transitional authorities; Prohibition on use of transportation trust funds.—Amends subsection 1511(e)(2) to permit the Coast Guard to continue to receive funds from the Aquatic Resources Trust Fund of the Highway Trust Fund for boating safety programs.

Reports and notifications to, and consultations with, the Committees on Appropriations.—Recommends a new section at the end of Public Law 107–296 that requires that any report or notification to, or consultation with, the Congress or any Congressional committee required by the Act, and addressing directly or indirectly the use of appropriated funds, also be submitted to or held with the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives.

OVERSIGHT AND USE OF APPROPRIATED FUNDS

The Committee is aware of many sections of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 that directly or indirectly address the oversight and use of appropriated funds—matters that fall within the jurisdiction and purview of the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives. In order to ensure the expeditious consideration and passage of the final version of the Homeland Security Act, the Committee did not raise these issues during the necessarily foreshortened period between the time that the final version became available for review and the vote on final passage.

The Committee intends to review these provisions in depth. The Committee's preliminary review of the Homeland Security Act indicates that, at a minimum, these provisions include:

(1) subsection 201(f)(4) regarding the non-reimbursable status of personnel detailed from other agencies to the Directorate for Information Analysis and Infrastructure Protection;

(2) section 305 regarding federally funded research and development centers (FFRDCs);

(3) section 307 regarding the Homeland Security Advanced Research Projects Agency and the Acceleration Fund for Research and Development of Homeland Security Technologies;

(4) section 312 regarding establishment of a Homeland Security Institute FFRDC;

(5) section 413 regarding the transfer of funds from the U.S. Customs Service or of funds collected under certain provisions of the Consolidated Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1985;

(6) section 419 regarding Customs User Fees;

(7) subsections 421(e) and (f) regarding the transfer of functions and funds by the Secretary of Agriculture to the Department of Homeland Security;

(8) subsection 422(b)(2) regarding the use of funds transferred by the Administrator of the General Services Administration;

(9) section 456 regarding the transition and transfer and allocation of appropriations and personnel to the Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services;

(10) subsection 462(f)(3) regarding the transfer and allocation of appropriations and personnel to be transferred to the Office of Refugee Resettlement of the Department of Health and Human Services;

(11) section 476 regarding separation of funding for the Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services and the Bureau of Border Security, especially with respect to the deposit and transfer of fees;

(12) subsection 502(2)(C) regarding the provision of funds to the Department of Energy and the Environmental Protection Agency;

(13) section 507 regarding the role of the Federal Emergency Management Agency with respect to all hazards;

(14) section 831 regarding research and development projects;

(15) section 833 regarding special streamlined acquisition authorities;

(16) section 855 regarding the application of certain commercial items authorities to certain procurements;

(17) section 872 regarding the reorganization authority of the Secretary;

(18) subsection 1114(c)(2) regarding the availability of funds for an Explosives Training and Research Facility;

(19) section 1502 regarding a departmental reorganization plan;

(20) section 1511 regarding transitional authorities; and

(21) section 1516 regarding incidental transfer and dispositions of personnel, assets, and liabilities.

DIVISION M—OTHER MATTERS

TITLE I—DEFENSE RELATED TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS

The Committee has included several technical corrections to enacted fiscal year 2003 appropriations acts. These correct errors or omissions made in either the Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 2003 (Public Law 107–248) or the Military Construction Appropriation Act, 2003 (Public Law 107–249).

Section 101 specifies a sum available to settle disputes related to a land taking at the Army Tooele Depot.

Section 102 provides authority to allow for the scrapping of ships.

Section 103 clarifies the cost cap related to Partnership for Peace activities.

Section 104 makes funds available to the Air Force's reserve component instead of the Air Force's active component.

Section 105 clarifies the purpose of funds available for land acquisition at Nellis Air Force Base.

Section 106 revises the expense/investment threshold for items purchased with Operation and maintenance funds.

Section 107 transfers $104,000,000 based upon an urgent reprogramming request (fiscal year 2003–02 PA) received from the Department of Defense. The $13,900,000 transferred from Research, Development, Test & Evaluation, Defense-Wide, 2003/2004, is to be sourced only from sea-based mid-course defense X-band radar. The $10,100,000 transferred from Procurement of Ammunition, Army, 2002/2004, is to be sourced only from Budget Activity 1 for close-out liability and items less than $5,000,000.

Section 108 provides authority for a grant to aid in the Quecreek Mine disaster rescue and recovery efforts.

Section 109 provides additional appropriations for the Department of Defense. The purposes for which these funds are appropriated are described in the classified annex.

REPROGRAMMING LIMITATIONS

The Committee recognizes that current thresholds below which the Department of Defense may reprogram funds without requiring the prior approval of the congressional defense committees were established in 1961. These limitations have not been significantly modified over the past twenty years nor kept pace with inflation.

The Committee recommends increasing these below threshold reprogramming ceilings. The Department shall submit a Prior Approval reprogramming request, DD Form 1415–1, in those instances when reprogramming of funds exceed the following thresholds:

—An increase of $20,000,000 or more in any budget activity in Military Personnel.

—An increase of $20,000,000 or more in any budget activity in Operation and Maintenance.

—An increase of $20,000,000 for any program year for a Procurement line item.

—An increase of $10,000,000 for any program year for a Research, Development, Test and Evaluation program element.

Each of the reprogramming ceilings described above reflects aggregate levels of reprogramming activity within Military Personnel or Operation and Maintenance budget activities, Procurement line items, and Research, Development, test and Evaluation program elements.

The reprogramming of funds below these ceilings shall not increase lines specifically reduced by congressional action or decrease congressional interest items. No below threshold decrease may exceed twenty percent of congressional levels for each budget activity, procurement line, or program element. Below threshold reprogramming may restore non-specific reductions to the original level of the budget request or the level determined in account tables, whichever is less.

TITLE II—PRICE ANDERSON ACT AMENDMENTS

The Committee recommendation includes the Price-Anderson Amendments Act of 2002 which provides an extension of indemnification authority to certain Nuclear Regulatory Commission licensees, Department of Energy contractors, and nonprofit educational institutions.

DIVISION N—EMERGENCY RELIEF AND OFFSETS

TITLE I—ELECTION REFORM

Section 101 establishes a grant program to improve the administration of Federal elections.

TITLE III—WILDLAND FIRE EMERGENCY APPROPRIATION

The Committee has provided a total of $825,000,000, as requested by the President, to repay funds which were advanced from various Forest Service and Department of the Interior accounts during wildfire suppression emergencies in fiscal year 2002. Specifically, this title provides funds to repay $636,000,000 of the total amount borrowed by the Forest Service and would repay $189,000,000 of the total amount borrowed by the Department of the Interior.

TITLE VI—OFFSETS

The Committee recommends an across-the-board rescission of ____ percent to the eleven appropriations bills contained in divisions A through K of this joint resolution. This rescission offsets the budget authority added in this division.

N O T I C E

Incomplete record of Senate proceedings. Senate proceedings for today will be continued in Part II