DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2004

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 319 and rule XVIII, the Chair declares the House in the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union for the further consideration of the bill, H.R. 2691.

We provide increases of $73 million for national parks, $30 million for national wildlife refuges, and $93 million for wildlife restoration and forest health. I would argue that most of the funding in this bill is for conservation activities.

Some Members will argue that we need to buy more Federal lands. What we really need is to do a better job of taking care of the lands we have and this bill does that.

Fire fighting needs are addressed in this bill. In addition to providing the necessary funding for suppressing wildfires, we continue support for the National Fire Plan with the investment of $2.5 billion. We support preparedness activities so that we have the people and equipment in place to handle wildfires. We provide funding increases for hazardous fuels reduction, State fire assistance, and forest health programs. I am proud of the balance we have achieved in these critical programs that are important to all Americans.

The bill ensures that energy research programs are adequately funded and that we maintain a proper mix between research on improvements to existing technologies and longer-term higher-risk research on new technologies. We need to keep all our options open and not fall into the trap of picking winners and losers.

When it comes to energy research, ultimately the consumer and not the government will determine what energy technologies will be successful in the marketplace.

The bill provides for the continued construction of critically needed schools and hospitals for the American Indians and Alaskan Natives. It is included in a resolution to the contentious litigation between the United States and the American Indians dealing with the individual Indian trust monies. This bill provides prompt, fair, and reasonable resolution of those long-standing claims. This lawsuit has been diverting scarce resources away from critical programs that benefit the Indian people. We need to stop spending hundreds of millions of dollars, if not billions, on litigation support and redirect those funds to Indian education, health, wildlife, law enforcement, and other important Indian programs.

My good friend, the gentleman from California (Mr. Pombo), chairman of the Committee on Resources, will move to strike this provision on jurisdictional grounds. He has committed to resolving this conflict through the authorizing process. Mr. Chairman, if we do not do this, we will literally be spending perhaps $2.4 billion in continuous accounting measures that will do nothing to solve this problem. It will be taken away from Indian health and education.

Finally, the bill takes care of our cultural agencies and provides the funding needed to ensure that the Smithsonian Institution maintains its responsibility for providing quality visitor services and world-renowned research. It provides the administration's request for the National Gallery of Art and for the National Endowment for the Arts.

The Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations bill for fiscal year 2004 is a bill that I believe strikes an appropriate balance among competing funding needs, and I ask for support for the bill.
### TITLE I - DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Management of lands and resources</th>
<th>$820,344</th>
<th>$828,079</th>
<th>$834,088</th>
<th>$13,744</th>
<th>$6,000</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Wildland fire management:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td>Preparedness</td>
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<td>$262,725</td>
<td>$302,725</td>
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<td>Fire suppression operations</td>
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<td>$195,310</td>
<td>$170,310</td>
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<td>-$2,000</td>
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<tr>
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<td>$220,660</td>
<td>$225,690</td>
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<td><strong>Subtotal</strong></td>
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<td>$698,725</td>
<td>$698,725</td>
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<td>Central hazardous materials fund</td>
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<td>Construction</td>
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<td>$10,976</td>
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<td>$106,672</td>
<td>$106,672</td>
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<td>Range improvements (indefinite)</td>
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<td>$10,000</td>
<td>$10,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Service charges, deposits, &amp; forfeitures (indefinite)</td>
<td>$7,900</td>
<td>$20,460</td>
<td>$20,460</td>
<td>+$12,590</td>
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<tr>
<td>Offsetting fee collections</td>
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<td>-$20,460</td>
<td>-$20,400</td>
<td>-$12,590</td>
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<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous trust funds (indefinite)</td>
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<td>$12,405</td>
<td>$12,405</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total, Bureau of Land Management</strong></td>
<td>$1,841,893</td>
<td>$1,700,521</td>
<td>$1,696,844</td>
<td>-$145,049</td>
<td>-$3,877</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### UNITED STATES FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

| Resource management               | $911,464 | $941,526 | $959,901 | +$46,437 | +$18,375 |
| Construction                      | $54,073  | $35,393  | $52,718  | -$1,355  | +$17,325 |
| Land acquisition                  | $72,893  | $40,737  | $23,058  | -$49,835 | -$17,879 |
| Landowner incentive program        | $39,740  | $40,000  | $40,000  | +$260    | ---     |
| Recission                          | -$40,000 | ---      | ---      | ---     | ---     |
| **Subtotal**                      | -$260    | $40,000  | $40,000  | +$40,260 | ---     |
| Private stewardship grants         | $9,935   | $10,000  | $10,000  | +$65     | ---     |
| Recission                          | -$10,000 | ---      | ---      | ---     | ---     |
| **Subtotal**                      | -$65     | $10,000  | $10,000  | +$10,065 | ---     |
| Cooperative endangered species conservation fund | $80,473 | $86,614 | $86,614 | +$6,141 | --- |
| National wildlife refuge fund      | $14,320  | $14,414  | $14,414  | +94      | ---     |
| North American wetlands conservation fund | $36,309 | $49,560 | $24,560 | -$13,749 | -$25,000 |
| Neotropical migratory birds conservation fund | $2,981 | --- | $5,000 | +$2,019 | +$5,000 |
| Multinational species conservation fund | $4,788 | $7,000  | $5,000   | +$232    | -$2,000 |
| State wildlife grants              | $64,577  | $59,905  | $75,000  | +$10,425 | +$1,017 |
| **Total, United States Fish and Wildlife Service Appropriations** | $1,243,533 | $1,285,227 | $1,296,265 | +$52,372 | +$11,038 |
| Recission                          | (-$50,000) | ---      | ---      | (-$50,000) | ---     |

#### NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

| Operation of the national park system | $1,564,331 | $1,631,882 | $1,636,882 | +$72,551 | +$5,000 |
| United States Park Police            | $77,521   | $78,859   | $78,859   | +$938    | ---     |
| National recreation and preservation | $61,268   | $47,636   | $54,924   | -$6,344  | +$6,986 |
| Urban park and recreation fund        | $295      | $305      | $305      | +7       | ---     |
| Historic preservation fund           | $68,552   | $67,300   | $71,000   | +$2,448  | +$4,000 |
| Construction                         | $325,712  | $327,257  | $303,199  | -$22,153 | -$24,058 |
| Land and water conservation fund (recision of contract authority) | -$30,000 | -$30,000 | -$30,000 | --- | --- |
| Land acquisition and state assistance | $171,348  | $238,834  | $131,154  | -$40,194 | -$107,480 |
| **Total, National Park Service (net)** | $2,258,430 | $2,361,973 | $2,246,323 | +$8,893  | -$115,550 |
| Recission                            | (-$30,000) | (-$30,000) | (-$30,000) | ---     | ---     |

#### UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

| Surveys, investigations, and research | $919,272 | $895,505 | $935,680 | +$18,388 | +$40,165 |
### Comparative Statement of New Budget (Obligational) Authority for 2003

#### And Budget Requests and Amounts Recommended in the Bill for 2004 (H.R. 2691)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FY 2003 Enacted</th>
<th>FY 2004 Request</th>
<th>Bill</th>
<th>Bill vs. Enacted</th>
<th>Bill vs. Request</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

#### Minerals Management Service

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>FY 2003</th>
<th>FY 2004</th>
<th>Bill</th>
<th>Bill vs. Enacted</th>
<th>Bill vs. Request</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Royalty and offshore minerals management</td>
<td>264,477</td>
<td>264,446</td>
<td>264,446</td>
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<tr>
<td>Use of receipts</td>
<td>-100,230</td>
<td>-100,230</td>
<td>-100,230</td>
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<tr>
<td>Oil spill research</td>
<td>6,065</td>
<td>7,105</td>
<td>7,105</td>
<td>+1,040</td>
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<td><strong>Total, Minerals Management Service</strong></td>
<td>170,312</td>
<td>171,321</td>
<td>171,321</td>
<td>+1,009</td>
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#### Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>FY 2003</th>
<th>FY 2004</th>
<th>Bill</th>
<th>Bill vs. Enacted</th>
<th>Bill vs. Request</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Regulation and technology</td>
<td>104,408</td>
<td>106,424</td>
<td>106,424</td>
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<tr>
<td>Receipts from performance bond forfeitures (indefinite)</td>
<td>273</td>
<td>275</td>
<td>275</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Subtotal</strong></td>
<td>104,681</td>
<td>106,699</td>
<td>106,699</td>
<td>+2,018</td>
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<tr>
<td>Abandoned mine reclamation fund (definite, trust fund)</td>
<td>190,498</td>
<td>174,460</td>
<td>194,469</td>
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<td>+20,000</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total, Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement</strong></td>
<td>295,179</td>
<td>281,166</td>
<td>301,168</td>
<td>+5,989</td>
<td>+20,000</td>
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#### Bureau of Indian Affairs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>FY 2003</th>
<th>FY 2004</th>
<th>Bill</th>
<th>Bill vs. Enacted</th>
<th>Bill vs. Request</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Operation of Indian programs</td>
<td>1,845,246</td>
<td>1,889,735</td>
<td>1,902,106</td>
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<td>Construction</td>
<td>345,998</td>
<td>345,154</td>
<td>345,154</td>
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<tr>
<td>Indian land and water claim settlements and miscellaneous payments to Indians</td>
<td>60,552</td>
<td>51,375</td>
<td>55,583</td>
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<td>Indian guaranteed loan program account (Limitation on guaranteed loans)</td>
<td>5,457</td>
<td>6,497</td>
<td>6,497</td>
<td>+1,040</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total, Bureau of Indian Affairs</strong></td>
<td>2,257,243</td>
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#### Insular Affairs:

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>FY 2003</th>
<th>FY 2004</th>
<th>Bill</th>
<th>Bill vs. Enacted</th>
<th>Bill vs. Request</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Assistance to Territories</td>
<td>48,183</td>
<td>43,623</td>
<td>46,623</td>
<td>-1,560</td>
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<tr>
<td>Northern Mariana</td>
<td>27,720</td>
<td>27,720</td>
<td>27,720</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Subtotal</strong></td>
<td>75,903</td>
<td>71,343</td>
<td>74,343</td>
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<td>Compact of Free Association</td>
<td>8,926</td>
<td>4,125</td>
<td>4,354</td>
<td>-4,572</td>
<td>+229</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mandatory payments</td>
<td>12,000</td>
<td>12,000</td>
<td>12,000</td>
<td>---</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Subtotal</strong></td>
<td>20,926</td>
<td>16,125</td>
<td>16,354</td>
<td>-4,572</td>
<td>+229</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total, Insular Affairs</strong></td>
<td>96,829</td>
<td>87,468</td>
<td>90,697</td>
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#### Departmental Offices

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>FY 2003</th>
<th>FY 2004</th>
<th>Bill</th>
<th>Bill vs. Enacted</th>
<th>Bill vs. Request</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Departmental management</td>
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<td>97,140</td>
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<td>Working capital fund</td>
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<tr>
<td>Financial management system migration project</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rescission</td>
<td>47,462</td>
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<td>50,374</td>
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<td>Office of the Solicitor</td>
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<tr>
<td>Office of Inspector General</td>
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#### Office of Special Trustee for American Indians

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>FY 2003</th>
<th>FY 2004</th>
<th>Bill</th>
<th>Bill vs. Enacted</th>
<th>Bill vs. Request</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>Indian land consolidation</td>
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<tr>
<td>Natural resource damage assessment fund</td>
<td>FY 2003 Enacted</td>
<td>FY 2004 Request</td>
<td>Bill</td>
<td>Bill vs. Enacted</td>
<td>Bill vs. Request</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td>-----------------</td>
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<tr>
<td>Payments in lieu of taxes</td>
<td>5,501</td>
<td>5,633</td>
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<td>Total, Departmental Offices</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total, title I, Department of the Interior:</td>
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<td>775,285</td>
<td>710,401 +85,792</td>
<td>+64,884</td>
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<tr>
<td>New budget (obligational authority (net))</td>
<td>9,591,471</td>
<td>9,763,661</td>
<td>9,867,322 +75,851</td>
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<td>Appropriations</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rescissions</td>
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<td>(-30,000)</td>
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<td>---</td>
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<tr>
<td>(Limitation on guaranteed loans)</td>
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<td>(94,568)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Title II - Related Agencies</td>
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<tr>
<td>Department of Agriculture</td>
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<tr>
<td>Forest Service</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forest and rangeland research</td>
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<td>252,170</td>
<td>267,230 +17,181</td>
<td>+15,060</td>
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<tr>
<td>State and private forestry</td>
<td>264,712</td>
<td>315,823</td>
<td>290,758 +6,046</td>
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<tr>
<td>National forest system</td>
<td>1,353,444</td>
<td>1,369,573</td>
<td>1,400,792 +47,348</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wildland fire management:</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preparedness</td>
<td>677,996</td>
<td>609,747</td>
<td>688,000 +20,004</td>
<td>+88,253</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fire suppression operations</td>
<td>351,864</td>
<td>604,560</td>
<td>520,000 +166,036</td>
<td>-84,580</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other operations</td>
<td>341,003</td>
<td>327,448</td>
<td>406,632 +65,624</td>
<td>+79,184</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other appropriations (P.L. 108-7)</td>
<td>636,000</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>636,000</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subtotal</td>
<td>2,006,868</td>
<td>1,541,775</td>
<td>1,824,632 -382,336</td>
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<tr>
<td>Capital improvement and maintenance</td>
<td>548,450</td>
<td>524,571</td>
<td>560,473 +12,023</td>
<td>+35,902</td>
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<tr>
<td>Land acquisition</td>
<td>132,845</td>
<td>44,130</td>
<td>29,288 -103,557</td>
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<tr>
<td>Acquisition of lands for national forests, special acts</td>
<td>1,062</td>
<td>1,069</td>
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<td>---</td>
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<tr>
<td>Management of national forest lands for subsistence uses</td>
<td>5,550</td>
<td>5,555</td>
<td>5,555 +29</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subtotal, Forest Service</td>
<td>4,586,639</td>
<td>4,057,972</td>
<td>4,183,103 -403,736</td>
<td>+125,131</td>
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</table>

Department of Energy

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Clean coal technology:</th>
<th>FY 2003 Enacted</th>
<th>FY 2004 Request</th>
<th>Bill</th>
<th>Bill vs. Enacted</th>
<th>Bill vs. Request</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Deferral</td>
<td>-87,000</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>-86,000 +1,000</td>
<td>-86,000</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fossil energy research and development</td>
<td>620,837</td>
<td>514,305</td>
<td>609,290 -11,547</td>
<td>+94,855</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SPR petroleum account (by transfer)</td>
<td>(5,000)</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Energy conservation</td>
<td>989,798</td>
<td>875,703</td>
<td>879,487 -12,282</td>
<td>+3,694</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strategic petroleum reserve</td>
<td>171,732</td>
<td>173,081</td>
<td>175,081 +3,349</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rescissions</td>
<td>6,954</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>-6,954</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Transfer out)</td>
<td>-5,000</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>+5,000</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subtotal</td>
<td>1,954</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>-1,954</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
### Comparative Statement of New Budget Obligational Authority for 2003 and Budget Requests and Amounts Recommended in the Bill for 2004 (H.R. 2691)

(Amounts in thousands)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Details</th>
<th>FY 2003</th>
<th>FY 2004</th>
<th>Bill</th>
<th>Bill vs.</th>
<th>Bill vs.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FY 2003 Enacted</td>
<td>80,087</td>
<td>80,111</td>
<td>82,111</td>
<td>+2,024</td>
<td>+2,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>FY 2004 Request</td>
<td>5,961</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>-961</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total, Department of Energy:</td>
<td>1,740,532</td>
<td>1,703,837</td>
<td>1,722,516</td>
<td>-16,016</td>
<td>+16,679</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appropriations</td>
<td>1,796,532</td>
<td>1,703,837</td>
<td>1,722,516</td>
<td>(+24,016)</td>
<td>(+16,679)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advance appropriations</td>
<td>(36,000)</td>
<td>(36,000)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reconciliations</td>
<td>(-5,000)</td>
<td>(5,000)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>+5,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deferrals</td>
<td>(-87,000)</td>
<td>(-86,000)</td>
<td>(1,000)</td>
<td>(-86,000)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Transfer out)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>(-5,000)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(By transfer)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>(5,000)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Departments of Health and Human Services**

**Indian Health Service**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Details</th>
<th>FY 2003</th>
<th>FY 2004</th>
<th>Bill</th>
<th>Bill vs.</th>
<th>Bill vs.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Indian health services</td>
<td>2,475,916</td>
<td>2,502,393</td>
<td>2,556,062</td>
<td>+80,166</td>
<td>+3,589</td>
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<tr>
<td>Indian health facilities</td>
<td>373,745</td>
<td>387,269</td>
<td>392,560</td>
<td>115,291</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total, Indian Health Service</td>
<td>2,849,661</td>
<td>2,889,662</td>
<td>2,948,642</td>
<td>+98,981</td>
<td>+58,980</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Other Related Agencies**

**Office of Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Details</th>
<th>FY 2003</th>
<th>FY 2004</th>
<th>Bill</th>
<th>Bill vs.</th>
<th>Bill vs.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Salaries and expenses</td>
<td>14,397</td>
<td>13,532</td>
<td>13,532</td>
<td>-905</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Institute of American Indian and Alaska Native Culture and Arts Development**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Details</th>
<th>FY 2003</th>
<th>FY 2004</th>
<th>Bill</th>
<th>Bill vs.</th>
<th>Bill vs.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Payment to the Institute</td>
<td>5,454</td>
<td>5,250</td>
<td>5,250</td>
<td>-204</td>
<td>-</td>
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</table>

**Smithsonian Institution**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Details</th>
<th>FY 2003</th>
<th>FY 2004</th>
<th>Bill</th>
<th>Bill vs.</th>
<th>Bill vs.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Salaries and expenses</td>
<td>460,196</td>
<td>476,553</td>
<td>489,748</td>
<td>+29,552</td>
<td>+13,195</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reconciliations</td>
<td>14,100</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>+14,100</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subtotal</td>
<td>446,096</td>
<td>476,553</td>
<td>489,748</td>
<td>+43,652</td>
<td>+13,195</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Repair, restoration and alteration of facilities</td>
<td>62,883</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-82,883</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Construction</td>
<td>15,896</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-15,896</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Facilities capital</td>
<td>89,970</td>
<td>93,970</td>
<td>93,970</td>
<td>+4,000</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total, Smithsonian Institution</td>
<td>544,875</td>
<td>566,523</td>
<td>583,718</td>
<td>+38,843</td>
<td>+17,195</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**National Gallery of Art**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Details</th>
<th>FY 2003</th>
<th>FY 2004</th>
<th>Bill</th>
<th>Bill vs.</th>
<th>Bill vs.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Salaries and expenses</td>
<td>76,717</td>
<td>88,849</td>
<td>88,849</td>
<td>+12,132</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Repair, restoration and renovation of buildings</td>
<td>16,125</td>
<td>11,800</td>
<td>11,800</td>
<td>-4,325</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total, National Gallery of Art</td>
<td>92,842</td>
<td>100,449</td>
<td>100,449</td>
<td>+7,607</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Details</th>
<th>FY 2003</th>
<th>FY 2004</th>
<th>Bill</th>
<th>Bill vs.</th>
<th>Bill vs.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Operations and maintenance</td>
<td>16,204</td>
<td>16,560</td>
<td>16,560</td>
<td>+356</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Construction</td>
<td>17,486</td>
<td>16,000</td>
<td>16,000</td>
<td>-486</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total, John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts</td>
<td>33,690</td>
<td>32,560</td>
<td>32,560</td>
<td>-1,130</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Details</th>
<th>FY 2003</th>
<th>FY 2004</th>
<th>Bill</th>
<th>Bill vs.</th>
<th>Bill vs.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Salaries and expenses</td>
<td>8,433</td>
<td>8,604</td>
<td>8,604</td>
<td>+171</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities**

**National Endowment for the Arts**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Details</th>
<th>FY 2003</th>
<th>FY 2004</th>
<th>Bill</th>
<th>Bill vs.</th>
<th>Bill vs.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Grants and administration</td>
<td>115,732</td>
<td>117,480</td>
<td>117,480</td>
<td>+1,748</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Endowment for the Humanities</td>
<td>FY 2003 Enacted</td>
<td>FY 2004 Request</td>
<td>Bill</td>
<td>Bill vs. Enacted</td>
<td>Bill vs. Request</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>-----------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grants and administration..................</td>
<td>108,919</td>
<td>135,878</td>
<td>120,878</td>
<td>+11,059</td>
<td>-15,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Matching grants..........................</td>
<td>16,017</td>
<td>16,122</td>
<td>16,122</td>
<td>+105</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total, National Endowment for the Humanities</strong></td>
<td><strong>124,936</strong></td>
<td><strong>152,000</strong></td>
<td><strong>137,000</strong></td>
<td><strong>+12,064</strong></td>
<td><strong>-15,000</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Total, National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities | 240,668 | 269,480 | 254,480 | +13,812 | -15,000 |

| Commission of Fine Arts | |
| Salaries and expenses.................. | 1,216 | 1,422 | 1,422 | +206 | --- |

| National Capital Arts and Cultural Affairs | |
| Grants........................................ | 6,954 | 5,000 | 7,000 | +46 | +2,000 |

| Advisory Council on Historic Preservation | |
| Salaries and expenses.................. | 3,643 | 4,100 | 4,100 | +457 | --- |

| National Capital Planning Commission | |
| Salaries and expenses.................. | 7,206 | 8,230 | 7,730 | +524 | -500 |

| United States Holocaust Memorial Museum | |
| Holocaust Memorial Museum............. | 38,412 | 39,997 | 39,997 | +1,585 | --- |

| Presidio Trust | |
| Presidio trust fund..................... | 21,188 | 20,700 | 20,700 | -488 | --- |

| Total, title II, related agencies: | |
| New budget (obligational) authority (net) | 10,196,010 | 9,727,318 | 9,933,803 | -262,207 | +206,485 |
| Appropriations.................................. | (10,266,110) | (9,727,318) | (9,933,803) | (-262,307) | (+206,485) |
| Advance appropriations.................. | (36,000) | --- | (36,000) | --- | (+36,000) |
| Rescissions... | (-19,100) | --- | --- | (-19,100) | --- |
| Deferral........................................... | (-87,000) | --- | (-86,000) | (+1,000) | (-86,000) |
| (Transfer out).......................... | --- | (-5,000) | --- | --- | (+5,000) |
| (By transfer).......................... | --- | (5,000) | --- | --- | (-5,000) |
| **Grand total:** | 19,787,481 | 19,490,979 | 19,601,125 | -186,356 | +110,146 |
| New budget (obligational) authority (net) | (19,937,581) | (19,520,979) | (19,681,125) | (-256,456) | (+160,146) |
| Appropriations.................................. | (36,000) | --- | (36,000) | --- | (+36,000) |
| Rescissions... | (-99,100) | (-30,000) | (-30,000) | (+69,100) | --- |
| Deferral........................................... | (-87,000) | --- | (-86,000) | (+1,000) | (-86,000) |
| (Transfer out).......................... | --- | (-5,000) | --- | --- | (+5,000) |
| (By transfer).......................... | --- | (5,000) | --- | --- | (-5,000) |
| (Limitation on guaranteed loans)........ | --- | (94,568) | (94,568) | (+94,568) | --- |

---

1/ Challenge America Arts Fund was requested by the President as a separate account.
Mr. Chairman, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. DICKS. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 5 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, I want to again thank our new chairmen, the gentleman from North Carolina, Mr. TAYLOR. The way he has approached the process this year. He and the staff have worked with us and tried to craft a balanced bill within a limited allocation. And I want to also commend the staff of the committee, led by Mr. Weatherby, Chris Topic, Loretta Bowman, Joel Kaplan, Greg Kanadile, Mike Stevens and Lesley Turner. We have a very collegial working relationship, and it is something that, I think, the House would be proud of.

During committee consideration, I offered two important amendments that I felt would have significantly improved this bill. The first amendment sought to add money for wildland fire accounts in an attempt to lessen the mass of bureaucracy to fight forest fires. I was extremely pleased that the administration came forward last week with a $289 million request as part of an emergency supplemental, and I plan to strongly support those funds being provided as possible.

The second amendment that I offered related to the conservation funding and the shortfall in the Conservation Trust Fund. The amendment was not adopted, and the Committee on Rules would not allow a similar amendment to be offered by the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. OBEY) on the House floor today. I find that unfortunate because the issue of the Conservation Trust Fund is enormously important to this committee. It is one of the most problematic programs under Land and Water Conservation Fund; State Wildlife Grants, the National Parks and Wildlife Conservation Fund; State Wildlife Grants, the National Parks Wildlife Conservation Fund; State Wildlife Grants, the National Parks programs under Land and Water Conservation Fund; the Forest Legacy Program; Cooperative Endangered Species; the North American Waterfowl Conservation Fund; State Wildlife Grants, Historic Preservation, Payments in Lieu of Taxes; and the Urban Parks Programs.

Most of these programs are either below the President's request or below the President's request or below the President's request or below the President's request or below the President's request or below the President's request or below the President's request or below the President's request or below the President's request or below the President's request or below the President's request.

I am particularly pleased that the bill provides $33 million dollars for Forest Service forest health initiatives, including funds to control and manage spruce budworms in the Northeast. The bill also contains language I support regarding the operation of the Northeast Home Heating Oil Reserve. I feel that the reserve has not been responsive enough to winter heating needs in the Northeast and may too narrowly define supply disruptions. The bill's report language will direct the committee on the circumstances and the various scenarios on which the reserve will be used.

To those who say the bill does not contain enough money for conservation and land acquisition, I would point out that the bill contains $1 billion for programs funded under the conservation spending category as well as other programs in the National Parks Wildlife Conservation Fund; State Wildlife Grants, Historic Preservation, Payments in Lieu of Taxes; and the Urban Parks Programs.

In regard to land acquisition, we already own one-third of the United States. We need to manage that better. We need to manage that better before we buy new things. This is a balanced and responsible bill, and I commend the chairman for his leadership and urge my colleagues to give it their full support.

Mr. DICKS. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. OBEY), the ranking Democratic member of the full committee.

Mr. DICKS. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman for yielding me time.

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. OBEY) and I, as co-authors of the trust fund with the former chairman, the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. REGULA).

We reached a deal in 2000 as a compromise to the CARA legislation that would have created a new $3 billion mandatory program and instead created this trust fund to elevate funding levels for critical programs without a new entitlement.

The new trust fund raised with conservation spending for key programs in this bill from $514 million up to $1.2 billion and added built-in increases that would have brought conservation spending in this bill to $2 billion in 2006. I was pleased that the committee stuck to its word for the first 2 years of the agreement.

This year, however, the interior bill falls $569 million short. The shortfall impacts each and every program under the trust fund: both Federal and State programs under Land and Water Conservation Fund; the Forest Legacy Program; Cooperative Endangered Species; the North American Waterfowl Conservation Fund; State Wildlife Grants, Historic Preservation, Payments in Lieu of Taxes; and the Urban Parks Programs.

Most of these programs are either below the President's request or below last year, despite the fact that the trust funds provided for increases. And while I am deeply disappointed in the funding levels for conservation programs, there are other aspects of this bill that I strongly support.

The bill provides $115 million above the FY 2000 level for the National Fire Plan, which I strongly support. It includes money to continue two national environmental restoration projects by the National Park Service, the Everglades Restoration Project in Florida and the Elwha River Recovery Project in the State of Washington.

Additionally, the bill contains important language related to the Everglades that protects the Federal interest and ensures that the State of Florida is meeting its obligations to improve the quality of water entering the Everglades.

The bill also contains language relating to competitive sourcing that I believe is necessary to ensure that Congress has oversight of what the administration's intentions are in this area. This committee recently learned that both the National Park Service and the U.S. Forest Service had plans to spend several million dollars on Federal properties without following standard reprogramming guidelines and without clear direction from Congress.

I consider this bill a work in progress and am hopeful that we can work together and show the full support of Congress.

At the appropriate time, I intend to offer an amendment with my colleague, the gentlewoman from New York (Ms. SLAUGHTER), to increase money for the National Endowment for the Arts and the National Endowment for the Humanities. We were successful with a similar amendment last year, and I hope this year we can again come together and show the full support of the House for the two endowments.

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

Mr. TAYLOR of North Carolina. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. SHERWOOD), a valued member of the committee.

Mr. SHERWOOD. Mr. Chairman, I rise in strong support of the interior appropriations bill, and I want to commend the gentleman from North Carolina for his leadership in putting together a balanced and fiscally responsible bill that meets the natural resource, recreational, energy and cultural needs of all Americans.

This bill does its part to contain Federal spending in that it adheres to the 302(b) budget allocation and provides nearly $200 million less than what was contained in the FY 2003 bill. At the same time, it sets priorities with increases in national parks operations and backlogging maintenance, the national wildfire program and the national forest system. It provides funds for the weatherization program and increases the administration's request for the abandoned landmines program that is so important to Pennsylvania.

The bill provides $2.5 billion, with a B, for the National Fire Plan and includes substantial increases for fire fighting readiness, hazardous fuels reduction and State and community assistance.

I am particularly pleased that the bill provides $33 million dollars for Forest Service forest health initiatives, including funds to control and manage spruce budworms in the Northeast. The bill also contains language I support regarding the operation of the Northeast Home Heating Oil Reserve. I feel that the reserve has not been responsive enough to winter heating needs in the Northeast and may too narrowly define supply disruptions. The bill's report language will direct the committee on the circumstances and the various scenarios on which the reserve will be used.
funding for a number of those conservation programs into entitlements. I opposed that. I thought we ought to be able to make conservation a high priority without turning it into an entitlement superior on claims to the Treasury tax dollars like education or health care for that matter. I did not think they were superior. I thought they should be considered equal. And folks who had those beliefs, folks who had my beliefs essentially won the debate at least we won the argument, and we shook hands on an agreement. And under that agreement, the gentleman from Washington (Mr. DICKS), myself, and the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. REGULA) on the minority side of the aisle, at that time serving as chairman of this subcommittee, agreed that we would double funding for those conservation programs and then over time have increments that would raise funding to $2.4 billion. We did that in order to stave off an entitlement for conservation for the first 2 years this committee stuck to the agreement. But in the omnibus appropriations bill last year, the committee backed away from that agreement; and this bill takes us some $570 million below the level that would have upheld that agreement. I cannot support the bill as it stands.

We tried in the rule to have the rule defeated so that we would have an opportunity to add that $570 million to the bill and to pay for it by reducing by $3,000 the tax cut that is scheduled to go to make over a million dollars a year in this country. We would have reduced that tax cut from $88,000 to $85,000, making hardly a dent in it. I think most people in that bracket would have gladly said, look, the national parks and national forests are a high priority. By all means, make those changes. But the House did not do it; and so in my view at this point, this bill cannot be repaired as far as I am concerned because I believe, above all else, in keeping my word.

I promised people on the other side of the debate 3 years ago that if the Committee on Appropriations did not stick to the deal that I would change my position and instead support making these programs an entitlement, and so from this point on that is where I stand on this issue. I must say I am deeply distressed that my committee saw fit not to keep the agreement they entered into 3 years ago. That was not an authorization agreement that was entered into 3 years ago. That was an appropriations agreement. The Appropriations Committee, as one of the great committees of this House, ought to keep its word. It has not on this bill, and that is why, regardless of other changes in the bill, I cannot vote for this bill as it presently stands.

I recognize some people have other considerations, but I believe it is important that we keep our word to each other and that we keep our word to the American people. This bill is going to be seriously short; and, as a result, we will lose our ability to preserve and set aside forever key pieces of land in places such as Yellowstone, Grand Teton, nine key acres in Valley Forge. It is a shame, but that is what this House has. I have now to make some statement about the obscene cost of political advertising, but $95 million per statement is pretty darn expensive, and the American people are the losers. Sad day.

Mr. DICKS, Mr. Chairman, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from New York (Mr. BOEHLERT).

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

Mr. BOEHLERT. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of this bill. Overall, this is a reasonable bill, given the budgetary constraints. It could have been an even better bill if my colleagues on the other side of the aisle had not decided that it was more important to make a political statement, to score political points than to make progress.

As was mentioned earlier in the debate on the rule, I was prepared to offer an amendment that would have moved $95 million from fossil fuel research and development, money that the administration did not request, into a range of conservation accounts. That amendment would have been to free up more money for such popular and important programs as the Federal and State Land and Water Conservation Fund, State wildlife conservation programs, historic preservation, and urban parks and recreation. This money is desperately needed for these important programs, and the amendment was backed by just about every single environmental and sportsmen's group. So this was an amendment that would have done some real good for the American people, real people.

But my colleagues on the other side of the aisle decided they did not want the amendment to pass. Why not? Was it because they opposed putting more money into conservation programs? No. Was it because they thought the amendment would cause any harm to the public? No. Was it because they thought the amendment was bad for the environment? No.

The only reason this amendment was being vociferously opposed is because that seemed like a way to score political points. They did not want anything to pass that would demonstrate Republican commitment to the full conservation, forests, wildlife, and environment. What a sad commentary on the state of American politics.

So, instead of a good debate on conservation that would have led to an increase in spending for programs that benefit the American people, we are going to have a pathetic and pointless debate about a make-believe proposal that would reduce the tax cut. My colleagues know and I know that is going nowhere.

I hasten to remind my friends on the other side of the aisle that the tax cut battle is over. The bill was passed by the Congress, signed by the President. Here are the choices we face. Either go with the Boehlert amendment, adding $95 million to very important programs in the area of conservation and protecting the environment, or do nothing. The other side opted to do nothing because they wanted to have a path to vote against it.

Mr. TAYLOR of North Carolina. Mr. Chairman, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from New York (Mr. BOEHLERT).

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

Mr. BOEHLERT. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of this bill. Overall, this is a reasonable bill, given the budgetary constraints. It could have been an even better bill if my colleagues on the other side of the aisle had not decided that it was more important to make a political statement, to score political points than to make progress.

As was mentioned earlier in the debate on the rule, I was prepared to offer an amendment that would have moved $95 million from fossil fuel research and development, money that the administration did not request, into a range of conservation accounts. That amendment would have been to free up more money for such popular and important programs as the Federal and State Land and Water Conservation Fund, State wildlife conservation programs, historic preservation, and urban parks and recreation. This money is desperately needed for these important programs, and the amendment was backed by just about every single environmental and sportsmen's group. So this was an amendment that would have done some real good for the American people, real people.

But my colleagues on the other side of the aisle decided they did not want the amendment to pass. Why not? Was it because they opposed putting more money into conservation programs? No. Was it because they thought the amendment would cause any harm to the public? No. Was it because they thought the amendment was bad for the environment? No.

The only reason this amendment was being vociferously opposed is because that seemed like a way to score political points. They did not want anything to pass that would demonstrate Republican commitment to the full conservation, forests, wildlife, and environment. What a sad commentary on the state of American politics.

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Again, to the gentleman from North Carolina’s (Mr. TAYLOR) credit, the bill restores some of the most egregious cuts proposed by the administration, such as those that would have crippled the important scientific research at both the Forest Service and the Geological Survey.

I recognize that the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. TAYLOR) is working with an insufficient allocation that is the direct result of the Republican tax cuts, and that is a problem that has developed. This process throughout, my colleagues cannot take $3 trillion out of the Treasury and then expect to have enough money to meet the needs of the country, and this is what we are facing throughout this appropriations process, and it is unfortunately reflected in this bill as well.

Arts funding is still frozen at 30 percent below what it was 10 years ago, and energy research lacks the necessary resource and vision to put us on a path toward independence. But beyond the low allocation, even more troubling is the ideologically driven opposition to conservation funding that permeates the bill, particularly land acquisition. This bill completely walk away from our responsibilities to protect and conserve lands.

The tilt of this bill toward the notion that the Federal Government somehow owns too much land runs counter to the desire of the American people to preserve open space and natural resources. While I certainly agree that we should take care of what we already own, we have got an obligation to protect the best of what remains, sensitive and threatened forests, coastal lands, mountains, plains and wetlands that provide ecological, scenic and recreational values of national significance.

Federal land acquisition programs in this bill are funded at $100 million. This is below last year’s level, more than a 50 percent cut, and even $87 million below the President’s request. The lack of land acquisition funding in this bill means lands that could otherwise be protected may now be lost forever.

These cuts are incredibly shortsighted. The demand for open space and protected areas will only continue to grow as our population swells and land development pressures increase.

So the bill contains a number of important provisions, but so far as the land acquisition and conservation measures are concerned it is inadequate.

Mr. TAYLOR of North Carolina. Mr. Chairman, I yield 30 seconds to the gentleman from New York (Mr. BOEHLERT).

Mr. BOEHLERT. Mr. Chairman, the gentleman in the aisle makes a good point. We have worked well together across the aisle. Republicans and Democrats. We have talked across the center aisle. We have worked well over the years. This time that cooperation stopped at the center aisle because a conscious decision was made not to go forward with a $95 million add-on which we could embrace warmly but rather to go forward with nothing because they want a partisan statement.

Mr. HUNCHER. Mr. Chairman, if the gentleman would yield, that would be a mistake; and I urge my colleagues to bring that amendment out here so we could debate it. Bring it out.

Mr. TAYLOR of North Carolina. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. REGULA) former chairman and valued member of the subcommittee.

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

Mr. REGULA. Mr. Chairman, I thank the chairman of the subcommittee for yielding me the time.

I want to express my strong support for the fiscal year 2004 Interior Appropriations Bill of the Subcommittee on Interior and Related Agencies, I believe this is a balanced bill that addresses many of our most urgent needs. I want to express my appreciation to the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. TAYLOR) and his colleagues putting together a good bill under very tight budget constraints.

Mr. Chairman, this bill addresses a number of important national priorities. It provides funding increases for our partner agencies, the National Park Service, the Fish and Wildlife Service, the Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management, which provide wonderful recreation opportunities for the American people.

To improve the visitor experience, the bill provides focused funding to address the continuing backlog of maintenance on these public lands, including $682 million for our national parks and a record $47 million for our national forests.

During my past tenure as chairman of the committee, I made reducing of the maintenance backlog a top priority. We created the Recreational Fee Demonstration Program, which allows the land management agencies to raise additional revenues to further address their maintenance needs. Most of the fees stay at the site where it is collected and is used for maintenance and other enhancements to the visitor’s experience.

This demo program, which would be extended under this bill, continues to be a success. We have collected over $1 billion thus far, which was put largely into maintenance and enhanc- ing the visitor’s experience. It has provided a real benefit for those Americans who have visited our parks, forests and other public lands.

The bill restores deep cuts made in the President’s budget to the U.S. Geological Survey, which provides a $16 million increase over the fiscal year 2003 level. This funding will enable USGS scientists to better understand the Earth’s processes and allow them to provide first-rate scientific data to those responsible for managing and conserving our natural resources.

In particular, I want to highlight funding included for the America View program which allows universities to collect remote sensing data and analyze it for both educational and land planning purposes.

This bill continues our strong support for the restoration of the Everglades, providing $68 million toward this project. However, I remain concerned that recent actions taken by the Florida legislature undermine the Federal-State commitment, and it is a Federal-State cooperative restoration. It is my understanding that we will consider an amendment to condition Federal funding on assurances that the State of Florida is meeting its prior commitments to improve water quality. I ask my colleagues to support this amendment when it is considered.

I am pleased that the bill has worked to restore a number of serious cuts in the President’s budget for important programs at the Department of Energy. The bill specifically restores funding for fossil cell research in fossil energy to current enacted levels. This will allow the Solid State Energy Conversion Alliance initiative, which is developing standardized fuel cell components that would be used in many different types of fuel cell applications, to continue to move forward.

The committee’s efforts to restore cuts in the President’s budget to the Industries of the Future program within Energy Conservation, particularly those relating to steel and metal-casting.

These programs support technological advances that make our domestic industries more competitive and, as a result, more competitive in the global marketplace.

The bill continues our commitment in Congress to implement the National Fire Plan, which is very timely given the serious situation in the West. It provides $135 million above the President’s request, including substantive increases for readiness, hazard fuels reduction and forest health. These are commonsense measures that will help us both prevent and more adequately contain wildfires.

Lastly, I am encouraged by the committee’s work to develop a coordinated national plan for the acquisition of Federal lands. I believe the Federal Government needs to focus less on acquiring new lands and more on taking care of the property and facilities it already has. Under this bill, the Secretaries of Interior and Agriculture would develop a plan outlining clear acreage goals and conservation objectives for lands acquisition. I believe this reevaluation will provide for better and more focused use of limited federal revenue resources.

Mr. Chairman, this is a very balanced bill that Chairman TAYLOR has produced in the subcommittee, and it
Mr. DICKS. Mr. Chairman, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. BLUMENAUER), a valued member of the House and a person who is very interested in environmental issues in the Pacific Northwest.

Mr. BLUMENAUER. Mr. Chairman, I appreciate the gentleman's yielding me this time. I have great sympathy for the hard work that the subcommittee has done, both the chairman and ranking member; but I appreciate also what the gentleman from Washington (Mr. DickS) said about this being a work in progress, and I sincerely hope that it will be.

I heard the gentleman from New York (Mr. BOEHLELT) talk about his concern that there was not great enthusiasm for an amendment that would restore approximately $90 million for the Klamath basin. I hope we will be able as a Chamber to come forward to solve that problem. But in the meantime, I commend the subcommittee for its hard work and look forward to this work in progress solving the CARA problem.

Mr. TAYLOR of North Carolina. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 1 minute to enter into a colloquy with the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. SHERWOOD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TAYLOR of North Carolina. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. SHERWOOD. Mr. Chairman, regarding funding for the U.S. Geological Survey's Minerals Assessment Team, which is working on whether this important activity was included in the bill. I have been informed that when the gentleman restored the mineral program, it also included the restoration of the Mineral Information Team, that provides these important assessments.

Mr. TAYLOR of North Carolina. Mr. Chairman, reclaiming my time, the gentleman, as usual, is correct in his assessment of the situation. It has been restored.

Mr. DICKS. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2½ minutes to the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. ROTHMAN), a valued member of the Committee on Appropriations to engage in a colloquy with the chairman of the subcommittee.

Mr. ROTHMAN. Mr. Chairman, I thank the ranking member for yielding me this time, and I would like to address my remarks to the distinguished chairman of the subcommittee.

Mr. Chairman, I rise to discuss an important issue regarding the Fish and Wildlife Service's ongoing work in the Hackensack Meadowlands area of New Jersey. The Fish and Wildlife Service has termed the 8,400-acre Hackensack Meadowlands an "aquatic resource of national importance," an area 10 times the size of Central Park in New York City, located in the most densely populated area of the most densely populated state in the Nation. New Jersey, just a handful of miles from the Empire State Building. The Meadowlands is home to 65 species of nesting birds and 50 species of fish and shellfish.

During the last 2 fiscal years, Mr. Chairman, Congress has directed the service to use the Army Corps of Engineers in its ongoing feasibility study of preparing alternative approaches to preserving the meadowlands. In fiscal year 2003, the committee provided $180,000 for the service's New Jersey field office for such purposes. I want to thank both Chairman TAYLOR and Ranking Member ROTHMAN for their past and continuing support of this important project.

To continue the service's coordination with the Army Corps as well as its development of a comprehensive restoration plan that will recommend long-term management options for the Hackensack Meadowlands, an additional $50,000 is needed in fiscal year 2004 so that the New Jersey field office can complete the hiring of a field biologist and an environmental toxicologist.

As the interior bill moves to conference with the Senate, I ask that the distinguished chairman consider the funding requirement for this important effort.

Mr. TAYLOR of North Carolina. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SHERWOOD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TAYLOR of North Carolina. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman from New Jersey for his leadership on this program. The Hackensack Meadowlands are indeed an important resource and a reasonable priority for the service.

I am advised that the unanticipated budgetary delays have hindered the prompt hiring of the personnel the gentleman and I think forward to working with the gentleman as we move forward towards conference to ensure that the service has the resources it needs to continue its consultative role on the Army Corps' Meadowlands ecosystem restoration study.

Mr. ROTHMAN. Reclaiming my time, Mr. Chairman, I want to thank the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. TAYLOR) and my distinguished ranking member for all their help on this issue and look forward to their continuing support on this issue.

Mr. TAYLOR of North Carolina. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Kentucky (Mrs. NORTHP).
reflects the fact that in modern day Fish and Wildlife jurisdiction has to be not only at our ports but also at the primary designations at our airports.

Mr. Chairman, I know that right now there is $700,000 in the budget that is for Atlantic; but I am eager to see that moved, as the Senate has done, to Louisville.

Mr. TAYLOR of North Carolina. Mr. Chairman, will the gentlewoman yield?

Mrs. NORTHUP. Yield to the gentleman from North Carolina.

Mr. TAYLOR of North Carolina. Mr. Chairman, I would say to the gentle- woman from Kentucky that I know she has worked long and hard on this project. It will be my intent to see that it is funded, working with her and the Senate.

Mrs. NORTHUP. Reclaiming my time, Mr. Chairman, I thank the chair- man very much.

Mr. DICKS. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PALLONE).

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Chairman, I want to thank the ranking member for yield- ing me this time, and I rise to express the chairman of the subcommittee in a colloquy regarding American Indians and homeland security.

Mr. Chairman, I am concerned that as we move forward with the interior appropriations bill it is important to highlight the fact that no funds have been appropriated for tribal homeland security initiatives. Since the September 11 attacks, we have had allocated significant funds to secure the homeland against future terrorist at-ACKS; however, Indian country has been excluded from all homeland security plans.

I would ask that my colleagues rec-ognize that tribes need to be included in that nation’s strategy for homeland security. This is a particular impor- tance for those tribes that are required to help protect the Nation’s borders.

Mr. TAYLOR of North Carolina. Mr. Chairman, will the gentle- woman yield?

Mr. PALLONE. Reclaiming my time, Mr. Chairman, I want to thank the chairman for his consideration.

Mr. TAYLOR of North Carolina. Mr. Chairman, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. DICKS. Mr. Chairman, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Massa- chusetts (Mr. OLVER), our distinguished colleague and member of the Com- mittee on Appropriations.

Mr. OLVER. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman for yielding me this time.

First of all, I want to thank the chairman, the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. TAYLOR), and the ranking member, the gentleman from Wash- ington (Mr. Dicks), for their very hard work in bringing forward this bill. And I particularly thank both the leaders, the majority led by Deb Weatherly and the minority led by Ms. Stabenow, because the work of bringing forward the bill, the difficult work, is really done by them.

I appreciate very much that the bill includes important increases in many areas. For instance, there is a $335 million increase for the Forest Legacy Program, which is critically important to the Nation’s ability to both fight and prevent catastrophic forest fires. And I think it is very commendable that we have a $240 million increase for Indian health education and trust reform, while that still is probably a good deal less than is needed.

Unfortunately, despite the positive aspects, and those are only a couple of the provisions here, the authorization bill re- mains flawed in key areas. These failings include, first, a continuing pol- icy of freezing funding for the National Endowment for the Arts at levels 30 percent less than provided a decade ago, despite repeated votes on the floor of the House in support of increased funding. Second, the rejection of the President’s request to increase funding for the Department of Energy’s weatherization program, which is critical in helping poor families reduce their en- ergy costs and is funded at a level $63 million below the President’s request.

But most particularly, I regret the retreat from the committee’s previous commitment to adequately fund con- servation programs to protect public lands and cultural artifacts, to pre- serve endangered and threatened spe- cies, and to assist States in their own conservation programs.

These conservation programs are funded at a rate which is $208 million below the current year and $569 million below the level authorized in the Con- servation Trust Agreement reached less than 3 years ago. These conserva- tion programs include, and I will just mention a couple, the Forest Legacy Program, where 93 Members of the House wrote the committee in support of the Forest Legacy Program. These 93 Members asked for an increase from $68 million to $158 million. Instead, this bill funds Forest Legacy grants to the States at $45 million, which is a level 30 percent less, lower, than last year.

Second, the North American Wet- lands Conservation Fund where 225 Members of the House wrote the com- mittee and encouraged us to increase funding for the Wetlands Conservation Program. Instead, that level is less than half the President’s request. In- stead of increasing the program mod- estly, we have reduced it by a third. The Stateside Assistance Program which is funded at $98 million, about a 40 percent reduction from the Presi- dent’s request, and the Urban Parks Program where no funding is provided. The Urban Parks Program has been in place for 30 years, and it was zeroed out. It was part of the same CARA agreement made 3 years ago which is not being maintained. I certainly hope I will be able to vote for this legislation after the final con- ference report. It is my intent to do so if some of these failings have been cor- rected along the way.

Mr. DICKS. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Cali- fornia (Mr. GEORGE MILLER), one of the leading environmental advocates in the House of Representatives.

Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman for yielding me this time, and I thank him for all of his work on this bill and to the chairman of the committee for all of their time and effort to bring this bill to the floor.

But I do want to say how dis- appointed I am with this legislation in terms of its treatment of the conserva- tion spending and the conservation ac-counts. As previous speakers have noted, these accounts were created based upon a bipartisan agreement and an agreement to fund them when we had under consideration the CARA legis- lation, which was really designed to redeem the promise that this govern- ment made to the people of this coun- try that, in exchange for offshore oil drilling, we would create an account, the Land and Water Conservation Ac- count, and those monies would be used for the acquisition and protection of public and local lands, stateside land and water conservation for State and local governments to acquire land and communities to acquire land, and the Federal account for Federal lands.

That was the agreement. There were overwhelming votes in the committee on a bipartisan basis; there were over-whelming votes on the floor of the House. The Committee on Appropriations responded with the funding of these accounts, and now we see that those accounts were savaged. This was a promise. This was an account that was created for the acquisition of these lands, both federally and locally. That account has several billion dollars in it in surplus, and yet we see what has happened; those accounts were taken down from $450 million on the Federal side and $450 million on the state side.

It is just unacceptable, because what do these Federal dollars do at the local level? They attract corporate money, they attract foundation money, local private money. I want to see that fast-est-growing organizations in the envi- ronmental movement are land trusts where communities come together to try to protect the natural assets of their communities, to protect the values of their communities, to create open space so that they enjoy a quality of life. That is what those Fed- eral dollars do. They are all matched at the local level.
Mr. DICKS. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from North Carolina.

Mr. TAYLOR of North Carolina. Mr. Chairman, I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California. I yield to the gentleman from Washington.

Mr. DICKS. Mr. Chairman, I ask the gentleman if it is true that the President of the United States when he ran for President said we were going to have full funding of the Land and Water Conservation Fund, $450 million for Federal, $450 million for state-side, and now we are down at $197 million for both programs?

Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California. Mr. Chairman, that was his promise during the campaign, and it was his promise after he was elected. He was asked by the supporters of CARA in the campaign. I hate to say this, but he endorsed the bill and the concept and the money before the Democratic nominee did. He was out there saying this is important. Why? Because he understands this is community-driven. This is the best Federal, state, and local government provide a catalyst from an account that was set aside specifically for that purpose. The gentleman has done an incredible job on these conservation accounts over the last several years, but now all of a sudden it looks like they just got in the car and drove over the cliff on this one.

We will see who puts in the requests for the next year and the year after. On the bills that are to go, we still have approval and supplemental requests by the Committee on Appropriations is supposed to fund it.

Mr. TAYLOR of North Carolina. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Chairman, I was a member of the Subcommittee on the Interior, was not a member of this agreement that Members of the other party want to acquire land, another 20 acres, another 20 acres, move the boundary east, west, add to this national park, add to this wilderness area. Why do they do that? Because the communities they represent want this done. They are responding to the desires of their constituents. And now instead of $450 million being available, there will be $100 million. If the Republicans dislike the program this much, they should not put in any more requests. There should at least be enough money in this bill to fund the Republican requests for land acquisition. That ought to be the minimum.

Mr. DICKS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TAYLOR of North Carolina. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman for his attention to this issue.

Mr. DICKS. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. HALL).

Mr. HALL. Mr. Chairman, with the House scheduled to consider the interior appropriations bill for 2004, I wanted to take a minute to urge my colleagues to consider for a moment the important research and development programs administered by the Department of Energy that are funded in this bill.

R&D in areas such as clean coal technology, fuel cells, highly-efficient gas turbines, and integrated gasification combined cycle power plants ensure that power plants can run cleaner and more efficiently, allowing us to meet ever-increasing demands on power generators. Equally important are enhanced recovery technologies for oil and natural gas which enable us to continue to fuel our cars and heat our homes.

Mr. Chairman, I believe that dollar for dollar, these programs may be the very best investment this country can
Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of H.R. 2691, the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act for Fiscal Year 2004 and at this time I want to thank the Chairman of the Subcommittee on Appropriations and the Ranking Member for bringing this bill to the floor. I also want to thank Chairmen BILLY LONG and Ranking Member David Obey of the full committee for their leadership and support.

H.R. 2691 appropriates funding for the Department of the Interior and other related agencies. The Office of Insular Affairs (OIA) was established on August 4, 1995 through Secretarial Order No. 3191. In part, the OIA was established to help the U.S. government fulfill its responsibilities to the four U.S. territories (the Federated States of Micronesia, the Republic of the Marshall Islands, and the Republic of Palau).

Mr. WALDEN of Oregon. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. WALDEN).

Mr. WALDEN of Oregon. Mr. Chairman, I would like to engage the gentleman from North Carolina in a colloquy regarding the Steens Mountain Cooperative Management and Protection Act of 2000 as it relates to access to private inholdings.

Mr. Chairman, I am concerned that the Bureau of Land Management needs to be more responsible and allow the land to be used in a way that will provide for the continuation of normal and generally used modes of access to private inholdings. This is especially important now because the Bureau of Land Management is in the process of finalizing its land management plans for the Steens Mountain Cooperative Management and Protection Area. I ask for the gentleman's assistance in this matter.

Mr. TAYLOR of North Carolina. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WALDEN of Oregon. I yield to the gentleman from North Carolina.

Mr. TAYLOR of North Carolina. Let me assure the gentleman that I will convey his concerns to the Department of the Interior and present in good faith with his assurance of the situation relating to access to private inholdings.

Mr. WALDEN of Oregon. Mr. Chairman, I believe that management concerns have been taken into consideration through acquisition exchanges and ask for the gentleman's help in this area as well.

Mr. TAYLOR of North Carolina. Within the current budget constraints we will do our best to address the gentleman's concerns.

Mr. WALDEN of Oregon. Mr. Chairman, I appreciate that and thank the gentleman for his work.

Mr. TAYLOR of North Carolina. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

We have a lot of concerns about all legislation that comes before Congress. There is never enough money, we feel, to spend all the money for all the needs that we have. This year we have an Interior bill, and a Commerce bill, and an Agriculture bill, and a Forest Service bill, and a Fish and Wildlife bill, and a Military construction bill, and a maintenance of the President's request. However, as much as this increase is, it is still below the levels appropriated last year. I remain concerned about the folks at OMB. I urge my colleagues to support this bill as reported out of the Committee on Appropriations. 

Mr. TAYLOR of North Carolina. Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. Chairman, I appreciate your comfort in the balance of my time. The CHAIRMAN. All time for general debate is considered closed.

Pursuant to the rule, the bill shall be considered for amendment under the 5-minute rule.

During consideration of the bill for amendment, the Chair may accord priority in consideration to a Member offering an amendment that he or she has printed in the designated place in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. Those amendments will be considered read.

The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 2691

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2004, and for other purposes:

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT OF LANDS AND RESOURCES

For necessary expenses for protection, use, improvement, development, disposal, cadas-tral surveying, classification, acquisition of easements and other interests in lands, and performance of other functions, including construction of facilities, and purchase of real property, as authorized by law, in the management of lands and their resources under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management, including the general administration of the Bureau, and assessment of mineral potential of public lands pursuant to Public Law 96-487 (16 U.S.C. 3150(a)), $834,088,000, to remain available until expended, of which $1,000,000 is for high priority projects, to be carried out by the Youth Conservation Corps; $2,222,000 is for assessment of the mineral potential of public lands in Alaska pursuant to Public Law 101-183, (16 U.S.C. 3150(a)); and $3,000,000 shall be available in fiscal year 2004 subject to a match by at least an equal amount of project funds from non-Federal sources.

The Office of Insular Affairs (OIA) was established on August 4, 1995 through Secretarial Order No. 3191. In part, the OIA was established to help the U.S. government fulfill its responsibilities to the U.S. territories (the Federated States of Micronesia, the Republic of the Marshall Islands, and the Republic of Palau).

Territorial assistance provided by the OIA as appropriated through Congress provides substantial financial resources to these governments, including the government of American Samoa. Once again, I am pleased that my colleagues have supported my efforts to make sure that American Samoa's funding remains in place despite the budget cuts this country is facing and despite our nation's need to increase funding for the war on terrorism. More than 100 years ago, the traditional leaders of American Samoa ceded their islands to the United States, and our sons and daughters have served in record numbers in every U.S. military engagement from WWII to present operations in our war against terrorists. The people of American Samoa have stood by the United States in good times and bad and to this day American Samoa serves as a refueling point for U.S. naval ships and military aircraft.

While I understand the need for budget cuts, I want to thank my colleagues for also understanding and supporting the needs of American Samoa. I thank my colleagues, both Republican and Democrat, for favorably supporting my efforts to keep American Samoa's funding in place. This funding will help American Samoa improve its infrastructure and address its critical education, health care and transportation needs. I urge my colleagues to support this bill.

Mr. TAYLOR of North Carolina. Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

The CHAIRMAN. All time for general debate is considered closed.

Pursuant to the rule, the bill shall be considered for amendment under the 5-minute rule.

During consideration of the bill for amendment, the Chair may accord priority in consideration to a Member offering an amendment that he or she has printed in the designated place in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. Those amendments will be considered read.

The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

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contracts, grants, or cooperative agreements, for hazardous fuels reduction activities, and for training and monitoring associated with such hazardous fuels reduction activities conducted, or on adjacent Federal land for activities that benefit resources on Federal land: Provided further, That the Secretary may enter into an agreement between the Federal Government and any non-Federal entity that is an affected entity for the purpose of enhancing local and small business employment opportunities in rural communities, and that in entering into procurement contracts under this heading on a best value basis, the Secretary may take into account the ability of an entity to enhance local and small business employment opportunities in rural communities, and that the Secretary may award procurement contracts, grants, or cooperative agreements under this heading to entities that include local non-profit entities, Youth Conservation Corps or related partnerships, or small or disadvantaged businesses: Provided further, That funds appropriated under this heading may be used to reimburse the United States Fish and Wildlife Service and the National Marine Fisheries Service for the costs of carrying out their responsibilities under the Endangered Species Act (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.), to consult and conference, as required by section 7 of such Act in connection with wildland fire management activities: Provided further, That the Secretary of the Interior may use wildland fire appropriations to enter into non-competitive sole source leases of real property with local governments, at or below fair market value, to construct or to maintain fire suppression facilities, and that in making payments for such facilities, including but not limited to fire guard stations, retardant stations, and other initial attack and fire support facilities, and to make advance payments for any such lease or for construction activity associated with the lease: Provided further, That the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture may authorize the transfer of funds appropriated for wildland fire management, in an aggregate amount not to exceed $2,000,000, between the Departments when such transfers would facilitate and expedite jointly funded wildland fire management programs and projects provided further, That funds provided for wildfire suppression shall be available for support of Federal emergency response actions.

CENTRAL HAZARDOUS MATERIALS FUND

For expenses necessary for management, protection, development and resources, and for construction, operation, and maintenance of access roads, reforestation, and other improvements on the revested Oregon and California Railroad grant lands, on other Federal lands in the Oregon and California land-grant counties of Oregon, and on adjacent rights-of-way; and acquisition of lands and interests therein, for connecting roads on or adjacent to such grant lands; $106,672,000 to remain available until expended: Provided, That 25 percent of the receipts from all revestments of Federal lands of the fiscal year from the revested Oregon and California Railroad grant lands is hereby made a charge against the Oregon and California land-grant fund and shall be transferred to the General Fund in the Treasury in accordance with the second paragraph of subsection (b) of title II of the Act of August 28, 1937 (50 Stat. 870).

OREGON AND CALIFORNIA GRANT LANDS

For expenses necessary for management, protection, development, and resources, and for construction, operation, and maintenance of access roads, reforestation, and other improvements on the revested Oregon and California Railroad grant lands, on other Federal lands in the Oregon and California land-grant counties of Oregon, and on adjacent rights-of-way; and acquisition of lands and interests therein, for connecting roads on or adjacent to such grant lands; $106,672,000 to remain available until expended: Provided, That 25 percent of the receipts from all revestments of Federal lands of the fiscal year from the revested Oregon and California Railroad grant lands is hereby made a charge against the Oregon and California land-grant fund and shall be transferred to the General Fund in the Treasury in accordance with the second paragraph of subsection (b) of title II of the Act of August 28, 1937 (50 Stat. 870).

FOREST ECOSYSTEMS HEALTH AND RECOVERY FUND

(REVOLVING FUND, SPECIAL ACCOUNT)

In addition to the purposes authorized in Public Law 102–381, funds made available in the Forest Ecosystem Health and Recovery Fund can be used for the purpose of planning, preparing, implementing and monitoring salvage timber sales and forest ecosystem health and recovery activities, such as release from competing vegetation and density control treatments. The Federal share of receipts (as defined in the section on salvage timber sales not paid to the counties under 43 U.S.C. 138f and 43 U.S.C. 138f–1 et seq., and Public Law 106–393) derived from treatments and other activities conducted pursuant to this amendment shall be deposited into the Forest Ecosystem Health and Recovery Fund.
Mr. TAYLOR of North Carolina. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the remainder of the bill through page 92, line 14, be considered as read, printed in the RECORD, and open to amendment at any point.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Carolina?

There was no objection.

The text of the bill from page 8, line 23, through page 92, line 14, is as follows:

RANGE IMPROVEMENTS

For rehabilitation, protection, and acquisition of lands and interests therein, and improvement of Federal rangelands pursuant to section 401 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976, 43 U.S.C. 1735, and the amount designated for range improvements from grazing fees and mineral leasing receipts from Bankhead-Jones lands prior fiscal year under sections 3 and 15 of the Timber Timber Act of 1933, 16 U.S.C. 528, is as follows:

SERVICE CHARGES, DEPOSITS, AND FORFEITURES

For administrative expenses and other costs related to processing application documents and other authorizations for use and disposal of public lands and resources, for costs of providing copies of official public land documents, for monitoring construction, operation, and maintenance of facilities in conjunction with use authorizations, and for rehabilitation of damaged property, such amounts as may be collected under Public Law 94–579, 43 U.S.C. 1741, 1742, and 1743, to remain available until expended: Provided, That not to exceed $650,000 shall be available for administrative expenses.

MISCELLANEOUS TRUST FUNDS

In addition to amounts authorized to be expended under existing laws, there is hereby appropriated such amounts as may be contributed under 16 U.S.C. 1737, 1738, and 1739, and such amounts as may be advanced for administrative costs, surveys, appraisals, and costs of making conveyances of omitted lands under section 211(b) of that Act, to remain available until expended.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

Appropriations for the Bureau of Land Management shall be available for purchase, erection, and dismantlement of temporary structures, and alteration and maintenance of necessary buildings and appurtenant facilities to which the States have titles; up to $100,000 for payments, at the discretion of the Secretary, for information or evidence concerning violations of laws administered by the Bureau; miscellaneous and emergency expenses of enforcement activities authorized or approved by the Secretary and to be accounted for on her certificate, not to exceed $10,000: Provided, That notwithstanding 44 U.S.C. 501, the Bureau may, under cooperative cost-sharing and partner- nships by law, procure printing services from cooperators in connection with jointly produced publications for which the cooperators share the cost of printing or for services and the Bureau determines the cooperators are capable of meeting accepted quality standards: Provided further, That section 26 of title 30, United States Code, is amended: (1) in section 26(a), by striking “for years 2002 through 2003” and inserting in lieu thereof “for years 2004 through 2008”; and (2) in section 26(b), by striking “and before September 30, 2003” and inserting in lieu thereof “and before September 30, 2008”.

UNITED STATES FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

For necessary expenses of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service, as authorized by law, and for scientific and economic studies, maintenance of the hered of long- horned cattle on the Wichita Mountains Wildlife Refuge, and improvement of the performance of other authorized functions related to such resources by direct expenditure, contracts, grants, cooperative agreements, and reimbursable agreements with public and private entities, $595,901,000, to remain available until September 30, 2005, except as otherwise provided herein: Provided, That not more than $2,000,000 shall be provided to local governments in southern California for planning associated with the Natural Communities Conservation Planning (NCCP) program and shall remain available until expended: Provided further, That $2,000,000 is for high priority projects, which shall be carried out by the Youth Conservation Corps: Provided further, That not to exceed $12,286,000 shall be used for implementing subsections (a), (b), (c), and (e) of section 4 of the Endangered Species Act, as amended, to provide cooperative and noncooperative grants to the United States (except for processing petitions, developing and issuing proposed and final regulations, and taking any other steps to implement the Act in subsection (c)(2)(A), (c)(2)(B)(i), or (c)(2)(B)(ii)), of which not to exceed $8,900,000 shall be used for any activity regarding the designation of critical habitat, pursuant to subsection (a)(3), excluding litigation support, for species already listed pursuant to subsection (a)(1) as provided in subsection (a): Provided further, That the amount of available law enforcement, up to $400,000 to remain available until expended, may at the discretion of the Secretary be used for payment for information, awards, and other services concerning violations of laws administered by the Service, and miscellaneous and emergency expenses of enforcement activities, authorized or approved by the Secretary and to be accounted for solely on her certificate: Provided further, That the amount provided for environmental contaminants, up to $1,000,000 may be expended for contami- nant sample analyses.

CONSTRUCTION

For construction, improvement, acquisition, or removal of buildings and other facilities and equipment, administration, management, investigation, protection, and utilization of fishery and wildlife resources, and the acquisition of lands and interests there- in, $52,718,000, to remain available until expended.

LAND ACQUISITION

For expenses necessary to carry out the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965, as amended (16 U.S.C. 4601–4 through 11), including administrative expenses, and for acquisition of land or waters, or interest in such land or waters, by the Secretary, and with appropriate legal authority, applicable to the United States Fish and Wildlife Service, $23,058,000, to be derived from the Land and Water Conservation Fund and to remain available until expended: Provided, That none of the funds appropriated for specific land acquisition projects can be used to pay for any administra- tive overhead, planning or other manage- ment costs.

LANDOWNER INCENTIVE PROGRAM

For expenses necessary to carry out the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965, as amended (16 U.S.C. 4601–4 through 11), including administrative expenses, and for private conservation efforts to be carried out on private lands, $40,000,000, to be derived from the Land and Water Conservation Fund, and to remain available until expended: Provided, That the amount provided herein is for a Landowner Incentive Program established by the Secretary, and provides matching, competitively awarded grants to States, the District of Columbia, Tribes, Puerto Rico, Guam, the United States Virgin Islands, the Northern Mariana Islands, and American Samoa, to establish or supplement existing landowner incentive programs that provide technical and financial assistance, including provision of matching, to private landowners for the protection and management of habitat to benefit federally listed, proposed, candidate, or other at-risk species on private lands.

STEWARDSHIP GRANTS

For expenses necessary to carry out the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965, as amended (16 U.S.C. 4601–4 through 11), including administrative expenses, and for private conservation efforts to be carried out on private lands, $30,000,000, to be derived from the Land and Water Conservation Fund, and to remain available until expended: Provided, That the amount provided herein is for a Stewardship Grants Program established by the Secretary, and provides matching, competitively awarded grants and other assistance to individuals and groups engaged in private conservation efforts that benefit federally listed, proposed, candidate, or other at-risk species.

COOPERATIVE ENDANGERED SPECIES CONSERVATION FUND

For expenses necessary to carry out section 6 of the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1531–1543), as amended, $96,614,000, of which $6,364,000 is to be derived from the Cooperative Endangered Species Conservation Fund and $50,000,000 is to be derived from the Land and Water Conservation Fund and to remain available until expended.

NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE FUND

For expenses necessary to implement the Act of October 17, 1978 (16 U.S.C. 715a), $30,000,000.

NORTH AMERICAN WETLANDS CONSERVATION FUND

For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of the North American Wetlands Conservation Act, Public Law 101–233, as amended, $24,500,000, to remain available until expended.

NEOTROPICAL MIGRATORY BIRD CONSERVATION

For financial assistance for projects to promote the conservation of migratory birds in accordance with the Neotropical Migratory Bird Conservation...
Act, Public Law 106-247 (16 U.S.C. 6101-6109), $5,000,000, to remain available until expended.

MULTINATIONAL SPECIES CONSERVATION FUND


STATE AND TRIBAL WILDLIFE GRANTS

For wildlife conservation grants to States and to the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, Guam, the Virgin Islands, the Northern Mariana Islands, American Samoa, and federally recognized Indian tribes under the provisions of the Fish and Wildlife Act of 1966 and the Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act, for the development and implementation of programs for the benefit of wildlife and their habitat, including species that are not hunted or fished, $75,000,000 to be derived from the Land and Water Conservation Fund, and to remain available until expended: Provided, That not more than $5,000,000 of the amount appropriated by this Act shall be made available to fund projects of the Department of Interior for which the States or their political subdivisions have appropriated funds to carry out the provisions of the Fish and Wildlife Act, or the Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act, the Antiquities Act, the National Park Service Act, or the National Park System Act, and the funds appropriated in this Act for which the States or their political subdivisions have appropriated funds to carry out the provisions of the Fish and Wildlife Act, or the Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act, the Antiquities Act, the National Park Service Act, or the National Park System Act, and the funds appropriated in this Act shall be apportioned to the States and to the District of Columbia in the same ratio as the Federal share of such projects may not be de-
Corps of Engineers to carry out water quality improvement measures for Storm Water Treatment Area 1 East, if any funds remain to be expended after the requirements of Construction, General account for the purchase of not to exceed 249 passenger motor vehicles, of which 202 shall be for replacement only, including not to exceed 193 for police-type use, 30 buses, and 8 ambulances: Provided, That none of the funds appropriated to the National Park Service may be used to process any grant or contract documents which do not include the text of 18 U.S.C. 1913: Provided further, That none of the funds appropriated to the National Park Service may be used to implement an agreement for the removal or disposal of all or part of the phosphate deposits in Florida until such agreement has been submitted to the Congress and shall not be implemented prior to the expiration of 30 calendar days from the date on which it shall be determined by either House of Congress is not in session because of adjournment of more than 3 calendar days to a day certain) from the receipt of the Secretary's written representation and the President of the Senate of a full and comprehensive report on the development of the southern end of Ellis Island, pursuant to authority vested in the Secretary of the Interior by the Everglades National Park, as well as water quality standards and numeric criteria adopted for phosphorus throughout A.R.M. 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States for the reclamation of abandoned sites with acid mine rock drainage from coal mines, and for associated activities, through the Appalachian Clean Streams Initiative: Provided further, That the fund shall be available in accordance with 30 U.S.C. 1721(b) and (d): Provided further, That not to exceed $3,000 shall be available for reasonable expenses related to the collection and enforcement of fees, litigation support, the Indian Self-Determination Act of 1988 (25 U.S.C. 2501 et seq.), as amended, the Tribally Controlled Schools Act of 2004, in implementing new construction or modernization projects for the operation on or after July 1, 2005, of schools operated with Indian money under section 524 of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act of 1975 (25 U.S.C. 450 et seq.), as amended, for the construction of new schools, for the improvement of existing schools, including architectural and engineering services, $60,551,000, to remain available until September 30, 2005; Of which $18,917,000 shall be available pursuant to Public Law 100–297, as amended, the Secretary of the Interior shall use the Administrative and Audit Requirements and Cost Principles for Assistance Programs contained in 43 CFR part 12 as the regulatory requirements: Provided further, That such grants shall not be subject to section 12.61 of 43 CFR; the Secretary and the grantee shall negotiate and determine a schedule of payments to be made by the grantee to the Secretary and the Secretary shall establish an audit program with standards and codes and Federal, tribal, or State programs: Provided further, That in considering applications, the Secretary shall consider whether the Indian tribe or tribal organization would be deferring a portion of existing projects or grants for the construction of new construction projects or grants to tribes and tribal organizations that have entered into agreements other enacted water rights settlements; and of which $18,817,000 shall be available pursuant to Public Law 101–618, 107–311, and 102–757, and for implementation of the Water Resources Reform and Development Act of 2000, that any such unobligated balances not so transferred shall expire on September 30, 2006.

CONSTRUCTION

For construction, repair, improvement, and maintenance of irrigation and power systems, buildings, utilities, and other facilities, including architectural and engineering services by contract; acquisition of lands, and interests in lands; and preparation of lands for farming, and for construction of the Navajo Indian Irrigation Project pursuant to Public Law 87–483, $345,154,000, to remain available until September 30, 2006: Provided further, That such amounts as may be available for the construction of the Navajo Indian Irrigation Project pursuant to Public Law 87–483 may be used to cover the road program management costs of the Bureau: Provided further, That any funds provided for the Safety of Dams program pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 13 shall be made available on a nonreimbursable basis: Provided further, That for fiscal year 2004, in implementing new construction or modernization projects for the operation on or after July 1, 2005, of schools and other education programs shall be available pursuant to Public Law 100–297, as amended, the Secretary of the Interior shall use the Administrative and Audit Requirements and Cost Principles for Assistance Programs contained in 43 CFR part 12 as the regulatory requirements: Provided further, That such grants shall not be subject to section 12.61 of 43 CFR; the Secretary and the grantee shall negotiate and determine a schedule of payments to be made by the grantee to the Secretary and the Secretary shall establish an audit program with standards and codes and Federal, tribal, or State programs: Provided further, That in considering applications, the Secretary shall consider whether the Indian tribe or tribal organization would be deferring a portion of existing projects or grants for the construction of new construction projects or grants to tribes and tribal organizations that have entered into agreements other enacted water rights settlements; and of which $18,817,000 shall be available pursuant to Public Law 101–618, 107–311, and 102–757, and for implementation of the Water Resources Reform and Development Act of 2000, that any such unobligated balances not so transferred shall expire on September 30, 2006.

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and 106-554; and of which $8,968,000 shall be available for payment to the Quinault Indian Nation pursuant to the terms of the North Boundary Settlement Agreement dated July 14, 2000, in connection with the acquisition of perpetual conservation easements from the Nation: Provided, That the payment to the Quinault Indian Nation, $4,968,000 shall be derived and provided for as authorized by the heading "United States Fish and Wildlife Service, Land Acquisition" in Public Law 106-7.

INDIAN GUARANTEED LOAN PROGRAM ACCOUNT

For the cost of guaranteed and insured loans, $5,797,000, as authorized by the Indian Financing Act of 1974, as amended: Provided, That such costs, including the cost of modifying, refinancing, guaranteeing, or cancelling loans, and servicing guarantees under the Act, shall be available only to the schools in the Bureau school system as of September 1, 1994, and the Department of the Interior at each school in the Bureau school system as of September 1, 1995. Funds for the guarantee and insurance of loans under section 1146 of the Education Amendments of 1994 may not be used at any school or dormitory beyond the grade structure of the Bureau school system as of September 1, 1994.

DEPARTMENTAL MANAGEMENT

For necessary expenses for management of the Department of the Interior, $3,654,000, of which not to exceed $8,500 may be for official reception and representation expenses, and of which up to $1,000,000 shall be available for employee retention and compensation for the performance of work assignments associated with unmet (25 U.S.C. 450 et seq.), shall remain available until expended by the contractor or grantee:

DEPARTMENTAL MANAGEMENT

For necessary expenses for management of the Department of the Interior, $74,343,000, of which not to exceed $8,500 may be for official reception and representation expenses, and of which up to $1,000,000 shall be available for employee retention and compensation for the performance of work assignments associated with unmet obligations under the Department of the Interior Appropriation Acts of 1997, of which not to exceed $8,500 may be for official reception and representation expenses, and of which up to $1,000,000 shall be available for employee retention and compensation for the performance of work assignments associated with unmet obligations under the Department of the Interior Appropriation Acts of 1997, of which not to exceed $8,500 may be for official reception and representation expenses, and of which up to $1,000,000 shall be available for employee retention and compensation for the performance of work assignments associated with unmet obligations under the Department of the Interior Appropriation Acts of 1997.

FEDERAL TRUST PROGRAMS

For operation of programs for direct expenditures, contracts, cooperative agreements, compacts, and grants, $219,641,000, of which $75,000,000 shall be available for historical accounting, to remain available until expended: Provided, That funds for trust management improvements and litigation support may, as needed, be transferred to or merged with the Bureau Salaries and Expenses account: Provided further, That any appropriation for disaster relief and emergency assistance, disaster assistance, and water and waste water facilities, as authorized by law; and grants to the Government of the Virgin Islands as authorized by law (48 U.S.C. 693–696), $225,000,000, of which not to exceed $5,000,000 shall be available for administrative expenses: Provided, That these funds are available only to the authorized Indian Tribe, or Tribes, and the United States Fish and Wildlife Service for the purposes specified in the Department of the Interior Appropriation Acts of 1997, of which not to exceed $8,500 may be for official reception and representation expenses, and of which up to $1,000,000 shall be available for employee retention and compensation for the performance of work assignments associated with unmet obligations under the Department of the Interior Appropriation Acts of 1997.
accounting of such funds from which the beneficiary can determine whether there has been a loss: Provided further, That notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretary shall not be required to issue a quarterly statement of performance for any Indian trust account that has not had activity for at least 18 months and has a balance of $1.00 or less; Provided further, That no funds shall be made available under this authority until funds specifically made available to the Department of the Interior for salaries and expenses shall be available for uniforms or allowances thereof, as authorized by law (5 U.S.C. 5901-5902 and D.C. Code 4-204).

under the same headings, shall be available for expenditure or transfer for Indian trust management and reform activities.

SEC. 114. A grazing permit or lease that expires during fiscal year 2004 shall be renewed under section 402 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976, 43 U.S.C. 1752 (except where nonrenewable, section 530 of the California Desert Protection Act (16 U.S.C. 4164aa-50)). The terms and conditions contained in the expiring permit or lease shall continue to be valid under the new permit or lease until such time as the Secretary of the Interior completes processing of such permit or lease in compliance with applicable law and regulations, at which time such permit or lease may be canceled, suspended or modified, in whole or in part, to meet the requirements of such applicable laws and regulations. Nothing in this section shall be deemed to alter the Secretary's statutory authority: Provided, That any Federal lands included within in the boundary of Lake Roosevelt National Recreation Area, as designated by the Secretary of the Interior on April 5, 1990 (Lake Roosevelt Cooperative Management Agreement), shall be used only in accordance with this Act for facilities that are compatible with the use of the area as a recreation area.

SEC. 115. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, in the purpose of reducing the backlog of Indian probate cases in the Department of the Interior, the hearing requirements of chapter 10 of title 25, United States Code, are deemed satisfied by a proceeding conducted by an Indian probate judge, appointed by the Secretary without regard to the provisions of title 5, United States Code, governing the appointments in the competitive service, for such period of time as the Secretary determines necessary: Provided, That the basic pay of an Indian probate judge so appointed may be fixed by the Secretary without regard to the provisions of chapter 51, and subchapter III of chapter 53 of title 5, United States Code, governing the classification and pay of General Schedule employees, except that no Indian judge so appointed may be fixed by the Secretary without regard to the provisions of title 5, United States Code.

SEC. 116. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to redistribute any Tribal Priority Allocation funds, including tribal base funds, to alleviate tribal funding inequities by transferring funds to address identified, unmet needs, dual enrollment, overlapping service areas, or inaccurate distribution methodologies. No tribe shall receive a reduction in Tribal Priority Allocation funds of more than 10 percent in fiscal year 2004. Under circumstances of overlapping service areas or inaccurate distribution methodologies, the 10 percent limitation does not apply.

SEC. 117. The funds appropriated for the Bureau of Indian Education for postsecondary schools for fiscal year 2004 shall be allocated among the schools proportionate to the unmet need of the schools as determined by the Postsecondary Funding Formula adopted by the Office of Indian Education Programs. The Secretary of the Interior shall take such action as may be necessary to ensure that the lands comprising the Huron Cemetery in Kansas City, Kansas, as described in Public Law 93-291, are used only in accordance with this section.

(b) The lands of the Huron Cemetery shall be used only: (1) for religious and cultural uses that are compatible with the use of the lands as a cemetery; and (2) as a burial ground.

SEC. 119. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, in conveying the Twin Cities Reservation, as described in section 503, 43 U.S.C. 1752, or fish and wildlife refuge lands, the Secretary of the Interior shall take such action as may be necessary to ensure that such lands comprise the Hometown Cemetery in Kansas City, Kansas (as described in Public Law 93-291), are used only in accordance with this section.
under the Tribally Controlled Schools Act or the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act or (ii) a school operated by the Bureau of Indian Affairs.”

SEC. 135. (a) EXCHANGE REQUIRED.—In exchange for the property conveyed by the Secretary under this section, the Secretary shall convey to the Mojave (b) CASH EQUALIZATION.—Any difference in the value of the properties to be exchanged under this section shall be equalized through a cash equalization payment received by the Secretary under subsection (a) and deposited in the Land and Water Conservation Fund.

(c) REVERSORY CLAUSE.—The conveyance under subsection (a) shall be subject to the condition that the recipient maintain the conveyed property as a memorial commemorating United States participation in World War I and honoring the American veterans of that war. If the Secretary determines that the conveyed property is no longer used to meet the conditions described as a necessary new or replacement education facility, and the impacts that construction of such facilities might have on natural, cultural, and other resources present within the area at the time of European discovery, the Secretary shall convey the property to the Secretary for approval a management plan under the Tribally Controlled Schools Act or the Indian Self-Determination and Educational Improvement Act of 1978, as amended.

SEC. 135. (a) SHORT TITLE.—This section may be cited as the “Blue Ridge National Heritage Area Establishment Act.” (b) FINDINGS AND PURPOSE.—(1) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that: (A) The Blue Ridge Mountains and the associated cultural and natural resources of the Blue Ridge Mountains have played a significant role in the history of the United States and the State of North Carolina. (B) Archaeological evidence indicates that the Blue Ridge Mountains have been inhabited by humans since the last retreat of the glaciers, with the Native Americans living in the area at the time of European discovery being primarily of Cherokee descent. (C) The Blue Ridge Mountains of western North Carolina, including the Great Smoky Mountains National Park, have significant role in the establishment and development of the culture of the United States through several distinct lenses including— (i) the craft heritage that is: (I) was first influenced by the Cherokee Indians; (ii) was the origin of the traditional craft movement starting in 1900 and the contemporary craft movement starting in the 1940’s; and (iii) is carried on by over 4,000 craftsmen in the Blue Ridge Mountains of western North Carolina, the third largest concentration of such people in the United States; (ii) a musical heritage comprised of distinctive instrumental and vocal traditions that includes: (I) includes stringband music, bluegrass, ballad singing, blues, and sacred music; (II) has received national recognition; and (III) has made the region one of the richest repositories of traditional musical and folklore in the United States; (iii) the Cherokee heritage (I) dating back thousands of years; and (II) offering (aa) nationally significant cultural traditions practiced by the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians; (bb) authentic tradition bearers; (cc) historic sites; and (dd) historically important collections of Cherokee artifacts; and (iv) the agricultural heritage established by the Cherokee Indians, including medicinal and ceremonial food crops, combined with the historic European patterns of raising livestock, culminating in the largest number of specialty crop farms in North Carolina. (D) The artifacts and structures associated with those legacies are unusually well-preserved. (E) The Blue Ridge Mountains are recognized as having one of the richest collections of historical resources in America. (F) The history and cultural heritage of the Blue Ridge Mountains are shared with the States of Virginia, Tennessee, and Georgia. (G) There are significant cultural, economic, and educational benefits in celebrating and promoting this mutual heritage.

SEC. 135. (a) DEFINITIONS.—(1) MANAGEMENT ENTITY.—The term “management entity” means the management entity established under subsection (b). (2) MANAGEMENT PLAN.—The term “management plan” means the management plan for the Heritage Area approved under subsection (b). (3) STATE.—The term “State” means the State of North Carolina. (b) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that: (1) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that: (A) The Blue Ridge Heritage and Cultural Partnership and the Western Carolina Educational Research Consortium of Western North Carolina; (B) The North Carolina Alliance for Cultural Resources, and Future Generations. (C) The Blue Ridge Mountains have played a significant role in the history of the United States and the State of North Carolina. (D) The Blue Ridge Mountains of western North Carolina, including the Great Smoky Mountains National Park, have significant role in the establishment and development of the culture of the United States through several distinct lenses including— (i) the craft heritage that is: (I) was first influenced by the Cherokee Indians; (ii) was the origin of the traditional craft movement starting in 1900 and the contemporary craft movement starting in the 1940’s; and (iii) is carried on by over 4,000 craftsmen in the Blue Ridge Mountains of western North Carolina, the third largest concentration of such people in the United States; (ii) a musical heritage comprised of distinctive instrumental and vocal traditions that includes: (I) includes stringband music, bluegrass, ballad singing, blues, and sacred music; (II) has received national recognition; and (III) has made the region one of the richest repositories of traditional musical and folklore in the United States; (iii) the Cherokee heritage (I) dating back thousands of years; and (II) offering (aa) nationally significant cultural traditions practiced by the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians; (bb) authentic tradition bearers; (cc) historic sites; and (dd) historically important collections of Cherokee artifacts; and (iv) the agricultural heritage established by the Cherokee Indians, including medicinal and ceremonial food crops, combined with the historic European patterns of raising livestock, culminating in the largest number of specialty crop farms in North Carolina. (D) The artifacts and structures associated with those legacies are unusually well-preserved. (E) The Blue Ridge Mountains are recognized as having one of the richest collections of historical resources in America. (F) The history and cultural heritage of the Blue Ridge Mountains are shared with the States of Virginia, Tennessee, and Georgia. (G) There are significant cultural, economic, and educational benefits in celebrating and promoting this mutual heritage. (H) The 2002 report entitled “The Blue Ridge Heritage and Cultural Partnership” and “Western North Carolina National Heritage Area Feasibility Study and Plan”, the Blue Ridge Mountains contain numerous resources that are of outstanding importance to the history of the United States. (I) In this section the management entity means the management entity established under this section designed by the Secretary for approval a management plan for the Heritage Area. (J) For the purposes of this section the management entity shall—

(f) BOUNDARY ADJUSTMENT; ADMINISTRATION OF ACQUIRED LAND.—The boundaries of the Mojave National Preserve shall be adjusted to reflect the land exchange required by this section. The property acquired by the Secretary under this section shall become part of the Mojave National Preserve and be administered in accordance with the laws, rules, and regulations applicable to the Mojave National Preserve.
(A) for the purpose of presenting a unified preservation and interpretation plan, take into consideration Federal, State, and local plans; and

(B) provide for the participation of residents, public agencies, and private organizations in the Heritage Area.

(3) CONTENTS.—The management plan shall include—

(A) present comprehensive recommendations and strategies for the conservation, funding, management, and development of the Heritage Area;

(B) identify existing and potential sources of Federal and non-Federal funding for the conservation, management, and development of the Heritage Area; and

(C) include—

(i) an inventory of the cultural, historical, natural, and recreational resources of the Heritage Area, including a list of property that—

(i) relates to the purposes of the Heritage Area; and

(ii) should be conserved, restored, managed, developed, or maintained because of the significance of the property;

(ii) a program of strategies and actions for the implementation of the management plan that identifies the roles of agencies and organizations that are involved in the implementation of the management plan;

(iii) an interpretive and educational plan for the Heritage Area;

(iv) a recommendation of policies for resource management and protection that develop intergovernmental cooperative agreements to manage and protect the cultural, historical, natural, and recreational resources of the Heritage Area; and

(v) an analysis of ways in which Federal, State, and local programs may be best coordinated to promote the purposes of this section.

(4) EFFECT OF FAILURE TO SUBMIT.—If a management plan is not submitted to the Secretary by the date described in paragraph (1), the Secretary shall not provide any additional funding under this section until a management plan is submitted to the Secretary.

(5) APPROVAL OR DISAPPROVAL OF MANAGEMENT PLAN.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—After approval by the Secretary of a management plan, the management entity shall periodically—

(i) review the management plan; and

(ii) submit to the Secretary for review and approval, the recommendation of the management entity for any amendments to the management plan.

(B) USE OF FUNDS.—No funds made available under subsection (i) shall be used to implement any amendment proposed by the management entity under subparagraph (A) until the Secretary approves the amendment.

(C) AUTHORIZED AND DUTIES OF THE MANAGEMENT ENTITY.—

(I) AUTHORITY.—For the purposes of developing and implementing the management plan, the management entity may use funds made available under subsection (i) to—

(A) make grants to, and enter into cooperative agreements with, the State (including a political subdivision), nonprofit organizations, or persons;

(B) hire and compensate staff; and

(C) enter into contracts for goods and services.

(2) DUTIES.—In addition to developing the management plan, the management entity shall—

(A) develop and implement the management plan while considering the interests of diverse user groups, private property owners, and nonprofit groups in the Heritage Area;

(B) conduct public meetings in the Heritage Area at least semiannually on the development and implementation of the management plan;

(C) give priority to the implementation of actions, goals, and strategies in the management plan, including providing assistance to units of government, nonprofit organizations, and persons in—

(i) carrying out programs that protect resources in the Heritage Area;

(ii) encouraging economic viability in the Heritage Area in accordance with the goals of the management plan;

(iii) establishing and maintaining interpretive exhibits in the Heritage Area;

(iv) developing recreational and educational opportunities in the Heritage Area; and

(v) increasing public awareness of and appreciation for the cultural, historical, and natural resources of the Heritage Area; and

(D) for any fiscal year for which Federal funds are received under subsection (i)—

(i) submit to the Secretary a report that describes, for each purpose, the accomplishments of the management entity;

(ii) the expenses and income of the management entity; and

(iii) each entity to which a grant was made;

(ii) make available for audit by Congress, the Secretary, and appropriate units of government, all records relating to the expenditure of funds and any matching funds; and

(iii) require, for all agreements authorizing expenditure of Federal funds by any entity, that the receiving entity make available for audit all records relating to the expenditure of funds.

(3) PROHIBITION ON THE ACQUISITION OF REAL PROPERTY.—The management entity shall not use Federal funds received under subsection (i) to acquire real property or an interest in real property.

(4) TECHNICAL AND FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may provide technical assistance and, subject to the availability of appropriations, financial assistance, for use in developing and implementing the management plan.

(B) PRIORITY FOR ASSISTANCE.—In providing assistance under subsection (a), the Secretary shall give priority to actions that facilitate—

(A) the preservation of the significant cultural, historical, natural, and recreational resources of the Heritage Area; and

(B) the provision of educational, interpretive, and recreational opportunities that are consistent with the resources of the Heritage Area.

(h) LAND USE REGULATION.—

(I) IN GENERAL.—Nothing in this section—

(A) grants any power of zoning or land use to the management entity or

(B) modifies, enlarges, or diminishes any authority of the Federal Government or any State or local government to regulate any use of land under any law (including regulations).

(2) PRIVATE PROPERTY.—Nothing in this section—

(A) abridges the rights of any person with respect to private property;

(B) affects the authority of the State or local government with respect to private property; or

(C) imposes any additional burden on any property owner.

(i) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section $10,000,000, of which not more than $1,000,000 shall be made available for any fiscal year.

(2) NON-FEDERAL SHARE.—The non-Federal share of the cost of any activities carried out using Federal funds made available under subsection (a) shall not be less than 50 percent.

(j) TERMINATION OF AUTHORITY.—The authority of the Secretary to provide assistance under this section on the date that is 15 years after the date of enactment of this section.

EXPEDITED PROCEDURES FOR INDIAN TRUST ACCOUNTING

SEC. 137. (a) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, any claim against the United States arising out of any obligation of the United States or any of its agencies or officials relating to the conduct of an accounting, or the balance of, any individual Indian money accounts that were open as of October 25, 1994, or opened thereafter but closed as of December 31, 2000 shall be governed by the provisions of this section.

(b) STATISTICAL SAMPLING.—Not later than one year following the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall formulate a statistical sampling evaluation to assess the administration of individual Indian money accounts for those accounts that were open as of December 31, 2000 and all individual Indian money accounts that were opened as of October 25, 1994, or opened thereafter but closed as of December 31, 2000. The statistical sampling evaluation described in this subsection shall be conducted in a manner the Secretary deems feasible and appropriate given the availability of data, and other data, and other information, and shall estimate, to the extent possible, the rate of past accounting error, if any, for each category or group of individual Indian money accounts. The Secretary shall complete a statistical sampling evaluation covering all subject accounts within four years of the date of enactment of this Act.

(c) CERTIFICATION.—Upon completion of a statistical sampling evaluation for a category or group of individual Indian money accounts, the Secretary shall certify completion of the evaluation and publish such certificate in the Federal Register.

(d) ADJUSTMENT OF ACCOUNTS.—
(1) Within 180 days following any certification under subsection (c), the Secretary shall adjust any individual Indian money accounts covered by that certification. The Secretary shall adjust such an account on application of the error rate, if any, determined by the statistical sampling to the average transaction amount for transactions in an account. The Secretary shall also consider any factual information regarding the particular account at issue in adjusting the account.

(2) The term "individual Indian money accounts" means account balances for funds held in trust by the United States for an individual Indian which are directly related to an individual Indian money account as defined in this section.

(b) No Downward Adjustment.—The Secretary may consider both positive and negative errors in estimating a rate of past accounting error, but in no event shall the Secretary adjust the balance of an account downward under this Act. In the event that the Secretary determines that the rate of past accounting error for an account is zero or negative, then the Secretary shall make any adjustment of zero to that account. Such a zero adjustment shall constitute an "adjustment" as defined in this section.

(c) Judicial Review.—(1) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, judicial review of, or judicial relief with respect to, any action of the United States or any of its agencies or officials in carrying out the provisions of this section shall be made solely in accordance with this subsection.

(2) Judicial review of any agency action related to an individual Indian money account performed pursuant to this section may be had only by the filing of a petition for review in the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia no later than 60 days after the Secretary's adjustment of an account. Such review shall be conducted in accordance with section 7 of part I of title 5, United States Code (5 U.S.C. 701, et seq.).

(3) Except to the extent, if any, that review may be required by the Constitution of the United States, no court shall have jurisdiction to review, grant, or enforce any relief with respect to any action of the United States or any of its agencies or officials in carrying out the provisions of this section.

(d) Account Balances.—(1) The balance of any account as determined under this Act, including judicial review in accordance with subsection (c), shall conclusively constitute the new balance of the account as of December 31, 2000, and shall not be subject to any further adjustment based upon events or occurrences prior to that date.

(2) Voluntary Settlement of Claims.—Prior to commencing the statistical evaluation pursuant to paragraph (b), the Secretary, or any party may, at the Secretary's discretion, resolve any claim or group of claims described in subsection (a) through voluntary settlement with any individual or group of individual Indian money accounts. Any voluntary settlement shall be paid from the claims and judgment appropriation as provided in subsection (d) and shall timely resolve any claim described in subsection (a). The holder of the account who settles shall not be entitled to any further adjustment under this section.

(2) The Secretary shall report to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations, the House Committee on Resources, and the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs regarding the progress of statistical sampling evaluations at least once every calendar year until the Secretary has adjusted all accounts covered by this Act.

(k) Definitions.—As used in this Act:

(1) The term "statistical sampling evaluation" means an appropriate sample drawn from a group or groups of transactions or other data.

(2) The term "individual Indian money accounts" means account balances for funds held in trust by the United States for a benefit of an individual Indian which are directly related to an individual Indian money account as defined in this section.

(3) Except to the extent, if any, that review may be required by the Constitution of the United States, no court shall have jurisdiction to review, grant, or enforce any relief with respect to, any action of the United States or any of its agencies or officials in carrying out the provisions of this section as described in this section.

(l) Costs of Review.—The costs of review, as provided for in section 4 of the Act (16 U.S.C. 460l–6a[i]), shall be paid from the claims and judgment appropriation as provided in subsection (b), the amount to be determined by the Secretary based on the costs of review.

(3) The term "adjustment" means to revise the balance of the account pursuant to this Act.

(4) The term "Secretary" means the Secretary of the Interior.

Sec. 138. None of the funds in this or any other Act may be used by the Department of the Interior to support the Klamath Fishery Management Plan.

Sec. 139. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the United States Fish and Wildlife Service, hereafter and hereinafter, may use funds for expenses related to encouraging public participation in service programs, and may use up to $2,000,000 per year for contracts for employment-related legal services.

TITILE II—RELATED AGENCIES

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FOREST SERVICE

FOREST AND RANGELAND RESEARCH

For necessary expenses of forest and range land research as authorized by law, $277,335,000, to remain until expended: Provided, That of the funds provided, $49,428,000 is for the forest inventory and analysis program.

STATE AND PRIVATE FORESTRY

For necessary expenses of cooperating with and providing technical and financial assistance to States, territories, possessions, and others, and for forest health management, including treatments of pests, pathogens, invasive and noxious plants and for restocking and rehabilitation forests damaged by pests or invasive plants, cooperative forestry, and education and land conservation activities and an Intergovernmental Program as authorized, $250,758,000, to remain available until expended, as authorized by law: Provided, That none of the funds provided under this heading for the acquisition of lands or interests in lands shall be available until the Forest Service notifies the user communities and the Senate Committee on Appropriations, in writing, of specific contractual and grant details including the non-Federal cost share of each project, related to the acquisition of lands or interests in lands to be undertaken with such funds: Provided further, That each forest legacy grant shall be for a specific project or set of specific tasks as provided for: That grants for acquisition of lands or conservation easements shall require that the State demonstrates that 25 percent of the total value of the project is comprised of a non-Federal share.

NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM

For necessary expenses of the Forest Service, not otherwise provided for, for management, protection, improvement, and utilization of the National Forest System, $1,400,792,000, to remain available until expended, which shall include 50 percent of all moneys received during prior fiscal years as fees collected under the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965, as amended, in accordance with section 4 of the Act (16 U.S.C. 490c[b]): Provided, That unobligated balances available at the start of fiscal year 2004 shall be displayed by budget line item in the fiscal year 2005 budget justification: Provided further, That the Secretary may authorize the expenditure or transfer of such sums as necessary to the Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, for the preparation, protection, and disposal of excess wild horses and burros from National Forest System lands and for the performance of cadastral surveys to designate the boundaries of such lands.

For an additional amount to reimburse the Judgment Fund as required by 41 U.S.C. 630, for judgment liabilities previously incurred, $184,405,000.

POINTS OF ORDER

The CHAIRMAN. Are there any points of order?

Mr. POMBO. Mr. Chairman, I make a point of order against section 139 of the bill found on page 90, lines 4 through 9. This section clearly violates clause 2(b) of rule XXI as it constitutes legislation on an appropriations bill by changing existing law.

Mr. Chairman, Section 139 permanently establishes an unlimited U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service "slush fund" for expenses related to encouraging public participation in Fish and Wildlife Service programs. The very first sentence waives existing law regarding any current limitations that the Service may have regarding these activities. For example, existing volunteer and public participation in the National Wildlife Refuge System is governed by the National Wildlife Refuge System Volunteer and Community Partnership Enhancement Act of 1998.

The Service's use of administrative funds from other programs, such as those authorized under the Pittman-Robertson Act, the African Elephant Conservation Act, the Neo-Tropical Migratory Bird Conservation Act, the Great Ape Conservation Act, and the Rhinoceros and Tiger Conservation Act (as also circumscribed in scope and funding levels. Section 139 waives these limits and expands the uses of these funds. Therefore, this language constitutes legislation on an appropriations bill.

The fact was recognized by the Committee on Appropriations, which lists this section in the report accompanying this bill under "Changes in Application of Existing Law" on page 153. Therefore, I ask that the Chair sustain my point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. Does any Member wish to be heard on the point of order? Mr. TAYLOR of North Carolina. Mr. Chairman, I concede the point of order.

Mr. TAYLOR. Mr. Chairman, I make a point of order against section 137 of the bill, found at page 84, line 21, through page 89, line 24.
This section clearly violates clause 2(b) of rule XXI, as it constitutes legislation on an appropriations bill. This six-page section establishes a separate legal mechanism for the determination and settlement of claims regarding individual Indian accounts maintained by the Department of the Interior as part of the Secretary of the Interior's trust responsibilities for Native Americans. The section requires the Secretary to formulate a statistical sampling evaluation for individual Indian accounts opened during a certain time frame.

This evaluation is to take place over 4 years, and the Secretary is then required to publish a notice in the Federal Register certifying the evaluation. The Secretary must then adjust certified accounts but only for increases as a result of the evaluation. The Secretary is also authorized to issue regulations to implement the section.

Find this section provides a judicial review mechanism for the Secretary's actions taken under this section. These are all new substantial duties on the part of the Secretary of the Interior. The section mandates new expenditures to adjust individual Indian accounts upwards.

In addition, the very first sentence of section 137 explicitly waives existing law and regulations regarding these accounts. Therefore, the section fails at least three tests for determining whether the language constitutes legislation on an appropriations bill. This fact was recognized by the Committee on Appropriations, which lists this section in the report accompanying this bill under “Changes in Application of Existing Law” on page 153.

I ask that the Chair sustain my point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. Does any Member wish to be heard on the point of order?

Mr. TAYLOR of North Carolina. Mr. Chairman, the gentleman raises a legitimate point. We have been on Appropriations for the past 10 days, and I would urge the chairman, please do not concede the point of order, but I do think the chairman has indicated that he will be here longer on the rule.

Mr. MARIO DIAZ-BALART of Florida. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. MARIO DIAZ-BALART OF FLORIDA

Page 24, line 14, strike the colon and all that follows through page 25, line 12, and insert the following:

Provided further, That funds appropriated in this Act and in any prior Acts for the purpose of implementing the Modified Water De liming to Everglades Project shall be available for expenditure unless the Secretary of the Interior, the Secretary of the Army, the Administrator of the Environment Protection Agency, and the Attorney General file a joint report by September 30, 2003, and each year thereafter until December 31, 2006, to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations, the House Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, the House Committee on Resources and the Senate Committee on Appropriation, and the Senate Committee on Environment and Public Works, indicating that the water entering A.R.M. Loxahatchee National Wildlife Refuge and Everglades National Park does not meet all applicable State water quality standards and numeric criteria adopted for phosphorus throughout A.R.M. Loxahatchee National Wildlife Refuge and Everglades National Park, as well as water quality requirements set forth in the Consent Decree entered in United States v. South Florida Water Management District, that the Senate and House Committees on Appropriations respond in writing disapproving the further expenditure of funds.

Mr. MARIO DIAZ-BALART OF FLORIDA (reading the during). Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the amendment be considered as read and printed in the RECORD.
Mr. MARIO DIAZ-BALART of Florida. Mr. Chairman, this amendment brings funding authority back to Congress and ensures that major decisions about funding Everglades restoration, which is the key to the success of this restoration, remain in the congression district that I represent, that those decisions are made by Congress and not by government bureaucracies.

Everglades National Park is one of our Nation's greatest national treasures, and current funding is critical to the future restoration of that treasure. The current bill language, Mr. Chairman, provides for a mandatory stoppage of funding based on water quality reports issued by the Department of the Interior, the Environmental Protection Agency, the Army Corps of Engineers, and the Attorney General. This would empower Federal agencies to eliminate critical funding without congressional review, Mr. Chairman.

Therefore I have offered this amendment with the gentleman from Florida (Mr. Goss) to ensure that any possible changing of the funding levels occurs through the Appropriations Committee. The House Committee on Appropriations and the Senate Appropriations Committee, not solely Federal agencies. This amendment eliminates the provision that provided Federal agencies with that authority to automatically cut funding based on their reports again without the legislative having any input.

Mr. Chairman, I will continue to fight along with my other colleagues for adequate funding for Everglades restoration, and we will work with the State of Florida and the appropriate State and Federal agencies to ensure that this critical restoration project receives the necessary funds now and also in the future.

I would like to thank some people that have worked with me on this: the gentleman from California (Chairman Dreier); the gentleman from Florida (Mr. Goss), whom I already mentioned; the gentleman from Florida (Mr. Lincoln Diaz-Balart); and the gentleman from Florida (Chairman Young).

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the requisite number of words.

Mr. Chairman, I am pleased to associate myself with the remarks of the distinguished gentleman from Florida (Mr. Goss), chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, and the remarks of the gentleman from Florida (Mr. MARIO DIAZ-BALART), our new member, for the work they have done in crafting this legislation. We even out in the West are concerned about the Everglades, and we want to see that they are restored; and we want to see the commitments kept between the State and Federal Government. We need to go by year, and I think the funding for this purpose depends on moving the ball forward and keeping things moving in the right direction. So I commend all of the work that has been done to straighten this out, and we look forward to the first report.

Mr. REGULA. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the requisite number of words.

Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of this comprehensive amendment, which I believe will help ensure that the efforts of Congress to restore the Everglades will be successful. In agreeing to the Comprehensive Everglades Restoration Plan, the Federal Government and the State of Florida made an $8 billion commitment, equally cost shared, to restore this national treasure. Congress, together with the people, has already committed $1 billion over the last 9 years toward this effort, and throughout this process the subcommittee has maintained strong oversight of the project to ensure that all funds are spent wisely and true environmental restoration will be achieved.

Mr. Chairman, water quality is an absolute key to the success of this restoration. If we fail to address water quality issues upfront, we could potentially invest $20 billion of the taxpayers' dollars on a new plumbing system that pours tainted water into the
Everglades, and that is of course why this compromise is vitally important. This amendment was crafted in response to the passage of a law in Florida. It seeks to ensure that the State of Florida will not fail to meet its water quality targets. It will direct any Federal dollars that Congress has approved, tying them to compliance with agreements the State has already made. Every year the Secretary of the Interior, the Secretary of the Army, the Attorney General, and the EPA administrator will have to file a joint report certifying that the State of Florida is meeting its prior commitments to improve water quality. If the report indicates that the State is failing to work toward that goal, they have to take another look at the funding issue.

It is unfortunate that Congress has been put into a place that they are requiring these new assurances. However, in order to ensure that Federal funds are truly going towards our shared goal, the money of all the people in these United States and this is a treasure that belongs to all the people, that the environmental restoration, we have to condition their release on assurances that the State of Florida is living up to agreements it has already made. Otherwise, we risk not only wasting billions of taxpayer dollars but also further polluting the Everglades. And I commend the gentleman from Florida for agreeing to this amendment. I realize this is his district, but it is a treasure of all the American people, and I would urge support of the amendment.

Mr. TAYLOR of North Carolina. Mr. Chairman, we have no objection to the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Florida (Mr. MARIO DIAZ-BALART).

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 10 OFFERED BY MS. SLAUGHTER
Ms. SLAUGHTER. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Amendment No. 10 offered by Ms. Slaughter

Page 21, line 3, after the first dollar amount, insert "(reduced by $6,000,000)."
Page 47, line 6, after the dollar amount, insert "(reduced by $3,000,000)."
Page 91, line 22, after the dollar amount, insert "(reduced by $6,000,000)."
Page 141, line 2, after the dollar amount, insert "(increased by $5,000,000)."
Page 141, line 7, after the dollar amount, insert "(increased by $10,000,000)."
Page 141, line 11, after the dollar amount, insert "(increased by $10,000,000)."
Page 141, line 13, after the dollar amount, insert "(increased by $5,000,000)."
Page 141, line 23, after the dollar amount, insert "(increased by $5,000,000)."

Ms. SLAUGHTER. Mr. Chairman, I rise to offer an amendment that by all rights should provoke no argument from the body. Last year a strong bipartisan consensus led to a modest increase for two Federal agencies that provide critical support for the arts organizations and its activities across the country. To keep the arts vibrant and flourishing, 234 Members of Congress agreed that the National Endowment for the Arts should receive a $10 million increase and that the National Endowment for the Humanities should receive an increase of $5 million. It is indeed regrettable that in the fiscal year 2004 appropriations bill, the will of the House was ignored and these increases for both NEA and NEH were rejected.

Now the time has come to rectify that mistake. This amendment simply restores the NEA portion of an increase that the House agreed to last year. Meanwhile, I want to remind my colleagues that these agencies remain well below the funding level of a decade ago. As the chart clearly shows, in 1992 both NEA and NEH received $176 million in funding. That is $60 million more than NEA receives today and some $50 million more than NEH receives. Yet a majority of this body also recognizes that the non-profit, and I emphasize non-profit, arts industry is a powerful economic engine that drives $134 billion into our national economy every year.

This chart, which shows a recent economic impact study conducted by the Americans for the Arts, illustrates some very important figures. The non-profit arts industry is responsible for almost 5 million full-time jobs, 99.4 billion in household income, $7.3 billion in State government tax revenues, and $56.6 billion in local government tax revenues.

Here is the most impressive figure of all: the arts community contributes $134 billion in Federal income tax revenues. So for the very small amount of money that we put in, $10.5 billion comes back to the Federal Treasury. The arts mean business. They mean big business for every district in this country.

It is critical to remember that this funding will help build local economies across America. NEA nurtures artistic excellence in every corner of the country, as its grants flow to each of the 50 States and to each of the 425 congressional districts. Because NEA requires State and local arts agencies as well as private organizations to provide matching funds, the process ensures that dollars will continue to flow to the arts even during difficult economic times.

Now, a word about these difficult times, and we know that they are. With our economic recovery stalled and the largest job loss in 20 years, one would think that people responsible for rebuilding State and local economies would put fuel into this enormously successful arts engine. But, unfortunately, that is not so. But the lesson for us is obvious. In the era of declining State funds when corporate and charitable giving is dangerously low, the money we provide will not only safeguard the organizations but help them to spark our local economies back into black ink. In fact, what the House should really do is triple our funding for the arts, considering all of the money that we get back and what it does for local governments. As it is, we are only asking to restore the funding that the fiscal year 2003 conference took away.

Give back the $10 million we voted last year for NEA. It will be used to expand the Challenge America grants to make the arts more widely available in communities throughout the country.

The program has a special emphasis on extending the arts to the underserved populations, those whose opportunities to experience the arts are limited by geography, ethnicity, economics, or disability.

Give back the $5 million we voted last year for NEH. Along with the $10 million increase provided by the Interior Committee on Appropriations, it will be used to support the We the People initiative which will advance the understanding of America's history, culture, and civics, a thing we sorely need. The President has requested a total of $100 million for the We the People initiative, which will be just a small down payment on his request.

Please restore the funds we provided last year, and the rewards will be boundless. I do not mean just economic rewards, although they are incredible. I will not have enough time to talk about how the arts contribute to the lives of every American citizen, how they enrich our lives, spark our imagination, inspire our dreams, and calm our fears. There is not time to discuss how much better our children learn to read and write and add and subtract when the arts are part of the core curriculum.

Let me just remind my colleagues that SAT scores go up some 57 parts, just think of that, when art is part of a student's high school experience. That is a cheap price. If we really want to leave no child behind, we will send them all ahead with the arts leading the way.

Voting for this amendment is the right thing to do, and it is also the smart thing to do. I urge my colleagues to vote for this amendment cosponsored by my good friends, the gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. SHAYS) and the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. LEACH), and also by the ranking member of the Committee on Appropriations, and also by the ranking member of the subcommittee on Interior and Related Agencies, the gentleman from Washington (Mr. DICKS), who fights very hard every single year. Please, please, vote yes on this amendment.

Mr. TAYLOR of North Carolina. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to this amendment.

Mr. Chairman, the bill maintains the largest increases to NEA and NEH since 2002 and provides small increases for fixed costs this year. We also provide the $10 million increase for the NEH American History initiative.

Mr. Chairman, this bill must take care of our huge responsibilities for
managing Federal lands. Now, this amendment reduces administrative costs, and I would remind my colleagues that over the past 10 years we have reduced the number of personnel in departmental management by 40 percent; we have not cut overhead further, but this amendment would damage the government's ability to properly manage our lands and programs.

This amendment would impair on-the-ground operations for environment and land programs. It would reduce the Department's funding, including hearings and appeals in support for Indian trust reforms.

My committee is watching carefully the use of funding for travel and other excessive administrative costs, and my colleagues can count on our oversight, but this amendment will not help. The bill strikes a fair balance between the needs of the arts and humanities programs. Accountability and transparency are key to management, Indian programs, and industry bills. I ask my colleagues to join me in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I rise in strong support of this much-deserved and long-overdue increase for the National Endowment for the Arts and the National Endowment for the Humanities.

For years, Mr. Chairman, we have been told by opponents of government funding for the arts that the private sector could easily step in if government funds were cut or flat-funded. That may have sounded reasonable during the flush economy of the 1990s, but now, with the economy mired in recession, we are seeing private sector support drying up and nonprofit arts companies withering away.

Cities and States across the country faced with deep budget deficits are being forced to cut their support for the arts as well, and it is having real consequences for the arts organizations that rely on these funds for their survival. That makes it even more critical that we increase the Federal commitment to the arts today.

Funding for the arts is one of the best investments our government makes. In purely economic terms, it generates a return that would make any Wall Street investor jealous. For just a fraction of 1 percent of the entire Federal budget, the NEA supports a thriving nonprofit arts industry which generates more than $134 billion annually, nearly 5 million full-time jobs, and returns $10.5 billion in Federal taxes each year.

With grants that touch every congressional district in the country, the NEA supports educational programs that teach children valuable lifelong skills and help them find an audience, helps bring the arts to underserved communities, enables organizations to share their exhibits and performances with the rest of the Nation through national tours and, most important, provides crucial seed money for organizations to leverage private donations.

Yet the NEA continues to suffer from the shortsighted decision by this Congress to cut its budget in 1995 and 1996, prior to a recovery after an attempt at its outright elimination. The NEA has been forced to do more with far, far less; and, despite consistent underfunding, it has been an efficient and a productive agency. But we should at least restore the NEA to pre-1995 level and not reduce funding further, in fact, be considering an increase over that level, not simply the paltry funding it has had since then. Only through increased public support can the arts continue to be as vibrant as they are through the Nation.

The NEH, too, is a vital industry, but without additional funding the important work of interpreting and preserving our Nation's heritage will go unrealized. The NEH is at the forefront of preserving endangered recordings of folk music, jazz and blues; bringing Shakespeare to inner-city youth; promoting research into immigrant life and culture; and helping disseminate this information into our communities through technologies such as the Internet and CD-ROM.

The arts inspire us, challenge us, spark our creativity. They make us think, laugh, and cry. The humanities teach us about ourselves and our history and foster cultural understanding. We should be ashamed at the tiny investment we make in such important activities.

Mr. Chairman, this amendment asks only to restore the funding level that the House supported last year without any increase for inflation. The level that we supported last year, but that was unfortunately stripped during the conference. This is the very least we should do today. I urge my colleagues to support this amendment and to vote against any attempts to slash NEA funding that may be made by others.

Mr. BALLenger. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the requisite number of words.

Mr. Chairman, in the past we were upset by the actions of the NEA, but that has changed completely to a very positive program, and with congressional oversight.

Last year, the Congressional Arts Caucus sponsored an amendment to increase funding of the NEA and the NEH. Even though the amendment was bipartisan, it was dropped during conference. This year, the Congressional Arts Caucus again wants to stress the importance of the arts to our districts and call upon the House to increase the funding for the National Endowment for the Arts by $10 million and the National Endowment for the Humanities by $5 million.

According to a 2002 study of 3,000 local arts organizations across America, the nonprofit arts industry generates $134 billion in economic activity. That is for last year. This includes $24.4 billion in tax revenue, which covers the costs many times over. Not only do governments gain economically from the arts, but almost 5 million Americans have full-time jobs in the arts industry.

In my congressional district, we received grants for NEA for both the Penland School of Crafts and Lenoir-Rhyne College, contributing greatly to the local communities in our lives.

Both the NEA and NEH have new programs with strong bipartisan support that will not only enhance the two agencies but will also bring a new understanding of American history and culture. Challenge America, sponsored by the NEA, and We the People, sponsored by the NEH, will both focus on educational outreach and promoting the best in arts and art education that our communities have to offer.

We owe it to ourselves and to our neighbors to support this amendment, and I urge my colleagues to vote yes on the Slaughter-Shays-Dicks-Leach amendment.

Mrs. Davis of California. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the requisite number of words.

Mr. Chairman, I join my distinguished colleagues once again in making a strong plea for the high value that the arts and humanities bring to the quality of our lives. Indeed, we must provide the level of support contained in this amendment.

The NEA and NEH have made significant contributions to a whole range of small and large arts organizations, dance companies, and museums, museums like the Museum of Photography, theater companies like the San Diego Repertory Theater, as well as the Playwrights Project, which supports budding writers.

Importantly, many grants have gone to provide outreach to new audiences organized by the San Diego Opera Association and the San Diego Performing Arts League.

Two humanity projects in San Diego are giving the opportunity to young people to develop their oral history interviewing skills by developing a record of some of our recent immigrant groups.

While we are a city proud of our existing museums, theaters, and music and dance organizations, funds from the National Endowment for the Arts and the Humanities are essential to extend the availability of these institutions to our young people. Indeed, a review of recent grants reveals that the efforts emanating from these resources enable the kinds of experiences that are so important for an enlightened citizenry.

Mr. Chairman, we all join today to say how important these grants are to our communities, and each and every one of us I know can point to a number of projects, a number of organizations that have been aware that would not be there were these grants not part of the NEH and the NEA. So, today, I think all of us join in saying, let us do
Mr. LEACH. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the requisite number of words.

Mr. Chairman, the debate about public funding of the arts is about democracy, about the type of society we aspire to be and become. It is about opportunity: the opportunity to witness artistic expression and to create for oneself.

America today is a prosperous country. Poignantly, 70 years ago, when we became ensnared in the deepest depression in our history, the Federal Government created a jobs program called the Works Project Administration. My grandfather headed the WPA in Iowa and, as required by statute, hired a Cedar Rapids native by the name of Grant Wood to lead Iowa’s WPA arts division. Because of the WPA, artists in Iowa and across the Nation were given an opportunity to work in their chosen fields and to advance their own and society’s creative impulse.

I refer back to the WPA era because when our country dissolved into social chaos, the arts brought a perspective of unity and courage. Ironically, perhaps, to some, an American solidarity of spirit was enhanced by artists who frequently highlighted social programs and who just as frequently lampooned institutions of the State, including political leaders.

These are more prosperous times, but just as with the WPA in the 1930s, government involvement in the arts today is designed to take the arts from the grand citadel of the privileged and bring it to the public at large. This democratization of the arts enhances the American experience.

Franklin Roosevelt once noted that, “The arts cannot thrive except when men are free to be themselves and to be in charge of the discipline of their own energies and arords.”

A corollary to this Rooseveltian precept is self-evident freedom itself is constrained if the arts are shackled. Americans need to be appreciative, rather than fear, artistic expression. We must understand that arts play an increasingly central role, particularly in education. Of all the learning disciplines, they most thoroughly tap and expand the human imagination. Without hesitation, therefore, we should be supportive of the Federal commitment to arts programs.

Arts expression is an unquantifiable, but powerful, component of our society.

Ms. McCARTHY of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the requisite number of words

Ms. McCARTHY of Missouri asked and was given permission to revise and extend her remarks.

Ms. McCARTHY of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of this amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I rise today in support of the Slaughter-Shays-Dicks-Leach Amendment to increase funding for the National Endowment for the Arts (NEA) and National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH). These endowment programs are vital to supporting the creation, preservation and presentation of the arts and humanities. In the congressional district of Kansas City, Missouri, NEA and NEH grants have brought partnership projects such as the Coterie Theater and the Friends of Alvin Alley’s AlleyCamp that help provide collaborative artist and youth activities which have enriched the local economic and educational experiences of our children.

Studies have demonstrated that reading and math scores improve with participation in arts education classes. A U.S. Department of Justice study found that arts education reduced student delinquency in San Antonio by 13 percent and increased the communications skills of students in Atlanta by 57 percent. Test results from the College Board have shown that college bound students involved in the arts and humanities have higher overall SAT scores than others.

There is no excuse for funding for the NEA at a level that is 30 percent below the 1994 level. Adopting the amendment before us would increase funding by $10 million for NEA and $5 million for the NEH. This would bring the NEA and NEH Levels to the level that the House approved last year by a vote of 234–192, but was later stripped from the bill in conference. I urge my colleagues to support this amendment. Investment in the arts and humanities has proven to be an invaluable contribution to American economy and the future success of our nation.

Ms. LEE. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the requisite number of words.

Mr. Chairman, I want to applaud our colleagues, the gentlewoman from New York (Ms. Slaughte) and the gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. Shays), co-chairs of the Arts Caucus, and their staff for their leadership on this issue of national importance, and I rise today also in strong support of this amendment.

Congress has the responsibility to provide adequate funding to the National Endowment for the Humanities, which is the largest single funder of humanities programs in our country; and the National Endowment for the Arts, the infrastructure for private nonprofit and Federal arts initiatives.

The current state of the economy has stifled private funding which subsidizes many arts and humanities programs nationwide. For example, during the economic downturn and their budget crisis, full funding of arts initiatives in many, many States, especially in my home State of California. For example, in Oakland, one of the cities in my district, most of the arts education programs are facing real extinction. The result is the gradual disappearance of arts initiatives for people of all ages, ethnic backgrounds, social and economic backgrounds.

In the vibrant, very diverse Ninth Congressional District of California, this strike is a significant blow at the foundation of our community. It is imperative that we support funding for the NEH, which is at the forefront of preservation of our historical and cultural heritage. For more than 20 years, the NEH has supported efforts to stabilize historical materials such as crumbling books, archives, newspapers, sound recordings, films, photographs, artworks, and ethnographic objects. These are treasures which will be lost forever.

Mr. Chairman, I wish you could listen to the stories of my constituents in the Bay area. Art and music teachers have been laid off, forcing Ms. Bonnie Noble, an art teacher at McClymonds High School in Oakland, explained that students tend to take art courses to escape the harsh reality of violence which has escalated with the downfall of the economy. Already she has difficulty convincing students to pursue arts in their postsecondary studies for fear that it will distract them from securing a good job in an apparently vicious competitive market.

Mr. Chairman, every year Members of Congress proudly exhibit the art work of the winners of the Artistic Discovery Arts Competition from their districts in the halls which provide the foundation of the United States Capitol. It seems contradictory to cut funding to the programs which support creativity in our community. We enjoy the fruits of their works and witness the products of this young talent every time we walk through the tunnel for a vote when we come over to this Capitol. Can you imagine walking through those dreary tunnels with bare walls simply because we refused to adequately fund arts and humanities programs and there were no teachers left to instruct our students?

This amendment also provides funding for the NEA, which is an investment in the economic growth of communities with grants reaching every congressional district in the country. For example, the last 14 years, the NEA has provided funding for over 123 programs in my district alone, including the Berkley Symphony Orchestra, the Axis Dance Company, and the East Bay Institute for Urban Arts and the Museum of Children’s Art.

Clearly, a vote against this amendment, which is endorsed by the bipartisan Arts Caucus, is really an action against the vital thread which sustains the pulse of American culture. I urge all Members to support this amendment.

Mr. SHAY S. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the requisite number of words.

Mr. Chairman, I rise in strong support of this amendment to increase funding for the National Endowment for the Arts and the National Endowment for the Humanities. I support this very modest amendment and knew increased funding would have a positive impact by bringing arts to underserved communities like our innercities and rural areas and encouraging more support for preserving and promoting our cultural heritage, something all Americans should want to do.
Mr. CHAIRMAN, I rise in support of the gentleman from New York's (Ms. Slaughter) and the gentleman from Connecticut's (Mr. Shays) NEA amendment. Once again, the House of Representatives is considering an interior appropriations bill that does not include such funding for the National Endowment for the Arts and the National Endowment for the Humanities.

Funding for the National Endowment for the Arts was cut drastically in 1995 by more than 40 percent, and it has never returned to adequate levels. This year the NEA and the NEH need our support more than ever before. Private funding for the arts and the humanities has diminished with the economic downturn, leaving valuable programs in jeopardy. We know that the funding we invest in the NEA and the NEH provide a huge economic return on our Federal investment both in dollars and in jobs.

The nonprofit arts industry generates $134 billion in economic activity every year. It creates more than 4 million jobs and $10.5 billion in Federal tax revenue. Let me say that again: $10.5 billion in Federal tax revenues. However, monetary reasons are not the only argument for increasing NEA and NEH funding. In a recent study by the Arts Education Partnership, a direct correlation was found between art education, cognitive capacity, and the motivation to learn.

Participation in the arts and humanities can also be a source of pride and positive self-esteem. How we do with this our nation's district's congressional art competition. Students of all ages were present and proudly displayed the objects of their hard work.
The arts help us learn who we are as a society and as individuals.

Will the projects that would be sponsored by this increase in funding help defend our country? Probably not, but they will make our country more worthy of defending.

Mrs. CAPPS. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the requisite number of words.

Mr. Chairman, today it is my pleasure to join with my colleagues in strong support of this critical amendment to increase funding for the National Endowment for the Arts and the National Endowment for the Humanities; and I thank my colleagues, the gentlewoman from New York (Ms. SLAUGHTER), the gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. SHAYS), the gentleman from Washington (Mr. DICKS) and the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. LEACH), for their leadership on this amendment to the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act for Fiscal Year 2004.

The arts are our cultural language. They bring our communities together. They serve to define who we are as a people, as a society, and they help us understand our place in the world our cultural heritages and our vast resources of our diversity.

Booth the NEA and the NEH broaden public access to the arts and humanities for all Americans. They improve the quality of our lives, those of ourselves and our children and our families.

I have spent a good deal of my career in public schools. I have seen firsthand and the positive impacts that arts have in our children's education. The arts teach our children rhythm, design, creativity and critical thinking skills. The arts have also been shown to deter delinquent behavior of at-risk youth, to help dramatically improve the academic performance, truancy rates and delinquent behavior of at-risk youth, to help dramatically improve the academic performance, truancy rates and delinquency of at-risk youth.

Today's economy demands a workforce that can think and work innovatively. A crucial part of those skills, skills that are not learned in academics of other kinds, in college, but in the child's elementary school class trip to the museum, art projects, experience with musical instruments and all of the vast array of art opportunities.

In my district on the central coast of California, students have been exposed to the virtues of music, art, poetry and dance as a result of NEA and NEH support. For example, to the support the National Endowment for the Arts through the NEA Regional Touring Program (RTP) support high-quality performances and related educational activities in communities across the country.

In partnership with local arts organizations, the NEA Regional Touring Program (RTP) support high-quality performances and related educational activities in communities across the country.

As part of this program, Elizabeth Streb and Company perform contemporary dance at California Polytechnic State University in San Luis Obispo. The content is designed to provide mayors with new perspectives on creative solutions to design issues in their communities. The mayor, Marty Blum of Santa Barbara, participates in this program.

The arts and humanities are amongst the most crucial investments that we as society can make. Through the arts and humanities, we are enriching the lives of our children and families.

I urge my colleagues to vote for our children, to support the Slaughter-Shays-Dicks-Leach amendment to strengthen the NEA and the NEH.

Through a grant to Art Resources Transfer in New York, the Distibution to Undererved Communities program places books on art and culture into public school libraries free of charge. To help rebuild collections diminished from budget cuts, local librarians choose from a long list of available books, videos and interactive materials. The Cuyama Valley High School Library in New Cuyama receives materials from this program.

Through a grant to the Group I Acting Company in New York City, a touring production of the comedy Puddledhead Wilson is performed at the Performing Arts Center in San Luis Obispo.

In partnership with regional artists organizations, the NEA Regional Touring Program (RTP) support high-quality performances and related educational activities in communities across the country. As part of this program, Elizabeth Streb and Company perform contemporary dance at California Polytechnic State University in San Luis Obispo.

A grant to the Group I Acting Company in New York, the Distribution to Undererved Communities program places books on art and culture into public school libraries free of charge. To help rebuild collections diminished from budget cuts, local librarians choose from a long list of available books, videos and interactive materials. The Laguna Middle School Library in San Luis Obispo receives materials from this program, and they are grateful for them.

A grant to the University of California at Santa Barbara supports a partnership project of artist-led activities that provide positive alternatives for youth.
books, videos and interactive materials. The Laguna Middle School Library in San Luis Obispo receives materials from this program.

SANTA BARBARA

Through a grant to the Group I Acting Company in New York City, a touring production of Mark Twain’s comedy Pudd’nhead Wilson is performed at Campbell Hall at the University of California in Santa Barbara.

Through a grant to California-based L.A. Theatre Works, audio plays that serve the visually impaired are distributed to libraries throughout the country. L.A. Theatre Works records in front of live studio audiences and features classic and contemporary works (e.g., Arthur Miller’s The Crucible and Zoot Suit by Luis Valdez). L.A. Theatre Works distributes these audio recordings to the Frontier High School in Camarillo.

Through a grant to Ririe-Woodbury Dance in Salt Lake City, the company offers creative movement classes, performance demonstrations and teacher workshops at Camarillo High School.

In partnership with regional arts organizations, the NEA Regional Touring Program (RTP) supports high-quality performances and related educational activities in communities across the country. As part of this program, Anoushka Shankar performs Indian sitar music at University of California in Santa Barbara.

Through a grant to the New England Foundation for the Arts in Boston, the National Dance Project supports touring performances of contemporary dance. As part of this project, the Group I Acting Company and the Orion String Quartet perform at University of California in Santa Barbara.

Through a grant to New York’s Meet the Composer for its Commissioning Music/USA program, composer Miles Green and choreographer Elizabeth Streb present their new work Ripped at the University of California in Santa Barbara.

Through a grant to Ballet Hispanico of New York, the company travels on a nationwide tour. Known as the foremost dance interpreter of Latino culture in the United States, Ballet Hispanico’s innovative repertory blends ballet and ethnic dance forms into a dynamic mix of contemporary and Hispanic-American culture. The company’s tour includes performances at the University of California in Santa Barbara.

Through a grant to L.A. Freewaves in Los Angeles, the experimental media arts festival Appropriate/Appropriated showcases artists working in the medium of film, video, web and multimedia installations. Films screen for the general public in galleries, museums and other venues across Southern California, including the Contemporary Arts Museum in Santa Barbara.

Through a partnership with the American Architectural Foundation in Washington, D.C., the Mayor’s Institute on City Design hosts workshops for artists, architects, mayors, urban designers, and developers. The Institute is designed to provide mayors with new perspectives on creative solutions to design issues in their communities. Marty Blum, Mayor of Santa Barbara, participates in this program.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT 23

A partnership grant to the California Arts Council in Sacramento supports statewide programming in arts education, cultural development, artistic preservation, increased access to underserved areas, and funding for artists and arts organizations throughout the state.

CARMARILLO

Through a grant to California-based L.A. Theatre Works, audio plays that serve the visually impaired are distributed to libraries throughout the country. L.A. Theatre Works records in front of live studio audiences and features classic and contemporary works (e.g., Arthur Miller’s The Crucible and Zoot Suit by Luis Valdez). L.A. Theatre Works distributes these audio recordings to the Ventura County Library in Ventura.

A grant to California-based L.A. Theatre Works, audio plays that serve the visually impaired are distributed to libraries throughout the country. L.A. Theatre Works records in front of live studio audiences and features classic and contemporary works (e.g., Arthur Miller’s The Crucible and Zoot Suit by Luis Valdez). L.A. Theatre Works distributes these audio recordings to the Buena High School in Ventura.

Through a grant to Art Resources Transfer in New York, the Doris Duke Charitable Foundations Communities program places books on art and culture into public and school libraries free of charge. To help rebuild collections diminished by budget cuts, local librarians choose from a long list of available books, videos and interactive materials. The Ventura County Library receives materials from this program.

Mr. DICKS. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the requisite number of words, and I rise in support of the Slaughter amendment and am proud to be a co-sponsor of this amendment.

We have offered this amendment successfully over the last 4 years, and I just want to say to my colleagues that I was on this committee when we were funding the arts and humanities at a much more robust level, and I agree, it is amazing that the endowments do as well as they do with the reduced funding that Congress has given them.

This modest amendment, in my judgment, will do a great deal with the Challenge America program and at the Endowment for Humanities. In fact, this is a very modest amendment.

I can tell from my own State of Washington the appreciation of the arts organizations for the grants that they get from the National Endowment for the Arts, the universities, the people, the professors, teachers, all those who apply to the National Endowment for the Humanities, who also does an outstanding job, but at a time when our country needs to support job creation, the charts that were shown earlier, the number of people that are employed by the nonprofits that work in the arts is very substantial.

This is an important part of our economy. This is not just in New York or Chicago or San Francisco. This is also in many of the smaller communities like my hometown of Bremerton, Washington. The Admiral Theater, they are having a group come in from Missoula, Montana.

Education was mentioned. I can remember Jane Alexander taking me to Garfield High School in Seattle to see a whole group of African American youth working in an arts program. Dale Chihuly with glass in Tacoma, his studio is amazing.

I think this is such a small part of the budget but such an important part,
and I am so pleased that so many of my colleagues stayed this evening after the last vote to express their support. I hope that tomorrow morning we will be able to have another victory, and I urge everyone to be here early and to help work the body and get the same great results that we had last year when we won by 42 votes, with bipartisan support.

I urge everyone who is watching this back in their offices to be here early to support this amendment tomorrow morning when we will vote on it.

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Chairman, I rise in strong support of the Slaughter Amendment to increase funding to the National Endowment for the Arts and the National Endowment for the Humanities.

NEA is a great investment in the economic growth of communities. The non-profit arts industry alone generates $134 billion annually in economic activity and $10.5 billion in federal tax revenue.

The NEA’s Challenge America program has strong bipartisan support and has helped broaden access to the arts and provide funds to first-time grant recipients in small & rural towns. All forms of support for the arts and humanities—State and local government, foundation, corporate, and individual donations—are down from last year, but needs are greater than ever.

NEA requires state and local arts agencies as well as private organizations to provide matching funds, ensuring that dollars continue to flow to the arts even during difficult economic times. NEA nurtures artistic excellence in every corner of the country, with grants reaching every state and every congressional district, including my own district, in Houston, Texas.

Funding for the arts and humanities is more than making pretty paintings or sculptures. It is now about national security. I serve on the Science Committee and push hard to ensure that America stays on the cutting edge in math and science—fields that we usually think of as being the bedrock upon which a strong economy and a strong military depend. Time and resources pushing “back to the basics” campaigns in our educational systems, to improve reading, writing, and arithmetic. But perhaps the tragic events of September 11th, and some of the struggles we have been grappling with since, indicate that in our quest to improve the basics, we have under-emphasized other critical areas of intellectual and spiritual growth.

It seems that many of the challenges we are facing overseas are exacerbated by the fact that within our nation, tend to be ignorant of other cultures, languages, and religions. In our haste to drive our children and young adults toward technology and mechanical work, we have neglected the importance of helping them understand people. Perhaps, this has contributed to the distance between us and our allies. NEA nurtures artistic excellence, and various dialects, or who could speak persuasively to Afghans. These things must change.

The NEA and NEH are two of many organizations that raise our cultural competence. I serve on the Select Committee on Homeland Security, and in the scheme of our anti-terrorist efforts, it is an inexpensive part. But it is a critical part. Adding $15 million to budgets of the NEA and NEH is a small but important step in the long road ahead.

The next generation of Americans needs to be culturally aware. They need to understand the history, art, culture, literature, sociology, archaeology—all of the cultural components that make people what they are and that drive the events of our time. The President has said, this is going to be a different kind of battle, and it will take a long time to win.

The NEA should be part of that long-term strategy. It would be difficult to overspend on this enriching program.

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Chairman, I rise in strong support of the amendment offered by my friend from New York and strongly urge it’s adoption.

Mr. Chairman, throughout the course of history, the greatest civilizations are remembered for their contributions to the arts and humanities. Indeed, public commitment to the arts and humanities, along with dedication to free government, could be described as the benchmarks of a great society. As Americans we should be collectively committed to the documentation of our history and our accomplishments.

The two greatest civilizations of the ancient world, the Greek and Roman Empires, are remembered as much for their dedications to the arts as they are with the creation of the democratic and republican forms of government. The architecture of these civilizations inspired our own Capitol building. The theater of Greece and the mosaics of Rome are timeless and engraved in history alongside the triumphs of Alexander the Great and Julius Caesar. Every child learns the Renaissance and the Reformation were watershed events of European history that revolutionized the Western world. The lesson children learn is that religious and political freedom go hand in hand. The arts and the arts industry are integral to democracy and free society throughout the world are unquestionable and unparalleled. But centuries from now the people of the world should look back with equal admiration to our commitment to the arts. But will they?

We need not support the arts merely to support history and posterity; the arts also have a vital impact on our economy. In my home county of Westchester, New York, the arts support over two thousand jobs and generate over $1 million in revenue for the state and local government. In Fiscal Year 2000, the arts had a total economic impact of over $92 million in Westchester alone. Nationwide, the figures are even more impressive. The arts are a $134 billion industry sustaining nearly 5 million jobs. While the federal government spends over 250 million on NEA and NEH annually, it collects over $10 billion in tax revenue related to the arts industry, a ratio of 40 to one.

NEA and NEH dollars are crucial to the arts community, helping them leverage more state, local, and private funding. In my home state of Texas, many years ago, I chaired the Greater New Haven Arts Council in Connecticut. I know firsthand that the arts enrich lives, and they also contribute to the economic growth of the community.

It is important to note that our small federal contribution to these agencies is only a tiny percentage of the overall public-private investment that flows into the non-profit arts every year. But these are the most important dollars—the ones that leverage billions of dollars in state, local, and private funding and fuel a vital non-profit arts industry. This industry creates jobs, increases travel and tourism, and generates billions of dollars in economic activity every year. That means nearly...
5 million jobs nationally and more than $24 billion in revenues, more than half of which goes to states and localities. In my state, more than 30,000 Connecticut jobs are connected to the non-profit arts.

In addition, the NEA is an important partner in bringing innovative and educational programs to more American students. Arts education is critical in planting seeds of arts appreciation and in cultivating the talent that may have yet to be discovered in these young minds. The Endowment, in partnership with state arts agencies, provides millions of dollars in annual support to a network through thousands of arts education projects in communities across the country. It also funds professional development programs for arts specialists, classroom teachers, and artists.

Study after study has shown that the arts have real value in restoring civility to our society and providing our children and communities real alternatives to substance abuse and delinquency. A study published in Business Week 3 years ago cited strong business support for government funding for the arts using empirical data that demonstrated students who participate in arts programs gain self-esteem, learn to cooperate as a team—they show an improved ability to finish tasks, and a more positive attitude toward school. Business understands the value of these programs.

We know that the arts build our economy, enrich our culture, and feed the minds of adults and children alike. The NEA and NEH need this increase to fulfill their missions, and it is time we gave them this support. Vote for this amendment. Preserve our heritage and create and enduring cultural legacy—all by passing this necessary amendment.

I support the Slaughter-Shays-Dick amendment, and I urge my colleagues to do the same.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from New York (Ms. SLAUGHTER).

The question was taken, and the Chairman announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. TAYLOR of North Carolina. Mr. Chairman, I demand a recorded vote.

The CHAIRMAN. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from New York (Ms. SLAUGHTER) will be postponed.

Are there further amendments to that portion of the bill which is open for amendment?

If not, the Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

WILDLAND FIRE MANAGEMENT

For necessary expenses for forest fire suppression activities on National Forest System lands, for emergency fire suppression or other duties on non-Federal lands under fire protection agreement, hazardous fuels reduction on or adjacent to such lands, and for emergency rehabilitation of burned-over National Forest System lands and water, $1,624,632,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That such funds including unobligated balances under this heading, are available for repayment of advances from other appropriations accounts previously transferred for such purposes: Provided further, That not less than 50 percent of any balances remaining (exclusive of amounts for hazardous fuels reduction at the end of fiscal year 2003 shall be transferred, as repayment for past advances that have been repaid, to the fund established pursuant to section 3 of Public Law 71–319 (16 U.S.C. 576 et seq.): Provided further, That notwithstanding any other provisions of law, $8,000,000 of funds appropriated under this appropriation shall be used for Fire Science Research in support of the Joint Fire Science Program: Provided further, That all funds provided under this appropriation including the use of contracts, grants, and cooperative agreements, available to execute the Forest and Rangeland Research Appropriations for Fiscal Year 2003, shall be used for the purposes of funds for Fire Science Research: Provided further, That funds provided shall be available for emergency rehabilitation and restoration, hazardous fuels reduction activities in the urban-wildland interface, support to Federal emergency response, and wildfire suppression activities.

Provided further, That of the funds provided, $246,392,000 is for hazardous fuels reduction and $28,240,000 is to be transferred to the ‘‘State and Private Forestry’’, $1,500,000 is for State fire assistance, $8,240,000,000 is for volunteer fire assistance, $25,000,000 is for forest health management activities on State and Federal lands, and $6,000,000 is for economic action programs:

Provided further, That any funds provided under this appropriation shall be used for the purposes of funds for Fire Science Research in support of the Joint Fire Science Program: Provided further, That of the funds provided, $246,392,000 is for hazardous fuels reduction activities in the urban-wildland interface, support to Federal emergency response, and wildfire suppression activities.

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Provided further, That any funds provided under this appropriation shall be used for the purposes of funds for Fire Science Research in support of the Joint Fire Science Program: Provided further, That of the funds provided, $246,392,000 is for hazardous fuels reduction activities in the urban-wildland interface, support to Federal emergency response, and wildfire suppression activities.
provided in this title for hazardous fuels re-
duction activities in the urban wildland
interface are obligated: Provided further, 
that the Secretary of the Interior and the 
Secretary of Agriculture may authorize 
the transfer of funds appropriated for wildland
fire management, in an aggregate amount 
not to exceed $12,000,000, between the Depart-
ments, to fund projects to acquire, manage,
and protect forest roads and trails by the 
Forest Service as authorized by 16 U.S.C. 
532–538 and 23 U.S.C. 101 and 205: Provided, 
That up to $15,000,000 of the funds 
appropriated herein for road maintenance 
shall be available for the decommission-
ing of roads, including unauthorized roads not part 
of the transportation system, which are no 
longer needed: Provided further, That no 
funds shall be expended to decommission any 
system road until notice and an opportunity 
for public comment has been provided on 
each decommissioning project.

MANAGEMENT OF NATIONAL FOREST LANDS FOR 
SUBSISTENCE USES

For necessary expenses of the Forest Serv-
vice to manage federal lands in Alaska for 
subsistence uses under title VIII of the Alas-
ka National Interest Lands Conservation Act 
(Public Law 96–487), $5,535,000, to remain 
available until expended.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS, FOREST SERVICE

Appropriations to the Forest Service for the 
current fiscal year shall be available for: (1) 
purchase of not to exceed 124 passenger 
motor vehicles of which 21 will be used 
primarily for law enforcement purposes and of 
which 103 shall be used primarily for acqui-
sition of 25 passenger motor vehicles from 
excess sources, and hire of such vehicles; oper-
ation and maintenance of aircraft, the pur-
chase of not to exceed seven replacement 
aircraft, and acquisition of sufficient aircraft 
from excess sources to maintain the operable 
fleet at 195 aircraft for use in Forest Service 
wildland fire programs and other Forest 
Service programs; notwithstanding other 
provisions of law, existing aircraft being re-
placed may be sold, with proceeds derived 
or traded-in value used to purchase 
the replacement aircraft; (2) services 
pursuant to 7 U.S.C. 2225, and not to 
exit $100,000 for employment under 5 U.S.C. 
2301; (3) purchase, renovation, and alteration 
of buildings and other public improvements 
(7 U.S.C. 2250); (4) acquisition of land, 
water, and interests therein pursuant to 7 U.S.C. 
228a; (5) for expenses pursuant to the Volun-
teers in the National Forest Act of 1972 (16 
U.S.C. 598a, 598b, and 598a note); (6) the cost 
of uniforms as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 5901–
5902; and (7) for debt collection contracts in 
accordance with 31 U.S.C. 3718(c).

None of the funds made available under 
this Act shall be obligated or expended to 
acquire or otherwise remove any real 
property in or near any national office for 
National Forest System admin-
istrators, provided that the 
amount of all previously appropriated 
emergency 
management programs and projects.


For necessary expenses of the Forest Serv-
ice, not otherwise provided for, $560,473,000, 
to remain available until expended for con-
struction, reconstruction, maintenance and 
acquisition of buildings and other facilities, 
and for construction, reconstruction, repair, 
decommissioning, and maintenance of forest 
roads and trails by the Forest Service as au-
and 205: Provided, That up to $15,000,000 of the 
funds 
appropriated herein for road maintenance 
shall be available for the decommission-
ing of roads, including unauthorized roads not part 
of the transportation system, which are no 
longer needed: Provided further, That no 
funds shall be expended to decommission any 
system road until notice and an opportunity 
for public comment has been provided on 
each decommissioning project.

LAND ACQUISITION

For expenses necessary to carry out the 
provisions of the Land and Water Conserva-
460d–4 through 11), including administrative 
expenses, and for acquisition of land or wa-
ters, or interest therein, in accordance with 
statutory authority applicable to the Forest 
Service, $29,288,000, to be derived from the 
Land and Water Conservation Fund and to 
remain available until expended.

ACQUISITION OF LANDS FOR NATIONAL FORESTS 
SPECIAL ACTS

For acquisition of lands within the exter-
ior boundaries of the Cache, Uinta, and 
Wasatch National Forests, Utah; the Toiyabe 
National Forest, Nevada; and the Angeles, 
San Bernardino, Sequoia, and Cleveland Na-
tional Forests, California, as authorized by 
law, $16,049,000, to be derived from forest re-
ceipts.

ACQUISITION OF LANDS TO COMPLETE LAND 
EXCHANGES

For acquisition of lands, such sums, to be 
derived from funds deposited by State, coun-
ty, or city treasurers, public schools in 
districts, or other public school authorities, 
and for authorized expenditures from funds 
deposited by non-federal parties pursuant to 
Land Sale and Exchange Acts, pursuant to 
the Act of December 4, 1967, as amended (16 
U.S.C. 484a), to remain available until 
expired.

RANGE BETTERMENT FUND

For necessary expenses of range rehabilita-
tion, improvement, and maintenance of 
lands within the natural range area of the 
United States, in accordance with authority 
under laws and regulations of the Secretary 
of Agriculture without the consent of the 
Senate, and the Secretary of Agriculture, 
under the authority of the National Range Act, 
at the discretion of the Secretary of 
Agriculture, $41,253,000, to remain available until 
expired.

GIFTS, DONATIONS AND BEQUESTS FOR FOREST 
AND RANGELAND RESEARCH

For expenses authorized by 16 U.S.C. 
1643(b), $36,000,000, to remain available until 
expired, to be derived from the fund 
estab-
ilished pursuant to the above Act.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF INTENTION TO OFFER MOTION TO INSTRUCT ON H.R. 1308, TAX RELIEF, SIM-
PLIFICATION, AND EQUITY ACT OF 2003

Mr. BELL. Mr. Speaker, subject to 
rule XXII, clause 7(c), I hereby an-
ounce my intention to offer a motion 
to instruct on H.R. 1308, the Child Tax 
Credit bill. The form of the motion is 
as follows:

Mr. Speaker, I move that the man-
gers on the part of the House in the 
conference on the disagreeing votes of 
the House and Senate on the Senate amend-
ment to H.R. 1308 be instructed as follows:

One. The House conferees shall be in-
structed to include in the conference 
report the provision of the Senate 
amendment not included in the House 
amendment that provides immediate 
payments to taxpayers receiving an 
additional credit by reason of the bill in 
the same manner as other taxpayers 
were entitled to immediate payments 
under the Jobs and Growth Tax Relief 

Two. The House conferees shall be in-
structed to include in the conference 
report the provision of the Senate 
amendment not included in the House 
amendment that provides immediate 
payments to taxpayers receiving an 
additional credit based on the earnings of 
the individuals serving in the combat 
zone.

Three. The House conferees shall be 
instructed to include in the conference 
report all of the other provisions of the 
Senate amendment and shall not re-
port back a conference report that in-
cludes additional tax benefits not off-
set by other provisions.

Four. To the maximum extent pos-
tible within the scope of conference, 
the House conferees shall be instructed 
to include in the conference report 
other tax benefits for military per-
sonnel and the families of the astro-
nauts who died in the Columbia dis-
aster.

Five. The House conferees shall, 
so soon as practicable after the adoption 
of this motion, meet in open session 
with the Senate conferees; and the 
House conferees shall file a conference 
report consistent with the preceding 
provisions of this instruction, not later 
than the second legislative day after 
adoption of this motion.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gen-
tleman's motion will appear in the 
RECORD.