

about \$1 million annually, would be subject to appropriation. Enacting the legislation would not affect direct spending or revenues.

The bill contains no intergovernmental or private-sector mandates as defined in the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act (UMRA) and would impose no costs on state, local, or tribal governments.

Major provisions: The Homestead Steel Works National Historic Site would consist of three or more separate properties in southwestern Pennsylvania—the Battle of Homestead site (between 3 acres and 5 acres and related structures), the 35-acre Carrie Furnace complex (including blast furnaces, an ore yard, and related buildings), the hot metal bridge over the Monongahela River, and possibly up to 10 acres of nearby land that may be acquired by the NPS for visitor and administrative facilities. H.R. 635 would authorize the NPS to accept donation of all of these sites as well as any related personal property. In addition to managing the NHS, the NPS could provide technical and financial assistance to local parties for their preservation and management efforts. The agency also would prepare a general management plan for the site within three years of the bill's enactment.

Estimated cost to the Federal Government: CBO estimates that one-time planning, restoration, and development costs to establish the Homestead Steel NHS would be between \$50 million to \$115 million over the first five years following the bill's enactment. Of this amount, an estimated \$6 million to \$14 million would be used to build administrative and visitor facilities and develop an interpretive program. Planning (including the preparation of a general management plan, historic structures report, environmental assessments, and other requisite studies) would cost \$1 million over the first three years. The balance of one-time costs would be used to restore historic structures, stabilize or rehabilitate industrial property such as blast furnaces and the hot metal bridge, and mitigate hazardous conditions and environmental contamination.

We estimate that managing the new NHS would increase NPS operating costs by a total of \$5 million through 2007. After 2007, estimated ongoing costs would be about \$1.5 million a year. Annual costs would include routine NPS operating expenses, services to secure and maintain special property such as the bridge and blast furnaces, and technical assistance to nonfederal participant organizations.

This estimate is based on information provided by the nonprofit Steel Industry Heritage Corporation, the NPS, and other federal, state, and local agencies. For this estimate, CBO assumes that any property acquired for the proposed NHS would be donated to the NPS at no significant cost to the federal government. CBO further assumes that any significant contamination or other safety hazards located on donated property would be corrected before or soon after federal acquisition. (If the agency acquired contaminated or unsafe property, the federal government could be liable for future third-party damages, but CBO has no basis for estimating the likelihood or amount of such costs.)

Intergovernmental and private-sector impact: The bill contains no intergovernmental or private-sector mandates as defined in UMRA and would impose no costs on state, local, or tribal governments.

Estimate prepared by: Federal costs: Deborah Reis; impact on state, local, and tribal governments: Marjorie Miller; impact on the private sector: Lauren Marks.

Estimate approved by: Peter H. Fontaine, Deputy Assistant Director for Budget Analysis.

COST ESTIMATE FOR H.R. 5399

HON. JAMES V. HANSEN

OF UTAH

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, December 16, 2002

Mr. HANSEN. Mr. Speaker, I request that the attached cost estimate for H.R. 5399 be submitted for the RECORD under General Leave.

U.S. CONGRESS,
CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE,
Washington, DC, October 23, 2002.

Hon. JAMES V. HANSEN,
Chairman, Committee on Resources, House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: The Congressional Budget Office has prepared the enclosed cost estimate for H.R. 5399, the Carpinteria and Montecito Water Distribution Systems Conveyance Act of 2002.

If you wish further details on this estimate, we will be pleased to provide them. The CBO staff contact is Julie Middleton.

Sincerely,

BARRY B. ANDERSON
(For Dan L. Crippen, Director).

Enclosure.

H.R. 5399—Carpinteria and Montecito Water Distribution Systems Conveyance Act of 2002

CBO estimates that implementing H.R. 5399 would have no significant impact on the federal budget. This bill would direct the Secretary of the Interior to convey all right, title, and interest of the federal government in the Carpinteria Distribution System to the Carpinteria Valley Water District, and in the Montecito Water Distribution System to the Montecito Water District. Both of these water distribution systems are part of the Cacha Project in Santa Barbara County, California.

The Carpinteria Valley Water District has made all required payments on its contract with the Bureau of Reclamation for construction of the Carpinteria Distribution System. The Montecito Water District still owes about \$9,000 for construction of the Montecito Water Distribution System and would be required to pay that sum as a condition of conveyance. Currently, the bureau spends less than \$5,000 every three years to inspect these water distribution systems. Once these systems are conveyed, all operations and maintenance, including inspections, would be the responsibility of the districts.

Enacting H.R. 5399 would not affect direct spending or revenues. This legislation contains no intergovernmental or private-sector mandates as defined in the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act and would impose no costs on state, local, or tribal governments.

The CBO staff contact for this estimate is Julie Middleton. This estimate was approved by Peter H. Fontaine, Deputy Assistant Director for Budget Analysis.

COST ESTIMATE FOR H.R. 5319

HON. JAMES V. HANSEN

OF UTAH

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, December 16, 2002

Mr. HANSEN. Mr. Speaker, I request that the attached cost estimate for H.R. 5319 be submitted for the RECORD under General Leave.

U.S. CONGRESS,
CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE,
Washington, DC, October 16, 2002.

Hon. JAMES V. HANSEN,
Chairman, Committee on Resources, House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: The Congressional Budget Office has prepared the enclosed cost estimate for H.R. 5319, the Healthy Forests and Wildfire Risk Reduction Act of 2002.

If you wish further details on this estimate, we will be pleased to provide them. The CBO staff contacts are Deborah Reis and Megan Carroll.

Sincerely,

BARRY B. ANDERSON,
(For Dan L. Crippen, Director).

Enclosure.

H.R. 5319—Healthy Forests and Wildfire Risk Reduction Act of 2002

Summary: H.R. 5319 would establish procedures to be followed by the Department of the Interior and the Department of Agriculture in carrying out certain hazardous fuels reduction projects. These are projects undertaken to reduce the risks from catastrophic wildfires through controlled burning or other methods. The bill also would authorize the appropriation of whatever amounts are necessary to implement the bill's new procedures and to plan and conduct the projects to reduce wildfire risks.

Assuming appropriation of the amounts necessary to carry out the hazardous fuels reduction program, CBO estimates that implementing the bill would cost about \$80 million in fiscal year 2003 and nearly \$1.3 billion over the 2003–2007 period. Enacting this legislation could reduce offsetting receipts (a credit against direct spending), but CBO estimates that any such changes would be less than \$500,000 a year.

The bill contains no intergovernmental or private-sector mandates as defined in the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act (UMRA) and would impose no costs on state, local, or tribal governments.

Major provisions: H.R. 5319 would authorize expedited procedures for planning and conducting projects to reduce the risk of wildfires on certain high-priority federal lands managed by the Forest Service or the Bureau of Land Management (BLM). These procedures, which would limit some environmental assessment requirements and shorten administrative and judicial appeals, would apply to projects necessary to reduce risks to human life, property, water supplies, and wildlife. The expedited procedures authorized by the legislation would expire after September 30, 2005.

The legislation also would authorize the Forest Service and BLM to carry out the hazardous fuels reduction projects by entering into stewardship contracts or other agreements similar to those currently used by the Forest Service. The two agencies would be allowed to enter into a total of 41 new multiyear contracts through September 30, 2005.

Estimated cost to the Federal Government: The estimated budgetary impact of H.R. 5319 is shown in the following table. The costs of this legislation fall within budget function 300 (natural resources and environment).

	By fiscal year, in millions of dollars—				
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
CHANGES IN SPENDING SUBJECT TO APPROPRIATION					
Hazardous fuels reduction projects: ¹					
Estimated authorization level ...	410	420	430	450	460
Estimated outlays	80	170	250	340	430

¹ In 2002, \$395 million was appropriated for similar activities.

Basis of estimate: For this estimate, CBO assumes that H.R. 5319 will be enacted early

in fiscal year 2003 and that the amounts estimated to be necessary to carry out the hazardous fuels reduction program are appropriated for each fiscal year. The estimated costs are based on the amounts appropriated to the Forest Service and BLM for similar activities in 2002, including adjustments for anticipated inflation. (No appropriations have yet been enacted for this purpose in 2003.) Outlays are estimated on the basis of historical spending patterns for this activity.

Section 11 of the bill would expand and extend the authority provided for a pilot stewardship contract program in Public Law 105-

277, the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1999. Under the new authority, both agencies could contract out hazardous fuels reduction projects and reduce payments to their contractors by the value of timber and other vegetation that a contractor retained. Because the new contracts could apply to lands that may otherwise have been the subject of future timber sales, offsetting receipts could be reduced by the value of removed vegetation that otherwise would have been sold. CBO estimates that the effect on such receipts would be less than \$500,000 a year because most of the projects authorized by the

bill would not be conducted on commercially valuable timberlands anyway.

Intergovernmental and private-sector impact: H.R. 5319 contains no intergovernmental or private-sector mandates as defined in UMRA and would impose no costs on state, local, or tribal governments.

Estimate prepared by: Federal costs: Deborah Reis and Megan Carroll; Impact on state, local, and tribal governments: Marjorie Miller; Impact on the private sector: Lauren Marks.

Estimate approved by: Peter H. Fontaine, Deputy Assistant Director for Budget Analysis.