



# United States Department of the Interior

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20240



OCT 19 1993

## Memorandum

To: Secretary

From: Bonnie R. Cohen  
Assistant Secretary - Policy, Management and Budget

Subject: Highlights of Conference Action on the 1994 Appropriations Bills

On October 14, the House and Senate Conferees completed work on the 1994 Energy and Water Development Appropriations bill. On October 15, the Interior Conference Committee completed action on the 1994 Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations bill.

The recommended funding level from both Conference Committees for the Department totals \$7.5 billion, \$48.0 million below the 1994 President's Budget request and \$523.1 million above the 1993 enacted level. The Interior Conferees' recommended funding level for the Department (excluding the Bureau of Reclamation) totals \$6.6 billion, \$100.4 million below the 1994 President's Budget request and \$465.8 million above the 1993 enacted level. The Energy and Water Conferees' recommendations for the Department total \$893.3 million, \$57.2 million over the 1994 President's Budget and \$83.1 million over the 1993 enacted level, which includes first time funding for the Central Utah Project Completion Act.

Attached are a summary funding table, a description of major changes from the President's Budget for the Department, a table displaying the President's Investment Program, and a table displaying the Bureau of Reclamation's accounts.

Attachments

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
 FY 1994 APPROPRIATIONS  
 (\$ in thousands)

J/19/93

	FY 1993 Enacted Level	FY 1994 President's Budget	House Allowance	Senate Allowance	FY 1994 Conference	Conference less Pres. Request
Bureau of Land Management	1,028,261	1,103,938	449,354	1,071,348	1,070,388	-33,550
<i>Firefighting Contingency [non-add]</i>	51,200	0	0	0	0	0
Minerals Management Service	200,670	202,017	198,878	198,228	198,528	-3,489
Office of Surface Mining	300,836	302,828	301,849	301,849	301,849	-979
U. S. Geological Survey	576,748	597,364	584,685	584,685	584,685	-12,679
U.S. Bureau of Mines	174,235	153,656	169,336	171,584	169,436	+15,780
Fish and Wildlife Service	720,788	679,690	649,053	672,428	682,402	+2,712
National Biological Survey	0	179,445	163,604	156,837	163,519	-15,926
National Park Service	1,382,783	1,470,406	1,403,927	1,424,781	1,437,261	-33,145
Bureau of Indian Affairs	1,548,709	1,808,286	1,785,318	1,760,183	1,777,653	-30,633
Territorial and International Affairs	124,622	121,897	128,247	126,897	127,847	+5,950
Office of the Secretary/Construction Mgmt.	65,264	66,690	66,605	66,305	66,505	-185
Ecosystem Restoration Fund	0	0	0	7,000	7,000	+7,000
Office of the Solicitor	31,457	33,709	33,359	33,359	33,359	-350
Office of Inspector General	23,539	24,683	24,283	24,283	24,283	-400
National Indian Gaming Commission	2,040	1,500	1,000	1,500	1,000	-500
<b>Subtotal, Interior Subcomm., current accounts</b>	<b>6,179,952</b>	<b>6,746,109</b>	<b>5,959,498</b>	<b>6,601,267</b>	<b>6,645,715</b>	<b>-100,394</b>
Bureau of Reclamation	810,152	815,126	865,459	864,571	867,506	+52,380
Central Utah Project Completion Act	0	21,000	25,770	25,770	25,770	+4,770
<b>Total, DOI, current accounts</b>	<b>6,990,104</b>	<b>7,582,235</b>	<b>6,850,727</b>	<b>7,491,608</b>	<b>7,513,221</b>	<b>-48,014</b>

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
FY 1994 APPROPRIATIONS BILLS

The following summarizes major changes to the President's 1994 Budget following action by the Conference Committees. The totals are within the budgetary allocations made to the Subcommittees which were less than the President's Budget. All comparisons are to the levels requested in the President's Budget, unless specifically identified otherwise.

INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS

**National Biological Survey (NBS):** The Conferees provided \$163.5 million for the NBS, \$15.9 million less than requested in the President's Budget, but about \$22.0 million above the 1993 enacted level for comparable activities. The reduction from the level requested in the budget reflects the transfer of \$7.9 million back to the Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) of funds for the National Wetlands Inventory and a slower rate of increase for the new bureau.

The Conferees deleted language authorizing use of volunteers and acceptance of lands, buildings, or equipment from public and private sources. New bill language pertaining to NBS was adopted which states: *Provided, That none of the funds under this head shall be used to conduct new surveys on private property unless specifically authorized in writing by the property owner.* No other new bill language was added.

The Statement of the Managers also contains the following:

*The managers agree that funding for the National Biological Survey is provided only to the extent authorized by law and shall be used to continue ongoing research activities of the Department previously carried out by a variety of separate agencies within the Department. This provision is not intended to create or diminish any activity or power, whether express or implied. The funding is specifically limited in kind and scope to research and other activities expressly authorized by law.*

*While the managers support the goals outlined by the Secretary when he proposed creation of this new agency, i.e. to consolidate the collection and dissemination of biological information, concerns have been raised about the authorities of the new agency, particularly with respect to private property rights and the use of volunteers which should rightly be addressed through the authorizing process which is currently ongoing. The managers encourage the appropriate authorizing committees to act promptly to clarify the mission and responsibilities of this new agency.*

**Forest Plan:** The Conference recommended \$7.0 million for "Jobs in the Woods" ecosystem restoration projects in northern California, Oregon, and Washington.

The Secretary may transfer these funds to the Bureau of Land Management (BLM), Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), and FWS, as appropriate. For implementation of the Forest Plan itself, BLM may reprogram up to \$17.3 million, while the NBS will cover \$2.2 million within base funding.

**President's Investment Program:** The Conferees provided \$129.1 million, or 69 percent, of the request. See the attached table for funding level details.

**Land Acquisition and State Grants:** The Conferees provided \$162.0 million, an increase of \$42.6 million above the 1994 President's Budget (\$31.1 million below the 1993 enacted level) for Federal land acquisition for BLM, FWS, and the National Park Service (NPS). Although BLM land acquisition was reduced by \$4.3 million, more projects were funded since the \$5 million for the Udall Foundation was dropped. Land acquisition in FWS and NPS was increased by \$27.3 million and \$17.7 million, respectively, and the Land and Water Conservation Fund state matching grants were funded at the requested level of \$24.8 million.

**Land Exchanges:** The Conference reduced the land exchange increase in BLM by 33 percent, from \$3.0 million to \$2.0 million.

**Construction:** The Conferees provided \$285.8 million for construction programs in the BLM, FWS, and NPS, which is \$14.4 million more than requested (\$41.1 million below the 1993 funding level). The BLM program was increased by \$3.3 million; the FWS program was reduced by \$4.9 million; and the NPS program was increased by \$16.0 million. Included in the overall total were rescissions of funds for several projects in FWS and NPS (Lake Elmer Thomas Dam in Oklahoma, Denali Park Hotel in Alaska, Keith Albee Theater in West Virginia, and A Walk on the Mountain in Washington).

For NPS construction, some of the requested projects were replaced with those of Congressional interest; however, the Martin Luther King visitor center in Atlanta was funded at the requested level. Also included in the NPS construction program was \$3.4 million for the National Center for Preservation Technology, and the Elwha Dam EIS was funded at \$2.8 million. The Conferees included report language indicating concern with the overall cost of the Elwha and Glines Canyon Dam removal and urge the Department to look at the benefits of removing the dams versus spending \$150 million on other natural resource restoration projects.

The Conferees included \$200 thousand in the Office of Construction Management to establish a task force under the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Policy, Management and Budget to review construction programs in BLM, FWS and NPS. The Conference report stated:

*The construction program of the National Park Service is of particular concern. Cost estimates continue to be unreliable. Projects seem to develop and expand with no thought given to the budget estimate or*

*their relationship to the overall mission ....the priority system for rating park development is undecipherable and of no use to decision makers in weighing one project against another....further, while the managers appreciate the Park Service's commitment to high quality standards, these standards must be maintained within realistic constraints....*

The Conference Report recommends that the task force consider all options to restructure the construction program to control the scope and costs of projects, paying particular attention to the planning process.

In addition, the Conferees provided \$167.0 million, an increase of \$52.9 million above the 1994 President's Budget (\$17.4 million above the 1993 enacted level) for BIA construction. The increase includes the transfer of \$31.0 million from the Indian Land and Water Claim Settlements account, including \$25.7 million for the Navajo Indian Irrigation Project. The Conferees added "one time funding" of \$1.5 million for Navajo housing improvements in the Bennett Freeze area.

**Operations:** The Conferees recommended \$2.5 billion, \$83.5 million below the request (\$114.1 million above the 1993 enacted level), for operations for BLM, FWS, NPS, and the Minerals Management Service (MMS). The BLM, FWS, and NPS were reduced substantially below the 1994 President's Budget.

**Bureau of Land Management:** The Conference funded BLM operations at \$599.9 million, a \$0.9 million decrease from the President's Budget request. However, this was a substantial increase of \$59.7 million above the 1993 enacted level. In addition, the Oregon and California grant lands were funded at \$83.1 million, a \$5.5 million decrease from the President's Budget request. Within that amount, BLM may reprogram up to \$17.3 million to begin implementation of the President's Forest Plan. These funds would be in addition to whatever share BLM receives of the \$7.0 million provided to the Secretary for "Jobs in the Woods".

**Minerals Management Service:** The Conferees provided \$198.5 million for MMS, a decrease of \$3.5 million from the President's Budget, primarily in environmental studies.

**Fish and Wildlife Service:** The Conference provided \$484.3 million for FWS operations, a \$12.0 million decrease from the President's Budget request. However, this amount included a substantial increase of \$60.5 million from the 1993 enacted level adjusted for the transfers to NBS. Included were reductions in proposed increases for habitat conservation (-\$3.7 million), environmental contaminants (-\$2.5 million), refuge operations and maintenance (-\$3.1 million), and general administration (-\$2.3 million). Endangered species funding was reduced by \$9.4 million from the request, but represents an

increase of \$19.5 million over the 1993 enacted level. Operations increases include \$1.3 million for law enforcement and \$7.9 million for the National Wetlands Inventory which ultimately was not transferred to the NBS.

**National Park Service:** The Conference included \$1.13 billion for NPS operations, a reduction of \$66.8 million from the President's Budget, but an increase of \$117.0 million over the 1993 level, taking into account the transfers to NBS. Most of the decrease was in park management, with about half of that coming from maintenance funding.

**Bureau of Indian Affairs:** The Conference funding level of \$1.78 billion represents a decrease of \$30.6 million from the President's Budget and an increase of \$228.9 million over the 1993 enacted level.

The Tribal Priority Allocations program totals \$429.9 million, an increase of \$2.7 million above the 1994 request and \$35.7 million above the 1993 enacted level. Contract support funding totals \$84.8 million, which is \$19.6 million above the 1993 enacted level and \$1.0 million over the President's Budget. The Conferees expressed concern about the continued growth in contract support costs and directed BIA to examine options for managing these costs. Bill language places a ceiling on funds available for contract support, yet within the ceiling there is authorization to use 1994 funds to pay prior year shortfalls. The BIA is directed to allocate any 1994 shortfalls equitably among all tribes. Indian Education programs are funded at \$459.7 million, \$2.3 million over the request and \$55.9 million over 1993. Conference report language directs the Department and BIA to work closely on the review of the BIA school funding formula. The bureau is also directed to form a task force with Alaska to determine the BIA role in providing education to Alaska natives.

Of the \$8.1 million requested for BIA Financial Management, the Conferees provided \$7.0 million.

**Indian Land and Water Claim Settlements:** The Conferees included \$145.7 million of the requested level of \$200 million; however, \$46.7 million of this was transferred to other accounts for scorekeeping purposes due to the lower outlay rate. Reductions from the President's Budget include \$4.3 million for water rights studies/negotiations, \$8.3 million for NIIP, and \$41.7 million for the Ute Indian Settlement Fund, pending a vote by the Tribe.

**Urban Park and Recreation Fund:** The Conferees included the President's request of \$5.0 million.

**Bureau of Mines (USBM):** The Conference funded USBM at \$169.4 million, \$15.8 million above the request. All of the increases and decreases occur in the research programs.

The Conference funded the Minerals Institutes at \$8.1 million. The President's 1994 Budget did not include funding for this program nor does the Department's 1995 request.

The managers of the Conference directed that USBM's 1995 budget include a strategic long range plan for acid mine drainage research with sufficient funds to execute the first year of that plan in 1995.

**Minerals Management Service:** The Conferees continue to support the MMS audit program by stating that *staffing reductions should not be applied to the Federal audit program and related activities* and that *MMS ensure that contract buyout and buydown audits (audits of contract settlements) be addressed as quickly as possible.*

The Conference managers continue to look at the potential for reprogramming from OCS lands and, in addition expect *the Department to examine the coordination among the Bureau of Mines, the Minerals Management Service, and the U.S. Geological Survey on their marine minerals programs....*

**Office of Surface Mining (OSM):** The Conferees funded OSM at \$301.8 million, a reduction of \$1.0 million from the request; within this level, the Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund was funded at \$190.1 million, a decrease of \$1.5 million. This level included a slight increase for the Rural Abandoned Mine Program (RAMP), a program which is proposed for elimination in the Department's 1995 budget. The Regulation and Technology account was funded at \$111.7 million, an increase of \$0.5 million.

In addition, the Conference deleted Senate language prohibiting the use of funds to implement the proposed Save Our Cumberland Mountains Inc. (SOCM) agreement based on assurances by the Secretary that the Department will not execute a new agreement with SOCM but will implement *through directives, memoranda of understanding, and rulemaking those principles from the draft agreement needed to ensure sound government policy.* The Conference report also commented that the states should be fully consulted on any changes to the operation and maintenance of the Applicant Violator System.

**Territorial and International Affairs (TIA):** The Conference included \$127.8 million for TIA, an increase of \$5.9 million. This increase is primarily for construction grants (+\$4.6 million). Covenant grant funding for the Northern Mariana Islands (CNMI) is at the currently authorized level of \$27.7 million. Report language is included which limits the use of covenant grants to capital development, and requires matching funds.

**Secretarial Offices:** The Conferees provided \$64.1 million for the Office of the Secretary, a reduction of \$0.4 million; \$33.4 million for the Office of the Solicitor, a reduction of \$0.4 million; \$24.3 million for the Inspector General, a reduction of \$0.4 million; and \$1 million for the National Indian Gaming Commission (NIGC), a reduction of \$0.5 million.

The Conference increased the Office of Construction Management's 1994 request of \$2.2 million by \$0.2 million to review the Department's construction programs for BLM, FWS, and NPS, as mentioned above.

The following are important policy and bill language:

- The Conferees included bill language establishing a grazing fee schedule as follows:

<u>Year</u>	<u>\$/AUM</u>
1994	\$2.39
1995	\$2.92
1996	\$3.45

The Conferees provided for the creation of the new Resource Advisory Councils and numerous other provisions implementing grazing reforms.

- The Conferees included bill language which, in effect, grants only to Holland America Lines-Westours, Inc. historic rights to provide visitor services in Glacier Bay National Park.
- The Conferees included bill language which would prohibit NPS from entering into future concessionaire contracts, including renewals, without the inclusion of a "termination for cause" clause.
- The Conferees included bill language which allowed NPS to recover all costs for services associated with special use permits.
- The Conferees continued to include bill language requiring that any reorganization proposal for BIA not be implemented until the Joint BIA/Tribal Task Force on BIA has reviewed it and recommended its implementation to the Secretary.
- The Conferees did not include bill language establishing a mining patent moratorium.
- The Conferees did not include bill language directing OSM to maintain 16 FTEs at its Wilkes-Barre, PA, Field Office.

- The Conferees did not include bill language placing a cap on Park Police overtime pay.
- The Conferees did not include the Senate's proposed new bill language which would prohibit the initiation of any new construction project, land acquisition, or operating program unless it is specifically requested in the budget, included in the appropriations act and reports, or requested through reprogramming procedures.
- The Conferees did not include the Senate provision which prohibited an increase in entrance fees at the Blackwater National Wildlife Refuge, Maryland with the understanding that the Department has agreed not to increase these fees in 1994. The managers expect FWS to examine expanding the number of refuges in the fee collection program, implementing more effective methods of fee collection at refuges that are not recovering their expenses, or shifting the burden more to commercial users of the refuges, before considering proposals to increase entrance fees at Blackwater.

#### ENERGY AND WATER DEVELOPMENT APPROPRIATIONS

**Bureau of Reclamation (BOR):** The Energy and Water Conferees included increases above the President's Budget of \$32.6 million for the Construction Program, \$11.0 million for the Central Valley Project Restoration Fund, \$7.7 million for the Loan Program, and \$1.1 million for General Investigation studies. The Conferees deleted language in the Senate bill that would have amended the Northern Cheyenne Indian Water Rights Settlement and added report language stating that any funds for the Western Water Policy Review would have to be taken from the request in the President's Budget for BOR's General Administrative Expenses. A table showing funding for specific construction projects is attached.

**Central Utah Project Completion Act:** Also in the Energy and Water Development Appropriations bill, the Conferees provided \$25.8 million for the first year of implementing the Central Utah Project Completion Act, \$4.8 million over the President's Budget.

## PRESIDENT'S INVESTMENT PROGRAM

(in thousands of dollars)

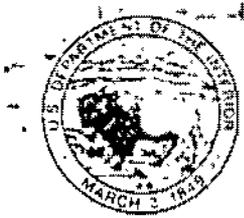
Bureau/Program	1994 Investment Proposal	House Action	Senate Action	Conference Action	Difference
<b>National Park Service</b>					
<i>Natural Resource Protection/Environmental Infrastructure</i>					
Park Base Operations	38,450	35,439	27,554	26,954	-11,496
Special Focus Parks	40,000	15,306	19,400	21,412	-18,588
Professionalization/Ranger Futures	11,000	5,598	7,000	7,900	-3,100
Subtotal, NPS	89,450	56,343	53,954	56,266	-33,184
<b>Fish and Wildlife Service</b>					
<i>Natural Resource Protection/Environmental Infrastructure</i>					
Endangered Species	26,000	20,750	13,000	16,625	-9,375
Habitat Conservation	6,000	2,460	3,650	2,331	-3,669
Environmental Contaminants	4,000	2,000	1,000	1,500	-2,500
Refuge Operations	7,100	6,000	2,400	6,290	-810
Subtotal, FWS	43,100	31,210	20,050	26,746	-16,354
<b>Bureau of Land Management</b>					
<i>Natural Resource Protection/Environmental Infrastructure</i>					
Facilities Maintenance	9,000	2,500	6,500	6,000	-3,000
Riparian Projects	7,000	0	7,000	6,700	-300
Columbia/Snake River Management	5,900	0	5,900	5,900	0
Endangered Species	6,000	0	6,000	5,500	-500
Subtotal, BLM	27,900	2,500	25,400	24,100	-3,800
<b>Bureau of Indian Affairs</b>					
<i>Investment in Safer Dams on Reservations</i>	18,000	18,000	17,000	18,000	0
<b>U.S. Geological Survey</b>					
<i>Investment for Earth Science Data</i>	12,600	5,000	5,000	4,000	-8,600
<b>Total, Department of the Interior</b>	191,050	113,053	121,404	129,112	-61,938

\* Preliminary estimates

Changes From the 1994 President's Budget for the Bureau of Reclamation  
 Status Following Conference Action  
 October 14, 1993  
 (\$ in Thousands)

	State	FY 1993	FY 1994			
			Budget Request	House Action	Senate Action	Conference Action
<b>General Investigations</b>		12,540	12,714	13,109	14,409	13,819
<b>Construction Program</b>						
Tres Rios Wetland Demonstration	AZ			500	500	500
Misc. Project Programs, CVP	CA	10,800	16,015	20,190	18,765	20,190
Los Angeles Area Water Reuse	CA			5,250	5,250	5,250
San Gabriel Basin Demo Project	CA			5,000	1,000	5,000
Hungry Horse Dam TCD	MT			3,500	3,500	3,500
Bostwick Division, P-SMBP	NE	1,100	230	1,230	1,230	1,230
Garrison Diversion Unit,	ND	30,000	30,000	30,000	35,000	32,000
Umatilla Basin Project	OR		6,300	6,300	9,900	9,900
Tualatin Project	OR			450	450	450
Lake Andes-Wagner/Marty II	SD			1,000		
Mid-Dakota Project	SD				2,000	2,000
Mni Wiconi Rural Water System	SD	5,000	3,000	13,500	6,000	10,000
Lake Meredith Salinity Control	TX			1,400	400	1,400
Columbia Basin Irrigation	WA	3,410	4,000	4,800	4,800	4,800
All Other Changes		7,025	7,814	7,814	8,614	8,114
Underfinancing		-38,190	-33,239	-34,239	-34,239	-37,639
All Other Construction		451,423	397,728	397,728	397,728	397,728
<b>TOTAL Construction Program</b>		<b>470,568</b>	<b>431,848</b>	<b>464,423</b>	<b>460,898</b>	<b>464,423</b>
<b>Operation and Maintenance</b>		274,760	282,898	282,898	282,898	282,898
<b>CVP Restoration Fund 1/</b>			34,000	45,000	45,000	45,000
<b>Loan Program</b>		4,102	5,800	12,163	13,500	13,500
<b>General Administrative Expenses</b>		53,745	54,034	54,034	54,034	54,034
<b>Emergency Fund</b>		1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
<b>Subtotal</b>		<b>816,715</b>	<b>822,294</b>	<b>872,627</b>	<b>871,739</b>	<b>874,674</b>
<b>Boulder Canyon Transfer</b>		<b>-6,563</b>	<b>-7,168</b>	<b>-7,168</b>	<b>-7,168</b>	<b>-7,168</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>810,152</b>	<b>815,126</b>	<b>865,459</b>	<b>864,571</b>	<b>867,506</b>

/ Amounts shown are offset by discretionary receipts to the Restoration Fund; net budget authority is about \$4 million for the Request, and about \$14 million for House and Senate Action.



# United States Department of the Interior

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Washington, D.C. 20240

SEP 30 1994

## Memorandum

To: Chief of Staff  
Assistant Secretaries  
Heads of Bureaus and Offices

From: Bonnie R. Cohen  
Assistant Secretary -- Policy, Management and Budget

Subject: Highlights of Conference Action on the 1995 Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Bill

On September 22, the Conference Committee completed action on the 1995 Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations bill. The House passed the Conference report by a voice vote on September 27; the Senate passed the Conference report by a roll call vote of 92 to 7 on September 28. The bill is expected to be signed and we will not be subject to a continuing resolution.

The Conference Committee recommended \$6.6 billion for Interior bureaus and offices in this bill, \$63.8 million below the 1995 President's Budget and \$70.0 million below the 1994 enacted level. In order to reduce budget authority and outlays to levels within Congressional budget allocations, the Conferees imposed an across-the-board reduction of 0.191 percent. The reduction applies to all accounts with the exception of payments required by law (*i.e.*, range improvements, some of BLM's trust accounts, and mandatory territorial payments) and two accounts the Committee specifically exempted (Indian Land and Water Claim Settlements and Miscellaneous Payments to Indians and the National Indian Gaming Commission). The funding levels in this memorandum and the attachments incorporate the 0.191 percent reduction, as applicable.

When combined with the funding for the Bureau of Reclamation contained in the Energy and Water Development Appropriations Act, overall funding for the Department for fiscal year 1995 is \$7.4 billion, \$4.4 million below the President's Budget and \$83.0 million below the 1994 enacted level.

Attached are a summary funding table (Attachment 1), a summary of major changes from the President's Budget for the Department which updates our previous highlights memos for full House and Senate action (Attachment 2), tables displaying the Pacific Northwest Forest Plan funding (Attachment 3) and South Florida restoration funding (Attachment 4), and lists of land acquisition (Attachment 5) and construction projects (Attachment 6) funded in the bill.

Attachments

cc: Director of Fiscal Resources  
Assistant Secretary Budget Contacts  
Bureau Budget Officers  
Director, Office of Acquisition and Property Management  
Director, Office of Financial Management  
Director, Office of Information Resources Management  
POB Analysts

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
FY 1995 APPROPRIATIONS

Attachment 1

(\$ in thousands)

	FY 1994 Enacted Level	FY 1995 President's Budget	House Allowance	Senate Allowance	FY 1995 Conference*	Conference less Pres. Request
Bureau of Land Management	1,069,388	1,117,225	1,098,647	1,100,646	1,101,344	-15,881
Minerals Management Service	198,528	200,358	196,658	195,486	195,135	-5,223
Office of Surface Mining	301,849	277,900	283,800	304,794	293,407	+15,507
U.S. Geological Survey	584,685	580,680	576,775	565,316	571,462	-9,218
U.S. Bureau of Mines	169,436	148,919	152,269	152,389	152,427	+3,508
Fish and Wildlife Service	684,712	708,532	632,083	658,353	671,723	-36,809
National Biological Survey	167,209	176,450	167,209	166,358	166,890	-9,560
National Park Service	1,416,632	1,413,458	1,401,932	1,373,666	1,412,103	-1,355
Bureau of Indian Affairs	1,777,653	1,767,108	1,755,856	1,742,335	1,747,092	-20,016
Territorial and International Affairs	127,847	107,697	118,697	117,779	124,513	+16,816 **
Office of the Secretary/Construction Mgmt.	66,505	64,732	64,599	64,599	64,476	-256
Ecosystem Restoration Fund	7,000	0	0	0	0	0
Office of the Solicitor	33,359	35,374	35,374	32,548	31,608	-766
Office of Inspector General	24,283	23,985	23,985	23,985	23,939	-46
National Indian Gaming Commission	1,000	1,481	1,000	1,000	1,000	-481
<b>Subtotal, Interior Subcomm., current accounts</b>	<b>6,630,086</b>	<b>6,623,899</b>	<b>6,508,884</b>	<b>6,499,254</b>	<b>6,560,118</b>	<b>-63,781</b>
Bureau of Reclamation	867,506	774,375	835,985	821,779	833,764	+59,389
Central Utah Project Completion Act	30,620	51,296	51,296	51,296	51,296	0
<b>Total, DOI, current accounts</b>	<b>7,528,212</b>	<b>7,449,570</b>	<b>7,396,165</b>	<b>7,372,329</b>	<b>7,445,178</b>	<b>-4,392</b>

\*Interior and Related Agencies accounts include an across-the-board reduction of 0.191 percent to meet budget and outlay targets.

\*\*Only \$5.5 million of this amount represents a true increase. The remaining \$11.4 million increase is attributable to a delay in implementation of the Palau Compact of Fee Association. This increase is fully offset by reductions in amounts payable under permanent appropriations.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
 FY 1995 INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS BILL  
 STATUS FOLLOWING ACTION BY THE CONFERENCE COMMITTEE

The following summarizes major changes to the President's 1995 Budget by the Conference Committee. All comparisons are to the levels requested in the President's Budget, unless specifically identified otherwise. House action appears in regular text; *Senate action appears in italics.* Conference action appears underlined.

*Pay Absorption* The Senate reduced the major operating accounts by \$13.5 million, equal to 50 percent of the funding requested to cover the 1.6 percent pay raise estimated in the President's Budget scheduled to begin January 1, 1995. (This pay raise has since increased to an average of 2.6 percent.) These reductions will eat into the bureaus' base funding. The Conferees did not reduce accounts for pay absorption. Instead, they imposed an across-the-board reduction of 0.191 percent in order to reduce budget authority and outlays to levels within Congressional budget allocations. This reduction totals less than the pay absorption reduction. The across-the-board reduction applies to all accounts with the exception of payments required by law (i.e., range improvements, some of BLM's trust accounts, and mandatory territorial payments) and two accounts the Committee specifically exempted (Indian Land and Water Claim Settlements and Miscellaneous Payments to Indians and the National Indian Gaming Commission).

Pacific Northwest Forest Plan The Conference funded the Department's Forest Plan activities at \$56.3 million, a reduction of \$17.5 million from the request but \$27.3 million more than the 1994 enacted level. See the table at Attachment 3 for details.

South Florida Ecosystem Restoration The Conference funded the Department's South Florida activities at \$46.6 million. While this amount is \$10.7 million less than the request, it represents a significant increase of \$18.2 million, or 64 percent, over the 1994 enacted level. This increase allows USGS to initiate a \$3.8 million hydrologic modeling program, focusing on ground and surface water flow, Florida Bay turbidity and sedimentation, and other monitoring efforts; when combined with base funds total USGS efforts will be \$5.8 million. For NPS and FWS, natural resource management programs received increases of \$3.3 million; NPS land acquisition at Everglades and Big Cypress is funded at \$7.0 million and the grant to the State of Florida is funded at \$4.8 million. Finally, the Conference level included \$4.5 million in NPS for continued work by the Army Corps of Engineers on the water delivery modifications to Everglades National Park. See the table at Attachment 4.

Land Acquisition The House provided \$167.9 million for Federal land acquisition for BLM, FWS, and NPS, \$22.1 million below the President's Budget of \$190.0 million which was the same as the 1994 enacted appropriation. The Senate provided \$158.0 million. The Conferees decreased the President's Budget for land acquisition by \$20.2 million, funding Interior's 1995 Federal land acquisition program at \$169.8 million. This amount includes \$14.8 million for BLM, \$67.3 million for FWS, and \$87.8 million

for NPS of which \$27.9 million is for the state grants program. The attached copies of tables from the Conference report display the specific acquisition projects funded for these bureaus (Attachment 5).

Construction The House provided \$200.5 million for construction in BLM, NPS, and FWS, \$12.9 million above the request. The mark was \$85.2 million below the 1994 enacted level. Within the change of \$12.9 million, NPS was up \$22.8 million from the President's Budget (mostly because of a transfer of \$14.2 million for equipment from the operations account), while FWS was down \$9.8 million. BLM, which was reduced in the request to a minimal level, was essentially unchanged. *The Senate provided \$228.2 million for construction in the land management agencies, \$40.6 million above the request and \$27.7 above the House mark. The Senate increased BLM construction by \$8.3 million, NPS by \$21.9 million (which also includes the transfer mentioned above), and FWS by \$10.4 million. The Conferees funded the 1995 construction program for BLM, FWS, and NPS at \$250.5 million, an increase above the President's Budget of \$62.7 million. Increases include \$8.1 million for BLM, \$18.7 million for FWS, and \$36.0 million for NPS. See the attached tables from the Conference Committee report for specific projects funded (Attachment 6).*

Operations The House recommended \$2.3 billion for the major operational accounts of the Department in BLM, FWS, and NPS. This funding level is \$64.8 million above the 1994 enacted level, but \$82.5 million below the President's Budget. *The Senate provided \$2.3 billion for the major operational accounts of BLM, FWS, and NPS. This funding level is \$111.2 million below the President's Budget and \$28.7 million below the House. The Conferees funded the major operational accounts of the Department at \$2.3 billion, \$63.5 million above the 1994 enacted level, but \$84.7 million below the 1995 request.*

Bureau of Land Management The House funded BLM operations at \$697.2 million, a \$13.8 million reduction from the President's Budget, but still \$5.3 million more than 1994 enacted funds. Rangeland reform was reduced from \$14.5 million to \$8.0 million. The amount of offsetting fees available for Mining Law (hardrock) Administration was reduced by \$6.0 million to \$21.6 million with instructions to increase inspection activity. The House did not approve the proposed consolidation of accounts in BLM, but did approve the internal restructuring of the Management of Lands and Resources (MLR) account, liberalized reprogramming guidelines, and made MLR funds available for obligation indefinitely rather than for only the fiscal year. *The Senate provided \$696.6 million for BLM operations, a decrease of \$14.3 million from the request and a slight decrease below the House level. The Senate concurred with the budget streamlining changes made by the House to the MLR account structure. In addition, the Senate concurred with the House decreases in rangeland and mining reform. The Conference provided \$694.7 million for BLM operations, a decrease of \$16.3 million from the President's Budget. Bill language was included for a one-year moratorium of mining patents to go into effect if mining reform is not passed (except for most applications already in the pipeline).*

Fish and Wildlife Service The House provided \$514.7 million for the FWS Resource Management account, a \$24.4 million decrease from the President's Budget, but a \$33.0 million increase over 1994 funding. The NAFTA initiative was reduced by \$6.6 million below a requested increase of \$10.9 million. Funds requested for "non-specific" endangered species consultation and recoveries were reduced by \$3.5 million. In total, the endangered species requested increase of \$14.1 million was reduced by \$8.6 million. The increase of \$13.3 million for general administration was reduced by \$6.3 million. The House added \$0.5 million each for Atlantic Salmon recovery and the Platte River Watershed ecosystem. *The Senate funded FWS operations at \$502.9 million; \$36.1 million below the request and \$11.7 million below the House. The most significant reductions were in the endangered species program, a decrease of \$14.3 million below the request. Reductions to consultation and recovery activities will impede implementation of Option 9 of the Forest Plan. Funding for the habitat conservation program was reduced by \$8.2 million from the request, primarily because of reductions for Jobs in the Woods. The Conference Committee funded FWS operations at \$512.8 million, a reduction of \$26.3 million below the request but an increase of \$31.2 million above the enacted level. Major reductions include \$1.7 million for listing and \$4.9 million for recovery in the endangered species program. Other program reductions include \$8.5 million for habitat conservation mostly from Jobs-in-the-Woods.*

The House eliminated funding for the FWS North American Wetlands Conservation Fund, for which authorization expires September 30, 1994. *The Senate restored funding for this program to the 1994 level (\$12.0 million). This is \$2.0 million below the 1995 request. The Conference Committee funded this program at \$9.0 million, \$5.0 million below the request.*

National Park Service The House reduced requested funding of \$1.08 billion for the Operation of the National Park System (ONPS) account by \$26.6 million, adjusting for a transfer of \$14.2 million in maintenance equipment funding to the NPS construction account. Compared with the 1994 enacted level, ONPS operations funds show an increase of \$36.4 million after adjustment. Within the \$26.6 million reduction, core park operations funds were reduced by \$8.4 million against a \$32.0 million requested increase. Funds totaling \$18.0 million were requested for employee futures; the House mark reduced this by \$4.5 million. The resource professionalization initiative was reduced by \$2.1 million, leaving an increase of \$0.6 million. As it did for FWS, the House also reduced funding of GIS-related activities, in the case of NPS by \$2.6 million, leaving a \$3.3 million increase. *The Senate provided \$1.06 billion for ONPS, a reduction of \$49.3 million below the request after adjusting for the transfer of maintenance equipment funding to the Construction account, and \$22.7 million below the House level. The Senate funded the employee futures initiative pay costs, but eliminated the uniform allowance. Also, the Senate reduced NPS travel funds by \$2.0 million, and reduced funds previously used for fee collection by \$6.0 million, as these costs are now funded through the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act. The Senate approved portions of a recent reprogramming. Those sections pertaining to employee futures, temporary conversion, and park exhibit*

projects were approved. The Department was urged to use the remainder of the funds in the proposed reprogramming to fund the Park Police/DC drug initiative. The Conference funded ONPS at \$1.08 billion, a decrease of \$30.3 million from the request, but an increase of \$32.5 million over last year's enacted level when adjusted for the transfer of equipment replacement from ONPS to Construction. The Senate reductions of \$2.0 million for travel and \$6.0 million for park base fee collection (which is now funded by entrance fees) were modified to decreases of \$0.5 million and \$1.3 million, respectively. The remaining \$4.7 million in park base fee collection funds is now to be used to fund conversion of temporaries as the original amount in the budget request was insufficient to fund all of the conversion. The Conference report stated that the \$10.4 million increase for park operations is to be allocated consistent with regional priorities and that any costs not anticipated at the time the budget request was sent forward should be addressed through a reprogramming.

The House eliminated funds for two major elements of the Statutory or Contractual Aid Activity -- Native Hawaiian Culture and Arts Program (-\$1.7 million) and Wheeling, West Virginia National Heritage Area (-\$2.5 million). The Senate included the Native Hawaiian Culture and Arts Program at the requested level and Wheeling National Heritage Area at \$1.0 million above the request, as well as an increase in cultural programs for the National Center for Historic Preservation Technology and Training of \$2.0 million. For National Recreation and Preservation, which includes Statutory Aid, the Conference funded an increase of \$2.5 million over the request for a total of \$42.9 million. This includes an increase of \$200 thousand for Metropolitan Greenspace Initiative and an increase of \$1.0 million for the National Center for Preservation Technology. For Statutory Aid, increases of \$1.0 million for Wheeling National Heritage Area, \$100 thousand for the Brown Foundation, and \$300 thousand for Ice Age National Scientific Reserve are funded. The Native Hawaiian Culture and Arts Program is funded at \$1.5 million, a decrease from the President's Budget of \$233 thousand.

The House reduced funding for the Historically Black Colleges and Universities preservation initiative by \$1.0 million, leaving a \$1.0 million increase. The House doubled funding for the Urban Park and Recreation Fund (UPAR) from \$5.0 million to \$10.0 million. The Senate eliminated all funding for the HBCU initiative and funded UPAR at the requested level. The Conference included a \$1.5 million increase for the HBCU program. The Conference report stated that these funds should be allocated to schools based upon the NPS assessments completed in 1991. The Conference also included \$7.4 million for UPAR, an increase of \$2.4 million over the request.

**National Biological Survey** The House funded NBS at its 1994 enacted level of \$167.2 million. The President's Budget included a \$9.2 million increase for NBS. The reduction from the request was mainly split between research (-\$4.2 million) and information transfer (-\$3.2 million). The Senate reduced NBS an additional \$0.9 million for pay absorption, space costs, and further information technology reductions. The Conference Committee provided \$166.9 million, the same as the House level minus the across-the-board reduction.

Bureau of Indian Affairs The House funding level of \$1.76 billion is \$11.3 million less than the President's Budget of \$1.77 billion. The 1994 enacted level is \$1.78 billion. *The Senate provided \$1.74 billion; a reduction of \$15.5 million below the House. The Conference action resulted in funding for BIA of \$1.75 billion, a reduction of \$20.2 million from the President's Budget.*

Operation of Indian Programs (OIP) The House increased the \$1.50 billion requested for OIP by \$29.4 million to \$1.53 billion. Of this increase, \$15.0 million reflects the transfer of water rights negotiation funding from the Land and Water Settlements account. Tribal Priority Allocations (TPA) was increased by \$92.8 million, mainly due to the transfer of Johnson-O'Malley, road maintenance, housing improvement, and facilities O&M to TPA. The House also added \$2.0 million to TPA for small tribes base funding.

The House added \$7.5 million for a contract support fund for new and expanded contracts and restored several programs which had been proposed for termination: Business Enterprise Development Grant program, the Prairie Dog program, the Special Tribal Courts and law enforcement vehicles program, and the Reservations Substance Abuse program. In addition, the House reduced central and area offices, including administrative improvements.

*The Senate funded OIP at \$1.52 billion, an increase of \$25.0 million above the request and \$4.4 million below the House level. The Senate increase includes the transfer of \$14.0 million from the Land and Water Settlements account for water rights negotiations. The Senate increased TPA by \$45.5 million, transferring Johnson-O'Malley and housing improvement to this activity. The Senate also added \$7.5 million for a contract support fund for new and expanded contracts and restored funding for several programs which had been proposed for termination.*

Conference action resulted in \$1.52 billion for OIP, increasing this appropriation by \$25.4 million over the request, in part because of the transfer of water rights negotiation funding (\$14.5 million) to OIP. The Conference level includes the transfer of Johnson-O'Malley, road maintenance, and housing improvement into TPA, while facilities O&M remains in Other Recurring Programs. The Business Enterprise Development program is funded at \$3.0 million. Conference action also resulted in a \$3.1 million reduction to Central and Area Office operations and management improvements.

BIA Construction The House added \$48.1 million to the request for BIA Construction, of which \$30.3 million is due to the transfer of Navajo Indian Irrigation Project (NIIP) (\$28.0 million) and the Southern Arizona Water Rights Settlement Act (SAWARSA) (\$2.3 million) from the Land and Water Settlements and Miscellaneous Payments account. NIIP was funded at \$3.7 million less than the request. The House also added \$4.5 million for site development of Chief Leschi School in Washington State; \$11.4 million for irrigation construction projects; and \$1.5 million for fish hatchery construction. *The Senate funded this appropriation with an increase of \$40.3*

million. They also transferred NIIP and SAWARSA to this account. NIIP was funded at \$25.7 million, a decrease of \$6.0 million. The Senate also added \$4.5 million for Chief Leschi School and added \$5.6 million for irrigation construction projects and also added \$1.5 million for fish hatchery construction. The Conference Committee action resulted in \$130.3 million for BIA construction, an increase of \$47.3 million over the President's Budget, primarily due to the transfer of NIIP (\$26.7 million) and SAWARSA (\$2.3 million) and increases in other irrigation projects (\$13.2 million).

Indian Land and Water Claim Settlements As previously described, the House funded \$45.3 million of the President's Budget for this account in other accounts. Funds totaling \$41.7 million for the Ute Indian Water Rights Settlement were deferred to a later year. The House made no other changes to the request for this account. The Senate funded \$42.0 million of this account elsewhere in the BIA budget and also deferred the Ute Settlement. In addition, they reduced the Northern Cheyenne Settlement by \$5.8 million, leaving \$16.9 million. These funds include \$9.5 million for modifications of the Tongue River Dam project. This level of funding will be sufficient to get construction underway and should not preclude completion of the project by 1998. The Conference Committee included funding at the Senate level of \$77.1 million.

Indian Direct Loan Program The President's Budget had recommended terminating this program; the House restored funding to the 1994 enacted level of \$2.5 million. The Senate concurred with the House. No Conference action was necessary.

Bureau of Mines The House recommended \$152.3 million for the USBM funding level. The House accepted the President's Budget to implement the recommendations of the Bureau's Performance Review which was reflected in the President's Budget at \$20.5 million (12 percent) below the 1994 level of \$169.4 million. The House provided \$3.0 million to smooth the transition over two years for closure of the Rolla, Missouri; Tuscaloosa, Alabama; and Juneau and Anchorage, Alaska centers. The House provided for no cost transfers of USBM buildings to universities (Rolla and Tuscaloosa) and to the City of Juneau. The Senate provided essentially the same level of funding for USBM and concurred in funding the orderly transition costs. The Conference mark echoes those of the House and Senate, with some minor adjustments for site-specific studies in the Great Lakes and Arizona.

U.S. Geological Survey The House funded USGS at \$576.8 million, \$3.9 million below the President's Budget and \$7.9 million below the 1994 enacted level. The House reduced the \$6.0 million initiative on the National Spatial Data Infrastructure by \$2.5 million and instructed that the remaining increase be spent mainly on standards and clearinghouse activities. The House did not accept the President's Budget request to terminate the Water Resource Research Institutes activity, but did agree to termination of institutional grants (+\$3.0 million from the request; -\$2.8 million from the 1994 enacted level). The House also reduced the \$11.8 million critical ecosystems research and assessments initiative by \$3.0 million -- \$2.0 million from South Florida and \$1.0 million from other ecosystems. The Senate further reduced USGS to \$565.3 million.

Senate reductions include national map and digital data production (-\$2.0 million) and critical ecosystems research which was zeroed out. The Senate restored \$5.8 million for Water Resource Research Institutes, the 1994 enacted level. The Conference Committee funded USGS at \$571.5 million, which is \$9.1 million below the request. Within this amount, the Conference Managers kept a Senate decrease of \$2.0 million for mapping and digital data production. The Conferees agreed to fund the Water Resources Research Institutes at \$4.5 million (the President's Budget did not request funding). The Conference Committee also funded a new initiative, critical ecosystems, at \$5.0 million, a decrease of \$6.8 million from the President's Budget. The \$5.0 million includes increases for South Florida (\$3.8 million) and San Francisco Bay (\$1.3 million). The increase for South Florida, when added to base funding (\$2.0 million) will provide a total of \$5.8 million for USGS work in South Florida in 1995.

Minerals Management Service Funding recommended by the House for MMS operations decreased \$3.7 million from the request of \$193.9 million, a decrease of \$1.9 million from the 1994 enacted level. The House eliminated a \$2.0 million increase to start a hardrock royalty collections program in MMS. It also reduced a requested increase of \$3.3 million for environmental studies by \$2.0 million. The Senate provided \$189.0 million for MMS operations, a reduction of \$4.9 million from the request and \$1.2 million from the House. The Senate concurred with the \$2.0 million elimination of hardrock royalty collections. It reduced the requested environmental studies increase by \$0.6 million. The Senate also reduced the TIMS base by \$1.8 million, but allowed for increased fee recovery to offset the decrease. Both the House and Senate concurred with the President's Budget to fully fund the Royalty Audits of Contract Settlements, other revenue enhancements, and increased oil spill research activities in state waters. The Conference funded MMS at \$195.1 million, \$4.9 million below the President's Budget and \$3.0 million below the 1994 enacted level. The Environmental Studies Program was reduced by \$1.5 million from the request, still \$1.1 million above 1994 enacted level. The Conference report stated that the environmental studies program should be "weighted heavily toward the Gulf of Mexico region". The Conference also reduced the Technical Information Management System (TIMS) base by \$1.8 million, but allowed for increased fee recovery to offset the decrease, leaving no operational change. Funding for hard rock mining Mineral Revenue Audit was zeroed, allowing no program startup in 1995. Finally, MMS was required to provide in its future budget justifications a "full explanation and accounting of the Office of Management Support and any other administrative offices within MMS."

Office of Surface Mining The President's Budget of \$277.9 million for OSM, down from a 1994 enacted level of \$301.8 million, was increased \$5.9 million by the House to \$283.8 million. The House added \$5.0 million to the AML State Reclamation Program Grants, partially restoring the requested reduction of \$7.9 million. The House accepted termination of the Rural Abandoned Mine Program (RAMP), but added \$2.5 million to the President's Budget for close-out. The Senate increased OSM funding \$21.0 million above the House level, increasing AML State Reclamation Program Grants by \$11.0 million above the House and restoring the RAMP program to the 1994 level of

funding (\$13.2 million). Both the House and Senate concurred with the President's Budget in providing \$3.0 million for OSM restructuring. The Conference funded OSM at \$293.4 million, \$16.1 million above the President's Budget, but \$7.9 million below the 1994 enacted level. The Abandoned Mine Land program's State Reclamation Program Grants were funded at \$135.8 million, \$10.0 million above the request, and \$0.8 million above the enacted level. The Rural Abandoned Mine Program was funded at \$7.9 million, partially restoring the program that was eliminated in the President's Budget. The Conference expects OSM to "identify any problems with Applicant Violator System (AVS) implementation by the states in the fiscal year 1996 budget justification, along with recommendations for addressing those problems." Finally, OSM was commended by the Conference for its efforts to address acid mine drainage problems.

Territorial and International Affairs TIA received the largest increase of any of the Department's bureaus and offices under the jurisdiction of the House Interior and Related Agencies Subcommittee. The House funded TIA at \$118.7 million, an increase of \$11.0 million above the President's Budget. Operations grants for Guam (+\$4.0 million), Section 111(d) compensation to the Marshall Islands (+\$2.0 million), and construction grants for the Virgin Islands (crime control +\$2.0 million), Palau (sewers +\$2.0 million), Marshall Islands (Ebeye causeway +\$0.5 million), and Federated States of Micronesia (Yap runway repair +\$2.0 million) constituted the bulk of the House increase. *The Senate did not agree with most of the House add-ons, funding TIA at \$106.4 million, a slight decrease from the request. The Senate provided \$1.0 million for the Guam operations grant, \$3.0 million below the House and earmarked \$7.0 million in Commonwealth of the Northern Marianas Islands Covenant grants for technical and other assistance to enforce immigration laws.* The Conference Committee funded TIA at \$113.2 million. The Committee included funding for operations grants to Guam for impact of compact at \$2.5 million, Virgin Islands crime prevention at \$1.0 million, Marshall Islands section 111(d) compensation at \$2.0 million, Marshall Islands construction grants at \$0.5 million, and Federated States of Micronesia construction grants at \$1.5 million. The Conference Committee also agreed to the \$7.0 million earmark for CNMI funding.

Departmental Offices The House made minor changes to the President's Budget for Departmental Offices. The Indian Gaming Commission's \$1.5 million request was reduced by one third (-\$0.5 million). The Office of Construction Management was reduced by \$0.1 million to \$2.0 million. In the Office of the Secretary, \$208 thousand was shifted from locality pay to the Office of Self Governance. *The Senate Committee, in addition to the House marks, recommended against the \$2.8 million increase requested for additional staff in the Office of the Solicitor. Unlike the House, the Senate did not shift funding into the Office of Self Governance from the pay effect.* The Conference Committee shifted \$104 thousand to the Office of Self Governance from locality pay and funded the Office of the Solicitor at \$34.6 million, a decrease of \$766 thousand below the request.

The following are significant bill and policy directive provisions:

### Bill Language

- The House inserted bill language prohibiting processing applications for, and issuing patents on, Federal land under existing mining law. *The Senate deleted this language. The Conference Committee included language for a one-year patent moratorium if there is no resolution of mining law reform before Congress adjourns this year.*
- The House limited NBS activities to those authorized for the bureaus whose activities were assumed by the Survey. *The Senate concurred. No Conference action was necessary.*
- The House specified that new park fees, if enacted, are to be used to offset park operations. *The Senate amended the language to make these funds subject to reprogramming guidelines and that these funds can be used for one-time, non-recurring purposes only. The Conference adopted the Senate language with minor amendments.*
- The House limited Park Service transfer authority for law enforcement emergencies to \$500,000 per incident in bill language. Current authority is unlimited. *The Senate amended the transfer authority for law enforcement emergencies to \$250,000 per incident and provided that any exercise of this authority must be replenished by a supplemental appropriation as promptly as possible. The Conference limited the law enforcement transfer authority to \$250,000 per incident and requires that any exercise of law enforcement transfer authority be accompanied by a supplemental appropriations request.*
- *The Senate included bill language requiring a comprehensive review of the NPS and FWS units, with proposals for deletions. The Conference deleted the Senate bill language and noted that this issue is being addressed in the authorizing committees.*
- The House retained the language limiting additional schools funding to two new schools which have applied to the BIA system. *The Senate concurred and added language freezing current and future funding to the 187 schools which will be in the BIA school system in FY 1995. The Conference adopted the Senate bill language limiting the number of BIA schools to the current number of 187 but amended it to a two-year period.*
- The House did not include the language to distribute School Operations funds based on the prior year enrollment. *The Senate revised the language to allow, but not require, the Secretary to distribute the funds on the prior year enrollment. In lieu of the Senate language, the Conference Committee included bill language that requires the Secretary to establish a Joint Working Group on ISEP Funds Allocation to examine*

possible methods of improving the basis on which ISEP funds are allocated each year. The Joint Working Group is required to report to Congress by April 30, 1995.

- The House included the proposed language precluding BIA funded schools in Alaska, but added language limiting the provision to FY 1995. *The Senate concurred with the House language.* No Conference action was necessary.
- The House restored bill language limiting contracting out of Indian trust funds management. *The Senate concurred.* No Conference action was necessary. The House also requested a report in 60 days on how the Department will coordinate improvements in all agencies involved with Indian trust funds and on the possible creation of a special trustee within the Department.
- The House established an Indian Self-Determination Fund (\$7.5 million) for new and expanded contract support costs and struck language placing a cap on contract support funds. *The Senate concurred with the fund but retained language placing a cap on contract support funds.* The Conferees have retained bill language capping contract support funds.

#### Report Language

- The House has revised the reprogramming threshold to \$500,000 or 10 percent from \$250,000 or 10 percent. *The Senate concurred.* No Conference action was necessary.
- The House directed that all Federal land exchanges required their approval through reprogramming procedures. *The Senate did not mention this issue.* The Conference Committee deleted this requirement for 1995 until there has been an opportunity to review the land exchange procedures.
- *The Senate prescribed a single, ranked, joint BLM, NPS, and FWS land acquisition priority list with detailed and lengthy requirements for each proposed purchase.* The Conference Committee agreed that budget justifications of the Land and Water Conservation Fund agencies should rank projects with each listing including natural and/or cultural resources associated with the proposal, degree and nature of the threat to the resource, and total estimated costs associated with each land acquisition.
- The House report language states that NBS volunteers are only to be used in programs for which the Secretary has previously been authorized, following specific guidelines, and not for new surveys without meeting certain conditions. The NBS is expected to develop specific guidelines to ensure that volunteers will provide unbiased, objective information. The report further states that NBS employees are not to enter private property without receiving the property owners' permission in writing. *The Senate concurred.* No Conference action was necessary.

- The House included language stating that the Department should coordinate the transition to narrow band radio technology from the current wide band. *The Senate concurred. No Conference action was necessary.*
- The House directed BLM that the Midnight Mine cleanup in Washington be given high priority by all agencies involved. The USBM was directed to work with the Spokane Tribe and EPA on development of effective reclamation approaches to the cleanup. *The Senate did not mention this issue. The Conference report instructed BLM and USBM to work closely together to develop an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) related to the Midnite Mine and if necessary to seek additional Federal funding to develop the EIS.*
- The House instructed MMS that USGS was to be given the "right of first refusal" on each environmental study project. *The Senate instructed MMS to consult with USGS on whether USGS has the in-house expertise to conduct a particular study and to study the cost effectiveness of using that expertise. Also, a detailed description of coordination efforts should be included in the 1996 justifications. The Conference included language directing the Department to carefully review the MMS environmental studies program to ensure that, when the USGS has the expertise to conduct a proposed study, the cost effectiveness of using the USGS is assessed thoroughly before outside contracting options are pursued.*
- The House included language which precludes BOR using BIA dam safety funds for BOR administrative costs. *The Senate did not mention this issue. The Conference Committee agreed that BIA and BOR should enter into a MOA and should ensure that administrative costs are held to a minimum.*
- *The Senate directed USGS to submit a report identifying specific options for integrating the expertise available through the Water Resources Research Institutes into the full range of USGS' water resource programs. The report is due with the USGS FY 1996 budget justifications. The Conference Committee concurred in the Senate language. In addition, the Managers advised the Secretary, to the extent feasible, to consult and coordinate with the heads of appropriate departments and agencies with water research requirements to ensure the utilization of the Water Resources Research Institutes.*
- *Senate report language stressed concern with BIA's lack of responsiveness to 1994 Committee directives. The Conference report emphasized that the Managers expect the BIA to follow or respond to all directives, in the time frame indicated.*
- *The Senate included report language directing the Secretary to consult with tribes to develop a methodology for providing schools with an accurate estimate of their funding before the school year begins. The Senate requested an implementation plan within 30 days. The ISEP Joint Working Group mentioned above was established in lieu of this requirement.*

The following are significant items not described above:

- Funding for the firefighting accounts in BLM was not changed from the requested \$236.0 million level. *The Senate concurred. No Conference action was necessary.*
- The House accepted the Department's request for a centrally allocated hazardous materials fund in BLM, although a minor reduction was made to it from \$14.0 million to \$13.4 million from funds identified for the clean up at Presidio. The House stated its belief that this is a Defense Department responsibility. *The Senate concurred. They also stated that the funds were to be used only for remedial activities and not to be used for judgments or settlements of claims. No Conference action was necessary.*

PACIFIC NORTHWEST FOREST PLAN

(in thousands of dollars)

Bureau/Activity	1991	1995				1996
	Enacted	Request	House	Senate	Conference	Request
<b>Bureau of Land Management</b>						
Jobs in the Woods	5,000	17,000	12,000	12,000	11,977	23,000
Option 9	17,300	24,160	24,160	20,850	20,810	30,160
Subtotal, BLM	22,300	41,160	36,160	32,850	32,787	53,160
<b>Fish and Wildlife Service</b>						
Jobs in the Woods	1,000	10,000	3,525	5,000	3,518	4,000
Option 9	2,000 *	13,250	13,250	6,600	12,227	13,250
Subtotal, FWS	3,000	23,250	16,775	11,600	15,745	17,250
<b>National Biological Survey</b>						
Option 9	2,667	4,917	3,667	3,167	3,660	5,317
Subtotal, NBS	2,667	4,917	3,667	3,167	3,660	5,317
<b>Bureau of Indian Affairs</b>						
Jobs in the Woods	1,000	3,000	2,600	3,000	2,595	3,000
Timber Program	0	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,497	1,500
Subtotal, BIA	1,000	4,500	4,100	4,500	4,092	4,500
	28,967	73,827	60,702	52,117	56,284	80,227
<b>RECAP BY ACTIVITY</b>						
Jobs in the Woods	7,000	30,000	18,125	20,000	18,090	30,000
Option 9	21,967	42,327	41,077	30,617	36,697	48,727
BIA Timber Program	0	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,497	1,500
<b>TOTAL</b>	28,967	73,827	60,702	52,117	56,284	80,227

\*Plus an additional one-time \$2.1 million from supplemental.

## SOUTH FLORIDA RESTORATION INITIATIVE

(in thousands of dollars)

Bureau/Account/Activity	1994	1995			1996	
	Enacted	Request	House	Senate	Conference	Request
<b>National Biological Survey</b>						
Research/Ecosystems	600	2,600	1,600	1,100	1,098	2,600
Subtotal, NBS	600	2,600	1,600	1,100	1,098	2,600
<b>Fish and Wildlife Service</b>						
Resource Management/Ecological Services	2,364	4,354	3,574	3,284	3,278	4,354
Resource Management/Refuges and Wildlife	2,648	3,262	3,262	3,262	3,256	3,262
Resource Management/Fisheries	100	350	100	100	100	350
Subtotal, FWS	5,112	7,966	6,936	6,646	6,633	7,966
<b>National Park Service</b>						
ONPS (Everglades/Big Cypress/Biscayne)	14,754	19,052	17,496	16,484	16,453	20,032
Construction (Everglades Water Delivery/COE)	0	4,500	4,500	4,500	4,491	7,500
Land Acquisition Grant for South Florida Water Management District	0	4,800	0	4,800	4,791	5,000
LWCF Land Acquisition (Big Cypress/Everglades)	6,000	8,000	7,000	8,000	6,987	8,000
Subtotal, NPS	20,754	36,352	28,996	33,784	32,721	40,532
<b>United States Geological Survey</b>						
Surveys, Investigations, and Research	2,000	10,000	8,000	2,000	5,789	9,000
Subtotal, USGS	2,000	10,000	8,000	2,000	5,789	9,000
<b>Bureau of Indian Affairs</b>						
OIP/Seminole and Miccosukee Tribes Water Studies	0	400	400	400	399	400
Subtotal, BIA	0	400	400	400	400	400
<b>TOTAL</b>	28,466	57,318	45,932	43,930	46,642	60,518

# 1995 INTERIOR LAND ACQUISITION

ATTACHMENT

14

The managers agree that the reduction of \$500,000 from the budget for land and realty management shall not be taken from funds budgeted for land exchange activity.

The managers agree that the land exchange pilot project in Douglas County, OR, which was addressed in a Senate floor colloquy, is an innovative approach to achieve ecosystem management objective and encourage cooperative efforts such as this when facing the challenges of ecosystem management on intermingled lands.

Amendment No. 2: Restates the final appropriation amount for management of lands and resources as \$598,449,000 instead of \$596,349,000 as proposed by the House and \$598,480,000 as proposed by the Senate.

## CONSTRUCTION AND ACCESS

Amendment No. 3: Appropriates \$12,091,000 for construction and access instead of \$3,836,000 as proposed by the House and \$12,186,000 as proposed by the Senate. The decrease below the amount proposed by the Senate is \$95,000 for the Oregon Trail Interpretive Center at Flagstaff Hill, OR.

## BLM LAND ACQUISITION

Amendment No. 4: Appropriates \$14,785,000 for land acquisition instead of \$17,060,000 as proposed by the House and \$12,055,000 as proposed by the Senate.

The managers agree to the following distribution of funds:

Area	Amount
Arizona Wilderness, AZ	\$630,000
Cache Creek, CA	500,000
Colorado River/Ruby Canyon, CO	500,000
Fishtrap Lake Conservation Area, WA	120,000
Idaho Lands, ID	1,500,000
Lopez Island (Chadwick/Pt Colville), WA	300,000
Lower Salmon River corridor, ID	750,000
Oregon National Historic Trail, OR	125,000
St. George Desert Tortoise, UT	2,000,000
San Pedro National CA, AZ	1,000,000
Una-weep/Tabeguache Byway, CO	2,000,000
West Eugene Wetlands, OR	750,000
Inholdings/emergencies	1,000,000
Acquisition Management	3,600,000
Total	14,785,000

## OREGON AND CALIFORNIA GRANT LANDS

Amendment No. 5: Appropriates \$97,550,000 for Oregon and California grant lands instead of \$100,860,000 as proposed by the House and \$97,353,000 as proposed by the Senate. The increase above the amount proposed by the Senate restores budgeted funding for the fiscal year 1995 pay increase.

## ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

Amendment No. 6: Allows \$100,000 for payments for evidence of violations of law as proposed by the Senate instead of \$250,000 as proposed by the House.

posed by the House instead of \$2,500,000 as proposed by the Senate.

CONSTRUCTION

Amendment No. 9: Appropriates \$53,914,000 for construction instead of \$25,264,000 as proposed by the House and \$49,848,000 as proposed by the Senate.

The managers agree to the following distribution of funds:

Site	Description	Amount
ACE River Basin NWR, SC	Grass plantation rehab	\$675,000
Academy Institute, IA	Research laboratory	4,000,000
Bahné Cochère NWF, LA	Refuge station	625,000
Bear River, UT	Dike repair	750,000
Bidge safety	Inspection/structural analysis	585,000
Carolina Sandhills NWR, SC	Remove hazardous dam	778,000
Choptank River, PA	Restoration	700,000
Crab Orchard NWR, IL	Marina fuel spill cleanup	714,000
Dam Safety	Inspection of dams	610,000
O.C. Booth Historic Fish Hatchery, SD	Pond repair/landscaping	395,000
O.C. Booth Historic Fish Hatchery, SD	Archiver bldg. Equidiformish	237,000
Hawaii Refuges, HI	Fencing	500,000
Arnar NWR, AA	Rehabilitation	950,000
National Education/Training Center, WV	Construction	26,000,000
Southwestern Fisheries Tech Ctr, NM	Admin/warehouse/storage/food lab	7,700,000
Stones Lakes NWR, CA	Water supply system	300,000
Upper Sauris NWR, ND	Lake Diking Dam	4,217,000
Walnut Creek NWR, IA	Facilities Development	6,000,000
Construction management	Facilities Development	4,068,000
Emergency projects		500,000
Procurement Reform		380,000
		\$53,914,000

FWS LAND ACQUISITION

Amendment No. 10: Appropriates \$67,410,000 for land acquisition instead of \$62,300,000 as proposed by the House and \$63,700,000 as proposed by the Senate.

The managers agree to the following distribution of funds:

Area	Amount
ACE River Basin NWR, SC	\$1,500,000
Archie Carr NWR, FL	2,000,000
Back Bay NWR, VA	500,000
Balcones Canyonlands NWR and HCP, TX	5,000,000
Bald Knob NWR, AR	2,500,000
Black River, WA	670,000
Buenos Aires NWR, AZ	2,000,000
Canaan Valley, WV	2,000,000
Cape May NWR, NJ	1,000,000
Chincoteague NWR, VA	500,000
Crane Meadows, MN	800,000
Cypress Creek NWR, IL	750,000
Edwin B. Forsythe NWR, NJ	4,000,000
Emiquon NWR, IL	500,000
Grand Bay NWR, MS	500,000
Kodiak NWR, AK	1,500,000
Lake Wales Ridge NWR, FL	1,000,000
Lower Rio Grande Valley NWR, TX	2,000,000
Lower Suwannee NWR, FL	90,000
Meredosia NWR, IL	1,100,000
Nisqually NWR, WA	1,400,000
Oklahoma Bat Caves NWR, OK	300,000
Oregon Coastal Refuges, OR	500,000

# FWS Land Acquisition (continued)

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Area	Amount
Petit Manan NWR, ME .....	1,000,000
Rainwater Basin, NE .....	500,000
Sacramento River NWR .....	1,500,000
San Francisco Bay NWR, CA .....	4,000,000
Silvio Conte NWR (Planning) .....	400,000
Stewart R. McKinney NWR, CT .....	2,000,000
Stillwater NWR, NV .....	3,500,000
Trinity River, TX .....	1,100,000
Tualatin NWR, OR .....	2,500,000
Wallkill NWR, NJ .....	1,800,000
Inholdings Account .....	1,000,000
Acquisition Management .....	8,500,000
Emergency/Hardships .....	1,000,000
National Fish and Wildlife Foundation .....	5,500,000
Exchanges .....	1,000,000
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>67,410,000</b>

Of the \$5,500,000 provided for the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation, \$500,000 is for acquisition of lands within the San Diego County, CA habitat conservation plan. The Foundation will match this amount from private sources so that there will be a total of \$1,000,000 available.

## NORTH AMERICAN WETLANDS CONSERVATION FUND

Amendment No. 11: Appropriates \$9,000,000 for the North American Wetlands Conservation Act instead of \$12,000,000 as proposed by the Senate. The House had no similar provision.

## NATIONAL BIOLOGICAL SURVEY

### RESEARCH, INVENTORIES AND SURVEYS

Amendment No. 12: Appropriates \$167,209,000 for Research, inventories, and surveys as proposed by the House instead of \$166,356,000 as proposed by the Senate.

The managers agree to the following changes to the House distribution of funds:

<b>Increases:</b>	
Population dynamics (striped bass) .....	\$300,000
Re-ne biodiversity .....	744,000
Facilities Operation & Maintenance .....	593,000
<b>Decreases:</b>	
Tactical Research .....	316,000
South Florida/Everglades .....	500,000
Endangered species .....	71,000
National Status and Trends .....	250,000
Information Infrastructure .....	500,000

Within the increase for Facilities Operation and Maintenance is \$300,000 to establish a Hawaii program management office. The House had earmarked this money in administration and the Senate had earmarked it within inventory and monitoring.

No specific dollar amount is identified to continue monitoring the marsh restoration project at Metzger Marsh at the Ottawa NWR, OH. The managers do expect the Biological Survey to continue its work in this regard.

Amendment No. 13: Earmarks \$166,909,000 to remain available until September 30, 1996 as proposed by the House instead of \$166,058,000 as proposed by the Senate.

System and the National Wildlife Refuge system and report to the appropriate committees of Congress recommendations to delete no fewer than five park units and five refuges.

The managers are aware of authorizing legislation which is currently under consideration to accomplish this same goal with respect to National Park units and believe that legislation is the appropriate way to address the issue.

With respect to the National Wildlife Refuge system, it is currently being reviewed in an effort to achieve budget savings and to reduce or eliminate activities incompatible with refuge purposes. The managers agree that this effort could and should lead to recommendations to eliminate parts of some refuges or entire refuges, where appropriate.

#### URBAN PARK AND RECREATION FUND

Amendment No. 22: Appropriates \$7,500,000 for the Urban Park fund instead of \$10,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$5,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

#### NPS LAND ACQUISITION AND STATE ASSISTANCE

Amendment No. 23: Appropriates \$87,936,000 for land acquisition and state assistance instead of \$88,596,000 as proposed by the House and \$80,759,000 as proposed by the Senate.

The managers agree to the following distribution of funds:

Area	Amount
Appalachian Trail .....	\$3,000,000
Assateague National Seashore, MD .....	600,000
Big Cypress National Preserve, FL .....	2,000,000
Big South Fork NRA, TN .....	1,000,000
Big Thicket NP, TX .....	1,500,000
Buffalo NR, AR .....	500,000
Cuyahoga Valley NRA, OH .....	2,000,000
Everglades National Park, FL .....	5,000,000
Fort Sumter National Monument, SC .....	40,000
Fredericksburg Military Park, VA .....	500,000
Gauley River NRA, WV .....	496,000
Gettysburg NHP, PA .....	500,000
Golden Gate NRA, CA .....	5,250,000
Indiana Dunes NL, IN .....	750,000
Jefferson Expansion NEM, IL .....	300,000
Little River Canyon NP, AL .....	3,000,000
Martin Luther King, Jr. NHS, GA .....	1,000,000
Palo Alto NB, TX .....	500,000
Pecos NHP, NM .....	500,000
Petroglyph NM, NM .....	1,000,000
Saguaro NM, AZ .....	5,000,000
Santa Monica Mountains NRA, CA .....	5,000,000
South Florida Restoration Grant, FL .....	4,800,000
Stones River NB, TN .....	500,000
Inholdings .....	2,700,000
Emergencies/Hardships .....	2,700,000
Acquisition Management .....	6,800,000
Subtotal, Federal .....	<u>59,936,000</u>
Matching State Grants .....	24,750,000
Administrative Expenses .....	3,250,000
Subtotal, State assistance .....	<u>28,000,000</u>
Grand total .....	<u>87,936,000</u>



# 1995 INTERIOR CONSTRUCTION

ATTACHMENT 6

posed by the House instead of \$2,500,000 as proposed by the Senate.

## FWS CONSTRUCTION



Amendment No. 9: Appropriates \$53,914,000 for construction instead of \$25,264,000 as proposed by the House and \$49,848,000 as proposed by the Senate.

The managers agree to the following distribution of funds:

Site	Description	Amount
ACE River Basin NWR, SC	Grave Plantation rehab	1675 000
Andulton Institute, IA	Research laboratory	4 000 000
Davon Cochran NWR, IA	Refuge startup	625 000
Beaumont River, WI	Dike repair	750 000
Bridge safety	Inspection/structural analysis	585 000
Carolina Sandhills NWR, SC	Remove hazardous dam	772 000
Cleburne River, WI	Restoration	700 000
Crab Orchard NWR, IL	Marina fuel spill cleanup	714 000
Dam Safety	Inspection of dams	610 000
D.C. Booth Historic Fish Hatchery, SD	Pond repair/landscaping	395 000
D.C. Booth Historic Fish Hatchery, SD	Archive bldg. Equip/furniture	732 000
Hawaii Refuges, HI	fencing	500 000
Kenai NWR, AK	Rehabilitation	950 000
National Education/Training Center, WV	Construction	26 000 000
Southwestern Fisheries Tech Ctr, NM	Admin/office/Storage/dry lab	7 200 000
Stone Lake NWR, CA	Water supply system	300 000
Upper South NWR, ND	Lake Daring Dam	4 212 000
Walnut Creek NWR, IA	Facilities Development	6 000 000
Construction management	Facilities Development	4 068 000
Emergency projects		500 000
Procurement Reform		-188 000
		<b>53,914,000</b>

## LAND ACQUISITION

Amendment No. 10: Appropriates \$67,410,000 for land acquisition instead of \$62,300,000 as proposed by the House and \$63,700,000 as proposed by the Senate.

The managers agree to the following distribution of funds:

Site	Amount
ACE River Basin NWR, SC	\$1,500,000
Archie Carr NWR, FL	2,000,000
Back Bay NWR, VA	500,000
Balcones Canyonlands NWR and HCP, TX	5,000,000
Bald Knob NWR, AR	2,500,000
Black River, WA	670,000
Buenos Aires NWR, AZ	2,000,000
Canaan Valley, WV	2,000,000
Cape May NWR, NJ	1,000,000
Chincoteague NWR, VA	500,000
Crane Meadows, MN	800,000
Cypress Creek NWR, IL	750,000
Edwin B. Forsythe NWR, NJ	4,000,000
Emiquon NWR, IL	500,000
Grand Bay NWR, MS	500,000
Kodiak NWR, AK	1,500,000
Lake Wales Ridge NWR, FL	1,000,000
Lower Rio Grande Valley NWR, TX	2,000,000
Lower Suwannee NWR, FL	90,000
Meredonia NWR, IL	1,100,000
Nisqually NWR, WA	1,400,000
Oklahoma Bat Caves NWR, OK	300,000
Oregon Coastal Refuges, OR	500,000

be undertaken until the 103rd Congress has had an opportunity to consider specific new authorities. If new legislation is not enacted, then the existing authority is to be used.

Unless directed otherwise by law, funds provided for the historically black colleges and universities initiative should be allocated in accordance with the priority list established by the HBCU condition assessments completed by the National Park Service in 1991.

NPS CONSTRUCTION



Amendment No. 19: Appropriates \$184,941,000 for construction instead of \$171,417,000 as proposed by the House and \$170,503,000 as proposed by the Senate.

The managers agree to the following distribution of funds:

Park unit	Description	Amount
Alaska Parks, AK	Employee housing	\$800,000
Allegheny Portage RR, PA	Rehabilitation	1,794,000
Andersonville NMS, GA	Prisoner of War Museum	1,000,000
Blackstone River Valley NHC	Interpretive Projects	750,000
Blue Ridge Parkway, NC	Fisher Peak Mtn Center	5,000,000
Blue Ridge Parkway, NC	Memphis Knob (Admin. Site)	510,000
Boston NHP, MA	Old South/Dorchester Neighis	4,700,000
Chemical NM, TX	Landscape improvements	1,200,000
Chocomauga-Chatahoochee NMP, GA	Road relocation	2,900,000
Chickasaw Hill Recreation Area, OK	Campground improvements	1,580,000
Catawoga Valley NFA, OH	Rehabilitation/Development	5,157,000
Delaware Water Gap NRA, PA	Bushkill Access	800,000
Delaware Water Gap NRA, PA	Whitwell Dam	300,000
Edison NMS, NJ	Preservation	850,000
Everglades NP, FL	Water diversion	2,500,000
Fort Larned National Historic Site, KS	Restoration	364,000
Franklin D. Roosevelt Memorial, DC	Memorial construction	5,300,000
Franklin D. Roosevelt NMS, NY	Head Park rehabilitation	867,000
Gateway NRA, NY	Riv Park—Exterior rehab	1,500,000
General Grant NM, NY	Rehabilitation	500,000
Glacier NP, MT	Rehabilitate Chalet	2,300,000
Grand Canyon NP, AZ	Employee housing	10,970,000
Grand Canyon NP, AZ	Visitor Center rehabilitation	2,037,000
Harpers Ferry NHP	Tower Town restoration	3,000,000
Hot Springs NP, AR	Stabilization/lead paint	800,000
Ice Age Scientific Reserve, WI	Exhibits	194,000
Independence NHP, PA	Rehabilitate utility system	12,026,000
Indiana Dunes NL, IN	Goodfellow Camp	731,000
Jean Lafitte NHP, LA	Islands unit exhibit	100,000
Jean Lafitte NHP, LA	Chitimacha units exhibit	225,000
Jean Lafitte NHP, LA	Stabilization	1,800,000
Kennesaw NHP, GA	Visitor Center rehabilitation	1,000,000
Kispioxide Gold Rush NHP, AK	Restate Skagway Historic District	1,143,000
Lacawanna Valley, PA	Technical assistance	500,000
Lincoln Home NMS, IL	Cornell House	500,000
Liberty Ranch NMS, TX	Lanterns	100,000
Mane Mexican Culture, ME	Technical assistance	1,000,000
Mammoth Cave NP, KY	Wastewater Treatment Sys	3,100,000
Martha Custis King, Jr. NMS, GA	Restore birth home block	1,800,000
McKinley Tomb, OH	Restoration	250,000
Monterey National Battlefield, MD	Campanelli Mansion	1,500,000
Mount Rainier NP, WA	Rehabilitate Visitor Center	253,000
Natchez Trace Parkway, MS	Legend Parkway	3,600,000
National Capital Parks, DC	Lincoln/Jefferson Memorials	3,300,000
National Trails Center, IA	Visitor Center	3,700,000
New Jersey Coastal Heritage Trail, NJ	Trail Completion	350,000
New River Gorge RR, WV	Access and Trails	620,000

# NPS Construction (continued)

23

Park unit	Description	Amount
Penn Center, DC	Restoration & Rehabilitation	500,000
Salem Maritime NHS, MA	Vessel exhibit	2,400,000
San Antonio Missions NHP, TX	Exhibitions	1,500,000
Sequoia NP, CA	Replace Grand forest	1,700,000
Sequoia NP, CA	Generals Highway	1,000,000
Southwestern Fern Commission, PA	Various projects	3,595,000
Stones River NB, TN	Trial connector	980,000
Thomas Stone NHS, MD	Main house restoration	1,000,000
Ulysses S Grant NHS, MO	Rehabilitation	555,000
West Farm Hall Historic Site, CT	Weir Basin Stabilization	775,000
Yosemite NP, CA	Maintenance/warehouse	9,900,000
Yosemite NP, CA	Rehab electrical system	2,417,000
Emergency and Unsettled		2,000,000
Equipment replacement		15,150,000
Housing rehabilitation		12,000,000
Planning		21,050,000
General Management Plans		6,000,000
Special resource studies		1,200,000
Strategic Planning Office		400,000
Procurement Reform		- 576,000
<b>Total</b>		<b>184,941,000</b>

Within the \$21,050,000 provided for planning, the managers agree to the following:

Within the amount for planning	Description	Amount
Adams NHS, MA	United First Parish	\$115,000
Allegheny Portage RR, PA	Ryhab Slagle Bend Tunnel	350,000
Ashtabeg NS, MD	Erosion Study	300,000
Carrizo Caverns NP, NM	Water line replacement	473,000
Chamizal NM, TX	Landscape improvements	500,000
Chesapeake & Ohio Canal NSP, MD	Combsend DCP	300,000
Connecticut River Valley	Planning	100,000
Coulee Dam NRA, WA	Arlee Ferry Campground	200,000
Cuyahoga Valley NRA, OH	Railroad Trace and Bridges	180,000
Delaware Water Gap, PA	Rehabilitation	540,000
Edison NHS, NY	Rehabilitation	200,000
Fort Carnes NHS, KS	Restoration	600,000
Fort Mifflin NB, PA	Arch. Assess. and Design	371,000
Fort Smith NHS, AR	Historic structures report	300,000
Franklin D Roosevelt NHS, NY	Hyde Park Rehabilitation	938,000
Gateway NRA, NY	Rhs Park—planning	400,000
Gulf Island NS, MS	Fort Massachusetts	500,000
Indiana Dunes NL, IN	Goodfellow Camp	62,000
James A. Garfield NHS, OH	Site, building restoration	251,000
Manokin Gold Rush NHS, AZ	Compliance reports	101,000
Lassen Volcanic NP, CA	Cost-shared center	284,000
Lincoln Home NHS, IL	Slave House	230,000
	Corneau House	150,000
Mount Rainier NP, WA	Rehabilitation planning	300,000
Olympic NP, WA	Remove Sowa Dam	3,500,000
Stones River NB, TN	Trial connector	95,000
Transportation planning		250,000
Ulysses S Grant NHS, MO	Barn rehabilitation	245,000
Yosemite NP, CA	Transportation plan	250,000

The managers agree to the following:

1. Construction of the road relocation at Chickamauga-Chatanooga NMP should not proceed until all the funding is in place.
2. Obligation of funds for the rehabilitation of the Kennesaw NBP visitor center is not to proceed until the \$300,000 in private donations is available.

3

The managers agree that the reduction of \$500,000 from the budget for land and realty management shall not be taken from funds budgeted for land exchange activity.

The managers agree that the land exchange pilot project in Douglas County, OR, which was addressed in a Senate floor colloquy, is an innovative approach to achieve ecosystem management objective and encourage cooperative efforts such as this when facing the challenges of ecosystem management on intermingled lands.

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Idaho Lands, ID .....	1,500,000
Lopez Island (Chadwick/Ft Colville), WA .....	300,000
Lower Salmon River corridor, ID .....	750,000
Oregon National Historic Trail, OR .....	125,000
St. George Desert Tortoise, UT .....	2,000,000
San Pedro National CA, AZ .....	1,000,000
Unsweep/Tabeguache Byway, CO .....	2,000,000
West Eugene Wetlands, OR .....	750,000
Inholdings/emergencies .....	1,000,000
Acquisition Management .....	3,600,000
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>14,785,000</b>

**OREGON AND CALIFORNIA GRANT LANDS**

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UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

SUMMARY: FUNDING FOR  
THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
UNDER THE OMNIBUS 1996 APPROPRIATIONS ACT

The 1996 Omnibus Appropriations Act, P.L. 104-134, provides \$6.04 billion for Department of the Interior programs normally funded in the annual Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act. This amount is \$828 million or 12% below the President's 1996 budget and \$458 million or 7% below enacted FY 1995 funding.

The Omnibus Act retreats from policy riders contained in the House and Senate versions of the legislation and in earlier stand alone Interior and Related Agencies bills. Riders concerning green timber sales in the Pacific Northwest, the Interior Columbia Basin Ecosystem Management project, and Alaska subsistence fishing were dropped or substantially modified. Riders concerning the management of the Tongass National Forest and the Mojave National Preserve and a rider imposing a moratorium on Endangered Species Act listings were retained, but the President was given authority to suspend these riders and he has done so.

The Omnibus Act is a net increase of \$16 million above the amount provided in the last stand alone version of the Interior and Related Agencies bill. Increases include \$3.25 million for the endangered species listing program in the Fish and Wildlife Service, \$4.1 million for collocation of BLM and Forest Service offices in Portland, Oregon, and \$12 million for Payments in Lieu of Taxes. Decreases include of \$3.3 million in the administrative accounts of several bureaus and offices. The Act also includes a Government-wide across-the-board decrease to be applied pro rata by the Office of Management and Budget to administrative, personnel and contractual services and supplies accounts. This decrease, when allocated, may reduce Interior accounts by up to an additional \$8 million.

The Omnibus Act includes a FY 1996 emergency supplemental appropriation of \$166.9 million for the Department of the Interior. Of the total, \$109 million became available immediately; \$57.9 million is available if the President designates it necessary to meet emergency requirements.

The emergency supplemental includes \$40 million for the Bureau of Land Management, primarily to repair damages to roads, recreation areas and other facilities caused by the February flooding in Oregon and Washington. The Fish and

Wildlife Service receives \$38.9 million. Much of this amount would go to refuges and hatcheries damaged in the February flooding. The National Park Service receives \$47 million for damages from several storms, including the January floods that devastated the C&O Canal and other parks in the mid-Atlantic states. The Bureau of Reclamation is provided \$9 million for repair of the Folsom Dam. The balance of the supplemental will go to the Bureau of Indian Affairs, the U.S. Geological Survey and the Office of Insular Affairs.

FY 1996 funding for the Bureau of Reclamation and the Central Utah Project Completion Act was provided in the Energy and Water Development Appropriations Act, P.L. 104-46, and was not at issue in the Omnibus Act, except for funding included in the emergency supplemental.

This summary discusses funding levels for major Departmental programs under the Omnibus Act, the status of riders in the legislation, and the procedural history of the 1996 Interior and Related Agencies legislation. Tables summarizing funding by program area and by bureau are attached.

## FUNDING LEVELS

### Bureau of Indian Affairs.

	<u>95 Enacted</u>	<u>96 Request</u>	<u>96 Omnibus</u>	<u>+/- Enacted</u>	<u>+/- Request</u>
BIA	1,707,980*	1,887,981*	1,571,412	-136,658	-316,569
(\$000)				-7.9%	-16.8%

\*For comparability, 95 enacted and 96 request exclude trust fund programs transferred from BIA to the Office of Special Trustee in the 96 Omnibus Act.

The Omnibus Act funds BIA at \$317 million below the President's 1996 budget and \$137 million below the 1995 level.

Although the Omnibus Act provides \$111.5 million more than the deep BIA cuts in the Interior appropriation bill originally passed by the Senate last August, it is 17% below the budget and 8% below 1995. The reductions fall most heavily on tribal priority allocation (TPA) programs, which support tribal government, law enforcement, housing improvement, general assistance, Indian child welfare, adult vocational training, road maintenance, and other reservation programs. The Omnibus Act reduces these programs by \$85 million, or 11%, below 1995.

Funding for BIA schools is held at approximately the 1995 level, \$31.2 million below the amount requested in the budget to cover statutory teacher salary increases and an anticipated five percent increase in student enrollment in school year 1996-97. The Omnibus Act will fund \$2,872 per weighted student unit. This amount is a reduction from \$2,975 in the current school year.

Other reductions eliminate or reduce economic development programs, child protection and tribal justice grants, reservation infrastructure projects and BIA management improvements, including those related to fulfillment of trust responsibilities. Funding for BIA's Central Office is reduced by about one third below the request. Area offices are also substantially reduced.

As a result of the anticipated funding levels in Omnibus Act, BIA implemented a reduction in force on February 2. The Bureau issued 679 RIF notices and abolished over 1,000 vacant positions.

### Land Management Operations

#### National Park Service Operations.

	<u>95 Enacted</u>	<u>96 Request</u>	<u>96 Omnibus</u>	<u>+/- Enacted</u>	<u>+/- Request</u>
NPS Operations (\$000)	1,076,900	1,157,738	1,082,481	+5,581 +.5%	-75,257 -6.5%

The Omnibus Act provides \$1.08 billion for Operation of the National Park System account, \$5.6 million above last year's funding level. The President's budget sought an additional \$75.3 million for nationwide growth in park visitation, additional legislative responsibilities, a number of pressing park specific requirements, and other needs.

The Omnibus Act funding level includes a \$670,000 reduction in NPS headquarters below the final stand alone version of the Interior bill. Proposed increases in park maintenance of \$3.9 million in the House version of the Omnibus bill and \$1.9 million in the Senate version are not included in the final bill.

#### Fish and Wildlife Service Operations.

	<u>95 Enacted</u>	<u>96 Request</u>	<u>96 Omnibus</u>	<u>+/- Enacted</u>	<u>+/- Request</u>
FWS Operations (\$000)	511,031	535,018	501,010	-10,021 -2.0%	-34,008 -6.4%

The Omnibus Act provides \$501.0 million for the FWS Resource Management account, which is \$10.0 million below 1995 funding level and \$34.0 million below the request. The Omnibus Act decreases FWS Central Office operations \$183,000 below the final stand alone version of the Interior bill, but adds \$3.25 million to Endangered Species Act funding levels of that bill. (ESA funding is discussed further below.) Under the Omnibus Act refuge operations are funded at \$220 million, approximately the same level as 1995.

### Endangered Species Program.

	<u>95 Enacted</u>	<u>96 Request</u>	<u>96 Omnibus</u>	<u>+/- Enacted</u>	<u>+/- Request</u>
ESA program (\$000)	95,477	133,143	85,702	-9,775 -10.2%	-47,441 -35.6%

The Omnibus Act included a moratorium on the final listing of new species as endangered or threatened under the ESA. However, the President was provided authority to suspend the moratorium. He exercised this authority at the same time he signed the Omnibus Act.

The Omnibus Act moratorium was similar to the Hutchinson Amendment adopted in the FY 1995 Defense Supplemental Appropriations Act and continued in effect by 1996 CRs. It prohibited final ESA listings, but allowed downlistings and delistings. In addition, unlike the Hutchinson Amendment, it allowed 240 day emergency listings.

The Omnibus Act funds the ESA listing program at \$4.0 million. This is \$3.25 million above the amount provided in the final stand alone version of the Interior bill, but \$2.5 million below 1995. The candidate conservation program, which pays for administrative efforts to keep species off the endangered species list, is funded at \$3.8 million, a 19% reduction from 1995. The consultation and recovery programs are reduced from 1995 by roughly 10% each to \$16 million and \$36.5 million, respectively. The Department's request for \$29.5 million for grants to States to assist in paying for the costs associated with land acquisition as part of Habitat Conservation Plans is not funded.

### BLM Operations.

	<u>95 Enacted</u>	<u>96 Request</u>	<u>96 Omnibus</u>	<u>+/- Enacted</u>	<u>+/- Request</u>
BLM Ops. (\$000s)	693,379	729,299	664,905	-28,474 -4.2%	-64,394 -8.8%
MLR account	596,125	616,547	567,453	-28,672	-49,094
O&C account	97,254	112,752	97,452	-198	-15,300

The Omnibus Act reduces the Bureau of Land Management's operations funding by \$28.5 million from the 1995 level and \$64.4 million from the level requested in the 1996 President's Budget. The largest reductions are in the Jobs-in-the-Woods program (-35% from 1995) and ALMRS (-25% from 1995). The Omnibus Act includes a reduction from the final stand alone version of the Interior bill of \$609,000 in the administrative support in the MLR account and an increase of \$4.1 million in the O&C account to pay for collocation of the BLM Oregon State office with the Pacific Northwest regional office of the Forest Service.

## President's Forest Plan for the Pacific Northwest.

	<u>95 Enacted</u>	<u>96 Request</u>	<u>96 Omnibus</u>	<u>+/- Enacted</u>	<u>+/- Request</u>
Forest Plan	56,415	79,206	55,301	-1,114	-23,905
(\$000)				-2.0%	-30.2%

The Department estimates that funding in the Omnibus Act for Option 9 implementation by BLM and the Fish and Wildlife Service is \$5.8 million below the \$43.4 million requested in the budget to meet timber sales targets. The President's Jobs in the Woods program to employ displaced timber workers is reduced by more than one-half below the request, from \$30 million to \$13.0 million.

## Science Programs

### National Biological Service.

	<u>95 Enacted</u>	<u>96 Request</u>	<u>96 Omnibus</u>	<u>+/- Enacted</u>	<u>+/- Request</u>
NBS	161,809	172,696	137,000	-24,809	-35,696
(\$000)				-15.3%	-20.7%

The Continuing Resolution adopted on January 26 (the 9th 1996 CR) put into effect provisions in the final stand alone version of the Interior bill that terminated the National Biological Service as a separate organization and merged it into the U.S. Geological Survey at a funding level of \$137.0 million, \$35.7 million below the request and \$24.8 million below the 1995 enacted level. In its original bill passed last August, the Senate had retained NBS as a separate organization reporting to the Assistant Secretary-Water and Science and funded at \$146 million. The final funding level is a 15% reduction from 1995 and a 21% reduction from the 1996 request.

The 9th CR also put into effect legislative riders restricting NBS's use of volunteers and requiring land owner permission for surveys on private land, including aerial surveys for the designation of critical habitat.

The NBS funding and legislative provisions of the Omnibus Act are the same as those put into effect on January 26.

Because of its funding situation, NBS has initiated reduction in force actions to separate 90 employees.

## Bureau of Mines.

	<u>95 Enacted</u>	<u>96 Request</u>	<u>96 Omnibus</u>	<u>+/- Enacted</u>	<u>+/- Request</u>
Bureau of Mines	152,138	132,507	\$122,000*	-30,138	-10,507
\$000				-19.8%	-7.9%

\*Includes \$64 million to terminate the Bureau of Mines and transfers of \$40 million to Energy, \$16 million to USGS and \$2 million to BLM.

The 9th CR put into effect provisions in the final stand alone version of the Interior bill terminating the Bureau of Mines. Some functions, primarily related to health and safety research and materials partnerships were transferred to the Department of Energy. Minerals information collection was transferred to the U.S. Geological Survey and Alaska minerals assessments to the Bureau of Land Management. The remainder of the Bureau's programs are to cease. The Bureau of Mines provisions of the Omnibus Act are the same as those put into effect on January 26 by the 9th CR.

For most purposes, the Bureau of Mines closed on February 2. Over 950 jobs were terminated. Employees who did not retire or find work in other Federal agencies were separated through reduction in force procedures.

## U.S. Geological Survey.

	<u>95 Enacted</u>	<u>96 Request</u>	<u>96 Omnibus</u>	<u>+/- Enacted</u>	<u>+/- Request</u>
Geological Survey*	570,507	586,369	577,163	+6,656	-9,206
\$000				+1.2%	-1.6%

\*Amounts do not include funding for former-NBS and Bureau of Mines programs.

The Omnibus Act funds the "traditional" programs of the U.S. Geological Survey at \$577.2 million, a level slightly above the 1995 enacted amount, but \$9.2 million below the President's request. The Omnibus Act includes a \$340,000 general administration reduction below the final stand alone version of the Interior bill. Water Resources Research Institutes, for which no funds were sought in the budget, are funded at \$4.5 million, the FY 1995 level. The earthquake hazards reduction program is reduced \$3.0 million from 1995 and \$4.7 million from the budget.

## Land Acquisition and Construction

### Land Acquisition.

	<u>95 Enacted</u>	<u>96 Request</u>	<u>96 Omnibus</u>	<u>+/- Enacted</u>	<u>+/- Request</u>
Land Acquisition (\$000)	167,094	170,081	98,800	-68,294	-71,281
				-40.9%	-42.0%

The Omnibus Act continues LWCF land acquisition funding at the same level as the final stand alone version of the Interior bill, which provided \$98.8 million for land acquisition by BLM, FWS and NPS. An additional \$17.0 million proposed for FWS and NPS land acquisition in the Senate version of the Omnibus Act was dropped by the Omnibus bill conferees.

The Omnibus Act level is \$71 million below the President's 1996 request and \$68 million below the FY 1995 level. The \$25 million State LWCF grant program is eliminated. Funding for "line item" Federal acquisition projects is reduced to approximately \$70 million. As did the final stand alone version of the Interior bill, the Omnibus Act permits some administrative flexibility in directing this funding to priority acquisitions by eliminating earmarks contained in the Senate bill, but under the Statement of the Managers from the Conference on the bill the Department's list of projects is to be submitted for Congressional review.

### Construction.

	<u>95 Enacted</u>	<u>96 Request</u>	<u>96 Omnibus</u>	<u>+/- Enacted</u>	<u>+/- Request</u>
Construction*	349,483	342,421	286,828	-62,655	-55,593
(\$000)				-17.9%	-16.2%

\* Includes funding contained in NPS, FWS, BLM and BIA construction accounts.

The Omnibus Act continues construction funds construction at \$286.8 million a reduction of \$63 million from the 1995 level and \$56 million below the request. Within the overall level, funding is earmarked for a number of NPS projects not requested in the President's budget and that do not appear on the Service's construction priority list.

In addition to the funding for regular construction projects, bureau construction accounts will receive approximately \$105.8 million of the disaster repair funding provided in the Emergency Supplemental contained in the Omnibus Act.

### Other Bureaus and Offices

#### Office of Surface Mining.

	<u>95 Enacted</u>	<u>96 Request</u>	<u>96 Omnibus</u>	<u>+/- Enacted</u>	<u>+/- Request</u>
Fed. Reg. Prog.	45,043	42,518	33,419	-11,624	-9,099
(\$000)				-25.8%	-21%
Fed. AML Prog	39,335	32,254	29,000	-10,335	-3,254
(\$000)				-26.3%	-10%

As in both the original House and Senate bills and previous conference agreements, the Omnibus Act provides for a reduction of 21% in OSM's Federal Regulatory Programs budget. The Omnibus Act reduces funding for the Federal AML program by approximately \$3.3 million. This reduction is concentrated in Reclamation Program Operations.

Because of the reductions in the original House and Senate passed bills, OSM initiated a RIF early in the fiscal year. A total of 182 employees have been separated to date.

#### Minerals Management Service.

	<u>95 Enacted</u>	<u>96 Request</u>	<u>96 Omnibus</u>	<u>+/- Enacted</u>	<u>+/- Request</u>
MMS.	194,436	201,240	188,995	-5,441	-12,245
(\$000)				-2.8%	-6.1%

The Omnibus Act reduces funding for MMS by \$5.4 million below 1995 and \$12.2 million below the budget. It includes a \$439,000 reduction in headquarters administration from the final stand alone version of the Interior bill. However, these reductions are partially offset by language that raises by \$3 million receipts which can be used for the Technical Information Management System (TIMS) and related OCS lands activities, thus reducing the amount of appropriated moneys needed in 1996 by a similar amount.

#### Insular Affairs.

	<u>95 Enacted</u>	<u>96 Request</u>	<u>96 Omnibus</u>	<u>+/- Enacted</u>	<u>+/- Request</u>
Assistance to Territories (Discretionary)	78,193	69,232	65,188	-13,005	-4,044
(\$000)				-16.6%	-5.8%

The Omnibus Act funds the Office of Insular Affairs at the President's budget level and the various technical assistance programs at \$10.9 million, \$3 million less than the budget request. The original bill passed by the House last July proposed to eliminate funding for the OIA and essentially all technical assistance programs. As did the final stand alone version of the Interior bill, the Omnibus Act includes Senate-proposed language that will reallocate a portion of CNMI mandatory covenant grant funding to the other insular areas for more pressing needs like American Samoa capital infrastructure, Rongelap resettlement, and impact of Compact assistance to Guam. This provision is an amended version of the Administration's proposed Insular Development Act.

## Office of the Special Trustee for American Indians.

	<u>95 Enacted</u>	<u>96 Request</u>	<u>96 Omnibus</u>	<u>+/- Enacted</u>	<u>+/- Request</u>
OST	21,418*	22,907*	16,338	-5,080	-6,569
(\$000)				-23.7%	-28.7%

\* Funding in BIA.

The Omnibus Act contains the Senate's transfer of BIA financial trust services functions to the recently established Special Trustee for American Indians. The Omnibus Act does not contain funding requested for reconciliation of Individual Indian Monies Accounts and also includes a \$2 million reduction due to available prior year unobligated balances.

## Departmental Management.

	<u>95 Enacted</u>	<u>96 Request</u>	<u>96 Omnibus</u>	<u>+/- Enacted</u>	<u>+/- Request</u>
DM	64,427	64,772	57,412	-7,015	-7,360
(\$000)				-10.9%	-11.4%

The Omnibus Act funds Departmental Management at \$57.4 million, \$7.4 million or 11.4% below the budget request. This is a \$884,000 reduction from the final stand alone version of the Interior bill.

## MAJOR LEGISLATIVE LANGUAGE ITEMS

**Moratorium on Patenting Mining Claims.** As did the final stand alone version of the Interior bill, the Omnibus Act continues the moratorium on accepting and processing patent applications that was included in the 1995 Interior Appropriations Act. The first Conference agreement on the stand alone bill had proposed to end the moratorium and also proposed a provision for payment of "fair market value" for the patent surface, but not the far greater value of the minerals. A second Conference included a moratorium, but allowed for it to be lifted by unilateral Congressional action not subject to Presidential veto.

The continued moratorium would "grandfather" 367 patent applications pending as of April 24. These applications were also grandfathered under the 1995 moratorium. A new requirement is placed on the Secretary to take final action on 90 of these applications within five years. The original Conference agreement would have required action on all applications within two years.

**Endangered Species Act Listing Moratorium.** As described above in the ESA funding discussion, the Omnibus Act contains a moratorium on final listing of new species as endangered or threatened under the ESA, but the President has exercised authority provided him in the Act to suspend the moratorium.

**Mojave National Preserve.** The final stand alone version of the Interior bill deleted a provision in both prior Conference versions of that bill limiting NPS spending to only \$1 for on-the-ground operations of the Mojave National Preserve, but it sought to accomplish the same end by continuing language that transferred management responsibility for the Preserve and \$599,999 of 1996 base funding to the Bureau of Land Management. The Omnibus Act reversed this transfer, leaving the Preserve under NPS management. However, NPS was limited in its management practices to the "historical management practices of BLM" until it has completed a final conceptual management plan for the Preserve and had received approval for that plan from the House and Senate Appropriations Committees. Operational spending in the Preserve was limited to \$1.1 million unless agreement to additional amounts is given by the Committees. The Act allowed the President to suspend both the management practices requirement and the limitation on expenditures and he did so concurrently with signing the Act.

**Section 318 Sales.** The salvage timber section of the FY 1995 Rescissions bill, P.L. 104-19, included a provision directing release of old-growth timber sales contracts subject to section 318 of the 1990 Interior Appropriations Act and insulating those sales from environmental and ESA challenges during 1995 and 1996. A new provision in the Omnibus bill would have extended these exemptions, now set to expire on September 30, through the completion of the timber harvesting contracts. The provision would have authorized substitution of replacement timber 318 timber and provided for buyout of 318 sales. This rider was dropped in Conference.

**Tongass.** The Conference bill required increased logging in the Tongass National Forest during the next year calling for targets identified in rejected Alternative "P" to a 1992 EIS, but gave the President authority to suspend the requirement. The President has exercised this authority.

**Interior Columbia Basin Ecosystem Management Project.** The Project is a comprehensive long-term strategic plan for the management of public lands in the interior Columbia River basin. It is designed to avoid the species-by-species crisis decisions of the past. A provision in the final stand alone version of the Interior bill, which was continued in the House and Senate versions of the Omnibus bill, would have terminated the Project. The provision would have also terminated interim fish and wildlife management projects in the Project area. The Conference agreement on the Omnibus bill drops this provision. In its place is a prohibition on use of funds to regulate private lands based on the environmental impact statements and records of decisions developed by the Project.

**Alaska Subsistence.** The Senate version of the Omnibus bill added a new provision prohibiting the preparation, publication or implementation of rules to implement a 9th Circuit Court of Appeals decision holding that the Federal subsistence program under the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (ANILCA) must cover subsistence fishing in waters where there are Federal reserved water rights. The

Conference agreement places a moratorium only on issuance of a final rule. The moratorium is for the balance of FY 1996, rather than through May 15, 1997 as proposed by the Senate. The revisions made by the Conference will allow public comment and debate on a proposed rule, with full participation by all stakeholders, including the State and Alaska Natives.

**Washington State Self-Governance Tribes:** The Omnibus Act continues language originating in the Senate version of the stand alone Interior bill that will reduce funding for self-governance tribes in Washington State by 50% if they resort to legal self-help remedies in disputes with non-tribal owners of land within reservations. The language restricts only the tribes, not the non-tribal land owners. However, as did the final stand alone version of the Interior bill, the Omnibus Act does modify the language to delete a provision which would have imposed financial penalties on tribes if they failed to settle disagreements with non-tribal land owners within 90 days.

**Mount Graham.** The Omnibus Act continues a new provision added in the Conference that produced the final stand alone version of the Interior bill. It provides sufficiency language to block a challenge to the approval by the Forest Service of the proposed relocation of one of the site for one of the telescopes on Mount Graham.

**Section 2477 of the Revised Statutes (RS 2477).** The Omnibus Act, like the final stand alone version of the Interior bill, prohibits the use of funds for developing, promulgating and implementing a rule concerning section 2477 of the Revised Statutes, a now repealed statute that allowed for rights-of-way to be established across Federal public land.

**90-Day Moratorium on Grazing Regulation Changes.** The Omnibus Act continues a provision that originated in the Senate version of the stand alone Interior bill for a 90-day moratorium on the Secretary's grazing regulations, extending the effective date from August 21, 1995 until November 21, 1995. The Conference on the Omnibus bill did not delete or change this provision, even though the November 21 date has passed.

**Visitor Fee Demonstration Project.** The Omnibus Act continues a provision from the stand alone Interior bill authorizing a three-year fee demonstration project for BLM, FWS and NPS, as well as the U.S. Forest Service in the Department of Agriculture.

## HISTORY OF THE 1996 INTERIOR RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS BILL

The conference agreement (H.Rept. No. 104-537) that produced the Omnibus Act is the fourth conference agreement on funding for Interior and Related Agencies this fiscal year. The first two conference bills were rejected by the House of Representatives, one (H.Rept. No. 104-259) on September 29, 1995, by a vote of 277 to 147 and the other (H.Rept. No. 104-300) on November 15 by a vote of 230 to 199. A third conference bill (H.Rept. No. 104-402) was passed by the House on December 13 by a vote of 244 to 181 and the Senate on December 14 by a vote of 58 to 40. It was vetoed by President Clinton on December 18.

The Interior and Related Agencies appropriations bill, H.R. 1977, was originally reported in the House of Representatives on June 30, 1995 (H.Rept. No. 104-173) and passed on July 18. The legislation was reported in the Senate on July 28, 1995 (S.Rept. No. 104-125) and passed on August 9.

The Omnibus Appropriations bill, H.R. 3019, was reported in the House of Representatives on March 6, 1996 and passed on March 7. It was reported in the Senate on March 6 as S. 1594 (S.Rept. 104-236) and passed on March 19.

Between October 1, 1995 and April 24, 1996, Interior programs were funded for varying periods of time and at varying rates of operations under 11 of the 13 FY 1996 Continuing Resolutions. Most programs of the Department, other than those funded with permanent or multi-year appropriations or in the Energy and Water Development Appropriations Act, were suspended due a lapse of appropriations between November 14 and 19, 1995 and again between December 16, 1995 and January 6, 1996, for an unprecedented total of 28 days.

**DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR**  
**Current Appropriation Totals**

(thousands of dollars)

BUREAU	1995 Enacted	1996 Omnibus Bill - 4/25	1996 - 1995		1997 President's Budget
			Change in BA	% Change in BA	
Bureau of Land Management.....	1,097,369	1,065,955	-31,414	-2.9%	1,095,809
(Mandatory Amounts in Current Accounts).....	17,305	16,718	-587	-3.4%	16,718
(Emergency Supp. - not in totals).....		40,000			
Minerals Management Service.....	194,436	188,995	-5,441	-2.8%	189,434
Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement.....	292,412	269,857	-22,555	-7.7%	274,157
U. S. Geological Survey.....	570,507	730,163	+159,656	28.0%	746,380
(Emergency Supp. - not in totals).....		2,000			
U. S. Bureau of Mines.....	152,138	64,000	-88,138	-57.9%	0
Fish and Wildlife Service.....	670,558	606,931	-63,627	-9.5%	659,225
(Emergency Supp. - not in totals).....		38,900			
National Biological Service.....	161,809	0	-161,809		0
National Park Service.....	1,384,666	1,320,667	-63,999	-4.6%	1,501,934
(Emergency Supp. - not in totals).....		47,000			
Bureau of Indian Affairs.....	1,729,397	1,571,412	-157,985	-9.1%	1,782,490
(Emergency Supp. - not in totals).....		17,000			
<b>Departmental Offices</b>					
Departmental Management.....	64,427	57,412	-7,015	-10.9%	59,196
Insular Affairs.....	121,567	90,126	-31,441	-25.9%	88,726
(Mandatory Amounts in Current Accounts).....	37,720	42,620	+4,900	13.0%	41,220
(Emergency Supp. - not in totals).....		13,000			
of the Solicitor.....	34,586	34,427	-159	-0.5%	35,208
Office of the Inspector General.....	23,898	23,939	+41	0.2%	24,439
Office of Special Trustee for American Indians.....		16,338	+16,338		36,338
National Indian Gaming Commission.....	998	1,000	+2	0.2%	1,000
Interior and Related Agencies.....	6,498,768	6,041,222	-457,546	-7.0%	6,494,336
<b>Energy and Water Development</b>		(enacted)			
Bureau of Reclamation.....	814,328	795,598	-18,730	-2.3%	796,503
(Emergency Supp. - not in totals).....		9,000			
Central Utah Completion Project.....	40,163	44,139	+3,976	9.9%	43,627
Energy and Water Development.....	854,491	839,737	-14,754	-1.7%	840,130
Current, Department of the Interior.....	7,353,259	6,880,959	-472,300	-6.4%	7,334,466
(Total Emergency Supp.).....		166,900			
Total with Emergency Supp.....		7,047,859			

These amounts do not include an across-the-board reduction of as an yet unknown percentage.

Department of the Interior  
**KEY BUDGET NUMBERS**

(dollars in thousands)

	1995 Enacted	1996 Omnibus*	1996 Omnibus Change from 1995	
			Thousands of Dollars	Percent
Interior & Related Agencies	6,498,768	6,041,222	-457,546	-7%
DOI Total <sup>3/</sup>	7,353,259	6,880,959	-472,300	-6%
BIA/Indian Trusts Total <sup>1/</sup>	1,729,397	1,587,750	-141,647	-8%
Land Management Operations composed of:	2,281,310	2,248,396	-32,914	-1%
NPS Operations	1,076,900	1,082,481	5,581	1%
BLM Operations	693,379	664,905	-28,474	-4%
FWS Operations	511,031	501,010	-10,021	-2%
which includes most funds for:				
Endangered Species	95,477	85,702	-9,775	-10%
DOI Science <sup>2/</sup>	884,454	730,163	-154,291	-17%
DOI Land Acquisition	167,094	98,800	-68,294	-41%
Interior Bill Construction	349,483	286,828	-62,655	-18%
All Other Department Funds	1,941,521	1,929,022	-12,499	-1%

Notes:

1. Includes funds appropriated for Special Trustee.
2. Science 1996 funding excludes funds appropriated solely to terminate the Bureau of Mines.
3. DOI total in the 1996 column includes enacted amounts for BOR and CUPCA (P.L. 104-46).

\* Emergency supplemental appropriations not included.