

SUMMARY: FINAL CONGRESSIONAL ACTION ON FY 1999 APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

The Department of the Interior's appropriations for FY 1999 total \$7.8 billion. The Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act incorporated in the FY 1999 Omnibus Appropriations legislation appropriates \$7.0 billion for Interior programs. An additional \$0.8 billion is provided through the Energy and Water Development Appropriations Act. The Omnibus legislation also includes supplemental 1999 appropriations of \$42 million for hurricane damages and for security upgrades at National Park Service facilities.

The 1999 appropriations represent an increase of \$196 million, or 2.6%, above 1998. For the Interior bill alone, the increase is \$289 million and the change 4.3%.

Land Management Operations in BLM, FWS, and NPS increase by \$134 million over the 1998 funding level of \$2.51 billion, a 5.3% increase, making this the most significant area of increase in FY 1999 for the Department. In addition, new language extends the Recreational Fee Demonstration Program for two years, allowing the land management agencies to retain 100% of the fees collected at demonstration sites in 2000 and 2001. For NPS, this will allow as much as \$150 million per year for backlog maintenance projects and other visitor enhancements.

The \$110.8 million for endangered species implementation in the FWS operations account is \$33.6 million above the enacted level, \$2.1 million below the request. Of the increase, however, \$20 million is earmarked for pass through to the State of Washington for salmon recovery efforts.

The President's budget request for wildland fire management for 1999 included increases for the additional use of prescribed fire and other treatments to reduce hazardous fuels buildup, to improve ecosystem health, and to emphasize firefighter and public safety. The final appropriation funds about one-third of these program increases, \$7 million for a total program of \$ 287 million.

Funds for the Bureau of Indian Affairs are \$1.7 billion, an increase of \$43.2 million above the 1998 enacted level, but \$97.7 million below the President's request. Tribal Priority Allocation funds increase about \$14 million, \$20 million below the request. The President's budget sought an increase of \$26.5 million for elementary and secondary school operations to serve an anticipated 3% increase in total school population. The appropriation provides roughly half this. The appropriation includes a \$20 million increase for BIA for the joint DOI/DOJ Law Enforcement Initiative in Indian Country. The final appropriation represents an increase of \$5.6 million over 1998 for the Office of the Special Trustee, and would provide about \$17 million for the trust management improvement project, \$1 million less than the President's request.

For the science programs of the U.S. Geological Survey, within an increase of \$37.5 million over 1998, the Conference agreement provides approximately \$12.7 million of the \$16.5 million requested for the Clean Water and Watershed Restoration Initiative and \$14.5 million of the \$17.5 million requested for uncontrollable cost increases. The total program is \$798 million.

Interior maintenance activities are funded at \$507.1 million, a substantial increase of \$43.3 million over 1998, which is \$37.2 million less than the President's request. However, with \$50 million provided for maintenance from FY 1998 Title V appropriations, the funds available will exceed the President's request. The \$347.9 million appropriation for construction is \$45.1 million more than the 1999 request and \$11.0 million less than 1998 enacted. Each of the land management bureaus receives a significant increase over the budget request. \$92.7 million is allocated to 64 add-on projects, including \$10 million for the National Constitution Center in Philadelphia. BIA education construction is reduced \$26.2 million below the request.

The LWCF land acquisition funding level of \$210.6 million provides \$3.0 million less than the President's 1999 request and \$6.5 million less than the 1998 enacted, exclusive of the \$532 million special 1998 Title V appropriation for priority land acquisition. In connection with negotiations of the Omnibus bill, the Committees and OMB agreed on the release of \$139.1 million of the Title V funds for various projects. A total of 30 projects were added to the request costing \$38.7 million. The final appropriation increases the amount for Chattahoochee River NRA from the request of \$1.0 million to \$15.0 million.

The final agreement for Everglades funds provides \$80 million for land acquisition: \$60 million for grants to the State of Florida, subject to an equal match by the State with new state funding, \$2 million more than the request and \$20 million for land acquisition at Everglades National Park, the same as the request. The Conference level does not provide \$3.0 million requested for Big Cypress land acquisition or the \$249,000 requested for the South Florida task force, but all other components of the Everglades restoration program are funded at the request level.

The final appropriations include \$30.0 million of the \$50 million requested in the budget for the new Millennium Save America's Treasures program. The appropriation for Departmental Offices includes an earmark of up to \$5.0 million for buyout of fishing rights in Glacier Bay National Park, discounting this earmark, these offices are \$1.2 million below the request. Appropriations for all other activities of the Department total \$721 million, including \$35 million appropriated in Title III for facilities in the King Cove, AK, community to improve health and safety.

FY 1999 Legislative Rider	Congressional Action
<p>Columbia Basin (House 333, Senate 337) Would have terminated Interior Columbia Basin Ecosystem Management Project (ICBEMP) in the Pacific Northwest within 120 days of enactment. Halts existing ecosystem planning effort in favor of an uncoordinated decision process that will be unable to address regional and cumulative environmental effect issues, thus endangering species and guaranteeing a legal stalemate that will result in injunctions on timber sales and other federal actions. There are technical differences between the House and Senate bills.</p>	<p>Columbia Basin The bill drops House and Senate provisions that would have terminated the Interior Columbia Basin Ecosystem Management Project and blocked the publication of the Project's NEPA decision documents; the Final EISs and Records of decision. The Statement of the Managers states, in part, "The Committees note Administration acknowledgment that the current direction of this study shows little prospect of successfully resolving important environmental and economic issues. The Committees believe that it is necessary to develop a new approach and understand that the Administration estimates that this will lengthen the overall project effort by approximately 12 months. The Committees encourage the Administration to include affected state and county governments in this process as cooperating agencies."</p>
<p>King Cove/Izembek National Wildlife Refuge (Sen. Sec. 126) Would have authorized the grant of a right-of-way (including a utility corridor) for a 30-mile road through Izembek National Wildlife Refuge and Wilderness (Alaska), the first road that would ever be permitted through a Congressionally-designated wilderness area. This right-of-way would be granted prior to the completion of the State's study of transportation options in the area or a NEPA analysis of environmental effects. Granting of this right-a-way is not compatible with the purposes for which the refuge was established, nor with the wilderness character of the land.</p>	<p>King Cove/Izembek National Wildlife Refuge The conference agreement drops the Senate bill granting an easement for a road through portions of Izembek National Wildlife Refuge and instead appropriates \$35 million to Interior to provide \$20 million to Aleutians East Borough for the construction of an unpaved road, dock, marine facilities and equipment on King Cove Corporation lands and \$15 million to the State of Alaska for improvements to the airstrip at King Cove. No part of the road, dock marine facilities or equipment may enter or pass over any land within the Congressionally designated wilderness in the Izembek National Wildlife Refuge. \$2.5 million is appropriated to the Indian Health Service to improve the clinic in King Cove. The original Senate language would have established a surface transportation easement across Izembek and transfers 664 acres of adjacent King Cove Corporation lands to the Federal government as new wilderness lands within the refuge in exchange for redesignating a narrow corridor of land within the refuge as nonwilderness lands.</p>
<p>Oil Royalties Rule (Sen. Sec. 131, renumbered to 130) Would have continued to delay, until at least October 1999, issuance of final rules that would tie royalties paid by the oil industry to the fair market value of oil for both Federal and Indian leases. This provision will cost Treasury an estimated \$64 million, States \$2 million, and Indian tribes \$3.6 million per year in royalties.</p>	<p>Oil Valuation The Conference agreement accepts Senate bill language placing a moratorium on issuance of revised MMS rules governing oil valuation for royalty purposes. However, the duration of the moratorium is limited to a maximum of eight months, as opposed to a full year as proposed by the Senate. The moratorium may end earlier if there is</p>

<p>Grizzly Bear Reintroduction (Sen. Sec. 342) Would have continued to prohibit funds from being spent on reintroduction of experimental population of grizzly bears in Selway-Bitterroot area of Idaho and Montana. The grizzly population would be managed by a 15-member citizen management committee. This innovative approach would be precluded by this language. Furthermore, eventual recovery of the grizzly bear population may be affected.</p>	<p>a negotiated agreement on the rule.</p> <p>Grizzly Bear The Conference agreement accepts a Senate proposal to prohibit spending in 1999 for physical reintroduction of the grizzly bear into the Selway-Bitterroot Ecosystem in central Idaho and western Montana. However, unlike similar language included in the 1998 Interior Appropriations Act and the Senate's 1999 proposal, the final agreement modifies allows issuance of a final environmental impact statement and Record of Decision (352).</p>
<p>Commercial Fishing in Glacier Bay National Park (AK) (Sen. Sec. 120) Would have effectively transferred management authority of the Bays nationally significant marine life to the State of Alaska. Prevents the National Park Service (NPS) from managing fishing in the Bay under existing law and regulations - including the Endangered Species Act, the Wilderness Act, and the National Park Service Organic Act - by prohibiting NPS enforcement of existing prohibitions against commercial fishing, if such fishing meets State standards. Also prohibits NPS from issuing regulations to phase out commercial fishing in Glacier Bay (including designated wilderness waters). Overturns a lengthy public process, including a 19 month public comment period, that considered commercial concerns.</p>	<p>Glacier Bay National Park The Conference agreement directs the NPS and the State of Alaska to work together to develop a management plan for regulating commercial fisheries in Glacier Bay National Park. It prohibits commercial fishing in the designated wilderness waters within the Glacier Bay National Park and Preserve and establishes a phase out of fishing for inside Glacier Bay proper, the heart of Glacier Bay National Park, though a grandfathering of halibut, salmon, and tanner crab fishermen who fished there during an eligibility period to be established by the Secretary within one year. It also provides financial compensation to the Dungeness crab fishermen with a significant history of fishing in these waters. These provisions replace Senate bill language prohibiting any funds from being used to promulgate regulations affecting commercial or subsistence fishing in Glacier Bay National park or enforcing any prohibition against such fishing, except in accordance with State law.</p>
<p>Bureau of Land Management Hardrock Mining Surface Management Regulations (Sen. Sec. 117) Would have halted ongoing update and modernization of hardrock mining surface management regulations until completion of a study by National Academy of Sciences. Language would delay implementation of rules by nearly three years, thus imposing undue risk of environmental damage. This requirement essentially ignores the results of numerous consultations and public meetings with western state governments, the mining industry, and the public over the past 18 months.</p>	<p>Hardrock Reclamation The Conference agreement places a moratorium until September 30, 1999 on release of final surface mining management regulations for hardrock mines. The National Academy of Sciences is to conduct a study of environmental and reclamation issues, and release a report by July 31, 1999. In the 1998 Interior Appropriations Act, the Secretary was directed to consult with the governors of states containing lands open to location under the General Mining Law and prohibited from publishing a proposed rule before November 15, 1998. Senate bill language for 1999 would have delayed completion of the Department's ongoing rulemaking to update and modernize the hardrock surface management regulations until at least early 2001.</p>

<p>Bureau of Land Management Grazing Permits (Sen. Sec. 123) Extends to the end of the fiscal year grazing permits that expire in FY 1999, without completing necessary environmental impact analyses. Allows reauthorization of grazing permits without allotment-specific NEPA documents even in environmentally sensitive areas. This rider is unnecessary because BLM has administrative authority to address expiring grazing permits and leases until it makes a final determination on applications for renewal.</p>	<p>BLM Grazing Permits Conference agreement retains Senate Section 123 and renumbers it to Sec. 124.</p>
<p>Salmon Habitat in Columbia and Snake Rivers (Sen. Sec. 343) Would have prohibited changes in the operation of any federally licensed dam in the Columbia river basin in the Pacific Northwest without specific Congressional approval. Hinders efforts to restore endangered and threatened Pacific salmon runs in the Columbia and Snake rivers by limiting the Administration's flexibility and ability to manage and operate Federal and non-Federal hydroelectric projects and overriding the Endangered Species Act, the Federal Power Act, the Clean Water Act and the National Environmental Policy Act. Provision was amended on the floor of the Senate but the language remains unacceptable in that it would prohibit modifications that go beyond the current plan.</p>	<p>Columbia and Snake River Dams The Conference agreement drops Senate language that would have prohibited any action, unless specifically authorized by Congress, that would remove, breach or diminish the Congressionally authorized uses of any dam on the Federal Columbia Power System or any FERC licensed dam on the Columbia or Snake Rivers or their tributaries.</p>
<p>Enzi-Sessions Amendment on Indian Class III Gaming (BIA) Would have prohibited the Secretary from promulgating and implementing regulations to provide procedures for class III casino-style gaming activities on Indian Lands and restricts DOI from issuing a notice of proposed rulemaking for any similar regulation. Infringes on tribal sovereignty and contradicts the purpose of the 1988 Indian Gaming Regulatory Act (IGRA).</p>	<p>Indian Gaming Procedures The Conference agreement prohibits issuance before March 31, 1999 of final regulations establishing a framework for issuance of gaming procedures by the Secretary of the Interior in instances in which a tribe and a State cannot agree on a gaming compact and the State asserts its 11th Amendment sovereign immunity against suit. This language replaces a Senate proposal for a one year moratorium on such regulations. The Senate proposal also contained prohibitions of Secretarial approval of gaming compacts.</p>
<p>Elwha and Glines Canyon Dams (Title IV) Would have amended the 1992 Elwha Act to (1) no longer require restoration funding before proceeding with acquisition of the Elwha and Glines Canyon dams (Washington), (2) direct the Secretary to acquire both dams and remove the Elwha dam, as soon as funds are available, and (3) authorize the removal of the second dam if the benefits outweigh the costs. Would leave NPS owning two dams not in compliance with environmental requirements without the funds to</p>	<p>Elwha River Dams The Conference agreement drops a Senate amendment to the Elwha River Ecosystem and Fisheries Restoration Act. The amendment would have directed the Secretary to acquire both Elwha and Glines Canyon dams and to remove the Elwha dam as soon as practicable after sums are appropriated for that purpose. Glines Canyon dam could be removed after Elwha and completion of fisheries studies, upon a finding by the Secretary that "the benefit to fisheries and</p>

<p>remove them.</p>	<p>restoration of the natural state of the river exceeds the value of power and the desirability of the lake by a margin that is sufficient to warrant the expenditure of the removal cost." (Senate Title IV).</p>
<p>Alaska Land Purchases (Sen. Sec. 127) Prohibits DOI from purchasing land in Alaska unless DOI first offered to exchange unreserved public lands for a desired parcel. Land exchanges are more complex, longer and more costly than regular purchase and in many cases will not meet the needs of a willing seller, and thus may result in the inability to acquire environmentally sensitive lands in Alaska.</p>	<p>Alaska Land Purchases The Conference agreement accepts Senate language prohibiting land purchases in Alaska unless the Secretary first seeks to exchange unreserved public lands. This provision is in permanent legislation.</p>
<p>Airstrip within Denali National Park and Preserve (AK) (NPS report language) Would have directed NPS to maintain aviation access to a gravel airstrip within Denali NP. Overturns a 1997 environmental impact statement calling for eventually closing the airstrip and relying on a paved airstrip 10 miles away. Also, requires NPS to consider options to establish a jet-capable runway outside the Park entrance.</p>	<p>Denali Airstrip The Conference agreement does not include bill language that would have prohibited closure of the Mount McKinley Airstrip in Denali National Park. This provision was included as report language in the Senate Committee report and appeared as a NPS administrative provision in an initial version of the Conference agreement. The Statement of the Managers notes that the Secretary has provided assurance that the airstrip will not be closed during 1999 and that no such action will be taken without further consultation with the Committees.</p>
<p>Coastal Barriers (House Sec. 337) Removes 75 acres of land in Florida from the Coastal Barrier system, making those areas eligible for Federal development subsidies including flood insurance, despite the determination that these undeveloped lands are fragile and subject to a high risk of hurricane and flood damage. This action would be an unwise expenditure of taxpayers funds and would increase the likelihood of development in fragile and hazardous areas. It also would create an undesirable precedent for overturning the judgment of experts about the types of lands to be included in the Coastal Barrier system. (Note that current law does not prohibit development, but merely eliminates any federal subsidy for such development.)</p>	<p>Florida Coastal Barriers The bill removes a net of 36 acres in Florida from the Coastal Barrier Resources System, as proposed by the House. (...335) The bill also contains several other provisions making non-controversial technical adjustments to the boundaries of the System.</p>
<p>Tribal Contract Moratorium (House Sec. 329) Places a one-year moratorium on BIA and the HHS/Indian Health Service (IHS) from entering into new or expanded self-determination contracts or compacts with Tribes. This provision would interfere with the long-standing objective of tribal self-determination and self-governance and is entirely contrary to the government-to-</p>	<p>Tribal Contract Moratorium The bill includes language proposed by the House imposing a one-year moratorium on tribes assuming additional duties through new or expanded 638 contracts, grants and self-governance compacts. However, the language is amended to allow continued contracting for school construction and repair by BIA and to allow Indian Health</p>

<p>government policy the Federal government has with tribes. It would negatively affect at least one tribe planning to contract law enforcement programs in FY 1999.</p>	<p>Service contracts for the Alaska Native Medical Center.</p>
<p>BIA's Tribal Priority Allocations Funding (Sen. Sec. 129) The Senate passed bill includes language authorizing tribes Federal funds to BIA to be re-distributed to other tribes; requiring BIA to complete a report on alternative methods to distribute TPA base funding by April 1999; defining tribal revenue; and authorizing BIA to access data concerning tribal revenue from Federal agencies.</p>	<p>BIA's Tribal Priority Allocations The Conference bill requires BIA to report on alternative methods for distributing TPA base funding by April 1999, considering tribal revenues and relative needs of tribes and tribal members, and authorizes BIA to access tribal revenue data from Federal agencies, including the Internal Revenue Service. This is a substantial modification of a Senate provision which would have, among other things, required BIA to reduce by 50% the FY 1999 TPA funds given to the top 10% of tribes in the lower 48 states with the most tribal revenue and redistribute this funding among the 20% of the tribes in the lower 48 with the least tribal revenue.</p>
<p>Subsistence Moratorium (House Sec. 338) House language would extend moratorium against Federal management of the subsistence fishery in navigable waters in Alaska until October 1, 2000. However, this provision will not be effective after December 1, 1998 if the State fails to adopt a Constitutional amendment authorizing a rural subsistence priority. The Alaska Legislature refused to place such an amendment on the November ballot, so there is no possibility that the State Constitution can be amended before December 1.</p>	<p>Alaska Subsistence Fishing The Conference agreement allows publication of final regulations establishing the framework for federal subsistence fishery management and allows the amendments to ANICLA enacted as part of the 1998 moratorium included in last year's Interior Appropriations bill to expire on December 1, 1998. If, before October 1, 1999, the Alaska Legislature puts a subsistence Constitutional amendment on the State ballot and the Secretary certifies the amendment to be consistent with ANICLA, a further moratorium will extend until December 1, 2000 and the State of Alaska will be granted up to \$11 million to help defray its cost for a subsistence program. If the Legislature fails to act, Federal subsistence regulation would start on October 1, 1999. If the legislature acts but voters do not approve the amendment, Federal subsistence regulation would begin after December 1, 2000. If the Legislature does not act before June 1, 1999, \$1 million of the amount that would otherwise be available to the State reverts to the federal government for data gathering and research. The balance of the funds will be available for a Federal program if the Legislature does not act by October 1, 1999.</p>
<p>Helicopters in Alaska Conservation Units (Transportation: Senate Sec. 342) Would have amended the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (ANILCA) to change the word airplanes to</p>	<p>Helicopters in Alaska Conservation Units This section was deleted in conference action.</p>

aircraft, thereby opening all national wilderness areas, national park units, national wildlife refuges, national forests, and other conservation units in Alaska to helicopters. Helicopters can access the most remote places and sensitive resources, interfering with recreational use of the lands, disrupting wildlife and increasing the potential for poaching. The House passed 249-161 a Rep. Sabo-offered instruction to the conferees to oppose this provision.



UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
Office of Budget

**SUMMARY: HOUSE AND SENATE COMMITTEE ACTION ON THE
FY 1999 INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT**

Note: This summary is based on preliminary information. Copies of the final House and Senate bills and reports are not yet available.

The FY 1999 appropriations bill ordered reported by the House Appropriations Committee provides \$6.65 billion in current budget authority for the Department of the Interior. The version of the bill reported by the Senate Appropriations Committee provides \$6.78 billion for the Department.

The House mark is \$477 million, or 6.7%, below the amount requested in the President's budget. The Senate mark is \$135 million, or 2.0%, higher than the House mark, but \$342 million, or 4.8%, less than the budget request.

The House mark is \$4 million below 1998 appropriations, excluding the Department's \$532 million share of the special 1998 Title V appropriation for priority land acquisition and the \$52 million net appropriation provided in the recent Emergency Supplemental. The Senate mark is \$131 million above the regular 1998 level.

Both the House and the Senate increase land management operations over 1998, providing about 50% to 60% of the total operational increases requested in the President's budget. National Park Service operations are increased by 8% above 1998 in the House and 4.4% in the Senate. The House increases FWS operations over 1998 by 6% and the Senate by 4.9%. BLM receives small increases in both the House and Senate, but these do not fully cover uncontrollable costs and fund only a few requested program increases.

BIA is proposed for a net increase over 1998 of \$10.2 million by the House and a net decrease of \$5.3 million by the Senate. Within the mark for BIA, the House provides \$10 million of the \$25 million increase requested for Indian Country law enforcement and about one-third of the increases requested for TPA and education operations. The Senate decreases law enforcement slightly below 1998 and funds TPA and education operations at levels similar to those of the House.

The House mark for USGS is \$14.5 million above 1998, the Senate mark \$11.8 million. However, both the House and Senate marks are more than \$30 million

below the request. Neither mark funds the proposed Disaster Information Network. The Senate provides a small amount in USGS for the clean water initiative, the House provides nothing.

The proposed \$50 million Millennium program is not funded by the House. It receives \$10 million in the Senate.

Maintenance is funded by the House at close to the levels proposed in the "Safe Visits" initiative. The Senate mark for maintenance is \$57.1 million or 10% below the request level.

Line item construction project funding in the land management agencies is at or above the request level and, while there is some redirection of funding for NPS projects, the budget's emphasis on health and safety projects is largely maintained. However, in both the House and Senate, BIA receives about one-third less than requested for urgent school repairs.

LWCF land acquisition is funded at \$109 million by the House, \$104.6 million below the President's request. The Senate level is \$47.7 million less than the request. Both the House and Senate marks are silent on release of the \$272 million for the list of priority Title V land acquisition projects submitted by the Administration on February 2.

The House bill places a one-year moratorium on new or expanded tribal 638 contracts and self-governance compacts. It also contains language that would terminate the Interior Columbia River Basin Ecosystem Management Project.

The Senate bill also terminates the Interior Columbia River Basin Project. It adds riders providing for a road through the Izembek National Wildlife Refuge; delaying reintroduction of grizzly bears in the Selway-Bitterroot wilderness and issuance of rules on hardrock mining reclamation and oil valuation; restricting issuance of rules affecting commercial and subsistence fishing in Glacier Bay National Park; limiting the authority to purchase land in Alaska; changing the way tribal priority allocation funding is distributed; prohibiting the removal of Columbia and Snake River dams without specific Congressional authorization; and amending the Elwha River Ecosystem and Fisheries Restoration Act.

As requested by the President, both bills continue the four OCS leasing moratoria and the moratorium on patenting of hardrock mining claims and extend the mine claim holding fee. The House bill extends the Recreation Fee Demonstration program for two years, through 2001.

FUNDING LEVELS

Land Management Operations

National Park Service Operations

	<u>98 Enacted</u>	<u>99 Budget</u>	<u>House</u>	<u>Senate</u>	<u>S. +/- 98</u>	<u>S. +/- PB</u>	<u>S. +/- H.</u>
Operations (\$000)	1,234,004*	1,320,828	1,333,328	1,288,488	+54,484 +4.4%	-32,340 -2.5%	-44,840 -3.4%

*Excludes \$12 million funded for the U.S. Park Police in the FY 1998 D.C. appropriations act.

The House funds the operations of the NPS at about the President's request level, with an increase of \$12.5 million to provide base funding for salary costs of the Denver Service Center. Within the total provided, the House redirects \$5.3 million to increase the park operations initiative, disallowing requested increases for diversity, museum property, the South Florida task force, year 2000 compliance, concessions management, and electronic FOIA implementation. The House funds \$500,000 of the \$1.5 million requested increase for law enforcement background checks. The House provides the \$60 million increase requested for regional maintenance programs.

The Senate mark funds NPS operations at \$1.29 billion, an increase of \$54.5 million over 1998, \$32.3 million below the request, and \$44.8 million below the House. The Senate denies all but \$14 million of the \$60 million increase requested for regional maintenance programs and also denies the inventory and monitoring initiative. The Senate redirects funds to provide an additional \$8.2 million to the parks operations initiative, a general parks increase of \$10.0 million, and an additional \$1.0 million each for Vanishing Treasures and Park Police training. The Senate funds museum property, the South Florida Task Force, and partially funds concession management reform, FOIA, diversity, risk management, and law enforcement background checks.

The House, but not the Senate, proposes to extend the Recreational Fee Demonstration Program for two years, allowing the land management agencies to retain 100% of the fees collected at demonstration sites in 2000 and 2001. For NPS, this will allow as much as \$150 million per year for backlog maintenance projects and other visitor enhancements.

The House assumes a 50% reduction in the staff of the Denver Service Center (DSC). House bill language limits payment of DSC salaries and expenses to the new line item in the Operations account. House report directives incorporate the reforms that were recommended in the National Academy of Public Administration report. The House bill provides buyout authority for DSC, as well as authority to pay lump sum severance pay and 12 month continuation of health benefits.

The Senate does not establish base funding for the DSC, but report language states this is likely pending further review of the NAPA findings. The Senate provides bill language similar to the House on buyout authority, etc.

Fish and Wildlife Service Operations

	<u>98 Enacted</u>	<u>99 Budget</u>	<u>House</u>	<u>Senate</u>	<u>S. +/- 98</u>	<u>S. +/- PB</u>	<u>S. +/- H.</u>
Resource Mgt. (\$000)	594,592	675,828	629,106*	623,919	+29,327 +4.9%	-51,909 -7.7%	-5,187 -0.8%

* For comparability, includes the equivalent of \$22 million in base maintenance funding that the House transferred from the Resource Management account to the Construction account.

The House provides \$607.1 million for FWS operations. In addition, it transfers \$22 million in base maintenance funding to the Construction account. The combined total of these two amounts is \$34.5 million above 1998, but \$46.7 million below the President's request. The Senate mark provides \$623.9 million, \$29.3 million above 1998 and \$51.9 million below the President's Budget.

The House fully funds the request of \$11.2 for pay and other uncontrollable costs. The Senate mark, however, funds only \$6.0 million of these costs.

The Senate mark funds refuge operations at \$230.1 million, an increase of \$9.6 million above 1998, but \$16.3 million below the budget request and \$8.1 million below the House (taking into account the base maintenance transfer).

The House mark denies requested increases for fish passage and FERC relicensing, native trout restoration, the Southwest initiative, and the Administration's clean water initiative. The Senate provides a \$900,000 increase for fish passage and a requested \$500,000 for Russia/U.S. shared species. The Senate mark adds \$1.8 million above the request to address Dusky Canada goose agricultural depredations. Neither the House or the Senate addresses the Department's recent request for funding to implement an Alaska subsistence fisheries management program.

FWS Endangered Species Program

	<u>98 Enacted</u>	<u>99 Budget</u>	<u>House</u>	<u>Senate</u>	<u>S. +/- 98</u>	<u>S. +/- PB</u>	<u>S. +/- H.</u>
Operations	77,181	112,941	86,142	84,146	+6,965	-28,795	-1,996
Section 6	14,000	17,000	15,000	34,000	+20,000	+17,000	+19,000
Total (\$000)	91,181	129,941	101,142	118,176	+26,965 +2.9%	-11,795 -9.0%	+17,004 +16.8%

The House mark provides \$86.1 million for endangered species implementation in the FWS operations account; this is \$9.0 million above the enacted level, but \$26.8

million below the request. The Senate provides \$84.1 million for implementation; \$7.0 million above the enacted level, \$28.8 million below the request and \$2.0 million below the House level.

Neither the House or the Senate provides funding for the landowner incentive pilot (Safe Harbor Agreement grants). The Administration had requested \$5.0 million. However, both the Senate and House included the listing limitation language requested by the Administration. The House directs the Administration to submit a legislative proposal to reauthorize the ESA. Senate report language rebukes the Department on the recently issued Secretarial Order on ESA Tribal Treaty Rights.

The House mark provides \$15.0 million for the Cooperative Endangered Species Conservation Fund for grants to states; this includes \$7.0 million for HCP land acquisition grants, an increase of \$1.0 million above 1998, but a decrease of \$2.0 million from the request. Senate provides \$34.0 million for grants to states, with no increase provided for HCP land acquisition grants. However, the Senate mark includes an increase of \$20.0 million for "Puget Sound Recovery", evidently as pass through funding to the State of Washington to develop a recovery plan tied to the recent NMFS salmon listing proposals.

Bureau of Land Management Operations

	<u>98 Enacted</u>	<u>99 Budget</u>	<u>House</u>	<u>Senate</u>	<u>S. +/- 98</u>	<u>S. +/- PB</u>	<u>S. +/- H.</u>
BLM Ops.*	680,988	759,276	694,832	727,699**	+46,711	-31,577	+32,867
(\$000)					+6.9%	-4.2%	+4.7%

* Includes BLM's Management of Lands and Resources and Oregon and California Grant Lands accounts.

The House mark is \$13.8 million above the 1998 enacted, but is \$64.4 million below the request. Of the reduction from the request, \$33.3 million reflects a technical change in the treatment of funds for Mining Law administration. Mining Law administration is funded at the request level, but the required budget authority is offset by mine-claim holding fees. The remainder of the reduction reflects denial of most requested program increases for BLM, including all or most of the funds for the clean water initiative (abandoned mine land cleanup and riparian improvements), control of noxious weeds, implementation of the Interior Columbia River Basin Ecosystem Management Project, and the Southwest initiative. The mark appears to cover only a portion of the Bureau's uncontrollable costs. It provides \$3.6 million of the \$7.7 million increase requested for maintenance.

The Senate mark is \$46.7 million above the 1998 enacted, but is \$31.6 million below the request and \$32.9 million above the House mark. The primary reason for the difference between the House and Senate is the technical treatment of funds for

Mining Law administration. Like the President's budget, the Senate handles mine claim holding fees in a way that does not provide an immediate budget authority offset. Senate reductions to the request follow the House and reflect denial of most requested program increases for BLM as specified above. The Senate mark does cover more, but not all, of BLM's pay and uncontrollable cost increase. The mark provides all the funds requested for maintenance in the MLR account and takes an unspecified reduction in the Oregon & California Grant Lands account based on unallocated balances. It also includes earmarks for Pacific Northwest National Laboratory; repair of erosion control structures on the Rio Puerco River; cadastral survey in Montana; and Coeur d'Alene Basin in Idaho HazMat cleanup.

Wildland Fire Management

	<u>98 Enacted</u>	<u>99 Budget</u>	<u>House</u>	<u>Senate</u>	<u>S. +/- 98</u>	<u>S. +/- PB</u>	<u>S. +/- H.</u>
Wildland Fire	280,103	298,353*	286,895*	288,975*	+8,872	-9,378	+2,080
(\$000)					+3.2%	-3.1%	+7%

*In addition, \$50 million of an FY 1997 emergency supplemental remains available in a contingency fund.

The President's budget request for 1999 requested increases for the additional use of prescribed fire and other treatments to reduce hazardous fuels buildup, to improve ecosystem health, and to emphasize firefighter and public safety. The House mark funds about one-third of the amount requested for these purposes and funds Fire Preparedness at a level below the amount necessary to cover uncontrollable costs. The Senate funds Fire Operations (which includes fuels treatment) at the requested level, but reduces Fire Preparedness \$5.5 million below 1998.

Native American Programs

Bureau of Indian Affairs

	<u>98 Enacted</u>	<u>99 Budget</u>	<u>House</u>	<u>Senate</u>	<u>S. +/- 98</u>	<u>S. +/- PB</u>	<u>S. +/- H.</u>
BIA	1,703,269*	1,844,136	1,713,517	1,697,999	-5,270	-146,137	-15,518
(\$000)					-0.3%	-7.9%	-0.9%

* FY 1998 enacted level includes \$1.3 million in supplemental funding.

The Senate mark funds BIA at \$1.7 billion, a decrease of \$5.3 million below the 1998 enacted level, \$15.5 million less than the House mark, and \$146.1 million less than the President's requested level.

The President's request included a \$33.9 million increase over FY 1998 for the Tribal Priority Allocations (TPA) activity. The House mark provides an increase of \$14.2 million and the Senate provides a decrease of \$62.3 million. The decrease in the Senate mark is due to the transfer of law enforcement funding from TPA to Special

Programs/Pooled Overhead. Adjusting for this transfer, the Senate mark for TPA is an increase of about \$8 million. The Senate includes bill language authorizing BIA to collect data on tribal business revenue; requiring BIA to reduce by 50% the FY 1999 TPA funds given to the 10% of tribes in the lower 48 states with the most tribal revenue and redistribute this funding among the 20% of tribes in the lower 48 with the least tribal revenue; and requiring BIA to develop recommendations on new TPA funding distribution methods by March 1999.

An increase of \$26.5 million was requested in the budget for elementary and secondary school operations to serve an anticipated 3% increase in total school population in the 1999-2000 school year. In comparison, the Senate provides an increase of \$12.4 million and House an increase of \$9.6 million for school operations. Of the \$5.5 million increase requested for Tribal Colleges, the Senate provides a \$3.0 million and the House \$400,000.

As discussed below under "Construction", both the House and Senate marks reduce the education construction request of \$86.6 million, the House by \$28.0 million and the Senate by \$26.2 million.

The House mark includes \$10 million Indian Country law enforcement initiative, for which the President requested a \$25 million increase. The Senate mark for law enforcement is a decrease of \$3.5 million below 1998.

The 1999 request included an increase of \$5.2 million in Operation of Indian Programs for probate backlog reduction and land records improvement as part of the Department's trust funds management improvement efforts and \$10 million for a pilot land acquisition program to consolidate fractionated ownership of Indian lands. While the House mark provides \$2.5 million for backlog reduction and land records improvement, the Senate does not provide any increases. Both the House and Senate failed to fund the pilot land acquisition program.

The Senate provides \$28.9 million and the House provides \$28.4 million for Indian Land and Water Claim Settlements, \$9.5 million and \$10 million less than the President's request. Neither mark funds the Rocky Boys settlement or the requested \$5.0 million increase for the Ute Water Rights Settlement. The Senate mark includes a \$500,000 earmark for church restoration on the Aleutian and Pribilof Islands.

Office of the Special Trustee for American Indians

	<u>98 Enacted</u>	<u>99 Budget</u>	<u>House</u>	<u>Senate</u>	<u>S. +/- 98</u>	<u>S. +/- PB</u>	<u>S. +/- H.</u>
OST	38,577*	42,000	39,499	38,000	-577	-4,000	-1,499
(\$000)					-1.5%	-9.5%	-3.8%

*1998 Enacted includes 98 supplemental of \$4,650,000.

Excluding the 1998 supplemental for IIM litigation document production, the House mark represents an increase of \$5.6 million over 1998, and would provide about \$17 million for the trust management improvement project, \$1 million less than the President's budget. The Senate mark would provide about \$15 million, \$3 million less than the budget.

Science Programs

U.S. Geological Survey

	<u>98 Enacted</u>	<u>99 Budget</u>	<u>House</u>	<u>Senate</u>	<u>S. +/- 98</u>	<u>S. +/- PB</u>	<u>S. +/- H.</u>
USGS	760,358	806,883	774,838	772,005	+11,647	-34,878	-2,833
(\$000)					+1.5%	-4.3%	-0.4%

* Includes \$1.2 million emergency supplemental.

The House mark funds one-half of USGS's uncontrollable cost increases. The mark provides no funding for the Disaster Information Network (DIN), and cuts all funding for the USGS's clean water and water quality information initiatives. The mark provides a \$2.0 million increase for BRD support to the land management agencies, out of the \$9 million requested in the species and habitat protection initiative, and \$2.0 million of the \$2.5 million requested to expand the satellite data archiving capabilities at the EROS Data Center. The mark restores funding for a number of USGS-proposed decreases, including BRD's chemical and drug registration program, and also adds \$1.0 million to the request to fill vacancies at Cooperative Research Units.

The Senate mark fully funds USGS uncontrollable cost increases. With respect to Secretarial and Administration priorities, the Senate provides no funding for DIN, provides only \$1 million of the \$16.5 million proposed for USGS's clean water and watershed restoration initiative and no funding for its water quality information initiative, but provides \$3.5 million of the \$9 million requested for increased BRD science support to DOI natural resource managers. Like the House, the Senate accepts some programmatic reductions proposed in the budget, but rejects others including the reduction of BRD's chemical and drug registration program. The Senate mark fully funds the \$2.5 million requested to expanding the EROS Data Center. The Senate adds \$0.5 million to the request to fill vacancies at Cooperative Research Units.

Safe Visits: Maintenance and Construction

Maintenance

	<u>98 Enacted</u>	<u>99 Budget</u>	<u>House</u>	<u>Senate</u>	<u>S. +/- 98</u>	<u>S. +/- PB</u>	<u>S. +/- H.</u>
BLM	44,451	52,103	48,524	41,590	-2,861	-10,513	-6,934
FWS	37,689	48,589	44,823*	45,689	+8,000	-2,900	+866
NPS	<u>383,588</u>	<u>445,616</u>	<u>447,159</u>	<u>401,930</u>	<u>+18,342</u>	<u>-43,686</u>	<u>-45,229</u>
Total	465,728	546,308	540,506	489,209	+23,481	-57,099	-51,297
(\$000)					+5.0%	-10.4%	-10.0%

*For purposes of comparability, includes \$22.0 million transferred from Maintenance to Construction.

The House funds maintenance projects at a level only slightly below that requested in the President's budget, which contained a \$79 million or 18% increase and included prioritized lists of critical health and safety and resource project developed based on uniform criteria. Overall, the Senate mark for maintenance projects is \$57.1 million below the President's request and \$51.3 million below the House mark. In the case of the National Park Service, the Senate funds only \$14.0 million of a requested increase of \$60.0 million for critical projects.

Construction

	<u>98 Enacted</u>	<u>99 Budget</u>	<u>House</u>	<u>Senate</u>	<u>S. +/- 98</u>	<u>S. +/- PB</u>	<u>S. +/- H.</u>
BLM	5,091	4,175	6,975	8,197	+3,106	+4,022	+1,222
FWS	76,636	37,000	44,100*	48,734	-27,902	+11,734	+4,634
NPS	222,769	175,000	149,000	210,116	-12,653	+35,116	+61,116
BIA (Education)	<u>54,379</u>	<u>86,612</u>	<u>58,579</u>	<u>60,400</u>	<u>+6,021</u>	<u>-26,212</u>	<u>+1,821</u>
Total	358,875	302,787	258,654	327,447	-31,428	+24,660	+68,793
(\$000)					-8.7%	+8.1%	+26.6%

*For purposes of comparability, excludes \$22.0 million transferred from Maintenance to Construction.

In total, the House mark is \$42.1 million lower than the 1999 request. The Senate mark is a \$24.7 million increase over the 1999 President's request and a \$68.8 million increase over the House.

Of the \$145.5 million in line-item project funding requested in the land management agencies, the House approved \$107.7 million and the Senate, \$139.3 million. Seventy of the 84 requested projects received funding in both marks. The Senate added 42 projects for a total of \$57.3 million while the House added 31 projects for a total of \$69.2 million. In total, these figures represent 40.5% of the total line item projects in the House and 29.5% in the Senate. Only three of the added projects are funded in both Committees. Among the projects added in the Senate are \$10 million for design, engineering and construction of the National Constitution Center in Philadelphia and \$2.0 million for Elwha Dam planning, design, and removal.

All BLM and FWS requested projects are funded with the exception of Mingo NWR in FWS. For BLM, the Senate includes \$1.0 million for planning and construction at Grand Staircase-Escalante. For FWS, the House base transfers \$22.0 million from the maintenance activity in the Operations account to the Construction account. This transfer does not change the purpose for which the funding is provided.

Of the 36 requested NPS line-item projects, the following 22 projects are funded both Committees: 12 of 13 health and safety projects, 6 of 10 continuation projects, and 3 of 13 resource protection projects. An additional 11 projects were funded by one Committee, and 3 projects received no funding from either Committee. The House mark for NPS includes a transfer of \$12.5 million from the Construction account to the Operations account to provide base funding for the Denver Service Center, as recommended by the NAPA study.

For BIA, the House and Senate marks provide \$17.4 million for replacement school construction to build the Sac and Fox School (#10 on the priority list) and Pyramid Lake High School (#11 on the priority list). Requested funding for the Seba Dalkai Boarding School (#9 on priority list) is not provided. For school facility repair and replacement, the House provides an increase of \$6 million and the Senate, \$7.8 million, both lower than the \$14 million request.

Land Acquisition

Land Acquisition (Land and Water Conservation Fund)

	<u>98 Enacted</u>	<u>99 Budget</u>	<u>House</u>	<u>Senate</u>	<u>S. +/- 98.</u>	<u>S. +/- PB</u>	<u>S. +/- H.</u>
BLM	11,200	15,000	10,000	15,650	+4,450	+650	+5,650
FWS	62,632	60,500	30,000	62,120	-512	+1,620	+32,120
NPS	143,290	138,087	69,000	88,100	-55,190	-49,987	+19,100
Title V	<u>532,000</u>	-----	-----	-----	<u>-532,000</u>	-----	-----
Total	749,122	213,587	109,000	165,870	-583,252	-47,717	+56,870
(\$000)					-77.9%	-22.3%	+34.3%

Compared to President's 1999 request for land acquisition, the House provides about a 50% reduction. The Senate is a \$56.9 million increase over the House, but a 22.3% reduction from the request. The marks are silent on release of the \$272 million unallocated from Interior's \$532 million share of the special 1998 Title V appropriation for priority land acquisition. The Administration's proposed list of projects for this \$272 million was submitted to the Appropriations Committee on February 2.

Of the \$181.8 million requested in the 1999 President's budget for line-item projects, the House provides 32.0% of the requested funds and the Senate 63.2%. Among the

78 projects requested, the House funds 26. The Senate funds 57 requested projects, including 19 of the 26 projects funded by the House.

The \$81.0 million requested for the Florida Everglades land acquisition in support of restoration receives \$20.0 million in the House and \$42.0 million in the Senate. In the House, the Chattahoochee River NRA in Georgia receives \$15.0 million, \$14.0 million more than requested, but this amount is made subject to a State matching requirement.

Add-ons in the House total \$22.5 million and in the Senate, \$21.4 million. Eight of the 17 add-ons in the House and 5 of the 18 add-ons in the Senate are projects proposed by the Administration for funding from the 1998 Title V list. Title V projects approved by both House and Senate are Great Meadows NWR in Massachusetts, Black River in Washington, and Santa Monica Mountains NRA in California. The House provides \$8.1 million proposed on the Title V list to complete the Park Service's portion of the Appalachian Trail.

Crosscutting and Regional Initiatives

Everglades Watershed Restoration

	<u>98 Enacted</u>	<u>99 Budget</u>	<u>House</u>	<u>Senate</u>	<u>S. +/- 98</u>	<u>S. +/- PB</u>	<u>S. +/- H.</u>
(\$000)	136,459	144,184	82,935	105,184	-31,275	-39,000	+22,249
					-22.9%	-27%	+26.8%

The House mark reduces land acquisition in support of Everglades restoration by \$61.2 million below the request, denying \$58 million requested for land acquisition assistance to the State of Florida and \$3.0 million requested for Big Cypress land acquisition. The House also eliminates \$249,000 requested for the South Florida task force, but funds all other components of the restoration program at the requested level. The Senate reduces land acquisition by \$39.0 million below the request, funding \$20 million of the \$58 million requested for land acquisition assistance to the State of Florida. The Senate funds the request for the South Florida task force, and funds all other components at the requested level.

Forest Plan for the Pacific Northwest

	<u>98 Enacted</u>	<u>99 Budget</u>	<u>99 House</u>	<u>99 Senate</u>	<u>S. +/- 98</u>	<u>S. +/- PB</u>	<u>S. +/- H.</u>
Forest Plan	70,706	68,099	67,706	67,706	0	-393	0
(\$000)						-0.5%	

Both the House and Senate marks fund the Forest Plan at the request level, except that requested additional funding for FWS consultations is not provided. The

reduction in the Plan from 1998 in both the request and the two marks reflects a reduction in the Jobs in the Woods program.

Other Bureaus, Offices, and Programs

Office of Surface Mining

	<u>98 Enacted</u>	<u>99 Budget</u>	<u>House</u>	<u>Senate</u>	<u>S. +/- 98</u>	<u>S. +/- PB</u>	<u>S. +/- H.</u>
OSM	273,061	276,956	278,765	275,553	+2,492	-1403	-3,212
(\$000)					+0.9%	-0.5%	-1.2%

The House mark includes the \$2 million increase proposed for the clean streams initiative (including \$0.1 million for the Western Mine Land Restoration Partnership) and provides an additional \$2 million over the request for conventional, high priority State reclamation projects. The House assesses a small decrease of \$191,000 against the request for the Regulation and Technology account. All uncontrollables are covered.

The Senate mark endorses the requested increase of \$2 million for the clean streams initiative (including \$0.1 million for the Western Mine Land Restoration Partnership). However, the Senate mark only covers approximately one-half of OSM's fixed cost increases.

Minerals Management Service

	<u>98 Enacted</u>	<u>99 Budget</u>	<u>House</u>	<u>Senate</u>	<u>S. +/- 98</u>	<u>S. +/- PB</u>	<u>S. +/- H.</u>
Direct Approps	143,639	128,520	122,520	123,393	-20,246	-5,127	+873
Offset Collect.	<u>71,675</u>	<u>94,000</u>	<u>100,000</u>	<u>100,000</u>	<u>+28,325</u>	<u>+6,000</u>	<u>0</u>
(\$000)	215,314*	222,520	222,520	223,393	+8,079	+873	+873

* Includes FY 1998 supplemental of \$6,675,000 fully covered by raising offsetting collections cap from \$65,000,000 to \$71,675,000.

The House mark fully funds the President's request for MMS, including the proposed increases in the offshore program to accommodate increased workload in the Gulf of Mexico, an increase of \$5 million for the Royalty Management Program's reengineering initiative, and uncontrollables. The House raises the cap on MMS's offsetting collections authority by \$6 million over the level proposed in the President's budget, thus enabling the House to save \$6 million in budget authority to shift to other programs in the Interior bill.

The Senate mark funds MMS at \$873,000 over the request level and includes the \$6 million increase in the cap on offsetting collections. The Senate's net increase over the request includes increases of \$600,000 and \$900,000 for the Mississippi Marine Mineral Resource Center and the Offshore Technology Resource Center,

respectively. The President's budget proposed terminating the three Marine Mineral Resource Centers (\$1.2 million total), including the one in Mississippi. The Offshore Technology Resource Center, a partnership between industry, Texas A&M University and the University of Texas, previously received Federal support through the National Science Foundation. These increases are partially offset by unspecified reductions of \$545,000 in General Administration and \$82,000 in the Information Management Program.

NPS National Recreation and Preservation

	<u>98 Enacted</u>	<u>99 Budget</u>	<u>House</u>	<u>Senate</u>	<u>S. +/- 98</u>	<u>S. +/- PB</u>	<u>S. +/- H.</u>
NR&P	44,259	46,575	41,939	48,800	+4,541	+2,225	+6,861
(\$000)					+10.3%	+4.8%	+16.4%

The House mark denies requested increases of \$3.0 million for the Rivers and Trails Conservation program to support greenways and open space in targeted urban areas and \$1.0 million for support to Heritage Areas. The mark accepts decreases proposed in the budget in funding for Statutory or Contractual Aid, adding an additional decrease in the Native Hawaiian culture and arts program to offset an increase for the Lackawanna Heritage project.

The Senate provides \$1.0 million of the requested increase for the Rivers and Trails Conservation program and provides the \$1.0 million increase requested for the Heritage Partnership program. The Senate adds \$3.8 million over the request for Statutory or Contractual Aid, restoring funding for several projects, including the Alaska Native Culture Center, the Aleutian World War II Historic Area, the Vancouver National Historic Reserve and the Wheeling National Heritage Area.

NPS Historic Preservation Fund

	<u>98 Enacted</u>	<u>99 Budget</u>	<u>House</u>	<u>Senate</u>	<u>S. +/- 98</u>	<u>S. +/- PB</u>	<u>S. +/- H.</u>
NR&P	40,812	100,612	40,812	55,612	+14,800	-45,000	+14,800
(\$000)					+36.3%	-44.7%	+36.3%

The House mark funds the Historic Preservation Fund at the 1998 enacted level. No funding is provided for the \$50 million Millennium, Save America's Treasures program requested in the budget or for funds requested for a new \$2.7 million national historic landmark grants program. The House reduces the \$9.8 million requested increase for Historically Black Colleges and Universities to \$3.5 million.

The Senate provides \$10 million for the Millennium program, to be provided to Federal agencies. The Senate mark denies funds for the new historic landmark grants program. It funds an additional \$2.0 million for Historically Black Colleges

and Universities. The Senate also provides an increase of \$6.0 million for grants to States, not requested in the President's Budget.

Payments in Lieu of Taxes

	<u>98 Enacted</u>	<u>99 Budget</u>	<u>House</u>	<u>Senate</u>	<u>S. +/- 98</u>	<u>S. +/- PB</u>	<u>S. +/- H.</u>
PILT	120,000	120,000	120,000	125,000	+5,000	+5,000	+5,000
(\$000)					+4.1%	+4.1%	+4.1%

The House mark funds PILT at the enacted and request levels. The Senate mark increases PILT \$5 million.

Insular Affairs

	<u>98 Enacted</u>	<u>99 Budget</u>	<u>House</u>	<u>Senate</u>	<u>S. +/- 98</u>	<u>S. +/- PB</u>	<u>S. +/- H.</u>
OIA	88,059	86,720	86,720	86,875	-1,184	+155	+155
(\$000)					-1.3%	+0.2%	+0.2%

* Includes mandatory appropriations.

The House mark funds OIA at the request level. Within the funding total, the Subcommittee provides \$500,000 of the requested \$1.0 million increase for the Brown Tree Snake control and eradication program; restores \$400,000 to the Administration's proposed reduction of \$1.2 million in General Technical Assistance; and rejects the Administration's \$100,000 reduction to the Enewetak food support program.

The Senate mark fully funds the proposed \$1.0 million increase for the Brown Tree Snake program. The differences from the President's Budget include a \$230,000 reduction to the American Samoa operations grant and a "one-time" increase of \$385,000 to the Enewetak food support program to accommodate the purchase of equipment. The Senate also includes report language directing the Secretary to withhold \$2.0 in construction grant funding to American Samoa until the local government implements a repayment plan for debts it owes to Hawaiian hospitals. If the American Samoa Government fails to do so, the Secretary is directed to use the \$2.0 as payment toward satisfying these debts.

Departmental Offices

	<u>98 Enacted</u>	<u>99 Budget</u>	<u>House</u>	<u>Senate</u>	<u>S. +/- 98</u>	<u>S. +/- PB</u>	<u>S. +/- H.</u>
Dept Mgmt	58,286	60,871	58,286	60,269	+1,983 +3.4%	-602 -1.0%	+1,983 +3.4%
Solicitor	35,443	37,304	37,304	36,464	+1,021 +2.9%	-840 -2.3%	-840 -2.3%
IG	24,500	25,684	24,499	25,486	+986 +4.0%	-198 -0.8%	+987 +4.0%
NRDA	4,228	8,100	4,492	5,228	+1,000 +23.7%	-2,872 -35.5%	+736 +16.4%

The Senate mark funds uncontrollable costs for Departmental Management, the Solicitor and Inspector General, while the House mark funds these costs for the Solicitor only. The House mark funds all of the Solicitor's programmatic increases and none for Departmental Management and Inspector General, while the Senate mark funds a portion of the increase requested for Departmental Management but none for the Solicitor and Inspector General. Both the House and Senate move the NRDA account from FWS to Departmental Offices. The Senate mark adds \$1.0 million to the NRDA enacted level while the House mark adds \$64,000 for uncontrollable costs increases and \$200,000 for damage assessments.

MAJOR LEGISLATIVE LANGUAGE ITEMS

House and Senate

Moratorium on Patenting Mining Claims. As proposed by the President, the House and Senate bills continue the moratorium on accepting and processing patent applications originally adopted in the 1995 Interior and Related Agencies Act and continued in 1996, 1997 and 1998. The continued moratorium "grandfathers" patent applications that were grandfathered under the earlier moratoria. (House §312; Senate § 312)

Mine Claim Holding Fee. Both the House and Senate bills, as requested in the budget, extend the mine claim holding fee, which requires mine claimants to pay an annual fee in lieu of the annual assessment work required by the General Mining Law. The fee is current scheduled to expire at the end of 1998. The House bill extends the fee for one year and maintains the fee level at \$100. The Senate bill permanently extends the fee and increases it to \$116. (House, BLM Admin. Prov.; Senate, BLM Admin. Prov.)

OCS Moratoria. The House and Senate bills accept the President's proposal to continue four moratoria on Outer Continental Shelf leasing that have appeared in the Interior and Related Agencies Act for a number of years. (House §§ 107-110; Senate §§ 107-110)

Man and the Biosphere. Both bills prohibit expenditure of funds to submit nominations for designation of Biosphere Reserves pursuant to the Man and the Biosphere program unless legislation specifically authorizing U.S. participation in the program is enacted. (House §318; Senate § 317)

Interior Columbia River Basin Ecosystem Management Project. The House and Senate bills include language that limits the use of USFS and Interior Department funds for the Interior Columbia Basin Ecosystem Management Project and provides direction for amending management plans for the area. Both bills would terminate the Project and block the publication of the Project's NEPA decision documents: the Final EISs and Records of Decision. The scientific findings of the Project would be sent to appropriate BLM resource areas and USFS national forest units for use reviewing and amending or revising resource management plans and other land use plans. The Senate bill, but not the House bill, includes provision for limited review by the Secretaries of the Interior and Agriculture of amendments and revisions to plans. (House §333; Senate §337).

Leasing Authority. Both bills provide the Secretary authority to lease facilities in the main Interior Department complex and deposit receipts in the Department's working capital fund. This language would permit leasing of the Department's auditorium. (House §117; Senate §124)

House Only

Recreation Fee Demonstration Project. The House bill extends the Project for two years. The Project, which is currently scheduled to expire at the end of 1999, will extend to 2001 under the Subcommittee's proposal. (§328)

Tribal Contracting and Compacting. The bill places a one-year moratorium on tribes assuming additional duties through new or expanded 638 contracts, grants and self-governance compacts. (§329)

Florida Coastal Barriers. The House bill removes 36 acres in Florida from the Coastal Barrier Resources System. (§336)

Senate Only

Hardrock Reclamation. Senate bill language delays completion of the Department's ongoing rulemaking to update and modernize regulations on surface management

of hardrock mines until at least early 2001. The National Academy of Sciences is to conduct a 2 year study of environmental and reclamation issues. In the 1998 Interior Appropriations Act, the Secretary was directed to consult with the governors of states containing lands open to location under the General Mining Law and prohibited from publishing a proposed rule before November 15, 1998. (§117)

Glacier Bay. Bill language prohibits any funds from being used to promulgate regulations affecting commercial or subsistence fishing in Glacier Bay National park or enforcing any prohibition against such fishing, except in accordance with State law. (§120)

Izembek NWR. Bill language is included that establishes a surface transportation easement across Izembek NWR and transfers 664 acres of adjacent King Cove Corporation lands to the Federal government as new wilderness lands within the refuge in exchange for redesignating a narrow corridor of land within the refuge as nonwilderness lands. (§126)

Alaska Land Purchases. Language prohibits land purchases in Alaska unless the Secretary first seeks to exchange unreserved public lands. This provision would be permanent legislation. (§127)

TPA Funding Allocations. The Senate includes bill language authorizing BIA to collect data on tribal business revenue; requiring BIA to reduce by 50% the FY 1999 TPA funds given to the top 10% of tribes in the lower 48 states with the most tribal revenue and redistribute this funding among the 20% of tribes in the lower 48 with the least tribal revenue; and requiring BIA to develop recommendations on new TPA funding distribution methods by March 1999. (§129)

Grizzly Bear Reintroduction. Bill language is included that prohibits spending in 1999 to reintroduce the grizzly bear into the Selway-Bitterroot Ecosystem in central Idaho and western Montana. As does, similar language included in the 1998 Interior Appropriations Act, the 1999 language allows for receipt of public comments on a new draft EIS on the project including an analysis of the habitat-based population viability study completed in 1998. (§ 342)

Columbia and Snake River Dams. Senate language would prohibit any action, unless specifically authorized by Congress, that would remove, breach or diminish the Congressionally authorized uses of any dam on the Federal Columbia Power System or any FERC licensed dam on the Columbia or Snake Rivers or their tributaries. (§343)

Oil Valuation. Bill language is added placing a moratorium on issuance of revised MMS rules governing oil valuation for royalty purposes.

Elwha River Dams. The Senate bill amends the Elwha River Ecosystem and Fisheries Restoration Act. The amendment would direct the Secretary to acquire both Elwha and Glines Canyon dams and to remove the Elwha dam as soon as practicable after sums are appropriated for that purpose. Glines Canyon dam could be removed after Elwha and completion of fisheries studies, upon a finding by the Secretary that "the benefit to fisheries and restoration of the natural state of the river exceeds the value of power and the desirability of the lake by a margin that is sufficient to warrant the expenditure of the removal cost." (Title IV).

Technical Notes

1998 enacted amounts are adjusted for supplemental appropriations and rescissions in the 1998 Supplemental Appropriations and Rescissions Act, P.L. 105-174, as scored by the House of Representatives.

Senate mark amounts include reductions in budget authority associated with year 2000 compliance contained in section 318 of the Senate bill. These reductions total \$5.7 million in the operating accounts of the Bureau of Land Management, Fish and Wildlife Service, National Park Service, Geological Survey, Office of Surface Mining, Bureau of Indian Affairs and Office of the Secretary. The reductions are not reflected in the support table released by the Senate Committee.



UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
Assistant Secretary
Policy, Management and Budget



Memorandum

NOV 18 1999

To: Secretary Deputy Secretary
Assistant Secretaries Solicitor
Heads of Bureaus Inspector General
Special Trustee

Subject: Analysis of the 2000 Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Bill

Attached are summary materials on the FY 2000 Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations bill. The revised conference agreement on the FY 2000 Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations bill was filed early this morning. Our bill is a stand alone bill that will be incorporated by reference in the D.C. Appropriations bill conference report, which will be taken up by the House today. It is less clear when the Senate will take action on the bill. We will keep you updated on the progress of the bill.

The new agreement is an increase of \$498 million or 7.2 percent over the 1999 enacted level for Interior programs. As you can see, we made great progress in the final negotiations over the bill. We picked up an additional \$162 million (almost 3 percent) in funding over the original version of the conference bill (the one the President promised to veto). And, a majority of that additional funding supports our Lands Legacy Initiative – so, in the end we got almost \$330 million of the \$579 million we requested for the initiative, a substantial increase over what was included in the House and Senate versions of the bill.

In addition, we were able to work with the Hill to delete a number of anti-environmental riders and soften some others that were included in the initial versions of the bill, including oil valuation (we can finally publish the rule after March 15, 2000!), hardrock mining, and mill sites.

Attachments

cc: Chief of Staff
Deputy Chief of Staff
Deputy Assistant Secretary for Budget and Finance
Deputy Assistant Secretary for Policy and International Affairs
Director, Office of Planning and Evaluation
Chief Information Officer
Director, Office of Administration
Deputy Chief Financial Officer
Director, Office of Communications
Director, Office of Congressional and Legislative Affairs
Bureau Budget Officers
Assistant Secretary Budget Contacts
POB Analysts



UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
Director of Budget



**SUMMARY: FY 2000 INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES
APPROPRIATIONS BILL**

The initial version of the conference report for the 2000 Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations bill passed the House by a vote of 225 to 200 and the Senate by unanimous consent on October 21, 1999. The President indicated that he would have vetoed this version of the bill based on inadequate funding levels for important Administration initiatives, such as Lands Legacy, and the inclusion of numerous anti-environmental riders.

After a series of intense negotiations between the Administration and lawmakers on Capitol Hill, a second version of the bill and report was filed on November 18, 1999. A total of \$162.1 million in additional funding was provided for the Interior Department (after adjusting for a 0.38 percent government-wide across-the-board reduction) as a result of the negotiations and several anti-environmental riders were dropped or modified to be more acceptable to the Administration.

The final version of the bill includes Title VI, "Priority Land Acquisitions and Land Exchanges." This title provides a total of \$197.5 million in additional LWCF funding for the Departments of the Interior and Agriculture for important land acquisitions, including: \$61.0 million for the Forest Service for Baca Ranch; an additional \$35.0 million for the grant to the State of Florida for a total of \$45.0 million as requested by the Administration; and, \$19.5 million to purchase existing coal leases in the Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument in southern Utah; and, funding for Elwha dam removal and NPS maintenance.

The final version of the bill provides \$7.439 billion in current budget authority for the Department of the Interior, after a \$28.4 million reduction resulting from the 0.38 percent government-wide across-the-board cut that was adopted to pay in part for increases agreed to in final negotiations. This is \$498 million (7.2 percent) above the comparable 1999 level and only \$330 million (4.3 percent) below the request. The bill funds most pay and fixed costs increases.

NOTE: Estimates provided below in the individual summary tables and descriptions below do not reflect the effect of the 0.38 percent government-wide across-the-board cut that was adopted to pay in part for increases agreed to in final negotiations. This will result in an additional \$28.4 million reduction for Department of the Interior programs.

Lands Legacy Initiative/LWCF. The final version of the bill supports funding for major portions of the Administration's Lands Legacy Initiative. The bill provides almost \$330 million of the \$579 million requested for this initiative. Total funding provided for Federal land acquisition (LWCF funding) is \$289.4 million. This funding supports important Administration land acquisitions in the Everglades and will help to preserve Civil War Battlefields.

While the bill does not provide any of the \$200 million in funding requested for the new proposed NPS account for LWCF Conservation and Planning Assistance State grants, it provides \$40 million for traditional State grants (\$20 million in the NPS Land Acquisition account and \$20 million through Title VI funding). The bill includes \$23 million of the \$80 million requested for grants to States and local governments under the FWS Cooperative Endangered Species Conservation Fund. The NPS Urban Parks and Recreation Program (UPARR) is funded within the National Recreation and Preservation account at \$2 million, half the requested level of \$4 million.

Land Management Operations. The bill provides slightly less than the request for land management operations, but \$168 million, or 6.3 percent, above the 1999 enacted level.

Construction. Construction is funded \$41.2 million above the request and \$36.8 million above the 1999 enacted level. The bill contains funding for 53 add-on projects for a total of \$98.5 million, with \$55 million being in the National Park Service. The bill includes \$62.1 million for BIA to complete three replacement schools: Seba Dalkai Boarding School in Arizona, Shiprock Alternative School in New Mexico and Fond Du Lac Ojibway School in Minnesota.

Bureau of Indian Affairs. The bill provides \$1.87 billion to the Bureau of Indian Affairs, only 1.5 percent below the President's request and 7.2 percent above the enacted level. This represents an increase of \$56.0 million (+\$33.0 million for operations and +\$23 million for construction) over the initial version of the bill as passed by the House and Senate in October. The bill provides the full \$20.0 million increase requested for the second year of the Interior portion of the Presidential Initiative on Law Enforcement in Indian Country. Of the \$22.7 million program increase requested for Tribal Priority Allocations (TPA) programs, the bill provides increases for new tribes (\$320,000), the Indian Self-Determination Fund (\$5.0

million), and contract support (\$5.0 million). The bill does not provide funding increases for other critical TPA programs such as tribal courts, small tribes, and welfare assistance. The bill provides half of the \$19.8 million program increase requested for school operations to ensure schools maintain academic accreditation and provide safe transportation. The bill funds \$4.0 million of the \$7.1 million increase requested for tribal colleges.

Office of Special Trustee. OST receives \$95 million in the bill, \$5 million below the request, which includes the full amount requested by the President for the Trust Management Improvement Project (\$65.3 million). The bill also provides \$5.0 million of the \$10.0 million requested for the Land Consolidation Pilot program.

Science Programs. With a few exceptions, most requested programmatic increases for USGS were not funded. The bill does not support the proposed creation of an Integrated Science budget activity, although the conferees did support budget restructuring changes related to facilities and general administration.

Abandoned Mine Lands. The bill provides \$10.8 million of the additional \$25 million requested for the AML Environmental Restoration activity, with a \$1.0 million increase for the Appalachian Clean Streams Initiative and the balance (\$9.8 million) directed to AML State and emergency grants.

More details on funding levels and legislative riders included in the bill follow.

FUNDING LEVELS

NOTE: Estimates provided below in the individual summary tables and descriptions below do not reflect the effect of the 0.38 percent government-wide across-the-board cut that was adopted to pay in part for increases agreed to in final negotiations. This will result in an additional \$28.4 million reduction for Department of the Interior programs.

Lands Legacy

Federal Land Acquisition (Land and Water Conservation Fund)

\$000	1999		2000				
	Enacted	Budget	House	Senate	Conf	C. +/-99	C. +/-00
BLM	14,600	48,900	15,000	17,400	35,000	+20,400	-13,900
FWS	48,024	73,632	42,000	56,544	53,763	+5,739	-19,869
NPS	147,925	172,468	132,000	106,225	175,700	+27,775	+3,232
Other	---	---	---	---	40,000	+40,000	+40,000
Total	210,549	295,000	189,000	180,169	304,463	+93,914 +44.6%	+9,463 +3.2%

The bill provides \$304.5 million compared to the \$295.0 million requested for land acquisition. For BLM, the bill provides 25.1 percent of line-item requests; congressional add-ons total \$20.1 million and includes an \$8.0 million reprogramming of funds from the Palmyra Atoll project. For FWS, the bill provides 50.3 percent of line-item requests; congressional add-ons total \$14.1 million. For NPS, the bill provides 70.1 percent of line-item requests; congressional add-ons total \$51.5 million, including \$40.0 million for traditional State grants. Add-ons in the bill total \$91.8 million for the three land management bureaus.

The \$40.0 million in other funding in the table above includes: \$5.0 million for NPS maintenance, \$10.0 million for Elwha ecosystem restoration, \$5.0 million unallocated between BLM and NPS for Catellus, and \$20.0 million to be distributed among the three bureaus for additional LWCF projects, subject to approval by the House and Senate Appropriations Committees.

Of the five LWCF themes in the 2000 budget, the bill provides \$112.5 million of the \$163.7 million requested:

- California Wilderness (Catellus) -- the bill provides \$15.0 million (\$5.0 million each to BLM and NPS and an unallocated \$5.0 million) of the \$36.0 million requested and report language states that an additional \$15 million in funds could be provided for Catellus land acquisition in future years if DOI and DOD resolve remaining issues related to desert tortoise mitigation and land acquisition and expansion at Ft. Irwin, CA;

- Lewis and Clark Trail - the bill provides \$1.5 million of the \$8.5 million requested. The bill also adds \$500,000 for competitive grants in NPS Construction account for the "Lewis and Clark Bicentennial;"
- Civil War Battlefields - the bill provides \$9.8 million of the \$22.0 million requested, providing some funds for each battlefield;
- Everglades - the bill provides \$81.9 million of the \$84.0 million requested. However, conference bill language makes funding for the State grants portion (\$45.0 million of the \$45.6 million requested was provided) contingent on several conditions (see Everglades crosscut below); and,
- Northern Forest - the bill provides \$3.8 million of the \$13.2 million requested.

Report language directs FWS not to request funds for unauthorized refuges in the future.

Report language also direct that a study of acquisition management costs among all DOI bureaus and USFS be conducted and completed by March 15, 2000, with the objective of standardization.

Please see attached list, "DOI FY 2000 LWCF" for details.

Land Conservation Grants, Planning Grants & UPARR

\$000	1999		2000				
	Enacted	Budget	House	Senate	Conf	C. +/-99	C. +/-00
Land Conserv.	---	150,000	---	---	---	---	-150,000
Planning	---	50,000	---	---	---	---	-50,000
UPARR	---	4,000	4,000	1,500	2,000	+2,000	-2,000
Total	---	204,000	4,000	1,500	2,000	+2,000	-202,000
Traditional Stateside Grants	---	---	30,000	20,000	40,000	40,000	40,000

The bill does not include funding for State Land Conservation grants and Planning grants in support of the Lands Legacy initiative. However, \$40.0 is provided for traditional State grants (\$20.0 million in the NPS Land Acquisition account and \$20.0 million in Title VI). UPARR is funded at \$2.0 million, half of the President's request level of \$4.0 million (funding is provided within NPS's National Recreation and Preservation - see description below).

Cooperative Endangered Species Fund

\$000	1999		2000		Conf	C. +/-99	C. +/-00
	Enacted	Budget	House	Senate			
State Grants	7,520	50,520	7,520	10,000	7,520	---	-43,000
HCP Land Acq.	6,000	26,000	7,000	10,000	15,000	+9,000	-11,000
Admin/Planning	480	3,480	480	1,480	480	---	-3,000
Total	14,000	80,000	15,000	21,480	23,000	+9,000 +64.3%	-57,000 -71.3%

The bill provides \$23.0 million of the \$80.0 million requested for this portion of the Lands Legacy initiative, \$57.0 million below the request. Both the House and Senate had reduced funding further, by \$65.0 million and \$58.5 million respectively.

The conferees provide the House funding level, \$7.5 million for the State Grants component of the program. The conferees provide \$15.0 million for HCP land acquisition grants to States, an \$11.0 million reduction from the request.

The conferees did not provide any of the requested increase for administrative/planning assistance. The Senate encouraged the FWS to consider carefully the efforts in Washington County, UT, for the protection of the desert tortoise; Travis County, TX, related to the Balcones Canyonlands Conservation Plan; and Pima County, AZ, for the Sonoran Desert Conservation Plan. The conferees were silent on these issues.

Livability Agenda-C/FIP

\$000	1999		2000		Conf	C. +/-99	C. +/-00
	Enacted	Budget	House	Senate			
BLM	---	2,000	---	---	---	---	-2,000
USGS	2,000	12,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	---	-10,000
Total	2,000	14,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	---	-12,000 -85.7%

The conferees do not fund the USGS's requested increase of \$10 million or the BLM's requested increase of \$2 million for the Administration's Community/Federal Information Partnership, a proposal that would expand the repository of spatial data and enhance local governments' ability to use it for improved land use planning.

Land Management Operations

National Park Service Operations

\$000	1999		2000				
	<u>Enacted *</u>	<u>Budget</u>	<u>House</u>	<u>Senate</u>	<u>Conf. *</u>	<u>C. +/- 99</u>	<u>C. +/- 00</u>
NPS Operations	1,287,924	1,389,627	1,387,307	1,355,176	1,365,059	+77,135 +6.0%	-24,568 -1.8%

NOTE: Consistent with House estimates, 1999 Enacted includes \$2.320 million in supplemental funding provided for anti-terrorism. Conference estimates do not include \$5.0 million for NPS maintenance included in Title VI.

The bill provides \$1.4 billion for NPS Operations, an increase of \$77.1 million above 1999, \$24.6 million below the President's request.

The bill fully funds the requested increase of \$29.7 million for uncontrollables and fixed costs. The bill provides an increase of \$28.1 million for specific parks, \$3.1 million above the request. The conference level for specific park increases more closely matches the Senate increase of \$27.0 million; the House level provided an increase of \$43.3 million.

The final version of the bill provides an increase of \$14.7 million of the \$19.8 million NPS Natural Resources increase. The House provided an additional \$16.7 million; the Senate provided an increase of \$6.0 million.

The bill provides \$2.2 million of the requested \$8.5 million Cultural Resources increase.

The President requested an increase of \$9.0 million for NPS Maintenance programs. The final version of the bill provides \$3.5 million, the same as the Senate level but \$5.5 million below the House. However, an additional \$5.0 million is provided for maintenance in Title VI. Conference report language allows the NPS to use base funds to pursue a pilot demonstration program for the NPS maintenance management system. The bill provides most increases requested for administrative programs such as financial system integration and upgrades to budget formulation staff.

Language included in the Section 300 General Provisions authorizes the National Park Service (NPS) to begin feasibility studies for potential inclusion in the NPS system for 15 sites, including Loess Hills, Iowa

Fish and Wildlife Service Operations

\$000	1999		2000		Conf	C. +/-99	C. +/-00
	Enacted	Budget	House	Senate			
Resource Mgt.	661,136	724,000	710,700	684,769	716,046	+55,910 +8.5%	-7,954 -1.0%

The conferees provide \$716.0 million for the FWS operations account, which is \$55.9 or 8.5 percent above the 1999 enacted level, but \$8.0 or 1.0 percent below the request. The House provided \$710.7 million for the FWS operations account while the Senate funded the FWS operating account at \$684.6 million. The conferees fully fund all requested uncontrollable and related pay costs increases.

The conferees fund the FWS endangered species program at \$108.7 million, including an add-on of \$3.9 million in funding for Washington salmon recovery. The House funded the FWS endangered species program at \$104.9 million while the Senate funded the program at \$102.1 million (details follow in the next section).

The conferees provided \$263.0 million of the Administration's \$265.3 million request for the 94 million acre National Wildlife Refuge system. The House had provided the Administration's full request while the Senate funded the system at \$251.6 million. This funding will be used to address the highest priority operations and maintenance needs within the system.

The National Fish Hatchery system is funded at \$44.8 million in the bill; this is an increase of \$4.3 million over the request. The House had provided the Administration's request while the Senate had provided \$44.3 million. The bulk of the increased funding -- \$3.6 million -- is earmarked for the Washington State Hatchery Improvement Project, while the remaining increases are for overall operations and maintenance and an earmark for the White Sulphur Springs facility.

In other program areas, the conferees provided the Administration's request of \$21.9 million for migratory bird management (with an earmark for investigating Canada geese deprivations); provided \$2.5 million of the requested \$3.0 million increase for law enforcement activities funding the program at \$39.4 million; and included \$71.7 million for habitat conservation programs (the Administration requested \$73.6 million).

Commercial Salmon Fishery Capacity Reduction

In addition to the funding discussed above, the bill provides \$5.0 million (added in conference) for the Federal share of a salmon fishery capacity reduction program. The managers note that they expect the funds to be given as a grant to the State of Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife that will be used to reimburse commercial fisherman for forfeiting their commercial fishing licenses for Fraser

River Sockeye. Funding is included to support the implementation of the 1999 Pacific Salmon Treaty Agreement between the U.S. and Canada.

FWS Endangered Species Program

\$000	1999		2000		Conference	C +/-99	C +/-00
	Enacted	Request	House	Senate			
Endangered Species							
Cand. Cons.	6,753	8,316	7,316	7,516	7,416	+663	-900
Listing	5,756	7,532	6,532	5,932	6,232	+476	-1,300
Consultation	27,231	37,365	32,365	30,905	32,465	+5,234	-4,900
Recovery	66,077	56,725	52,225	52,775	57,582	-8,495	+857
ESA Land. Incent.	5,000	5,000	6,500	5,000	5,000	0	0
Total	110,817	114,938	104,938	102,128	108,695	-2,122 -1.9%	-6,243 -5.4%

NOTE: Estimates exclude Section 6 funding shown under Lands Legacy.
 * 1999 Enacted includes \$20 million pass-through funding to State of Washington.

The conferees fund the endangered species program at \$108.7 million, including an earmark of \$3.9 million for Washington State salmon recovery. The \$108.7 million conference funding level is approximately halfway between the original request of \$114.9 million and funding levels from the House (\$104.9 million) and Senate (\$102.1) million.

The candidate conservation program is funded at \$7.4 million, and the listing program at \$6.2 million, both below the request level.

The consultation program is funded at \$32.5 million, \$4.9 million below the request, and includes several earmarks. While the recovery program was funded slightly higher than the request of \$57.6 million, most of the funding is for the unrequested Washington State earmark discussed above.

The small landowner incentives program is funded at \$5.0 million or the request level; the House had originally recommended \$6.5 million for this program.

Bureau of Land Management Operations

\$000	1999		2000		Conf	C +/-99	C +/-00
	Enacted *	Budget	House	Senate			
BLM Operations	716,348	742,750	730,293	733,296	745,443	+29,095 +3.9%	+2,693 +0.1 %

NOTE: "Operations" includes BLM's Management of Lands and Resources and Oregon and Ca. Grant Lands accounts.
 * 1999 Enacted excludes a rescission of \$6.8 million that was included in the 1999 Emergency Supplemental Bill.

The President's budget request included \$745.4 million for operations on BLM lands, including the Forest Plan lands of western Oregon. The bill provides partial or full funding for some of the Administration's priorities for BLM, but also earmarks \$13.7 million from within BLM operations for projects not requested in the budget.

Among the requests fully funded by the conferees is an additional \$3.5 million for invasive weed control, an additional \$2.5 million for review of grazing permits, and an additional \$1.0 million for management requirements at the Headwaters Forest Reserve. The final version of the bill includes an additional \$2.0 million over the earlier conference version in the riparian management and fisheries management programs to help implement the recommendations of the Clean Water Action Plan (CWAP).

Initiatives receiving partial funding include the Department's Five-Year Plan for annual and deferred maintenance improvements, for which \$3.5 million of the \$7.5 million request is provided. The conferees also provide partial funding for the following initiatives: FERC dam re-licensing (\$200,000 of \$700,000 requested), California Desert (\$700,000 of \$1.2 million requested), and implementation of the rangeland standards and guidelines (\$1.3 million of \$1.8 million requested).

The conferees provide no funding for BLM's participation in four multi-bureau initiatives: Tundra to Tropics, for which \$1.0 million was requested; Amphibians, for which an additional \$1.0 million was requested, Revitalization of Indian Lands, for which an additional \$700,000 was requested, and, the Community/Federal Information Partnership, for which an additional \$2.0 million was requested.

The bill earmarks funding for a number of projects included by either the House or Senate, but not requested in the budget. Included among these is a pass-through of \$750,000 to the Idaho State Department of Agriculture for coordination of a weed control project, and \$500,000 earmarked again this year for a grazing effects study being conducted by the Pacific Northwest National Laboratory. Both of these earmarks were originally proposed by the Senate, as was another earmark included by the conferees, \$900,000 for salmon habitat restoration efforts in Yukon River tributaries. Other earmarks include: an additional \$1.0 million for the Colorado Plateau Cooperative Ecosystem Studies Unit; \$1.0 million for the San Pedro partnership; \$350,000 for the Montana cadastral mapping project; and, \$300,000 for the State of Utah and local counties to use Geographic Information Systems (GIS) to map land in Utah that may be suitable for designation as wilderness.

The conferees provide additional, unrequested funding in the oil and gas program, and in the Alaska conveyance program. For the oil and gas program, an additional \$400,000 is provided for leasing activities at the National Petroleum Reserve-Alaska, and an additional \$2.5 million for processing coalbed methane permits, with new development contingent upon a written agreement between the coal and gas producers. The conferees add \$4.4 million above the request level for the Alaska conveyance program. The conferees also provide an additional \$1.0 million for the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation, as originally proposed by the House.

The conferees approve the Bureau's \$19.1 million request for Land and Resource Information Systems (LRIS), a reduction of \$15.6 million from the former ALMRS project.

The bill funds the Oregon and California Grant lands account at \$99.2 million, an amount that covers uncontrollable expenses, but none of the requested program changes for BLM's operations in western Oregon. Of particular note is the lack of funding for maintenance improvements associated with the Department's Five-Year Plan for capital improvements, or for additional requirements under the "survey and manage" provisions of the Northwest Forest Plan. Other, base adjustments within amounts provided for Forest Plan implementation are evidently approved by the conferees.

Wildland Fire Management

\$000	1999	2000	House	Senate	Conf	C. +/-99	C. +/-00
	Enacted	Budget					
Preparedness	156,895	175,850	162,399	167,305	162,399	+5,504	-13,451
Operations	130,000	130,000	130,000	120,000	129,883	-117	-117
Total, Wildland Fire Mgmt	286,895	305,850	292,399	283,805	292,282	+5,387 +1.9%	-13,568 - 4.4%

The President's budget request included \$305.9 million for wildland fire preparedness and operations. The conferees provide an increase of 1.9 percent above the 1999 enacted level, for an account total of \$292.3 million. The allocation of funding within the account favors operations at the expense of preparedness for wildland fire.

The conferees modify bill language included by the Senate that had limited renovation and construction to just \$5.0 million. The final version of the bill provides the entire \$9.3 million requested as part of the Department's five-year deferred maintenance and capital improvement plan.

Other bill language authorizes reimbursement of Trinity County for up to \$58,000 for expenses incurred as part of the July 2, 1999 Lowden Fire.

Native American Programs

Bureau of Indian Affairs

\$000	1999		2000		Conf	C. +/-99	C. +/-00
	Enacted	Budget	House	Senate			
BIA	1,746,428	1,902,054	1,787,982	1,813,815	1,872,592	+126,164 +7.2%	-29,462 -1.5%

NOTE: Senate estimates include a total of \$2.2 M that was added on the Senate floor for Tribal colleges.

The final version of the bill funds BIA at \$1.87 billion, an increase of \$126.2 million above the enacted level and \$29.5 million less than the President's request. This represents an increase of \$56.0 million (+\$33.0 million for operations and +\$23 million for construction) over the initial version of the bill as passed by the House and Senate in October. Full funding is provided for fixed costs and all requested transfers are approved.

TPA increases include \$320,000 for New Tribes, \$5.0 million for contract support costs, and \$5.0 million for the Indian Self-Determination Fund for new and expanded contracts. Additionally, \$5.0 million is provided for implementation of the National Academy of Public Administration's recent recommendations. The bill provides \$11.0 million of the \$19.8 million program increase requested for elementary and secondary school operations, and \$4.0 million of the \$7.1 million increase requested for tribal colleges.

The bill fully funds the Presidential Initiative on Law Enforcement in Indian Country at \$20.0 million, as requested in the President's Budget.

The conferees provide full funding for replacement of Seba Dalkai School in Arizona, Shiprock Alternative School in New Mexico, and Fond Du Lac Ojibway School in Minnesota. Education facilities improvement and repair is funded at \$40 million. No funding is provided for the School Construction Bonding Initiative (\$30.0 million requested).

The bill provides half of the \$2.0 million increase for dam safety improvements.

The Land and Water Settlements Account is funded at \$27.2 million, with \$1.0 million provided for Aleutian Pribilof Islands church restoration, \$230,000 for the Truckee-Carson-Pyramid Lake settlement, and \$125,000 for the Walker River Paiute Tribe.

Office of the Special Trustee for American Indians

\$000	1999		2000		Conf	C. +/- 99	C. +/- 00
	Enacted *	Budget	House	Senate			
OST	39,499	100,025	95,025	78,836	95,025	+55,526 +140.6%	-5,000 -5.0%

* 1999 Enacted excludes 1999 supplemental of \$21.8 million for Cobell litigation and HLIP implementation.

The bill provides \$95.0 million, the amount funded in the House, which includes the full amount requested by the President for the Trust Management Improvement Project (\$65.3 million). The Senate had provided \$78.8 million, \$21.2 million (21 percent) below the amount requested in the President's Budget. At the Senate level, \$51.7 million would have been available for implementation of the Trust Management Improvement Project.

The bill also provides \$5 million for the Indian Land Consolidation Pilot; the President's Budget had requested \$10 million for the pilot.

Safe Visits: Maintenance and Construction

Maintenance

\$000	1999		2000		Conf	C. +/- 99	C. +/- 00
	Enacted	Budget	House	Senate			
BLM	51,712	60,542	56,490	53,042	48,340	-3,372	-12,202
USGS	---	1,500	2,000	---	2,000	+2,000	+500
FWS	43,689	52,689	52,689	48,189	52,189	+8,500	-500
NPS	<u>411,930</u>	<u>441,081</u>	<u>442,881</u>	<u>432,081</u>	<u>432,923 *</u>	<u>+20,993</u>	<u>-8,158</u>
Total	507,331	555,812	554,060	533,312	535,452 *	+28,121 +5.5%	-20,360 -3.7%

* Estimates do not include \$5.0 million for NPS maintenance provided in Title VI (LWCF funding); see "Federal Land Acquisition (LWCF)" funding section.

The bill includes \$535.5 million for maintenance, \$20.4 million less than the request, but \$28.1 million more than enacted. An additional \$5.0 million from Title VI LWCF funds is also provided to NPS for maintenance.

Within an overall decrease of \$3.4 million, the bill provides BLM an increase of \$1.0 million in annual maintenance that can be used for the acquisition of a maintenance management system and continuation of condition assessments. The USGS receives \$2.0 million for its first-time funding of maintenance including a maintenance management system and condition assessments. FWS receives all but \$500,000 of its request, thereby funding a maintenance management systems and condition assessments. While NPS did not receive an increase in funds for a maintenance management system, conference report language allows use of base funds with monitoring and reporting to the Committees on the progress of the pilot implementation that is underway. NPS condition assessments are not funded.

Funding for BIA's condition assessments and maintenance management system is approved.

Construction

\$000	1999	2000	House	Senate	Conf	C. +/-99	C. +/-00
	Enacted	Budget					
BLM	10,997	8,350	11,100	12,168	11,425	+428	+3,075
FWS	50,453	43,569	43,933	40,434	54,583	+4,130	+11,014
NPS	239,738	194,000	169,856	223,153	225,493 *	-14,245	+31,493
BIA (Education)	60,400	108,377	60,503	82,377	105,377	+44,977	-3,000
BIA (Other)	<u>63,021</u>	<u>65,881</u>	<u>65,520</u>	<u>64,507</u>	<u>64,507</u>	<u>+1,486</u>	<u>-1,374</u>
Total	424,609	420,177	350,912	422,639	461,385 *	+36,776	+41,208
						+8.7%	+9.8%

NOTE (FY 1999 Enacted): Consistent with House estimates, 1999 Enacted for NPS includes: \$3.68 million in supplemental funding provided for anti-terrorism and \$10 million in supplemental funding for storm damage.

* Estimates do not include \$10.0 million for NPS construction provided in Title VI (LWCF funding) for Elwha ecosystem restoration; see "Federal Land Acquisition (LWCF)" funding section.

Construction funding of \$461.4 million is \$36.8 million more than 1999 enacted and \$41.2 million more than the request. Funding is included for fifty-three "add-on" projects for a total of \$98.5 million. An additional \$10.0 million from Title VI LWCF funds is also provided to NPS for Elwha ecosystem restoration.

All BLM projects are funded in the bill. In FWS, all but four requests receive funds: Anchorage Office of Aircraft Services in Alaska (AK); Cabo Rojo NWR in Puerto Rico (PR), Innoko NWR in AK; and, Nowitna NWR in AK.

In NPS, most Administration requests are funded. However, Cape Cod NS, Maggie Walker NHS, and San Francisco Maritime NHP receive no funding. The FDR Memorial expansion is funded at \$3.0 million; report language directs NPS to modify the scope of the project to this amount.

The conferees do not fund the \$10.0 million request for NP housing replacement. Report language prohibits the release of housing carryover funds until the NPS agrees to a consistent new housing policy and standardized construction designs for trailer replacements.

The bill provides \$169.9 million for BIA's Construction Account, \$46.5 million over enacted, \$4.4 million less than the President's Budget. The bill provides full funding for replacement of Seba Dalkai School (\$20.5 million) in Arizona, Shiprock Alternative School in New Mexico (\$27.3 million) and Fond Du Lac Ojibway School in Minnesota (\$14.3 million).

Please see attached list, "FY 2000 Construction," for details.

Science Programs

U.S. Geological Survey

\$000	1999	2000	House	Senate	Conf	C. +/-99	C. +/-00
	<u>Enacted</u>	<u>Budget</u>				+25,937	-14,652
USGS	797,896	838,485	820,441	813,243	823,833	+3.3%	-1.8%

The conference agreement fully funds USGS's uncontrollable cost increases and supports the increase of \$2.5 million to expand satellite data archive capability at the EROS Data Center.

The bill provides \$2.5 million of the \$5.6 million increase requested for amphibian research and monitoring and \$4.85 million of the \$5.45 million requested for Real Time Hazards Warnings. The bill adds landslides (+\$400,000) to the proposed allocation of Real Time Hazards Warnings funding and funds the streamgaging component at \$1.0 million less than the requested level.

The bill denies funding for the Community/Federal Information Partnership and the Disaster Information Network. The agreement also does not fund key Secretarial and bureau priorities, including a \$1.0 million increase for coral reef monitoring and research activities in support of the Executive Order, a \$15 million increase requested for USGS to fund the highest priority science needs of the land management bureaus ("DOI Science Priorities") and increases sought for place-based science.

The bill does not include most of the decreases that were proposed as offsets to fund many of these priorities. This includes restoring proposed reductions to Clean Water and Watershed Restoration Initiative programs and Habitat and Species Protection, as well as restoring proposed decreases to a number of Congressional add-ons from FY 1999. The one notable exception is Congress's decision to delete the full \$6.6 million in grant funding to the University of Alaska for marine research in the Bering Sea and north Pacific. The President's Budget and the Senate bill included \$1.0 million for the grant in FY 2000.

While rejecting the creation of a new Integrated Science budget activity, the conferees do support the facilities and general administration aspects of the proposed budget restructuring.

The measure also adds or earmarks funding for several new Congressional interests, including \$500,000 for a Great Lakes mapping coalition project, \$500,000 to repair a USGS research vessel, and \$180,000 to conduct a Yukon River salmon study, to name a few. The bill also provides an unrequested increase of \$500,000 for the Cooperative Research Unit program.

Crosscutting and Regional Initiatives

Everglades Watershed Restoration

\$000	1999		2000		Conf	C. +/- 99	C. +/- 00
	Enacted	Budget	House	Senate			
Everglades	144,095	151,501	113,402	90,302	140,902	-3,193 -2.2%	-10,599 -7.0%

The bill provides \$140.9 million for Everglades Restoration, \$3.2 million below the enacted level, \$10.6 million below the request. Details are provided in the attached table.

The President's Budget requested \$45.6 million for a grant to the State of Florida. The conferees provide \$10.0 million in the NPS land acquisition account and \$35.0 million in Title VI, for a total of \$45.0 million. These funds are contingent upon: a match of non-Federal funds; agreement that the lands will be managed in perpetuity for the restoration of the Everglades; submission of a prioritized non-Federal land acquisition list; and, submission of a legislative proposal agreed to by the Secretary of Interior, the Secretary of the Army and the Governor of the State of Florida that assures a guaranteed water supply to the natural system, including national parks, preserves, wildlife refuge lands and other natural areas. This language was substantially revised from earlier conference language that made the State grant contingent upon a binding agreement between the Federal Government, the State and the South Florida Water Management District providing an assured supply of water to the natural system of the Everglades and water supply systems for urban and agricultural users.

Conference report language requests reports on the total costs to restore the South Florida ecosystem; the development of a region-wide strategic plan; and development of recommendations for resolving disputes regarding ecosystem restoration.

The bill funds the Everglades modified water delivery project at \$12.0 million, \$8.0 million below the request. The House funded the project at the requested level of \$20 million; the Senate funded only \$8.0 million.

The conferees do not fund the requested increase for the Task Force.

Forest Plan for the Pacific Northwest

\$000	1999		2000		Conf	C. +/-99	C. +/-00
	Enacted	Budget	House	Senate			
Forest Plan	67,706	68,107	67,706	67,706	67,706	---	-401
						0.0%	-0.0%

The conferees fund the Forest Plan at the enacted level of \$67.7 million. The conferees did not fund the Administration's requested increase of \$400,000 for FWS section 7 consultations with the BLM and Forest Service and for HCP development and monitoring with State and local governments and the private sector.

Amphibian Monitoring and Research

\$000	1999		2000		Conf	C. +/-99	C. +/-00
	Enacted	Budget	House	Senate			
USGS	1,000	6,600	4,000	1,000	3,500	+2,500	-3,100
FWS	---	500	450	---	450	+450	-50
NPS	---	1,000	1,000	500	1,000	+1,000	---
BLM	---	1,000	550	---	100	+100	-900
Total	1,000	9,100	6,000	1,500	5,050	+4,050	-4,050
						+405.0%	-44.5%

The bill provides \$2.5 million of the \$5.6 million increase USGS requested for amphibian monitoring and research activities. It fully funds the \$1.0 million requested for NPS to conduct amphibian monitoring and survey work in park units and includes \$100,000 of the \$1.0 million requested for BLM to conduct similar activities on public lands. The bill also provides \$450,000 of the \$500,000 requested by FWS to study the effect of contaminants on amphibian mortality and deformities.

Invasive Species

\$000	1999		2000		Conf	C. +/-99	C. +/-00
	Enacted	Budget	House	Senate			
BLM	3,700	7,200	5,700	7,200	7,200	+3,500	---
USGS	5,000	6,700	5,000	5,000	5,000	---	-1,700
FWS	14,500	19,700	19,700	17,700	19,900	+5,400	+200
NPS	1,300	5,300	4,000	2,300	3,650	+2,350	-350
BIA	1,900	1,900	1,900	1,900	1,987	+23	---
OIA	2,100	2,600	2,100	2,350	2,350	+250	-250
Total	28,500	43,400	39,700	36,450	40,087	+11,523	-2,100
						+40.4%	-4.8%

The bill fully funds BLM's requested increase of \$3.5 million for weed control and eradication efforts and funds most of the \$4.0 million requested by the NPS to combat invasive species in national parks. It provides the \$5.2 million increase requested by FWS. This includes \$2.7 million in the refuge program and \$2.5 million in the fisheries program.

The bill does not provide the \$200,000 requested in the FWS International Affairs program. The bill funds only one-half (\$250,000) of the requested increase for OIA's Brown Tree Snake Control program. It does not fund the requested increase for USGS invasive species activities.

Coral Reefs

\$000	1999		2000				
	Enacted	Budget	House	Senate	Conf	C. +/-99	C. +/-00
OIA	---	1,000*	---	500	500	+500	-500
USGS	1,260	2,260	1,260	1,260	1,260	---	-1,000
FWS	N/A	1,800	1,800	1,000	1,250	N/A	-550
NPS	N/A	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	N/A	---
Total	N/A	6,660	+4,860	4,560	4,610	N/A	-2,050
						N/A	-30.8%

N/A = Base funding would be extremely difficult to estimate.

* In FY 1999, OIA supported coral reef-related activities at a level of approximately \$200,000 through its General Technical Assistance program. In FY 2000, OIA proposed a dedicated new line item for the Coral Reef Initiative. The FY 2000 proposal would enable OIA to support, and even expand, coral reef protection, management and restoration activities in the insular areas without using funding from its valuable, yet constrained General Technical Assistance program.

The bill fully funds the NPS coral reef request, enabling it to institute or strengthen programs for protecting coral reef resources located in or near park units. The bill provides half of the requested \$1.0 million in OIA for assistance to the territories to implement their own coral reef protection and restoration plans. The conferees also partially fund the FWS request, providing \$1.25 million of the \$1.5 million requested increase in the refuge program for coral reef management activities. The bill does not provide the \$300,000 requested by the FWS to open a coastal office in Hawaii, nor does it fund the proposed increase in USGS for coral reef mapping, monitoring and research activities.

Tundra to Tropics

\$000	1999		2000				
	Enacted	Budget	House	Senate	Conf	C. +/-99	C. +/-00
BLM	---	1,000	---	---	0	0	-1,000
USGS	---	700	---	---	---	---	-700
FWS	---	1,500	1,400	1,100	1,150	1,150	-250
NPS	---	1,200	1,200	900	1,200	1,200	---
Total	---	4,400	2,600	2,000	2,350	2,350	-1,950
							-44.3%

The conference provides \$3.1 million for the Department's "Tundra to Tropics" initiative; this is \$1.3 million below the President's request level. The NPS request is fully funded for \$600,000 for Hawaiian and other Pacific projects and \$600,000 for Bering Sea anthropology projects in Alaska. The FWS will receive \$1.2 million of the \$1.5 million request for Bering Sea marine mammal projects in Alaska and

refuge and migratory bird projects. The USCS did not receive the requested increase.

Other Bureaus, Offices, and Programs

Office of Surface Mining

\$000	1999		2000		Conf	C. +/-99	C. +/-00
	Enacted	Budget	House	Senate			
OSM	278,769	305,824	292,496	281,824	292,374	+13,605 +4.9%	-13,450 -4.4%

The bill provides \$287.4 million of the \$305.8 million requested.

The bill provides \$10.8 million of the \$25 million increase requested for the Abandoned Mine Land (AML) fund, reflecting an increase of \$5.0 million over the original conference agreement. The House had provided \$11 million and the Senate had provided no increase.

The bill increases the Regulation and Technology account by \$2.8 million to \$96.2 million, \$1.3 million more than requested. Neither the House nor the Senate provided this increase in their marks.

United Mine Workers of America (UMWA) Combined Benefit Fund

Title V of the bill, "United Mine Workers of America Combined Benefit Fund," authorizes the emergency transfer of \$68 million from the AML reserve fund (which is interest accrued in 1993, 1994, and 1995) to the UMWA Combined Benefit Fund for use in any premium account.

Minerals Management Service

\$000	1999		2000		Conf	C. +/-99	C. +/-00
	Enacted	Budget	House	Senate			
Direct Approps	124,020	116,200	116,200	116,800	116,800	-7,220	+600
Offset Collect.	100,000	124,000	124,000	124,000	124,000	+24,000	---
Total	224,020	240,200	240,200	240,800	240,800	+16,780 +7.5%	+600 +0.25%

The bill provides \$116.8 million in direct funding and allows \$124 million in offsetting collections authority.

The conferees direct that the Mississippi Marine Mineral Resource Center be funded at \$600,000, no funds were requested for the Center. Additional language directs \$1.4 million be used to support the Offshore Technology Research Center, \$500,000 above

the President's request. The bill also earmarks \$198,000 within MMS's Royalty and Offshore Minerals Management account to reimburse the City of Virginia Beach for OCS sand used in the Sandbridge Beach Shore Protection Project.

NPS National Recreation and Preservation

\$000	1999		2000		Conf	C. +/-99	C. +/-00
	Enacted	Budget	House	Senate			
Natl Rec. and Preservation	46,225	48,336	49,449	51,451	53,899	+7,674	+5,563
						+16.6%	+11.5%

The bill provides \$500,000 of the \$2.0 million increase for Rivers and Trails Conservation Assistance (RTCA).

The bill provides an increase of \$600,000 for the Chesapeake Bay Gateway Program, \$650,000 lower than the \$1.25 million request. The conference report directs NPS to seek Committee approval on the Program's framework as well as the grant criteria and procedures before allocating the funds. Mid-year and end-of-year reports are also required.

The bill provides a \$6.3 million above the request for Statutory Aid, providing additional funds for: Alaska Native Cultural Center; Aleutian WWII Area; Automobile Heritage Area; Blackstone River Corridor; Chesapeake Bay Gateway; Delaware and Lehigh Navigation Canal; Lackawanna Heritage; Mandan on a Slant Village; Oklahoma City National Memorial; National First Ladies Library; Quinebaug-Shetucket National Heritage Commission; Sewell Belmont House; Vancouver National Historic Reserve; and, Wheeling National Heritage Area.

The bill provides \$2.0 million for the Urban Parks Program in this account compared to the \$4.0 million request.

NPS Historic Preservation Fund

\$000	1999		2000		Conf	C. +/-99	C. +/-00
	Enacted	Budget	House	Senate			
Historic Pres	42,412	50,512	46,712	42,412	45,212	+2,800	+5,300
Save America's Treasures	30,000	30,000	---	---	30,000	---	---
Total	72,412	80,512	46,712	42,412	75,212	+2,800	+5,300
						+3.9%	+6.6%

The bill provides \$75.2 million for the Historic Preservation.

While neither the House nor the Senate version of the bill provided any funding for the Save America's Treasures program, the conference funds the program at the

request of \$30.0 million and earmarks \$15.0 million for special projects, including \$1.0 million for Montpelier.

The bill provides an increase of \$500,000 above the enacted level for State Historic Preservation grants. This increase was not requested in the President's Budget.

The Bill provides \$10.7 million for Historically Black Colleges and Universities, \$4.3 million below the request, \$2.3 million above 1999.

Payments in Lieu of Taxes

\$000	1999		2000		Conf	C. +/-99	C. +/-00
	Enacted	Budget	House	Senate			
PILT	125,000	125,000	145,000	135,000	135,000	+10,000 +8.0%	+10,000 +8.0%

The President's budget request included \$125.0 million for Payments in Lieu of Taxes, an amount equal to the 1999 Enacted level. The bill provides \$135.0 million. The \$10.0 million increase above the request will be allocated on a pro rata basis among the units of local government that benefit from PILT payments.

Office of Insular Affairs

\$000	1999		2000		Conf	C. +/-99	C. +/-00
	Enacted	Budget	House	Senate			
OIA	87,105	88,620	82,865	87,870	87,716	+611 +0.0%	-904 -1.0%

NOTE: Estimates include mandatory appropriations.

The bill partially funds two of the Department's highest priorities, providing increases of \$500,000 for the coral reef initiative and \$250,000 for the Brown Tree Snake Control program. The President's Budget requested increases of \$1.0 million and \$500,000, respectively.

The measure fully funds OIA's fixed cost increases and provides funding for a position dedicated to working with the Department of State and representing OIA's interests in the Compact of Free Association renegotiations process. In a related matter, the Conference Report expresses the view that OIA should consult with Hawaii during this process so that the impact on Hawaii of migration from the freely associated states can be appropriately considered. However, the conferees did not support proposed funding for cost and demographic data that would improve OIA's ability to assess the "impact of Compact" on U.S. States and territories.

The conferees resolved a major disagreement over Impact of Compact Assistance to Guam by adding \$3.0 in discretionary funding for that purpose in final negotiations. The President's budget proposed to redirect \$5.4 million in mandatory Covenant

grant funding from the CNMI to Guam in each of fiscal years 2000 through 2002. The House bill rejected the Administration's proposal, thus maintaining the current allocation of mandatory funding: \$11.0 million to the CNMI and \$4.6M to Guam. The Senate bill also rejected the Administration's proposed redirection of mandatory funding from the CNMI to Guam and instead redirected the \$5.4 million on a one-time basis to the U.S. Virgin Islands for federally mandated infrastructure improvements. Furthermore, the Senate measure kept the CNMI "whole" by extending the terms of the Covenant Agreement as it pertains to the CNMI an additional year so that the \$5.4 million would be provided to them in FY 2003. The final version of the bill retains the Senate provision with respect to the distribution of the mandatory Covenant grant funding.

The final version of the bill includes House language authorizing an \$18.6 million loan to the American Samoa Government (ASG), representing the discounted value of the ASG's share of the national tobacco agreement. (These funds are not reflected in the table above). The ASG's use of the loan is subject to it implementing fiscal reforms. The ASG will repay the loan by assigning over to the Secretary of the Interior (or Treasury) all amounts due and payable to the ASG under the tobacco agreement for a period of 26 years.

Rum Tax Provision

In addition to the Interior bill, the D.C. Appropriations bill will incorporate by reference a bill including a provision to increase the rum tax cover over to Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands from the current level of \$10.50 to \$13.25. The President's budget included a provision to raise it to \$13.50.

Departmental Offices

\$000	1999		2000		Conf	C. +/-99	C. +/-00
	Enacted*	Budget	House	Senate			
Dept Mgt.	59,686	63,064	62,864	62,203	62,864	+3,178	-200
SOL	36,784	41,500	36,784	36,784	40,196	+3,412	-1,304
IG	25,486	27,614	26,086	26,614	26,086	+600	-1,528
NRDA	4,492	7,900	5,400	4,621	5,400	+908	-2,500
Total	126,448	140,078	131,134	130,222	134,546	+8,098 +6.4%	-5,532 -3.9%

* FY 1999 Enacted for Departmental Management excludes \$5 million appropriated for compensating Glacier Bay fishermen and a supplemental of \$26 million that was included in the 1999 Emergency Supplemental Bill for the same purpose.

The bill funds the Office of the Solicitor at \$40.2 million, which should allow this Office to maintain its current level of services to the Department and to overcome much of the chronic funding shortfalls of the past few years. Previously, both the House and Senate had passed version of the bill that would have held the Solicitor at its 1999 funding level of \$36.8 million and would have resulted in force reductions.

The bill supports offsets for uncontrollable costs for all offices except the Office of the Inspector General, which received about half of the funding needed.

The Managers followed the House passed funding levels for Departmental Management, IG, and the Natural Resources Damage Assessment and Restoration program.

MAJOR LEGISLATIVE LANGUAGE ITEMS

Continuation of Oil Valuation Rule Moratorium. The final version of the bill continues the moratorium until March 15, 2000. (§141) Earlier versions of the conference agreement prohibited the use of funds to issue a notice of final rulemaking on crude oil valuation for royalty purposes until the Comptroller General submitted a report reexamining MMS's rule, rulemaking procedures, and technical determinations on which the rule is based. The Statement of the Managers accompanying this earlier version of the language contained detailed instructions for GAO to make policy judgments concerning the royalty methodology proposed by MMS.

Mill Sites. The bill prevents the Department from applying a provision of the Mining Law of 1872 that limits the mine operator to one 5-acre mill site per mining claim for mining operations for which: (1) a plan of operation has been previously approved, or, (2) a plan of operation was submitted to BLM or the Forest Service prior to November 7, 1997. Also exempted are patent applications grandfathered under the patent moratorium. Earlier, broader versions of the language would have exempted plans of operations submitted between November 7, 1997 and May 21, 1999, and amendments to existing plans of operation. (§337)

BLM/3809 Regulations -- Extension of Moratorium. The bill allows promulgation and issuance of a final rule to improve environmental compliance in the operation of hardrock mines, but the rule must not be inconsistent with the recommendations of the National Academy of Sciences study concerning surface management of hardrock mines. An earlier version of this rider imposed a one-year moratorium on issuance of regulations to improve environmental compliance in the operation of hardrock mines. It also required that the 2001 budget include legislative, regulatory and funding proposals to implement recent recommendations of the National Academy of Sciences concerning surface management of hardrock mines. (§357)

Moratorium on Hardrock Mining/Prohibition on Withdrawal of Lands in Mark Twain (MT) National Forest. The bill contains a provision that suspends for one year the authority of the Secretary of the Interior to segregate or withdraw land in the Mark Twain National Forest from hardrock mining. It also prohibits issuance of permits for hardrock mineral exploration in the Forest for one year. (§353)

Everglades. The bill includes assurances language that would condition State grant funding on a legislative proposal agreed to by the Secretary of Interior, the Secretary of the Army and the Governor of the State of Florida that assures a guaranteed water supply to the natural system, including national parks, preserves, wildlife refuge lands and other natural areas. This language was substantially revised from earlier conference language that conditioned State grant funding upon assurances of a clean reliable water supply in the natural system as well as for water supply systems in the region (i.e., urban and agriculture users). This language would have given urban and agricultural water users assurances equal to those provided to the

natural system. While the earlier version of the language required a binding agreement, it allowed State grant funding to become available 180 days after enactment if an agreement could not be reached, subject to approval by the Appropriations Committees of a reprogramming. (Bill Language under NPS/LWCF)

BLM Grazing Permit Renewals. For FY 2000, the bill automatically renews expiring grazing permits for which NEPA has not been completed for new 10-year terms. However, the rider gives the Bureau full authority to cancel, suspend, or modify these temporarily renewed permits if such action is warranted by the Bureau's environmental findings. Also applies to grazing permits in the Mojave National Preserve and Death Valley National Park. (§123)

Interior Columbia River Basin. The bill requires publication of a report describing goods and services in the 144 million acre Interior Columbia River Basin at the Basin level prior to the release of the final environmental impact statement on the Administration's effort to develop a coordinated strategy for management of Federal lands in eastern Washington and Oregon, Idaho, and western Montana. Conferees modified original language to allow reporting at the Basin level, a level of detail that would allow BLM and the Forest Service to meet the reporting requirements. (§335)

American Heritage Rivers. The bill prevents agencies and offices funded in the bill from transferring funds for personnel, training, or other administrative activities of the Executive Office of the President and the Council on Environmental Quality, related to the American Heritage Rivers program. Prior language prohibited funds from being used to indirectly support EOP and CEQ. (§329)

LEGISLATIVE RIDERS DELETED IN CONFERENCE

Wildlife Surveys/"Survey and Manage." The final version of the bill does not contain a Senate provision that would have given the Forest Service and BLM discretionary authority to conduct wildlife surveys before offering timber sales. This provision could have overturned court decisions in Georgia and the Pacific Northwest requiring such surveys and could have turned out to be another Timber Salvage Rider when tested in court.

Tribal Contracting and Compacting Moratorium. The conferees did not include language contained in the Senate version of the bill continuing the 1999 moratorium on Tribes assuming additional duties through new or expanded P.L. 93-638 contracts, grants and self-governance compacts. The continued moratorium would have only applied to contracting and compacting by BIA and IHS and would not have applied to education nor IHS facilities in Alaska.

Grand Canyon Noise. The conferees did not include a Senate provision that would have prohibited the Department from spending funds to implement sound thresholds or standards in the Grand Canyon until 90 days after the NPS provides a report to Congress explaining the basis for such rules.

Grizzly Bear Reintroduction. The conferees deleted a provision that would have prohibited physical reintroduction of grizzly bears into the Selway-Bitterroot Mountains in Idaho and Montana during FY 2000.

Man and the Biosphere. The conferees did not include language contained in the Senate version of the bill continuing a 1998 provision that prohibits expenditure of funds to submit nominations for designation of Biosphere Reserves pursuant to the Man and the Biosphere program unless legislation specifically authorizing U.S. participation in the program is enacted.

FWS/Leghold Traps. The managers did not include language proposed by the House (§335) prohibiting certain uses of leghold traps within the National Wildlife Refuge system.

Mother and Child Amendment. The conference bill does not include language adopted in House committee that would have required the National Park Service, the Smithsonian Institution, the JFK Center, the Holocaust Memorial, and the National Gallery of Art to allow a woman to breastfeed her child at any location in a building or property where she and the child are otherwise permitted to be present. The managers note that the Treasury/General Government Appropriations Bill includes a similar provision, but one that is broader in its application.

Elwha Dams. The final version of the bill does not include bill language proposed by the Senate that would have prohibited expenditures for pre-design, design or engineering for the removal of the Elwha and Glines Canyon Dams until after both dams have been purchased by the Federal government. (Senate §122). Conference report language does direct the NPS to use up to \$5.5 million to plan and design water supply mitigation measures for the City of Port Angeles and to report final recommendations to the Appropriations Committees by September 30, 2000. Report language urges the NPS to acquire title to the Elwha and Glines Canyon Dams by February 29, 2000, and pending completion of engineering work for removal of the dams allows the Secretary to cease power production if he determines that such production is not cost effective.

Prohibition on Implementation of TAAMS. The final version of the bill does not contain a provision included in the Senate version of the bill that would have prohibited the implementation of TAAMS, except the Billings Area Office, until 45 days after the Secretary certifies in writing that the system meets certain requirements.

Prohibition on Relocation of Gettysburg Visitors Center. The final version of the bill does not include language proposed by the House (House S336) that would have prohibited implementation of certain portions of the Gettysburg NMP general management plan.

Extension of Current Moratorium on Finalizing Indian Gaming Regulations. The conferees deleted a provision included in the Senate version of the bill that would have prohibited implementation of final Indian gaming regulations during FY 2000. The report notes that the managers took this action based on assurances from the Secretary that he will not make these gaming procedures effective until the Federal courts have ruled on this issue.

U.K. Development Corporation. The conferees deleted language contained in the Senate version of the bill requiring BIA to use construction funds to pay U.K. Development Corporation \$375,000 for a quit claim deed to a school building on the Lac Courte Oreilles Ojibwe Indian Reservation. (BIA/Construction Account)

Lake Roosevelt NRA Grazing. The conferees deleted bill language proposed by the House that directed NPS to renew current grazing permits at Lake Roosevelt National Recreation Area and directed NPS to manage grazing use to protect recreational, natural and cultural resources.

OTHER LEGISLATIVE LANGUAGE ITEMS (listed in bill order)

Chief Leschi School. The bill includes a provision that authorizes the use of collections from an anticipated settlement between the United States and the Puyallup Tribe, concerning Chief Leschi School, for BIA school construction in FY 2000 and thereafter. (BIA/Construction Account)

Charter Schools. The conferees include language similar to language contained in the Senate version of the bill clarifying that BIA-funded schools may share a campus with charter schools as long as each schools' operational costs are monitored to ensure each covers its own share. (BIA/Administrative Provisions)

Use of School Operations Funds for School Construction. The bill includes a provision included in the Senate version of the bill that authorizes Tate Topa, Black Mesa, Alamo Navajo, and other BIA-funded schools, subject to the Secretary's approval, to use prior year school operations funds for school construction. (BIA/Administrative Provisions)

Section 100 General Provisions:

OCS Moratoria. The bill includes the President's proposal to continue the moratoria on Outer Continental Shelf leasing that has appeared in the Interior and Related Agencies Act for a number of years. However, the language does not include the reference proposed in the budget to the President's moratorium statement of June 12, 1998. (§107-110)

Leasing Authority. The bill permanently authorizes the Secretary to lease facilities in the main Interior Department complex and deposit receipts in the Department's working capital fund. (§115)

Huron Cemetery. The conferees adopted a provision contained in the Senate version of the bill that continues a provision making the Secretary of the Interior responsible for ensuring that the Huron Cemetery in Kansas City, Kansas, is used only for religious and cultural uses that are compatible with the use of the land as a cemetery and burial ground. (§117)

Administrative Law Judges/Indian Probate. The bill includes modified House language that would provide authority to hire individuals other than ALJs on a temporary basis to render Indian probate decisions. (§124)

Battle of Midway. The conferees include language contained in the Senate version of the bill authorizing a study of designating Midway Atoll as a Battle of Midway National Memorial. The study is to include management options and is to address the relationship of the proposed Memorial to the current Midway National Wildlife Refuge. (§126)

TPA Redistribution. The final bill language is similar to language contained in the Senate version of the bill that authorizes, but does not require, the Secretary to redistribute TPA base funding among Tribes "to alleviate tribal funding inequities." A Tribe's TPA base funding may be reduced by more than 10 percent only under circumstances of dual enrollment, overlapping service areas or inaccurate distribution methodologies. (§127)

Shoalwater Trust Acquisition. The conferees include language contained in the Senate version of the bill prohibiting the transfer of land into trust status for the Shoalwater Bay Indian Tribe in Clark County, Washington, unless and until the Tribe and the county reach a legally enforceable agreement addressing the financial, jurisdictional, and zoning impacts of new development on the county and other local government entities. (§128)

ESA Tribal Treaty Rights. The conference version of the bill modifies a provision that was included in the Senate version of the bill. The Senate language would have prohibited expenditures to implement Secretarial Order No. 3206, which established the Department's policy on the Endangered Species Act in the context of

tribal treaty rights. Instead, the final language permits implementation of the order except for two key provisions. Under this language, the Secretary will not be able to (1) give preferential treatment to Indian activities at the expense of non-Indian activities in determining conservation restrictions to species listed under the ESA, and (2) give preferential treatment to tribal lands at the expense of other privately owned lands in designating critical habitat under the ESA. (§129)

BLM/Nevada Land Conveyances. The bill contains two BLM-managed public land conveyances: Nye County, NV, and, the City of Mesquite, NV. These provisions have been modified from the Senate versions to provide for environmental reviews, and compensation to the U.S. Treasury, and for reversion to the United States if the properties are not used as specified in bill language. (§132, 133)

FWS/Inspection Fee Exemption for FWS Imports/Exports. The conferees modified a provision included in the Senate version of the bill that provides for an inspection fee exemption for small (less than 1,000 units) transactions to import or export hides, skins, furs. The modification specifies that the prohibition on fees does not apply to any person who ships more than 2,500 hides, skins, or parts during the course of one year. (§136)

Post Secondary School Funding. The bill includes a modified version of a provision contained in the Senate version of the bill mandating the use of a funding distribution formula for BIA post secondary schools in FY 2000. (§139)

Twin Cities, Minnesota Conveyance. The bill includes the Senate bill language providing Interior with the authority to accept reimbursement for the conveyance of the Twin Cities Research Center and to use reimbursement for the benefit of the FWS system in Minnesota and for activities of the NPS Mississippi National River and Recreation Area. (§140)

Section 300 General Provisions:

Moratorium on Patenting Mining Claims. As proposed by the President, the bill continues the moratorium on accepting and processing patent applications originally adopted in the 1995 Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act and continued in 1996, 1997, 1998, and 1999. The continued moratorium "grandfathers" patent applications that were grandfathered under the earlier moratoria. (§312).

Inter-Agency Assessments. The bill includes language that prohibits the use of funds to support government-wide administrative functions unless justified in the budget process and approved by the appropriators. Language specifically prohibits the use of funds for GSA Telecommuting Centers and the President's Council on Sustainable Development. (§323, 324)

Special Park Studies. Language authorizes the National Park Service (NPS) to begin feasibility studies of determining potential inclusion in the NPS system for 15 sites, including Loess Hills, Iowa. (§326)

Prohibition on Funding to Establish Kankakee Marsh National Wildlife Refuge. The conferees modify language proposed by the House that prohibits the establishment of a national wildlife refuge in the Kankakee watershed in northwestern Indiana and northeastern Illinois. The new language stipulates that refuge establishment must be consistent with efforts by the Corps of Engineers to contain flooding and requires a written certification of such consistency before a refuge can be established. (§328)

Prohibition on Use of Answering Machines. The bill prohibits the use of answering machines that do not roll over to a human operator by all agencies funded by the bill during core business hours except in emergency situations. (§330)

National Harbor Project. The conferees adopted a provision proposed by Mr. Moran (for Mr. Hoyer) removing the National Capital Planning Commission from the review process for the National Harbor Project in Maryland. (§356) This provision was not included in earlier House or Senate versions of the bill.

Exxon-Valdez Oil Spill (EVOS) Investments. The final version of the bill contains a provision (not included in either the House or Senate versions of the bill) that allows for the investment of joint Federal and State funds from the Exxon Valdez oil spill civil settlement in accounts outside the U.S. Treasury. The improved investment flexibility is expected to improve earnings and reduce fees for the long-term restoration of the oil spill area in Alaska.

Technical Notes

All amounts are current dollars.

All years referred to are fiscal years unless otherwise noted.

Legislative History

House Action – H.R. 2466 (Hse. Rpt. 106-222):

- Reported by the House Subcommittee on June 29, 1999.
- Reported by the full Committee on July 1, 1999 .
- The House Rules Committee reported an open rule for the bill on July 13, 1999.
- Debated on the House Floor on July 13 and July 14; passed on July 14 by a vote of 377 to 47.

Senate Action - S. 1292 (Sen. Rpt. 106-99):

- Reported by the Senate Subcommittee on June 22, 1999.
- Reported by the full Committee on June 24, 1999 .
- Debated on the Senate Floor on July 27, August 5, September 8, 9, 13, 14 , 23. On 9/23/99, the Senate passed H.R. 2466, as amended, by a vote of 89 to 10.

Conference Action:

- Conferees met formally on October 12 and 13, 1999. The conference report was filed on October 20, 1999.
- H.R. 2466: The House adopted the conference report on the Interior bill on October 21 by a vote of 225 to 200; the Senate adopted the conference report on the same day by unanimous consent. The President indicated that he would have vetoed this version of the bill based on inadequate funding levels for important Administration initiatives, such as Lands Legacy, and the inclusion of numerous anti-environmental riders, had it been sent to him.
- H.R. 3423: A revised conference agreement on the FY 2000 Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations bill was filed early in the morning of November 18, 1999. It is a free standing bill, but will be adopted by reference in the D.C. Appropriations bill, along with several other separate appropriations bills, offset legislation and other legislation. This version of

the Interior bill reflected revised funding and language provisions negotiated between the Administration and Congressional leaders.

- House and Senate action on H.R. 3423 is expected shortly.

Continuing Resolution Status:

- **(First Continuing Resolution):** H. J. Res. 68 (P.L. 106-62), A Joint Resolution Making Continuing Appropriations for the Fiscal Year 2000, and for Other Purposes was signed by the President on September 30, 1999. It provided for funding for departments and agencies for which a regular appropriations bill had not been passed through October 21, 1999.
- **(Second Continuing Resolution):** H. J. Res. 71 (P.L. 106-75), A Joint Resolution Making Further Continuing Appropriations for the Fiscal Year 2000, and for Other Purposes was signed by the President on October 21, 1999. It provided for funding for departments and agencies for which a regular appropriations bill had not been passed through October 29, 1999.
- **(Third Continuing Resolution):** H. J. Res. 73 (P.L. 106-85) was signed by the President on October 29, 1999. It provided for funding for departments and agencies for which a regular appropriations bill had not been passed through November 5, 1999.
- **(Fourth Continuing Resolution):** H. J. Res. 75 (P.L. 106-88) was signed by the President on November 5, 1999. The Senate cleared the measure by voice vote after the House passed it with a 417-6 vote. It provided for funding for departments and agencies for which a regular appropriations bill had not been passed through November 10, 1999.
- **(Fifth Continuing Resolution):** H. J. Res. 78 (P.L. 106-94) was signed by the President on November 10, 1999. It provided for funding for departments and agencies for which a regular appropriations bill had not been passed through November 17, 1999.
- **(Sixth Continuing Resolution):** H. J. Res. 80 was received by the White House on November 18, 1999. It provided for funding for departments and agencies for which a regular appropriations bill had not been passed through November 18, 1999.
- **(Seventh Continuing Resolution):** H. J. Res. 82 was considered on the House Floor on November 18, 1999. It provided for funding for departments and agencies for which a regular appropriations bill had not been passed through November 23, 1999.

FY 2000 ANNUAL APPROPRIATED (CURRENT BA) BY BUREAU CONFERENCE OUTCOME (11/99)

(in millions of dollars)

Bureau	1999 Estimate*	2000 Request	2000 Conference Amount	Conference Change from 1999	Percent Change	Conference Change from Req	Percent Change
Bureau of Land Management	1,190	1,269	1,236	+47	+4.0%	-33	-2.6%
Minerals Management Service	124	116	117	-7	-5.6%	+1	+0.9%
Office of Surface Mining Recl'n & Enforcement	279	306	292	+14	+5.0%	-13	-4.3%
U.S. Geological Survey	798	838	824	+26	+3.3%	-15	-1.8%
Fish and Wildlife Service	802	950	878	+76	+9.5%	-72	-7.6%
National Park Service	1,748	2,059	1,810	+62	+3.5%	-249	-12.1%
Bureau of Indian Affairs	1,746	1,902	1,873	+126	+7.2%	-29	-1.5%
Departmental Offices:							
Departmental Management	60	63	63	+3	+5.0%	0	0
Title VI Funds			117	+117		+117	
Insular Affairs	87	89	91	+4	+4.6%	+2	+2.3%
Office of the Solicitor	37	42	40	+3	+8.2%	-1	-2.4%
Office of the Inspector General	25	28	26	+1	+3.9%	-2	-7.2%
Office of Special Trustee	39	100	95	+56	+141.8%	-5	-5.0%
NRDAR	4	8	5	+1	+22.3%	-3	-38.0%
Departmental Offices	253	329	437	+184	+72.7%	+108	+32.9%
Subtotal, Interior Bill (current BA)	6,940	7,769	7,467	+527	+7.6%	-302	-3.9%
Subtotal, Interior Bill with ATB (current BA)	6,940	7,769	7,439	+498	+7.2%	-330	-4.2%
Bureau of Reclamation	781	857	769	-12	-1.5%	-88	-10.3%
Central Utah Project Completion Act	42	39	39	-3	-7.1%	0	0
Adjustments for Mandatory Current Accounts	-57	-57	-57	0		0	
Adjustment for Discretionary Offsets	-50	-46	-47	+3		-1	
Total Net Discretionary BA	7,656	8,562	8,171	+515	+6.7%	-390	-4.6%
Total Net Discretionary BA with ATB	7,656	8,562	8,140	+484	+6.3%	-421	-4.9%
Total Current BA	7,764	8,665	8,276	+512	+6.6%	-389	-4.5%
Total Current BA with ATB	7,764	8,665	8,244	+480	+6.2%	-421	-4.9%

NOTE: 1999 does not include 1999 supplemental appropriations or transfers, Glacier Bay funds, AK subsistence funds.

Department of the Interior -- Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations
KEY BUDGET NUMBERS — CONFERENCE ESTIMATE
(current BA in millions of dollars)

	1999 Enacted*	2000 President's Budget Request	2000 Conf. Estimate	2000 Conference Difference from 1999 Enacted		2000 Conference Difference from 2000 Request	
				Millions of Dollars	Percent	Millions of Dollars	Percent
Total, Interior & Related Agencies	6,940	7,769	7,439	+198	+7.2%	-330	-4.3%
<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; margin: 5px 0;"> † Includes initial estimate of .38% across-the-board cut. Numbers below DO NOT include the ATB allocation. </div>							
BIA/Indian Trusts Total	1,786	2,002	1,968	+182	+10.2%	-34	-1.7%
Land Management Operations composed of:	2,665	2,856	2,832	+166	+6.2%	-25	-0.9%
BLM Operations	716	743	745	+29	+4.1%	+3	+0.4%
FWS Operations	661	724	716	+55	+8.3%	-8	-1.1%
NPS Operations w/ Title VI	1,288	1,390	1,370	+82	+6.4%	-20	-1.4%
Wildland Fire Management	287	306	292	+5	+1.9%	-14	-4.4%
Interior Science	798	838	824	+26	+3.3%	-15	-1.7%
Interior Land Acquisition composed of:	211	295	288	+78	+36.9%	-7	-2.3%
BLM Land Acquisition	15	49	16	+1	+6.2%	-33	-68.3%
FWS Land Acquisition	48	74	51	+2	+5.2%	-23	-31.4%
NPS Land Acquisition	148	172	121	-27	-16.4%	-52	-30.0%
Title VI Land Acquisition			102	+102		+102	
Interior Construction composed of:	415	420	471	+57	+13.7%	+51	+12.2%
BLM Construction	11	8	11	+0	+3.9%	+3	+36.8%
FWS Construction	50	44	55	+4	+8.2%	+11	+25.3%
NPS Construction	230	194	225	-4	-1.8%	+31	+16.2%
BIA Construction	123	174	170	+46	+37.6%	-4	-2.5%
Title VI Construction			10	+10		+10	
Departmental Offices (w/o OST)	214	229	225	+12	+5.5%	-3	-1.5%
All Other Funds	689	997	708	+20	+2.8%	-288	-28.9%

* Does not include supplemental funds, special appropriation for King Cove, Glacier Bay, subsistence. Does not include Y2K mitigation transfers.

**Interior's Portion of the
LANDS LEGACY INITIATIVE**
(\$ in Millions)

11/18/99

	<u>Request</u>	<u>House</u>	<u>Senate</u>	<u>Conference</u>
State-Side LWCF Grants				
Land Conservation Grants	150.0	0	0	0
Open Space Planning Grants	<u>50.0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Subtotal	200.0	0	0	0
Federal LWCF Land Acquisition				
BLM	48.9	15.0	17.4	35.0
FWS				
Interior bill	73.6	42.0	56.9	52.5
Other (Wertheim NWR)	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u>1.3</u>
Subtotal, FWS	73.6	42.0	56.9	53.8
NPS	172.5	132.0 a/	108.2 b/	175.7 c/
Unspecified & Earmarks				<u>25.0 d/</u>
Subtotal	<u>295.0</u>	<u>189.0</u>	<u>182.5</u>	<u>289.5</u>
Title VI Non-Land Funding				
NPS Maintenance				5.0
Elwha Ecosystem Restoration in NPS Construction				<u>10.0</u>
Subtotal				15.0
Cooperative Endangered Species Conservation Fund	80.0	15.0	21.5	23.0
Urban Parks and Recreation Recovery	<u>4.0</u>	<u>4.0</u>	<u>1.5</u>	<u>2.0</u>
TOTAL, DOI LANDS LEGACY	579.0	208.0	205.5	329.5
Percent of Lands Legacy Funded				56.9%

Note: These estimates do not include the 0.38% across-the-board cut.

a/ Includes \$30.0 million for traditional State grants.

b/ Includes \$20.0 million for traditional State grants.

c/ Includes \$40.0 million for traditional State grants.

d/ \$20.0 million unallocated funds to be determined by the House and Senate Appropriations Committees and \$5.0 million in Catellus funds unallocated between BLM and NPS.

LWCF Theme Areas in FY 2000
(\$ in thousands)

11/16/99

Theme	Project	Bureau	Request	House	Senate	Conference
California Wilderness (Cateellus property)			36,000	0	15,100	15,000
		BLM	28,900		8,000	5,000
		NPS	7,100		7,100	5,000
		Unallocated				5,000 ^{a/}
Lewis and Clark Trail Upper MO Wild and Scenic River, MT North Dakota Prairie ND Western Montana NWR, MT Lewis & Clark Bicentennial ^{b/}			8,500	0	2,500	2,000
		BLM	5,000			
		FWS	2,500		500	500
		FWS	1,000		1,000	1,000
		NPS			1,000	500
NPS Civil War Battlefields			22,000	12,225	10,300	9,800
	Antietam NB, MD	NPS	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
	Fred Spots NMP, VA	NPS	6,300		3,000	2,000
	Gettysburg NMP, PA	NPS	5,700	3,525	2,000	1,600 ^{c/}
	Manassas NBP, VA	NPS	400	400		400
	Monocacy NB, MD	NPS	1,500	1,500	500	500
	Pecos NHP, Glorieta Unit, NM	NPS	1,800	1,800	1,800	1,800
	Stones River NB, TN	NPS	4,300	3,000	1,000	1,500
Everglades			84,000	46,400	34,800	81,900
	Acquisition Management	NPS	2,000		1,000	1,000
	Big Cypress NP	NPS	11,800	11,800	11,800	11,300
	Biscayne NP	NPS	600	600		600
	Everglades NP	NPS	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
	Grant to State of Florida	NPS	45,600	10,000		45,000 ^{d/}
	J.N. "Ding" Darling NWR Complex	FWS	4,000	4,000	1,500	4,000
	Lake Wales Ridge	FWS			500	
Northern Forest			13,200	5,500	3,500	3,750
	Silvio O. Conte NWR	FWS	3,200	500	1,500	
	Unspecified NWRs in region		10,000			
	Lake Umbagog NWR	FWS		3,000	2,000	2,750
Moosehorn NWR	FWS		2,000		1,000	
TOTAL LWCF Themes			163,700	64,125	66,200	112,450
Percentage				38.7 %	40.4%	68.7%

a/ Special Title VI LWCF Funds unallocated between BLM and NPS. Several conditions and consideration of additional \$15.0M in regular LWCF funds in subsequent years if Fort Irwin issue resolved.

b/ Add-on of \$500k for competitive grants in the NPS Construction account.

c/ Plus reprogramming of \$4.5 million in unobligated balances at Gettysburg.

d/ Includes \$35.0 million in Special Title VI LWCF monies.

DOI FY 2000 LWCF
(\$ in Thousands)

11/17/99

Bureau of Land Management

Project Name	State	FY 2000	House	Senate	Conference
		Pres. Request	Mark	Mark	
BLM TOTAL		48,900	15,000	17,300	35,000
Acquisition Management/Land Exchange Processing		3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
Emergency/Inholding		1,000	500	900	500
Line Item Projects		44,900	11,500	13,500	31,500
President's Line Item Requests					
California Desert (Cawflus)	CA	28,900		8,000	5,000 ^{a/}
Cochise Footfalls	AZ	500	500		500
La Cienega ACEC	NM	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Onay Mt./Kuchamaa HCP	CA	500	1,000	500	750
Santa Rosa Mtn. NSA	CA	500	1,000	500	500
Spring Gulch	WY	5,000	5,000		
Upper AR River Basin	CO	2,500		2,000	2,500
Upper MO Nat'l W&SR	MT	5,000			
Upper Snake/S. Fork Snake R	ID	500	500	500	500
West Eugene Wetlands	OR	500		500	500
Subtotal, Pres. Line Item Requests		44,900	9,000	13,000	11,250
Congressional Add-Ons for BLM					
Crafton Preservation (30 acres of Stout property) ^{b/}	UT			250	250
Purchase of Mining Rights in Utah	UT				19,500 ^{c/}
Rock Creek Watershed (Escure Ranch)	WA		2,500		500
Soda Mt. Wilderness Study Area	OR			250	
Subtotal, Add-Ons			2,500	500	20,250
Total, BLM Line Item Projects			11,500	13,500	31,500

^{a/} Could also receive some of unallocated \$5.0M in Special Title VI funds. Wildlands Conservancy will acquire 8,000 add. acres in consultation with BLM and NPS within Joshua Tree NP and Mojave NP/res. Other conditions apply and possible consideration of additional \$15.0M in regular LWCF funds in the future.

^{b/} Crafton Heritage Project and Grand Canyon Trust will be responsible for balance (190 acres).

^{c/} Special Title VI LWCF funds.

DOI FY 2000 LWCF
(\$ in Thousands)

11/17/99

Fish and Wildlife Service

Project Name	State	FY 2000	House	Senate	Conference
		Pres.' Request	Mark	Mark	
FWS TOTAL		73,632	42,009	56,444	53,763
Acquisition Management		9,772	7,665	9,926	8,500
Emergencies/Hardships		1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Exchanges		1,000	750	1,140 ^{a/}	750
Inholdings		1,000	750	750	750
Line Item Projects		60,860	31,835	44,528	42,763
President's Line Item Requests					
Archie Carr NWR	FL	2,750			
Atwater Prairie Chicken NWR	TX	1,000		1,000	1,000
Austin's Woods Unit, Brazoria NWR Complex - WT	TX	2,000			
Balcones Canyonlands NWR	TX	4,000	2,000	1,500	1,500
Blackwater NWR	MD	1,500		750	500
Buenos Aires NWR (Leslie Canyon)	AZ	1,500	1,500		1,500
Canaan Valley NWR	WV	500	500		500
D. E. San Francisco Bay NWR (Bair Island)	CA	1,678		1,678	1,678
Great Meadows NWR	MA	2,700		500	500
Hakalan Forest NWR	HI	3,632			
Harris Neck NWR	GA	400			
JN Ding Darling NWR Complex	FL	4,000	4,000	1,500	4,000
Kodiak NWR	AK	1,050			
Lower Rio Grande NWR	TX	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Mosca Valley NWR	NY	1,000			
North Dakota Prairie Project	ND	2,500		500	500
Northern Forest					
Silvio Conte NWR (Nulhegan Basin)	VT	3,200	500	1,500	
Unspecified NWRs in N. Forest area		10,000			
Lake Umbagog NWR	NH		3,000	2,000	2,750
Moosehorn NWR	ME		2,000		1,000
Northern Tallgrass Prairie Project	MN/LA	700		700	500
Oahu Forest NWR (proposed)	HI	1,000		1,000	1,000
Oregon Coastal NWR Complex	OR	800		800	500
Pelican Island NWR	FL	2,000	2,000		2,000
Penit Manan NWR	ME	250	250	250	250
Rachel Carson NWR	ME	3,000		1,500	750
Rappahannock River Valley NWR	VA	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100
Rhode Island Refuges Complex	RI	500		1,000	2,500 ^{b/}
San Diego NWR	CA	3,100	3,100	1,500	3,100
Togiak NWR	AK	1,000			
Trinity River NWR - WT	TX	1,000		500	500
Western Montana Project	MT	1,000		1,000	1,000
Subtotal, Pres.' Line Item Requests		60,860	21,950	22,278	30,628

^{a/} \$140,000 included to facilitate land exchanges in Alaska.

^{b/} Includes \$2.0M in Special Title VI LWCF funds.

DOI FY 2000 LWCF
(\$ in Thousands)

11/17/99

Project Name	State	FY 2000 Pres. Request	House Mark	Senate Mark	Conference
Congressional Add-Ons for FWS					
Ace Basin NWR	SC			1,250	500
Atchafalaya NWR (LA Black Bear)	LA		1,000		1,000
Back Bay NWR	VA			2,000	1,000
Black Bayou NWR	LA			3,000	3,000
Boyer Chute NWR	NB			1,000	1,000
Clarks River NWR	KY			1,000	500
Cypress Creek NWR	IL			1,000	750
EB Forsythe NWR	NJ		800	800	800
Emiquon NWR	IL			1,000	
Grand Bay NWR	AL		1,500	1,000	1,000
Great Swamp NWR	NJ		700		500
Key Deer NWR	FL			500	
Lake Wales NWR	FL			500	
McKinney NWR (Calves Island)	CT			2,000	
McKinney NWR (Great Meadows)	CT			500	
Neal Smith NWR	IA			1,500	500
Nisqually NWR (Black River)	WA		850		850
Ohio River Islands NWR	WV			500	400
Ottawa NWR	OH			[500]	[500]
Patoka River NWR	OH			700	500
Red Rock NWR (Centennial Valley Project)	MT			1,000	1,000
Shuswassee NWR	MI		835 ^{d/}		835
Stewart McKinney NWR	MA		2,700		
Calves Island					2,000
Great Meadow					500
Waccamaw NWR	SC		1,500	1,500	1,500
Waikiki NWR	NJ			1,500	750
Werthiem NWR	NY				1,250 ^{d/}
Subtotal, Add-Ons			9,885	22,250	20,135
Total, FWS Line-Item Projects			31,835	44,528	50,763
Less Reprogramming of Palmyra Atoll					-8,000
					42,763

^{d/} Funding contingent on a signed agreement stipulating that the visitors center will be built and equipped entirely with non-Federal funds.

^{d/} Included in separate title of Omnibus bill; not Special Title VI LWCF funds.

DOI FY 2000 LWCF
(\$ in Thousands)

11/17/99

National Park Service

Project Name	State	Pres.' Request	House	Senate	Conference
			Mark	Mark	
NPS TOTAL		172,468	132,000	106,225	175,700
Acquisition Management (Systemwide)		9,000	8,500	9,000	10,000
Emergency, Hardship, Deficiencies & Relocation		4,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
Inholdings/Exchanges		4,000	1,200	2,000	2,000
State Grants Administration		1,000	500	500	1,000
State Grants (Traditional)			30,000	20,000	40,000 <i>c/</i>
Line Item Projects		154,468	88,800	71,725	119,700
President's Line Item Requests					
Anbetam NB	MD	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Apostle Island NI	WS	250	250	250	250
Blue Ridge Parkway	NC/VA	225	225		
Cape Cod NS	MA	2,850	2,700	500	500
Chesapeake & Ohio Canal NHP	MD	800	800	800	800
Cuyahoga Valley NRA	OH	2,543	1,000		1,000
Ebey's Landing NHR	WA	1,000	1,000	500	1,000
Everglades Ecosystem					
Big Cypress NPres (and Addition)	FL	11,800	11,800	11,800	11,300
Biscayne NP	FL	600	600		600
Everglades NP	FL	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
Everglades Acquisition Management	FL	2,000		1,000	<i>d/</i>
Grant to State of Florida	FL	45,600	10,000 <i>d/</i>		45,000 <i>e/</i>
Fredericksburg-Spotsylvania NMP	VA	6,300		3,000	2,000
Gettysburg NMP	PA	5,700	3,525	2,000	1,600 <i>f/</i>
Golden Gate NRA	CA	2,300			
Golden Spike NHS	UT	400			
Haleakala NP	HI	500			1,500
Hawaii Volcanoes NP	HI	3,500		1,500	1,500
Keweenaw NHP	MI	2,450	1,750	1,700	1,700
Lake Clark NP & P	AK	1,000			
Manassas NBP	VA	400	400		400
Martin Luther King, Jr. NHS	GA	5,000	5,000		
Mojave N Preserve (Catellus property)	CA	7,100		7,100	5,000 <i>g/</i>
Monocacy NB	MD	1,500	1,500	500	500
North Cascades Complex	WA	1,000			
Olympic NP	WA	2,500	2,500		
Pecos NHP	NM	1,800	1,800	1,800	1,800
Prince William Forest Park	VA	1,000	1,000		
Saguaro NP	AZ	2,800	2,800	1,000	2,800
Santa Monica Mts.	CA	5,000	2,000 <i>a/</i>	2,000	2,000
Stones River NB	TN	4,300	3,000	1,000	1,500
Virgin Islands NP	VI	4,050	3,000 <i>b/</i>	2,000	1,000
War in the Pacific NHP	Guam	2,000		1,575	500
Weir Farm NHS	CT	2,500	2,500	2,000	2,000
Wrangell-St. Elias NP&P	AK	1,700			
Subtotal, Pres.' Line Item Requests		154,468	81,150	64,025	100,250

- a/* Subject to non-Federal matching funds.
- b/* Gibney Bay
- c/* Includes \$20.0M in Special Title VI funds. \$10.0M of regular LWCF subject to 50% match.
- d/* Funded in acquisition management.
- e/* Includes \$35.0M in Special Title VI funds.
- All funding contingent on many conditions.

- f/* Plus reprogramming of \$4.5M in Gettysburg funds.
- g/* Could also receive some of unallocated \$5.0M in Special Title VI funds. Also subject to several conditions and consideration of an additional \$15.0M in regular LWCF funds in the future for Catellus.

DOI FY 2000 LWCF
(\$ in Thousands)

11/17/99

Project Name	State	FY 2000 Pres. ¹ Request	House Mark	Senate Mark	Conference
Congressional Add-Ons for NPS					
Boston Harbor Islands NRA	MA		2,000 <i>W</i>	500	2,000
Brandywine Battlefield	PA				500 <i>W</i>
Fort Sumter NM	SC			200	
Gauley River NRA	WV			750	750
Ice Age NST	WI	2,000		2,000	2,000 <i>W</i>
Indiana Dunes	IN	2,400			1,200
New River Gorge Nat'l River	WV			750	750
North Country NST	WI			500	500
Paoli Battlefield	PA		1,250 <i>W</i>		1,250 <i>W</i>
Petroglyph NM	NM			3,000	3,000
Subtotal, Add-Ons			7,850	7,700	11,450
Total, NPS Line Item Projects			88,800	71,725	118,700
Unspecified Funds for Projects to Be Determined by the House and Senate Appropriations Committees					20,000
Unallocated Catellus Funds (BLM or NPS)					5,000
SUBTOTAL DOI LWCF LAND ACQUISITION		295,000	189,000	180,069	289,463
SUBTOTAL NPS MAINTENANCE FROM TITLE VI					5,000
SUBTOTAL NPS CONSTRUCTION FOR ELWHA ECOSYSTEM RESTORATION FROM TITLE VI					10,000
TOTAL, DOI REGULAR LWCF AND SPECIAL TITLE VI FUNDS					304,463

M Subject to non-Federal matching funds.

W Contingent on authorization and 50% match by the State.

W Bill language allows the State of Wisconsin to receive grants for purchase of lands for the Ice Age Scenic Trail and North Country National Scenic Trail.

DOI FY 2000 LWCF
(\$ in Thousands)

11/17/99

Summary of Special FY 2000 Title VI Land Acquisition and Land Exchanges 1/

Project Name	State	Fres. Request	House Mark	Senate Mark	Conference
DOI					
Catellos (BLM or NPS)	CA				5,000 2/
Elwha River Ecosystem Restoration (NPS construct.)	WA				10,000
Grant to State of Florida for Land Acquisition (NPS)	FL				35,000
NPS Maintenance					5,000
Purchase of Mining Rights in Utah (BLM)	UT				19,500
Rhode Island Refuge Complex (FWS)	RI				2,000
State Assistance Program (NPS)					20,000
Unspecified					20,000 2/
Subtotal, Interior Title VI					116,500
USFS					
Baca Ranch	NM				61,000
Unspecified					20,000 2/
Subtotal, USFS Title VI					81,000
TOTAL, TITLE VI					197,500

1/ These DOI funds are already included in the totals for Interior bureaus.

2/ Subject to certain conditions involving the National Training Center for the Army at Fort Irwin.

2/ The House and Senate Committees on Appropriations will notify the Secretaries of Agriculture and the Interior in writing on the individual projects to be funded.

FY 2000 CONSTRUCTION
 (Excluding BCR)

11/16/99

(\$ in thousands)

Bureau of Land Management

Bureau		State	House	Senate	Conference
Project		Request	Mark	Mark	
BLM TOTAL		8,350	11,100	12,168	11,825
Line Item Construction		7,525	10,275	11,318	10,575
Managerial and Admin Oversight		825	825	850	850
BLM President's Request					
Caliente Field Station	NV	250	250	250	250
Canyonville Tract Facility	AK	1,265	1,265	1,265	1,265
Dean Creek Elk Viewing Area Access Improvement	OR	170	170	170	170
Devils Elbow Recreation Site	MT	600	600	600	600
Four Mile Bridge	NV	110	110	110	110
Grand Staircase-Escalante NM	UT	3,150	3,150	3,150 ^{a/}	3,150
Hackel Road Repair	AZ	620	620	620	620
Pink House Hole Recreation Site	ID	495	495	495	495
Salt Wells Wild Horse and Burro Facility	CA	545	545	545	545
Trout Creek Bridge	NV	125	125	125	125
Virgin River Canyon Recreation Site	AZ	195	195	195	195
Total, President's Request		7,525	7,525	7,525	7,525
Congressional Add-Ons for BLM					
Amboy Crater Campground	CA		200		200
California Trail Interpretative Center	NV			250	250
Coldfoot Multi-Agency Visitor Facility	AK			3,743	
La Puela Pit Tank	NM			50	50
National Historic Trails Center	WY		2,500 ^{b/}		2,500
Tross Parkettes	CA		50		50
Subtotal, Add-Ons			2,750	3,793	3,050
Total, Line-Item Projects			10,275	11,318	10,575

a/ \$500,000 to be made available for design and planning for the Escalante Science Center.

b/ Initial final construction phase. Total cost to Federal gov't is \$5.0 million with State and local governments contributing the balance.

FY 2000 CONSTRUCTION
(Excluding BDR)
(\$ in thousands)

11/16/99

Fish and Wildlife Service

Bureau	Project	State	Request	House Mark	Senate Mark	Conference
FWS/DIAL			43,569	43,933	43,434	34,583
	Bridge Reinspections (annual)		495	495	495	495
	Dam Reinspections (annual)		545	545	495	545
	Environmental Compliance		1,860		1,997	
	Nationwide Engineering Services		5,277	4,052	5,577	7,437
	Septic Rehabilitation		615			a
	Tie-In Construction		34,477	34,841	42,771	16,116
FWS/President's Request						
	Alchessay/Williams Creek NPH	AZ	373	373	373	373
	Anchorage Office of Aircraft Services	AK	536	536		
	Bear River MBR	UT	450	450	450	450
	Brazoria NWR	TX	277	277	277	277
	Cabo Rojo NWR	PR	639	639		
	Chase Lake NWR	ND	625	625	625	625
	Chincoteague NWR	VA	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	Cross Creeks NWR	IN	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500
	Genoa NPH	WI	1,717	1,717		1,717
	Hagerman NPH	ID	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	Hatchie NWR (Log Landing Slough bridge)	TN	284	284	284	284
	Hatchie NWR (Windrow Loop road/ Bear Creek bridge)	TN	367	367	367	367
	Havasu NWR bridges	AZ	409	409	409	409
	Inselo NWR	AK	129	129		
	Lake Thibadeau NWR Diversion Dam	MT	250	250	250	250
	Little White Salmon NPH	WA	3,990	3,990	3,990	3,990
	Mattamuskeet NWR (lodge columns)	NC	600	600	600	600
	Mattamuskeet NWR (sewage system)	NC	400	400	400	400
	McKinney Lake NPH	NC	600	600	600	600
	Natchitoches NPH	LA	750	750	750	750
	National Eagle and Wildlife Property Repository (storage units)	CO	65	65		65
	National Eagle and Wildlife Property Repository (HVAC)	CO	176	176		176
	Necedah NWR	WI	3,440	3,440		3,440
	Neosho NPH	MO	450	450	450	450
	NFW Forensics Laboratory	OK	500			500
	Nowitna NWR	AK	106	106		
	Packer River NWR	MA	2,130		2,130	2,130
	Salt Plains NWR	OK	74	74	74	74
	San Bernard NWR	TX	75	75	75	75
	Seney NWR	MI	1,450	1,450		1,450
	Serrilleta NWR	NM	927	927	927	927
	Six NPHs	NEW E.	1,803	1,803	1,803	1,803
	St. Marks NWR	FL	200	200	200	200
	St. Vincent NWR	FL	556	556	556	556
	Tem Island NWR	FE	1,800	1,800		1,800
	Tahomíngo NWR (2 bridges)	OK	54	54	54	54
	Tahomíngo NPH (Permian Creek footbridge)	OK	44	44	44	44
	White River NPH	VT	600	600		600
	Wichita Mts. WR (bridges) rehab	OK	1,537	1,537	500	1,537
	Wichita Mts. WR (road rehab)	OK	1,564	1,564	500	1,564
	Total, Line Item Request		34,477	31,317	28,130	32,037

a/ Seismic compliance should be included in overall priorities.

b/ Total cost of project not to exceed \$12.0M but construction is not to be initiated until all appropriated funding is available.

FY 2000 CONSTRUCTION
 (Excluding BOR)
 (\$ in thousands)

11/16/99

FWS (Continued)

Bureau	State	Request	House Mark	Senate Mark	Conference
Congressional Add-Ons for FWS					
Alaska Maritime NWR (Headquarters & Visitor Center)	AK			7,900	7,900 U/
Rear River Migratory Bird Refuge (Education/Visitor Center)	VT		1,500 G/	1,500	1,500
Carson Valley NWR	WV			200	150
Deater NPH (Irrigation Wells)	MD		574		574
J.N. Ding Darling NWR	IL		750 H/		750
Mattamuskeet NWR (Ramp/Tide Gates)	NC			187	
Sheldon State Education Center in Norwich, VT	VT			1,500	1,500 L/
Smith Island NWR	MD		450		450
Upper MS River WR & ER (construction and exhibits)	LA		300 J/	1,200	1,200 K/
White Sulphur Springs NPH	WV			95	95
Subtotal, Add-Ons			3,524	12,582	14,069
Total, Line-Item Projects			34,841	32,770	46,106

- G/* Contingent on 50 percent non-Federal cost share for the visitor center portion of the project.
- H/* Represents full Federal funding for this effort.
- J/* For MS River Discovery Center (exhibits). Represents full Federal commitment to this effort.
- L/* Completes Federal FWS funding.
- K/* Federal commitment will not exceed \$2.9M and cost share will be substantially more than 50%.
- N/* Represents full funding by FWS. Withers amount, \$300k is for completion and installation of exhibits.

FY 2000 CONSTRUCTION
(Excluding BCR)
(\$ in thousands)

11/16/99

National Park Service

Project	State	Request	House Mark	Senate Mark	Conference
NPS TOTAL		494,000	169,656	223,153	229,493
Emergency and Unscheduled Projects		4,000	3,500	3,500	3,500
Housing Replacement		10,000	10,000	10,000	
Dam Safety		1,440	1,440	1,440	1,440
Equipment Replacement		19,865	15,000	18,000	18,000
Construction Planning		10,194	10,195	10,195	10,194 <i>f</i>
Design and Supplementary Services		4,506	4,500	4,500	4,500
Construction Program Management & Operations		17,100	17,100	17,100	17,100
Cost Management Planning		7,000	7,724	8,900 <i>g</i>	8,400
Special Research Studies		825	825	825	825
Line Item Projects		118,175	99,672	148,693	155,788
NPS President's Request					
Assateague Island NS	VA	973	973	973	973
Bullards NP	SD	1,572	1,572	1,572	1,572
Big Cypress NP/Res	FL	4,965	4,965	4,965	4,965
Boston NHP	MA	1,049	1,049	1,049	1,049
Brown vs. Board of Education NHS	KS	6,335	6,335	6,335	4,300 <i>h</i>
Cape Cod NS	MA	1,300			
Castle Clinton NM	NY	460	460	460	460
Crater Lake NP	OR	1,733		1,733	1,733
Cumberland Island NS	GA	1,400	1,400	1,000	1,400
Death Valley NP	CA	6,335	6,335	6,335	6,335
Edison NHS	NJ	3,032	3,032	3,032	3,032
Everglades NP (modified water delivery)	FL	20,000	20,000	8,000	22,000
Everglades NP (Pine Island, water treatment facility)	FL	1,288	1,288	1,288	1,288
Florissant Fossil Beds NM	CO	1,131	1,131	1,131	1,131
Fort Sumter NHS	SC	8,250		8,250	8,250
Gateway NRA	NJ	1,593	1,593	1,593	1,593
George Washington Memorial Plow. (match for Glen Echo)	MD	2,000		1,800 <i>b</i>	1,800
George Washington Memorial Plow. (Humpback Bridge & study)			500 <i>a</i>		500
Gettysburg NHP	PA	1,100	1,100 <i>c</i>	1,100	1,100
Glacier Bay NP & P	MT	2,526	2,526	2,526	2,300 <i>b</i>
Golden Gate NRA	CA	1,075	1,075	1,075	1,075
Grand Canyon NP	AZ	670	670	779	779
Kaloko-Honokohau NHS	HI	1,149		1,149	1,149
Lake Mead NRA	NV	3,839	3,839	3,839	3,839
Maggie Walker NHS	VA	1,795			
Mount Rushmore NM	SD	7,568		4,568	4,568
National Capital Parks-Central (FDR Memorial)	DC	3,000		3,000	3,000 <i>b</i>
New Bedford Whaling NHP	MA	800	800	800	800
Olympic NP	WA	12,000	4,000 <i>d</i>	7,000	12,000 <i>f</i>
Padre Island NS	TX	823	823	823	823
Salem Maritime NHS	MA	794		794	794
San Francisco Maritime NHP	CA	1,490			
Sequoia and Kings Canyons NP	CA	5,621	5,621	5,621	5,621
Sitka NHP	AK	3,645		3,645	3,645
Statue of Liberty NM & Ellis Island	NY/NJ	1,000	1,000	1,750	1,000
Tuzigoot NM	AR	703	703		703
Yellowstone NP	WY	4,690	4,690	5,215	5,215
Total, NPS Line Item Request		118,175	77,498	94,130	101,222

- a/* Temporary pedestrian bridge at Humpback Bridge.
- b/* Match for Glen Echo
- c/* Funds cannot be used to relocate visitor's center.
- d/* Waste water treatment facility.
- e/* Includes funds for a feasibility study of backfields along Vicksburg Campaign Trail; subject to authorization.

- f/* Bill specifies list of planning projects for increase.
- g/* To complete rehab of building and for exhibit planning.
- h/* \$1.4 M to be used for contamination cleanup at visitor center site and \$500k for a grant to Gustavus Electric Co. to pay for studies. Other conditions apply.
- i/* Scope of project to be modified to meet \$3M funding availability.
- j/* Several bill provisions apply including allowing the Secretary to cease power production under specified conditions.

FY 2000 CONSTRUCTION
(Excluding BDR)
(\$ in thousands)

11/16/99

Bureau	Project	State	Request	House Mark	Senate Mark	Conference
Congressional Add-Ons for NPS						
	Apothe Islands NS (visitor access, utility planning)	WI		500	500	500
	Black Anclaves (FL, A&M)	FL		2,800	1,900	2,800
	Catawba NS (Scramble Rest)	FL			500	
	Chocoma NRA (campgrounds, utilities, trails)	OK			1,275	1,275
	Colonial NHP (replace eroflower, restore historic Bldg.)	VA		714 <i>h/</i>	700	714
	Cuyahoga NRA (rehabilitation)	OH		4,000		3,850
	Dayton Aviation Heritage NHP (exhibits, signage)	OH		478	478	247
	Delaware Lehigh Heritage (various)	PA		500		500
	Delaware Water Gap NRA (Dewey rec site)	PA		500		500
	Denali NHP (Brown County construction and section 1302 planning)	AK			4,300	3,200 <i>g/</i>
	Fort Stanwix NML (rehabilitation)	NY		2,500		1,100
	Great Smoky Mountains NP (replace science building)	TN			450	
	Harper's Ferry NP (flood and storm damage repair)	WV			800	800
	Hispanic Cultural Center (construct cultural center)	NM			3,000	3,000
	Historic Preservation Training Center (rehab)	MD			568	568
	Home of FDR NHS	NY				1,400
	Hot Springs NP (rehabilitate bathhouses)	AR		1,000	1,000	1,000
	Hovenweep NM (replace admin/visitor contact building)	UT			1,000	1,000
	Ivy Age NHT (trail development matching funds)	WI			125	125
	Indiana Dunes (environmental education center)	IN		500		500
	Isle Royale (visitor facility and infrastructure repair)	MI			1,000	
	John H. Chafee Bicentennial River Valley NHC (infrastructure development, heritage planning)	RI/MA		1,000	1,500	1,000
	Katmai NP&P (visitor facilities)	AK			1,071	
	Krasa Fjords NP (inter-agency center design)	AK			800	
	Lewis and Clark Bicentennial (competitive grants)				1,000	500
	Lincoln Home NHS (restore historic structures)	IL			1,780	600
	Lincoln Library	IL				3,000 <i>g/</i>
	Mammoth Cave NP (electrical and water system)	KY			2,000	
	Missouri River NRA (river access, erosion control)				200	200
	Mojave N Pies (restore Kelso Depot)	CA			255	
	Munpelet V	VA			1,500	
	Mt. Rainier NP (design replacement visitor center)	WA			1,400	
	Mt. Rainier NP (rehabilitate guide house)	WA			1,000	
	Natchez Trace Parkway (replace Gordon station)	MS			500	500
	National Constitution Center	PA			10,000	10,000
	National Underground Railroad Freedom Center	OH		1,000 <i>m/</i>		1,000 <i>m/</i>
	New Jersey Coastal Heritage Trail (exhibits, signage)	NJ			869	100
	New River Gorge NR (repair retaining wall, visitor facilities, technical support)	WV			1,175	675
	Perry's Victory & IPM (rehabilitation)	OH		200		200
	Shiloh NHP (erosion control)	TN			1,500	1,500
	Shiloh (E100 Corinth visitor center)	MS			3,000	700
	Sleeping Bear Dunes (parking/restroom)	MI		800		
	Southwest Penn. Heritage (rehabilitation)	PA		3,000		3,000 <i>g/</i>
	Timucuan Preserve (visitor center, parking, trails)	FL		550 <i>n/</i>	1,000	550
	Vancouver NHR (exhibits, rehabilitation)	WA			817	817
	Woolazing National Heritage Area	WV			5,000	3,000
	Wilson's Creek NB (administrative annex/research library)	MO		250 <i>o/</i>	250 <i>g/</i>	500 <i>h/</i>
	Yosemite NP (waste disposal)	CA		1,850 <i>g/</i>		1,850
	Zion NP (visitor transport system)	UT			1,800	1,800
	Subtotal, Add-Ons			22,092	54,563	54,564
	Total NPS Line Item Projects			91,572	148,493	158,788

h/ One-time connection to local water and sewer lines.
l/ Requested by NPS in the Historic Preservation account.
m/ Subject to authorization and non-Federal match.
n/ Boat docks at Caroline and Kingsley Plantations.
o/ To be matched by private funds.
g/ Senate amendment increases this to \$500k but increase of \$250k not included in total \$ for NPS Construction.

q/ Bill language permits the park to contribute 37% of \$5M cost of upgrading local municipal solid waste disposal plant.
r/ Bill language contains several errata.
s/ One year authorization of funds.
t/ Completes Federal share of project.

Everglades Funding

11/15/99

(in thousands of dollars)

Bureau/Account/Activity	1999 Enacted	2000 Request	2000 Conference
Fish and Wildlife Service			
Resource Management/Ecological Services:	2,567	2,567	2,567
Resource Management/Refuges and Wildlife:	4,365	4,365	4,365
Resource Management/Fisheries:	100	100	100
Land Acquisition:			
Key Deer		0	0
Lake Wales Ridge	1,000	0	0
Ding Darling		4,000	4,000
Subtotal, FWS	8,032	11,032	11,032
National Park Service			
ONPS	20,263	22,170	22,170
Task Force	800	1,299	800
ONPS (Everglades Research)	12,000	8,000	8,000
Construction (Modified Water Deliveries)	14,000	20,000	12,000
LWCF: Land Acquisition:			
Everglades Acquisition Management		2,000	1,000
Big Cypress	0	11,800	11,500
Biscayne	0	600	600
Everglades	20,000	20,000	20,000
LWCF: Assistance to the State of Florida	60,000	45,600	45,000 1/
Subtotal, NPS	127,063	131,469	129,870
United States Geological Survey			
Surveys, Investigations, and Research:			
Natural Resources Research (formerly NBS)	7,447	7,447	7,447
	1,154	1,154	1,154
Subtotal, USGS	8,601	8,601	8,601
Bureau of Indian Affairs			
OIP/Seminole, Miccosukee Tribe Water Studies	399	399	399
Subtotal, BIA	399	399	399
TOTAL	144,095	151,501	149,902

1/ Includes \$35 million in Title VI