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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 2007

THURSDAY, MARCH 30, 2006

U.S. SENATE,
SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS,
Washington, DC.

The subcommittee met at 9:30 a.m., in room SD–124, Dirksen Senate Office Building, Senator Conrad Burns (chairman) presiding.

Present: Senators Burns, Allard, and Dorgan.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

OPENING STATEMENT OF LYNN SCARLETT, DEPUTY SECRETARY, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

ACCOMPANIED BY:
THOMAS WEIMER, ASSISTANT SECRETARY, POLICY, MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET
PAM HAZE, CO-DIRECTOR, BUDGET OFFICE

OPENING STATEMENT OF SENATOR CONRAD BURNS

Senator BURNS. We will call the committee to order; Senator Dorgan may or may not show up. Depending upon what he figures the landscape is. I appreciate him and everything. I want to open up this morning, because in the Billings Gazette there's a story, and when I talk about public lands and why they're very important to us in Montana, and how they're handled and how they're managed, and all of this thing, one has to remember that the government would like to take credit for improved range conditions. But there was an organization that was started just after World War II, that was funded by the ranchers that had done most of the improvements on ground like BLM. It was called the Society for Range Management. Some of us will probably remember that organization and the work they did, conservation districts, and this type of thing, and they were primarily responsible for putting water in areas, where they had no water before, and improvements of the range and then they also established at that time range management studies at our Land grant colleges across the country. Anyway this morning there was a lady that had just passed away, in Garfield County. Garfield County is a huge county but it only has 900 hearty residents up there, in fact they only have one high

school. That used to be a boarding school years ago, when you took your high school students to school on Monday morning you didn't see them until after the football game was over on Friday night. Now some folks would think that was a pretty good deal, but nonetheless when you live on ranches, you know you've got to have some help around, but they couldn't run buses because the county's so large and of course and very sparsely populated.

But there was a lady who died she was 94 years old, in Garfield County, and I remember her and her mother, and even her father. Years ago they ranched out north of Sands Springs in the Missouri Breaks. When you were at the Pense Ranch you were outdoors. I mean it was just outside. When Mr. Pense died, he had a stroke, and was bedridden for 3 years. Their house had a dirt floor, they wet it down every morning, and swept it every morning, and in that huge kitchen was a big heat stove that sat on rocks, and a cooking range, and that was their heat. People say, well my gosh how cold in the winter it would get there, and I said well you know, basically it was warmer in that particular room, than in any room in any house you ever seen, because no cold air could get under it. Like if you had a floor and you had cold air under it, why your floor would get cold. I can remember those days as a kid on the farm. But basically it was very cozy and toasty, but I remember these two women, and how after Roy died how they carried on on that ranch. This is a pioneer family that is slowly slipping into our past, and they reach way back into the years where there was no electricity, there was no such thing as running water, or anything. They were really people of the land, and hearty people in a very very hard country as far as the elements were concerned. I don't think anybody has any appreciation; I used to do a lot of business with them when I was in Billings Livestock Commission Company, and Mrs. Pense would call you up, and she had lost her hearing, the mother had, and she used to call up and she used to just yell into the telephone, and we're sending you a load of cattle, when I at Billings Livestock Commission Company, now they couldn't ride horses, and they had no way, and they hired no one. So what they would do, what cattle they had on the ranch they would lure them into traps with feed, and then they'd close the gate, and call up a man that was in the trucking business in Jordan, Montana, and he'd come out, so whatever walked off of that truck was what you got. It was just anything and everything.

But I just wanted to make note of that, and that it be in the record, because I was saddened by her passing. But 94 is a long life, and especially under the conditions that those folks live in, up on the Missouri River, that runs across the northern part of the State, into the Missouri Breaks, what we call the Missouri Breaks. You'll remember there was a movie with Marlon Brando that come out years ago with that name, the Missouri Breaks, it was a horse story. It was horses—they used to bring a lot of horses out from Canada, across through the Missouri Breaks on their way to Mile City, because Mile City, Fort Keogh there was a remount station for the Army.

So the history of that country is very interesting, but I'm sad to see that Little Rosie has passed on, and slipped into the past and

so it's a passing of an era that we have to live with in Montana. It's kind of the history of our State.

Thank you for coming this morning, subcommittee. We're to discuss the Interior's fiscal year 2007 budget.

I'd like to welcome our three witnesses: Lynn Scarlett, Deputy Secretary of the Interior, nice to have you with us this morning; Thomas Weimer, Assistant Secretary for Policy, Management, and Budget; and of course Pam Haze Co-Director of the Budget Office. So we welcome you here this morning.

The request for the Department totals about $10.5 billion—$9.6 billion of which is under this subcommittee's jurisdiction, this amounts to about a 1.8 percent decrease compared to the fiscal year 2006. Of course there are some of us on the committee that have a little bit of a problem with that, but I think we can work through it and still stay with what the President wants to do. It all boils down to priorities, where we spend our money, where we don't spend our money.

In the context of the broader budget situation and our emphasis on defense and homeland security this reduction may not sound so dramatic but as we get into the details, it's obvious we're going to have some issues with the Department's budget as we go forward. For example, after years of ramping up the PILT program to get closer to its authorized level, this budget proposes to slash it by $35 million—from $233 million back to $198 million. That would be the lowest level of funding for this program since fiscal year 2000. As a former county commissioner myself, I can tell you that is going in the wrong direction.

There are a number of other reductions that concern me. The Construction accounts of the Park Service and Fish and Wildlife Service have been cut by $85 million and $26 million, respectively. Funding for Indian school construction has been cut by $49 million.

In the Wildland Fire budget, the fuels reduction program is proposed to be cut by $8.3 million and the rural fire assistance program that gives grants and technical assistance to local firefighting departments is reduced by $10 million. I think that is short-sighted, and I'll tell you why these local departments are frequently the first ones to arrive at a fire and they often put them out before they turn into disasters that can cost tens of millions of dollars. I'm happy to see that some important programs in the budget are proposed to receive significant increases.

For example, $26.5 million in the Bureau of Land Management and $11.3 million in the Minerals Management Service—both for the purpose of enhancing domestic oil and natural gas production, on and offshore. I know that the BLM has had an enormous increase in the number of Applications for Permits to Drill (APD's) over the last few years so I think it's wise that you've added money to address this workload. By processing more APD's we not only provide more oil and gas to the marketplace but also provide more royalties to the States and the Federal Treasury. I think a lot of folks don't realize how important of a money maker minerals management is. In fact it's about the only one in the Federal Government that does make money. So the investment there is welcomed and I think it's important.

Other important program increases include $25.4 million for Indian land consolidation to reduce the growing fractionation of Indian interests in lands. If we don't begin to get control of this dramatic increase, the Federal Government will continue to struggle in meeting its trust responsibilities to the Indian community.

Finally, the fire suppression budget is proposed to receive an increase of $26.3 million. While I believe it is wise to budget for the 10-year average for fire suppression costs as the Department has done, I'd like to see this number start to come down as we do more fuels reduction projects to reduce fire danger. I'd also like to hear what administrative measures you have put in place, or plan to put in place, to reduce our skyrocketing firefighting costs. I get the feeling every now and again that that's a cottage industry, that just—that is just skyrocketing out of control.

Before I conclude my remarks, I'd like to thank the folks at the Department of the Interior who are helping us deal with a serious problem we have with wolf predation in Eastern Montana. Wolves have recently killed or wounded dozens of sheep in McCone and Garfield Counties. We just can't afford that. I mean when you lose 40 or 50 head of sheep you know, one wolf, I think there's got to be two, but I'm guessing, that's purely speculation, why we think we've got a big problem. In other words, ranching business is tough enough without taking a loss like that.

I sent a letter to the Secretary asking for help in dealing with this problem. The Department clarified that State wildlife officials and affected ranchers had the authority to shoot those predators that are preying on livestock. I appreciate how quickly the Department responded to my request and how well your people have worked with State and local officials, as well as the ranching community, to address this issue. I really appreciate that.

We have a busy committee schedule this morning, so I'll stop here and simply say thank you all for appearing here today. I look forward to hearing your testimony and discussing the Department's 2007 budget with you. Ms. Scarlett, thank you very much and we're looking forward to your testimony. Oh I'm sorry. Senator Allard, you're pretty stealthy this morning.

Senator ALLARD. Mr. Chairman, I snuck in while you had your back turned.

Senator BURNS. That's the way it always happens.

STATEMENT OF SENATOR WAYNE ALLARD

Senator ALLARD. I just have a brief comment or two, first of all I want to thank you for holding the hearing today, Mr. Chairman. I am also pleased to have a chance to discuss the budget for the Department of the Interior, and even though she's not with us here today, I would also like to recognize Secretary Gale Norton, and her efforts at the Department and under her guidance, the Department has made many strides forward. I think she has done an exceptional job in handling an agency that's very important to Colorado and the Nation. Specifically I want to thank her for the work that she and the rest of the administration has done to protect State water rights and to foster an atmosphere of cooperation and impressive mandates.

PREPARED STATEMENT

I think that we're all aware that this is going to be another tough budget year Mr. Chairman, and that's why hearings such as this are so important. So I look forward to working with you and the rest of the committee again this year, Mr. Chairman, to see that worthy projects and programs continue to be funded in a responsible manner. Thank you.

[The statement follows:]

PREPARED STATEMENT OF SENATOR WAYNE ALLARD

Thank you, Chairman Burns, for holding this important hearing. Colorado's abundance of forests make this a very significant hearing to me.

Undersecretary Rey and Chief Bosworth, I thank you for your appearance before the subcommittee today, it is good to see both of you again. The role the Forest Service plays in managing our public lands is of particular interest to the people of Colorado.

I hope the committee will indulge me as I am about to brag about my home State for a moment. I think that I am one of the luckiest people in Washington D.C. Not only do I get to serve the people of Colorado, but I am fortunate enough to have incredibly beautiful and unique lands in my home State. Colorado is home to 13 National Forests. This is more than almost any other State. These forests provide countless scenic vistas, unequaled hunting, fishing, and camping opportunities, and the Nation's most popular skiing. In fact not only does the nation's most visited ski resort lie in Colorado, but 3 of the top 5 most visited ski areas call Colorado home.

But the importance of Colorado's forests goes far beyond recreational opportunities. Our National Forests are a cornerstone of Colorado's economy. Hunting and fishing alone contribute over $1 billion to Colorado's economy every year, with much of this money going to rural communities. This and other forest related industries pump billions of dollars into Colorado's economy and employ one of the states largest segments of the workforce.

But perhaps the most important thing is that Colorado's forests also contain 4 major watersheds, the Arkansas, Upper Colorado, Rio Grande and Missouri (or South Platte), that supply water to 19 western states. Colorado can truly be called the Headwaters State. With the obvious exception of Hawaii it is the only State where all of the rivers flow out of the State's borders.

Now I have to turn to the bad news. Areas of the State continue to suffer from drought conditions, and the potential for catastrophic fires is very high again this year.

To compound this problem Colorado currently has 1.5 million acres that are suffering from the effects of beetle kill.

Timber sales are thought by many resource managers to be the single most effective tool available to the Forest Service to mitigate against—or treat during—episodes like bark beetle epidemics. But the Forest Service doesn't seem to be getting enough money to the national forests in Colorado to combat the problem. We've got a sawmill in Montrose that's running at half capacity and another one just across the State line in Saratoga, Wyoming, that's closed because they don't have enough timber.

That said, I support the proposed increase in the forest products line item and applaud the emphasis on forest plan implementation. I will have a question regarding this matter when we get to that portion of this hearing.

Thank you again, Mr. Chairman.

Senator BURNS. Now we'll hear from Ms. Scarlett though, thank you very much for coming this morning we look forward to your testimony.

SUMMARY STATEMENT OF HON. LYNN SCARLETT

Ms. SCARLETT. Mr. Chairman and members of the subcommittee, thank you for this opportunity to present the President's 2007 budget for the Interior Department. I thank you for accepting my testimony on behalf of Secretary Gale Norton, tomorrow will be her last day at the Interior Department. I would also like to acknowl-

edge her outstanding leadership and service to the American public and this Nation. As we look forward to the confirmation of our next Secretary of the Interior, I want you to know that I will do my best in the interim to guide the Department, fulfill its responsibilities and work with the Congress to serve the public.

I have with me today, Assistant Secretary for Policy, Management, and Budget Tom Weimer, and also Pam Haze our Deputy Budget Director, who will be taking the place of John Trezise who announced he will be retiring after 35 years with the Department.

Mr. Chairman, Interior's responsibilities are vast and varied. We face challenges that come with the obligation to provide energy, recreation opportunities, water, stewardship of this Nation's unique natural, cultural and historic places. We face the complexities of Indian Trust Management and the fulfillment of our Indian Trust Responsibilities.

Our budget request for programs funded in the Interior Appropriations Act is $9.6 billion. This is $191 million or 1.9 percent below the 2006 enacted level. Amidst this set of complex and extensive responsibilities we set several key goals in our budget. First, recognizing the importance of fiscal prudence, we are striving to restrain budget spending to help halve the deficit by 2009 as President Bush has pledged.

Within these constraints we propose to fund $126 million for fixed cost increases which covers 70 percent of anticipated 2007 pay raises. Second we seek to implement Energy Policy act provisions and help meet the energy needs of the nation. Our budget includes $68 million for energy programs—that is a $44 million increase over 2006.

ENERGY

As you are aware we have seen a doubling of natural gas spot prices since 2004, resulting for farmers in a 100 percent increase in their fertilizer costs. One of the best opportunities in the near term to augment domestic natural gas supplies is on Bureau of Land Management lands. Basins in five western States contain an estimated 139 trillion cubic feet of natural gas—enough to heat 55 million homes for almost 30 years. A $9 million increase for the Bureau of Land Management, coupled with improved management will enable the Bureau of Land Management to improve inspection and monitoring and process a record 12,000 applications for permits to drill, that is more than double the number received in 2003.

COOPERATIVE CONSERVATION

Mr. Chairman, the Interior Department also holds significant conservation responsibilities; we propose to maintain a strong conservation commitment through cooperative conservation, placing partnerships and citizen stewardship at the center of our efforts. Our 2007 budget includes $322 million for Cooperative Conservation programs. That is an increase of $10 million over 2006. We believe these grant programs are not simply nice to do, they are essential if we are to fulfill our endangered species act responsibilities and achieve the Nation's conservation goals.

Over 80 percent of species reside on non Federal lands. Water flows across public and private lands, invasive weeds know no ju-

risdictional boundaries. These grants make a big difference, our Private Stewardship and Landowner Incentive grants have funded some 900 projects with 1,500 partners. We propose to fund these two programs at $34 million. In addition to joining with citizen stewards to protect wildlife and habitat, Interior is steward of our Nation's historic and cultural legacy. The 2007 budget includes $32 million for locally focused historic preservation and heritage tourism. We propose combining the Preserve America program, Save America's Treasures and the Heritage Partnership program under a unifying theme.

INDIAN TRUST MANAGEMENT

A third priority is to improve Indian Trust Management and fulfill our trust responsibilities to Indian Country. From 2001 to 2006, Interior will have invested $3.4 billion to manage, reform, and improve Indian Trust programs. This investment is making a difference. We re-engineered trust business practices, and in addition, are generating the first comprehensive rewrite of regulations in at least 30 years.

The 2007 budget will invest an additional $537 million in trust programs. That is a net program increase of $30 million over the 2006 appropriation. This request includes an increase to reduce the backlog in probate cases, and it also increases our ability to make improvements in the cadastral survey of Indian lands. The budget includes an increase of $25 million in the Indian Land Consolidation program bringing the total of that program to $60 million.

We are targeting that program to our most highly fractionated tracts at 10 specific locations. We also are continuing to improve our work on historical trust accounting. We have ample evidence that most monies collected for individual Indians were distributed in the correct amounts to the correct recipients.

The budget requests $56 million for Historical Accounting—that is the same as was appropriated in 2006. The ability of a Tribe to contract or compact for Bureau of Indian Affairs operated programs is a key factor in strengthening Indian self-determination. Tribes indicate that lack of full funding for administrative and management costs is a deterrent to contracting.

To address this concern the 2007 budget includes a $19 million increase to fully fund indirect contract support costs.

HAZARDS

One additional priority merits special attention. Recognizing the many challenges presented by natural hazards, we propose to enhance hazards information, relevance, and dissemination. More Americans are now at risk of experiencing severe impacts of natural hazards than at any other time in our Nation's history. The budget for USGS includes a multi-hazards pilot initiative funded by a $2 million increase and a $4 million redirection through workforce restructuring.

LANDSAT 8

The 2007 budget also includes a $16 million increase to complete the design and start work on development on the ground system for a new earth observing satellite, Landsat 8.

As I conclude, let me underscore that fulfilling our responsibilities is not simply about more dollars, it is about better management.

MANAGEMENT

Management remains a major focus with significant progress. In the realm of information technology for example, despite some reports in the media, we have made major progress. We hired an outside entity to rate us and the results of that report were that our security was adequate. We are however continuing to work with our Inspector General to focus on additional priority areas of concern that he has identified.

PREPARED STATEMENT

Mr. Chairman, Senator Dorgan and other members of this subcommittee I look forward to working with you and would be happy to answer any questions.

Senator BURNS. Thank you very much. Are you the only one that's going to make statements this morning?

Ms. SCARLETT. Yes.

[The statement follows:]

PREPARED STATEMENT OF HON. LYNN SCARLETT

Good morning. Thank you for inviting me to discuss the fiscal year 2007 budget for the Department of the Interior. I appreciate the opportunity to highlight our priorities and key goals.

Through its multi-faceted mission and geographically dispersed services, Interior maintains and improves the Nation's natural and cultural resources, economic vitality, and community well being. Interior's 70,000 employees and 200,000 volunteers live and work in the communities, large and small, that they serve. They deliver programs through partnerships and cooperative relationships that engage and include States, Tribes, local communities, citizens, groups, and businesses.

The challenges of the Interior Department cut a broad swathe, with their breadth indicative of the complexity and extent of Interior's mission. They are also indicative of Interior's presence at 2,400 locations from which we manage one in every five acres of the United States.

We face the complexity of working with seven states to manage Colorado River waters. We encounter the inevitable challenges of providing recreation opportunities, access to energy resources, and preservation of the Nation's unique natural, cultural and historic resources. We work with 561 Indian tribes. We respond to emergencies such as Hurricanes Katrina and Rita, applying the expertise of our incident command teams coordinated out of the National Interagency Fire Center. We face the challenges that come from transitioning away from costly, duplicative financial and business management systems that include over 107 real property data bases, 16 financial systems, and 27 acquisition systems.

Facing these challenges requires more integrated management and an integrated strategic plan. The plan defines four mission categories-resource protection, resource use, recreation, and serving communities. Partnerships, management excellence, and science provide the foundations for achieving our four mission goals and serving the public well.

Using the strategic plan as a road map, the Department met or exceeded goals for 69 percent of its annual performance measures in 2005. Since 2001, the Department has:

—Completed nearly 6,000 national park facility improvements and maintained high park visitor satisfaction rates, according to surveys;

—Helped meet the Nation's energy needs by nearly doubling annual energy permit processing on Federal lands;
—Advanced cooperative conservation through Private Stewardship and Landowner Incentive grants that have funded 943 projects with 1,466 partners;
—Protected habitat on 8.8 million acres managed through partnerships; and
—Improved forest health on 5.6 million acres of Interior-managed lands through the Healthy Forests Initiative, a 108 percent increase over the previous five years.

We crafted our 2007 budget through a broad analysis of base programs, consideration of cost and performance information, financial information, staffing, and the budgetary benefits of more effective and efficient utilization of resources. These efforts shaped the budget by highlighting the effect of resource allocation decisions on strategic goals and identifying opportunities to realign priorities and improve efficiency.

The 2007 budget seeks to maintain performance across the Department's strategic plan goals and improve performance in areas that are high-priority Administration initiatives, within the context of the President's commitment to reduce the deficit by more than half by 2009. The 2007 budget incorporates Program Assessment Rating Tool reviews and program evaluations that assess whether programs are well-managed and have clear goals.

Although the details of the respective missions of Interior's bureaus and offices differ, the central focus is the same. A focus on excellent performance requires mission clarity, good metrics, and management excellence. Management excellence requires a focused approach to maintaining and enhancing program results, making wise management choices, routinely examining the effectiveness and efficiency of programs, finding effective means to coordinate and leverage resources, and continuously introducing and evaluating process and technology improvements.

The 2007 budget reflects the Department's commitment to these management strategies and management excellence.

BUDGET OVERVIEW

The 2007 budget request for current appropriations is $10.5 billion. Permanent funding that becomes available as a result of existing legislation without further action by the Congress will provide an additional $5.6 billion, for a total 2007 Interior budget of $16.1 billion.

The 2007 current appropriations request is a decrease of $392.2 million, or 3.6 percent below the 2006 funding level. If emergency hurricane supplemental funding is not counted, the 2007 request is a decrease of $321.9 million or 2.9 percent below the 2006 level.

For programs funded by this Subcommittee, the 2007 request includes $9.6 billion, a decrease of $190.9 million, or 1.9 percent from the 2006 level, excluding the emergency hurricane supplemental.

Receipts collected by the Department in 2007 are projected to be $17 billion, an increase of $99.4 million over 2006. That amount is $6.5 billion more than Interior's current appropriations request and nearly $1 billion more than the total 2007 Interior budget.

2005 HURRICANES

In addition to the funds requested in the budget, on February 16, 2006, the President sent the Congress a supplemental funding request for hurricane recovery. The supplemental includes $216 million for Interior agencies. With these funds, Interior's agencies will conduct clean-up and debris removal and repair and reconstruction of facilities at park units, refuges, and USGS science facilities. The request includes funds to repair levees, dikes, and water control structures that provide wildlife habitat and support flood control for New Orleans. These actions will allow us to open roads, bridges, and trails to the public, repair visitor centers and exhibits, and reconstruct water control structures to host migratory bird populations and other wildlife. The supplemental also includes funding for MMS to restore its operations in New Orleans.

MAINTAINING CORE PROGRAMS

The Department manages over 500 million acres and some 40,000 facilities at 2,400 operating locations. These responsibilities engage Interior as a principal manager of real property and other assets that require ongoing maintenance, direct services to public lands visitors, and ongoing activities to ensure public access, use, and enjoyment.

In order to deliver these services, the 2007 budget includes funding for pay and health benefits, other nondiscretionary cost increases for workers, unemployment compensation payments, rental payments for leased space, and operation of centralized administrative and business systems. Providing for these costs will allow the Department to maintain performance across strategic goals, improve performance in priority areas, and effectively serve the public.

The budget includes $125.9 million for nondiscretionary, fixed cost increases. Of this total, two-thirds, or $82.5 million, will cover 70 percent of anticipated 2007 pay raises. The budget assumes a January 2007 pay increase of 2.2 percent.

In addition to paying for nondiscretionary fixed costs, the budget includes focused investments for tools to enable the department's employees to do their jobs more efficiently and generate long-term cost savings, including implementation of standardized systems and streamlined business practices. One of these investments is the Financial and Business Management System. The 2007 budget includes $22.2 million to continue deployment of this integrated financial and business management system that will facilitate the retirement of duplicative, outdated legacy systems.

PROGRAMMATIC HIGHLIGHTS

The 2007 budget maintains and improves performance across the Department's strategic goals to achieve healthy lands and water, thriving communities, and dynamic economies throughout the Nation. Key goals for 2007 include:

—Enhancing America's energy supplies through responsible energy development and continued implementation of the Energy Policy Act;
—Building on successful partnerships across the country and expanding opportunities for conservation that leverage Federal investments;
—Continuing to advance trust reform;
—Coordinating existing efforts under a unified program that focuses on high-priority historic and cultural protection under the Preserve America umbrella;
—Preventing crises and conflicts over water in the West through Water 2025;
—Continuing to reduce risks to communities and the environment from wildland fires; and
—Providing scientific information to advance knowledge of our surroundings.

As part of the President's effort to reduce the budget deficit by half over five years, the 2007 budget for the Department makes difficult choices to terminate or reduce funding for programs that are less central to the Department's core missions, have ambiguous goals, duplicate activities of other agencies, or require a lower level of effort because key goals have been achieved. Terminations and reductions include lower priorities and earmarks enacted in 2006. For example, the 2007 budget reduces funding for the Land and Water Conservation Fund State Assistance Grant program. These grants support State and local parks that have alternative sources of funding through State revenues and bonds. In addition, a PART review found the current program could not adequately measure performance or demonstrate clear results.

ENERGY DEVELOPMENT

The Department's energy programs play a critical role in providing access to domestic oil, gas, and other energy resources. To enhance domestic production, the 2007 budget proposes an increase of $43.2 million to implement the Energy Policy Act of 2005 and continue progress on the President's National Energy Policy. In total, the budget includes $467.5 million for the Department's energy programs.

APD Processing—In 2003, under Energy Policy and Conservation Act requirements, the Department issued a report identifying five basins in Montana, Wyoming, Utah, Colorado, and New Mexico as containing the largest onshore reserves of natural gas in the country and the second largest domestic resource base after the Outer Continental Shelf. These onshore basins contain an estimated 139 trillion cubic feet of natural gas, enough to heat 55 million homes for almost 30 years. These resources offer the best opportunity to augment domestic energy supplies in the short term-an important step to moderating the doubling we have seen in natural gas spot prices since 2005. Those price increases have resulted in 100 percent increases for farmer's fertilizer costs; over 20 percent increases in transportation costs for some schools; and have deterred investment by some high-paying manufacturers in the United States.

Before any leasing for oil and gas production can occur on the public lands in these areas, the Bureau of Land Management must have a land-use plan in place. Beginning in 2001, with the support of Congress, BLM initiated the largest effort in its history to revise or amend all of its 162 resource management plans. Within areas designated in plans as appropriate for mineral development, BLM has made

a concerted effort to bring additional oil and gas supplies to market. In 2002, 2.1 Tcf were produced from Federal, non-Indian lands. In 2003 and 2004, 2.2 Tcf and 3.1 Tcf, respectively, were produced from these lands.

The BLM is experiencing a steady increase in the demand for drilling permits. In 2000, BLM received 3,977 applications for permits to drill. In 2005, BLM received 8,351 APDs. The bureau estimates that in 2006, it will receive in excess of 9,300 permit applications, more than double the number processed five years ago. To address this demand, BLM has taken steps to ensure that drilling permit applications are processed promptly, while at the same time ensuring that environmental protections are fully addressed. These measures, along with increased funding, have allowed BLM to make significant progress in acting on permit applications. In 2005, BLM processed 7,736 applications, nearly 4,000 more than it was able to process in 2000.

Section 365 of the Energy Policy Act established a pilot program at seven BLM field offices that currently handle 70 percent of the drilling permit application workload. The pilot program is testing new management strategies designed to further improve the efficiency of processing permit applications. The Energy Policy Act provides enhanced funding for the pilot offices from oil and gas rental receipts. During 2006, with more efficient processes and authorities and funding provided through Section 365, BLM anticipates processing over 10,000 permits.

The efforts of BLM have achieved significant results. Almost 4,700 new onshore wells were started in 2005. This level of activity is 56 percent higher than in 2002.

For 2007, the budget proposes an increase of $9.2 million to focus on the oil and gas workload in BLM's non-pilot offices, which are also experiencing a sharp and sustained increase in the demand for APDs. This increase will provide $4.3 million for drilling permit processing and $2.8 million for inspection and enforcement activities. It will also provide $2.1 million for monitoring activities. The budget also includes $471,000 for the Fish and Wildlife Service to increase consultation work with the non-pilot offices.

With the funding proposed for 2007, we expect that BLM pilot and non-pilot offices will collectively be capable of processing nearly 12,000 APDs and conducting over 26,000 inspections in 2007.

The budget assumes continuation through 2007 of the enhanced funding for pilot offices from oil and gas receipts to facilitate a smooth transition to funding from drilling permit processing fees, effective September 30, 2007. Legislation to be proposed by the Administration will allow a rulemaking to phase in full cost recovery for APDs, beginning with a fee amount that will generate an estimated $20 million in 2008, fully replacing the amount provided by the Energy Policy Act.

Alaska North Slope—The most promising area for significant long-term oil discoveries and dramatic gains in domestic production in the United States is the Alaska North Slope. The U.S. Geological Survey estimates a 95 percent probability that at least 5.7 billion barrels of technically recoverable undiscovered oil are in the ANWR coastal plain and five percent probability of at least 16 billion barrels. USGS estimates the mean or expected value is 10.36 billion barrels of technically recoverable undiscovered oil. At $55 a barrel, more than 90 percent of the assessed technically recoverable resource estimate is thought to be economically viable. At peak production, ANWR could produce about one billion barrels of oil a day, about 20 percent of our domestic daily production and more oil than any State, including Texas and Louisiana.

The 2007 budget assumes the Congress will enact legislation in 2006 to open ANWR to energy exploration and development with a first lease sale held in 2008 and a second in 2010. The budget estimates that these two lease sales will generate a combined $8.0 billion bonus revenues, including $7.0 billion from the 2008 lease sale.

The 2007 budget includes an increase of $12.4 million for BLM energy management activities on the Alaska North Slope. The additional funds will support the required environmental analyses and other preparatory work in advance of a first ANWR lease sale in 2008. The requested increase will also support BLM's leasing, inspection, and monitoring program in the National Petroleum Reserve-Alaska and BLM's participation in the North Slope Science Initiative authorized by the Energy Policy Act. In addition, a significant share of the $12.4 million increase will be used by BLM to respond to the environmental threat posed by abandoned legacy wells and related infrastructure on the North Slope.

Outer Continental Shelf Development—Deepwater areas of the Gulf of Mexico currently account for 17 percent of domestic oil and six percent of domestic gas production. However, over the next decade, oil production in the Gulf is expected to increase by 43 percent and natural gas by 13 percent. The increase will come from deepwater and greater depths below the ocean floor. The 2007 budget includes an

increase of $2.1 million for OCS development, to allow MMS to keep pace with the surge in exploration and development in the deepwater areas of the Gulf and $1.5 million for OCS environmental impact statements on future lease sales.

New Innovations in Energy Development—The 2007 budget includes an increase of $6.5 million for MMS's new responsibilities under the Energy Policy Act for offshore renewable energy development. MMS will establish a comprehensive program for regulatory oversight of new and innovative renewable energy projects on the OCS, including four alternative energy projects for which permit applications were previously under review by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

Oil shale resources represent an abundant energy source that could contribute significantly to the Nation's domestic energy supply. Oil shale underlying a total area of 16,000 square miles in Colorado, Utah, and Wyoming represents the largest known concentration of oil shale in the world. This area may contain in place the equivalent of 1.2 to 2 trillion barrels of oil, several times the proven oil reserves of Saudi Arabia. The budget proposes a $3.3 million increase, for a total program of $4.3 million, to enable BLM to accelerate implementation of an oil shale development program leading to a commercial leasing program by the end of 2008, in compliance with section 369 of the Energy Policy Act. This request is accompanied by $500,000 budgeted for USGS to determine the size, quality, and quantity of oil shale deposits in the United States.

Gas hydrates, found in some of the world's most remote regions such as the Arctic and deepwater oceans, could dramatically alter the global balance of world energy supply. The estimated volume of natural gas occurring in hydrate form is immense, possibly exceeding the combined value of all other fossil fuels.

The 2007 budget includes a $1.9 million package of increases for gas hydrate research and development by MMS, BLM, and USGS. This will fund a coordinated effort in the Gulf of Mexico and the North Slope of Alaska to accelerate research, resource modeling, assessment, and characterization of hydrates as a commercially viable source of energy.

PARTNERSHIPS IN CONSERVATION

The 2007 budget proposes $2.6 billion for resource protection activities that improve the health of natural landscapes, sustain biological communities, and protect cultural and heritage resources. Key initiatives in resource protection include:

Cooperative Conservation Programs—At field locations throughout the country, bureau employees and volunteers are learning by doing, working side-by-side with neighbors, and tapping into best practices from others working on similar issues. By working with local communities, Interior employees benefit from local knowledge, ideas, and assistance to achieve conservation results that can transcend jurisdictional boundaries. At the national level, conservation partnerships leverage resources, broaden our knowledge base, and help coordinate actions to achieve strategic goals. These grants are a central conduit for implementing the Department's ESA responsibilities, since over 80 percent of endangered and threatened species are found on non-federal lands.

Under the broad framework of Executive Order 13352, the Chairman of the White House Council on Environmental Quality convened a White House Conference on Cooperative Conservation. The Departments of the Interior, Agriculture, Commerce, and Defense, and the Environmental Protection Agency co-hosted the event. On August 29–31, 2005, representatives from the public and private sectors convened in St. Louis, Missouri to discuss the advancement of this cooperative conservation vision. The conference emphasized the need to create a culture of responsibility to enhance opportunities for citizen stewards to work together. To improve its partnering efforts in cooperative conservation, the Department is developing and utilizing government tools that inspire and complement citizen stewardship and environmental entrepreneurship.

From 2002 through 2006, Interior's conservation partnership programs have provided $2.1 billion. These programs leverage Federal funding, typically providing a non-Federal match of 50 percent or more. The 2007 budget includes $322.3 million to support continued partnership success through a suite of grant and technical assistance programs.

The FWS administers natural resource grants to governmental, public, and private organizations, groups, and individuals that focus on at-risk species and their habitats. The Landowner Incentive and Private Stewardship programs are funded at a total of $33.8 million, an increase of $4.9 million from 2006. Through these programs, Interior employees work with States, Tribes, communities, and landowners to provide incentives to conserve sensitive habitats, while maintaining the fabric of

the local communities and continuing traditional land management practices such as farming and ranching.

The North American Wetlands Conservation Fund, the Cooperative Endangered Species Conservation Fund, and State and Tribal Wildlife grants program are funded at a total of $196.3 million, an increase of $9.4 million over 2006. This includes a $7.2 million increase for State and Tribal Wildlife Grants, which contains $5 million for a new competitive component of the program.

Challenge cost share programs in the Fish and Wildlife Service, the National Park Service, and the Bureau of Land Management are funded at $20.3 million. These cost share programs give the land management agencies opportunities to work together and with adjacent communities, landowners, and other citizens to achieve common conservation goals. The 2007 proposal represents an increase of $1.6 million.

The Fish and Wildlife Service budget also includes $11.8 million, an increase of $1.0 million, for joint ventures. The increase will result in a 1.1 million acre increase in the number of acres of landscapes and watersheds managed through partnerships and networked lands. The budget includes $13.0 million for the Coastal program, providing an increase of $604,000 for general program activities to address the growing demand for habitat conservation activities for FWS trust species. In 2007, coastal program activities will also expand to address the decline of aquatic habitat in areas such as the Gulf Coast, affected by Hurricanes Katrina and Rita.

Sustaining Biological Communities—The Department's 2007 budget request includes $60.0 million for invasive species and continues the government-wide, performance-based crosscut budget effort that began in 2004. The budget provides an increase of $994,000 for work in three priority geo-regional areas: South Florida, the Northern Great Plains, and the Rio Grande River Basin. The 2007 budget will focus on invasive species that present significant threats to ecosystem health, including lygodium, leafy spurge, and tamarisk.

National Fish Habitat Initiative—The Fish and Wildlife Service has brought together States, Tribes, and others to develop a coordinated plan to implement a geographically-focused, partnership effort to protect, restore, and enhance aquatic habitats and reverse the decline of fish and aquatic species. The 2007 budget includes $3.0 million for the National Fish Habitat Initiative, an increase of $2.0 million. This effort is modeled on the North American Waterfowl Management Plan Joint Ventures and will harness the energies and expertise of existing partnerships to improve aquatic habitat health.

Klamath River Basin—The 2007 budget includes $63.4 million for Klamath Basin restoration activities, a $7.8 million increase over 2006. Through the Partners for Fish and Wildlife program, FWS will restore stream channel and riparian habitat in the Upper Klamath Basin partnering with local landowners, conservation organizations, and other Federal entities to improve habitat for species such as bull trout and restore lakeshore wetlands for Lost River and shortnose suckers.

In 2007, through its Partners program, FWS will begin a new $2.0 million Lower Klamath Basin initiative. Funding will be used to provide fish passage on tributaries; fencing for riparian areas along streams; assessment and monitoring of disease, particularly in juvenile fish; and restoration of stream channels from former mining excavations. The 2007 budget also includes $3.5 million to acquire and restore agricultural lands adjacent to Upper Klamath Lake to provide quality habitat for larval and juvenile suckers and a host of native waterbirds, improve water quality for the lake and downstream anadromous fish, and increase water storage in the lake.

INDIAN PROGRAMS

Trust Responsibilities—The budget provides $536.0 million to continue the Department's ongoing efforts to reform management of its fiduciary obligations to Tribes and individual Indians, to continue historical accounting efforts for trust funds, and to reduce the exponentially growing costs of maintaining fractionated interests of Indian lands.

The 2007 budget continues funding for efforts initiated in 2002 to re-engineer trust business processes. The comprehensive changes underway are intended to bring about dramatic improvements in the management of fiduciary trust assets and better meet the needs of individual Indians and Tribes. A comprehensive and systematic plan known as the Fiduciary Trust Model is guiding reform efforts, including reorganization of Interior's fiduciary trust offices to improve service delivery and enhance accountability of trust operations. Working in partnership with beneficiaries to implement the FTM, Interior has implemented changes in operations and staffing at agencies and many other changes to ensure fulfillment of fiduciary

trust goals and objectives. Implementation of integrated systems to support the FTM was completed at the Bureau of Indian Affairs Anadarko and Concho agencies in Oklahoma. These agencies now use the re-engineered trust processes and interfaced systems; trust data have been reconciled and validated, and numerous backlog cleanup projects have been completed.

The greatest challenge facing successful fiduciary trust management is the fractionation, or continuing subdivision, of individual Indian interests in the land held in trust by the Federal government. Because individual Indian trust lands are subject to a permanent restriction against alienation, they are primarily transferred through inheritance. With each successive generation, individual interests in the land become further subdivided among heirs, each of whom holds a smaller and smaller interest in the land. The ownership of many disparate, small interests generates significant management costs, benefits no one in Indian Country and creates an administrative burden that drains resources away from other Indian programs.

The Department currently administers and manages more than 3.2 million undivided interests in these lands owned by 223,245 individual Indian owners. In many cases, the cost to account for and probate highly fractionated tracts far exceeds either the revenue or the value of the underlying property. Interior has demonstrated success over the past several years acquiring these highly fractionated interests through the Indian Land Consolidation Program. Through December 31, 2005, the Department has acquired 202,775 fractional interests in individual Indian allotted lands, 100 percent ownership in 166 tracts with over 1,142 owners, and 100 percent ownership of interests held by 5,253 individuals.

The 2007 budget includes $59.5 million, an increase of $25.4 million, to acquire additional selected highly fractioned individual Indian land interests. The $59.5 million will fund an acquisition program of about 80,000 additional fractionated interests. In order to maximize the effectiveness of the program, the Department is transitioning to a new long-term strategy for acquisition of individual Indian interests. The strategy will use a tiered process to select which interests to acquire. As of March 2005, there are 2,173 highly fractionated tracts owned by 98,905 individuals. A focus on these tracts will begin in 2006 and target 1,557 of these tracts.

Other trust increases include $6.5 million that would streamline and strengthen efforts to provide cadastral surveys for Indian land transactions, $3.0 million to continue efforts to address the backlog of unresolved probate cases, and $2.0 million to provide for BIA technical assistance and grants to Tribes for Indian energy resource development.

The 2007 budget funds historical trust accounting at $59.4 million, including $39.0 million for Individual Indian Money accounting and $17.4 million for tribal accounting.

Strengthening Indian Self-Determination—A key factor in strengthening Indian self-determination and fostering strong and stable tribal governments is the Tribes' ability to contract or compact for BIA operated programs. The Indian Self-Determination Act requires BIA to provide tribal contractors with contract support costs, which include payment of indirect costs, as determined through negotiation between tribal representatives and Interior's National Business Center. Contract support funds pay a wide range of administrative and management costs, including finance, personnel, maintenance, insurance, utilities, audits, communications, and vehicle costs. Full funding of contract support costs encourages tribal contracting and promotes progress in achieving Indian self-determination. The 2007 budget proposes a $19.0 million increase for BIA to fully fund indirect costs for contracting Tribes, a total funding level of $151.6 million.

Improving Indian Education—Rigorous educational programs help ensure a viable and prosperous future for tribal communities. Providing Indian students with a quality education prepares American Indian children to compete in a dynamic economy. The BIA school system accommodates almost 48,000 Indian children in 184 elementary and secondary schools and dormitories, includes two schools of higher education, and administers operating grants for 24 tribal colleges. The BIA school system has experienced significant change in recent years with implementation of the No Child Left Behind Act. The Act established an Adequate Yearly Progress accountability system that measures student proficiency in math, reading, and language arts. BIA is accountable for helping schools achieve AYP targets and achieving AYP in all BIA funded schools is a top objective of the BIA. Student performance at BIA schools, while improving, remains lower than national averages and in the school year 2004–2005, 30 percent of BIA schools met the AYP measure.

Working with Tribes, BIA developed a Program Improvement and Accountability Plan to improve the effectiveness of the education services provided in the Bureau school system. The Plan identifies six major objectives such as achieving AYP and the tasks to achieve the objectives, including hiring, training, and retaining highly

qualified staff. The 2007 budget includes an increase of $2.5 million to realign education offices and meet the staffing requirements identified in the Plan.

The Indian education program also includes a new initiative to address the needs of juveniles detained in BIA funded detention centers, a segment of youth that has been underserved in the educational system. The request of $630,000 will be used to provide education services to students temporarily detained in the 20 BIA funded juvenile detention centers.

From 2001 through 2006, BIA received $1.6 billion for the Indian education program to replace 37 schools and undertake major facility improvement and repair projects at 45 schools. The funding has resulted in significant improvements, increasing the number of schools in good condition. In 2001, 35 percent of the BIA schools were in good or fair condition. After completion of work funded through 2007, approximately 65 percent of the schools will be in good or fair condition. To continue improvement of facility conditions at BIA schools, the budget includes $157.4 million for education construction. In order to focus on the 27 school replacement projects funded in previous years that are in the design phase or under construction, the education construction budget reflects a reduction of $49.3 million from 2006.

Johnson-O'Malley—The budget proposes to eliminate the $16.4 million Johnson-O'Malley grant program. These grants, identified in the Tribal Priority Allocations of some Tribes, are distributed by the Tribes to address Indian student needs in local public schools. The grants duplicate similar funding made available by other Federal and State assistance programs. The Department of Education, for example, provided $115.9 million in 2006 to public schools on or near Indian reservations. In addition, JOM grants do not address a focused goal for academic achievement, and lack a means to measure and report on its impact to student performance. Eliminating JOM grants allows BIA to strengthen its commitment to the BIA school system and avoid redundant Federal programs.

Law Enforcement—Indian Country comprises 56 million acres of land and 1.6 million people. Indian Country has less than two law enforcement officers per thousand people served, as compared to more than four officers per thousand people in comparable rural communities. One of the largest challenges facing the BIA law enforcement program is violent crime. The violent crime rate in Indian Country is twice the national average. The 2007 budget proposes an increase of $1.8 million for law enforcement in Indian Country. An additional $2.7 million is requested to staff newly constructed tribal detention centers that will be operational in 2007.

CULTURAL RESOURCES

The 2007 budget supports the leading role of the National Park Service in the preservation of nationally significant natural and historical resources. Through complementary historic preservation programs, NPS helps to protect heritage resources through initiatives to inventory, manage, and preserve artifacts and monuments and encourages community efforts to preserve local and regional cultural landscapes. The BLM is also a caretaker of significant cultural resources, managing what is perhaps the largest and most diverse collection of cultural properties in North America.

American Heritage and Preservation Partnership—Through its Preserve America initiative, the Administration is encouraging community efforts to preserve our cultural and natural heritage. The goals of the initiative include a greater shared knowledge about the Nation's past, strengthened regional identities and local pride, increased local participation in preserving the country's cultural and natural heritage assets, and support for the economic vitality of our communities.

The 2007 budget request for NPS includes $32.2 million for locally focused historic preservation and heritage tourism programs, as part of the Preserve America initiative. This budget presents a more seamless approach to these programs by combining Preserve America grants, Save America's Treasures, and the Heritage Partnership program, and operating these programs under a unifying theme.

Preserve America grants help States and communities preserve their historic resources by incorporating them into their local economies. The 2007 budget includes $10.0 million, an increase of $5.1 million above the 2006 level, for grants to help communities develop resource management strategies and business practices for continued preservation of heritage assets.

NPS Asset Management—The NPS is responsible for maintaining over 7,500 facilities for more than 273 million visitors annually. Over previous decades, a backlog of maintenance accumulated in the parks. Starting with the 2002 budget, the Administration has invested $4.7 billion and undertaken nearly 6,000 facility improvements within the parks, resulting in improved roads and trails, rehabilitated visitor

centers, more accessible campgrounds, stabilized historic structures, and visitor satisfaction rates that are high.

Ensuring the state of disrepair experienced in the past does not recur requires an asset management plan that addresses all phases of an asset's lifecycle and encompasses the total cost of ownership for each asset. Effective facility management requires a comprehensive inventory of needs, assessment, and a facility condition assessment survey process, which provides the necessary information for determining resources that are necessary to maintain facilities and infrastructure in acceptable condition. At the end of 2005, NPS had performed comprehensive condition assessments on 57 percent of its asset inventory and is on track to meet its goal of completing the first cycle of assessments by the end of 2006. The 2007 budget continues to support implementation of the NPS asset management program. Total construction and maintenance funding is $622.8 million, a decrease of $80.6 million from 2006, but still above the funding levels during any prior Administration. This reflects a return to sustainable funding levels after the completion last year of a five-year surge in funding. The budget request focuses on protecting and maintaining existing assets rather than funding new construction projects.

Cultural Resource Protection—Thousands upon thousands of cultural properties have been reported in surveys of BLM public lands, including cliff dwellings, mines, ground figures, rock art renderings, military outposts and homesteads, and others. These resources represent the tangible remains of at least 13,000 years of human adaptation to the lands, and span the spectrum of human experiences since people first set foot on the North American continent. Many of these valuable and irreplaceable properties and artifacts are threatened by unauthorized use, theft, and vandalism. The 2007 budget proposes a $3.0 million initiative to improve the protection, preservation, access to, and interpretation of these cultural resources to enhance their economic, scientific, cultural, and educational value to all Americans.

RESOURCE USE

The Department's strategic goal for Resource Use includes programs that manage natural resources to promote responsible use and sustain a dynamic economy. Included in the $1.5 billion supporting this goal are programs focused on enhancing the Nation's energy security and availability, increasing timber production and improving forest health, and maximizing water availability through improved delivery and efficiency of water use. In addition to the energy initiatives discussed above, the following are the areas of emphasis in the 2007 budget.

Increasing Timber Products—Working in conjunction with the U.S. Forest Service, Interior manages timber tracts on public lands and follows the goals of the Northwest Forest Plan and forest management plans. The 2007 BLM budget will generate increased timber production with a $3.0 million increase in the Oregon and California Forest Management program that supports the commitments of the settlement agreement in the lawsuit American Forest Resource Council v. Clarke. The additional funding will focus on implementing the Northwest Forest Plan under commitments of the settlement agreement, which directs BLM to produce the allowable sale quantity of 203 million board feet and an additional 100 MMBF through the thinning of late- succession reserves. The increase will allow BLM to ramp up to meet the commitment level of 303 MMBF by 2009. It will result in an additional 20 MMBF of timber offered in 2008 and 2009, which are projected to generate $6.5 million in additional timber receipts.

Payments in Lieu of Taxes—The 2007 budget proposes $198.0 million for the Payments in Lieu of Taxes Program. PILT payments are made to local governments in counties, townships, and other jurisdictions where certain Federal land is located within their boundaries based on the concept that local governments incur costs related to maintaining infrastructure on Federal lands but are unable to collect taxes on these lands. The budget funds $197.6 million for PILT payments and $400,000 for program administration. Although this is $34.5 million below the 2006 record high level, it is comparable to historical funding levels.

WILDLAND FIRE

The Department's 2007 budget for the Wildland Fire Management program continues implementation of the National Fire Plan and the President's Healthy Forests Initiative. Interior's fire bureaus, working collaboratively with the Forest Service, will continue meeting the Department's Strategic Plan goal of reducing risks to communities and the environment from wildland fire. Since adoption of the National Fire Plan, significant investments in preparedness resources have strengthened initial attack capability and combined with improvements in management and operation, have led to improved firefighting capability. The Department's success rate

for containing wildfires at initial attack was 92 percent in 2000. Interior anticipates that it will maintain at least a 95 percent success rate in 2007. The Department has also made substantial progress in addressing the threat posed by heavy fuels buildup and over the last five years, 2001–2005, has treated nearly 5.6 million acres. By contrast in the five years preceding the National Fire Plan, Interior treated few than 2.7 million acres. The management and effectiveness of the hazardous fuels reduction program have also improved. Treatments in the wildland-urban interface have grown from 22 percent of acres in 2001 to nearly 44 percent in 2006.

In 2007, Interior will maintain its high success rate for containing wildfires at initial attack through more effective and efficient use of preparedness and suppression resources. The Department will also continue to strategically implement hazardous fuels reduction projects to reduce risks to communities and improve forest and rangeland health. The 2007 budget proposes $769.6 million for the Wildland Fire management program. This includes an increase of $26.3 million for fire suppression operations, to reflect the ten-year average cost of fire suppression.

Rural Fire Assistance—The 2007 budget for Wildland Fire continues partnerships with local fire departments. Interior fire agencies will continue efforts begun in 2006 to use $1.9 million in preparedness funding to provide training and personal equipment to local firefighters to help build a ready-reserve of local firefighters that can support initial and extended attack on large forest and thereby improve the effectiveness of Federal cooperation with local firefighting agencies. The $9.9 million rural fire assistance program is proposed for elimination as a separate funding source because the types of equipment and basic training needs it provides will be met through the U.S. Forest Service and the Department of Homeland Security.

SCIENCE PRIORITIES

Science forms the foundation of Interior's land management decisions and strengthens the ability of land managers to address a range of issues. The U.S. Geological Survey serves as the Department's primary source of scientific research, earth and biological sciences data, and geospatial information. The 2007 budget includes $944.8 million for USGS science related initiatives to protect lives and resources and provide scientific leadership through improved hazards detection and warning, improved energy research, streamgaging, and participation in the Landsat Data Continuity Mission.

Multi-Hazards Pilot—The USGS is responsible for the assessment, monitoring, and prediction of geologic hazards. The 2007 budget proposes a multi-hazards initiative aimed at merging information about different hazards into integrated products to support land-use planning, hazards mitigation, and emergency response. The pilot will be funded by a redirection of base resources and, in addition, the budget calls for an increase of $2.2 million to enhance these resources.

Landsat Data Continuity Mission—Landsat satellites collect data about the Earth's land surfaces for use in wildland fire management, detecting and monitoring invasive plant species in remote regions, assessing water volume in snow pack and large western aquifers, assessing the stewardship of Federal grazing lands, monitoring the land-use and land change in remote regions, global crop monitoring, and global mapping. USGS and NASA are partnering to build a new landsat satellite set to launch in 2010. The budget requests an increase of $16.0 million for USGS to finish designing and begin building a ground system to acquire, process, archive, and distribute data from the new satellite.

Streamgages—The USGS operates and maintains approximately 7,000 streamgages that provide long-term, accurate, and objective streamflow and water quality information that meets the needs of many diverse users. The 2007 budget includes an increase of $2.3 million to allow USGS to continue operations at high priority Federal interest sites as well as increase the number of streamgages reporting real-time data on the Internet.

CONCLUSION

The budget plays a key role in advancing our vision of healthy lands, thriving communities, and dynamic economies. Behind these numbers lie people, places, and partnerships. Our goals become reality through the energy and creativity efforts of our employees, volunteers, and partners. They provide the foundation for achieving the goals highlighted in our 2007 budget. This concludes my overview of the 2007 budget proposal for the Department of the Interior and my written statement. I will be happy to answer any questions that you may have.

Senator BURNS. Okay, well we'll get into the—Senator Dorgan has joined us, or anything you would like to add to this?

Senator DORGAN. Mr. Chairman I'm sorry I was delayed. But Ms. Secretary, thank you and welcome.

PAYMENTS IN LIEU OF TAXES

Senator BURNS. We'll get underway. As I alluded in my opening statement Madam Secretary, that I'm concerned about the PILT request, in other words we're down a little bit from—all the way from $233 million, down to $195 million, something like that. That's a $40 million cut back. I want to know what your rationale is to cut this program.

Ms. SCARLETT. Senator, thank you very much. We certainly appreciate your concerns about PILT; we understand how important it is to local counties to have these revenues.

I would like to underscore that the decision in this direction was difficult as have been our other cuts. In part it was made with an understanding that we do have some $4 billion in other kinds of payments that go to counties through sharing of other revenues generated from resource management. In addition I would like to underscore that while this is a reduction it still leaves the level of funding at significantly above where they were in the 1990s and at this difficult time we determined that the revenue sharing coupled with this level of funding would be appropriate.

Senator BURNS. Well, we're going to have a little argument about that. But I take I guess, I go back to my days as a County Commissioner, it takes as many services, and whenever you compare what we're paying to the country, payment in lieu of taxes, is 14 cents. When the private land owner is paying up around 6 bits, 75 cents an acre we've not caught up with what the private land owner pays.

FINANCIAL AND BUSINESS MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

Not even near it. So we'll have a little argument about this. Now, the growing costs and delays associated with implementing your Financial and Business Management System, the Department is requesting $22 million for this system in 2007 and recently you removed the contractor that was doing the work because of implementation problems.

Can you tell us, bring us up to date, the status of the project, and I've got a follow up question after that, or maybe a lot of questions with regard to that.

Ms. SCARLETT. Yes, thank you Senator. Let me remind the subcommittee of the reasons why we are moving forward and think it's imperative to do so, on this project. We inherited over 100 different property systems, 15 financial management systems, and some 20 other asset management systems. They are antiquated, they no longer receive vendor support, and they don't speak to each other so we have to do manual entries. We have Bureau of Reclamation people with 30 passwords to get into systems. They enter one bit of data close, enter the same bit of data in a different system. That is not workable and that lies behind our attempt to integrate this system.

We have made significant progress, but we did have problems with the vendor. We have let a new contract with IBM to be the integrator. I am pleased to say that we were able to make this

choice, and separate from the previous contractor, because we have a very good contract management system in place.

Rather than waiting 5 years down the road and well into the project we were able to identify the problems very early on, see that they were having difficulties in achieving the milestones that were set, and that caused us to steer in a different direction. We do have another contractor onboard. It is a fixed cost contract from this point forward, and I want to note that we have, along the way, made significant progress. We do have the grants portion already up and running, the financial portions for our Office of Surface Mining and MMS will be up and running in the fall. Then we have sequenced after that the other systems. Yes, we had a little hitch in the get along, but we think we are managing the program well and we think it is essential.

Senator BURNS. Well I would hope so. The years I spent chairing communications up in Commerce, and by the way we're marking up this morning. Anyway and how we fight for technology neutrality, interoperability, and to set the policies and everybody it seems like in the private sector does not experience the problems we have in Government. I've always said that every little jurisdiction in our Department that's out on the ground has a tendency to set up their own little fiefdom and think they know more about IT than anybody else. We've got to get over that some way or other. This system has got to be one system, it's got to be integrated, and it's got to be able to talk to each other. I know we threw a lot of money away, especially over in the BIA on that system. We just don't want to go down that road anymore.

I just think it's a crime that we don't have somebody within the Department that doesn't recognize that. Because if you look at all the bad money we're throwing after good, we could fully fund PILT up to the authorized level. Very easily get that done and until we get some kind of a system down there. I've got some other questions, and I know we have a mark going on in Commerce, and I want to hold him down here as—there's a couple of issues I don't want him voting against up there. But no, Senator Dorgan thanks for coming this morning.

Senator DORGAN. Mr. Chairman, thank you very much. Let me just ask a number of questions. I understand that you've inherited this, although you've been a significant part of the agency. But you've inherited this role and undoubtedly the agency itself has inherited from the White House and the Office of Management and Budget a set of priorities that you are bound and determined to come up here and support as hard as it might be in some areas.

INDIAN EDUCATION

But let me just—first obviously the zeroing out once again of funding for the United Tribes Technical College. That's an Indian College that benefits Senator Burns, Senator Domenici and myself, our constituents. It's by all accounts an outstanding college, and yet every single year, the administration zeros it out and we right the funding back in and it really makes no sense to me, I won't ask you why because I've asked the Secretary when she was here, why. I heard the answer but didn't understand the answer. So, but I expect once again we will add that funding, and I regret that you all

don't think that a college worthy of that funding. Replacement school construction, I'm going to focus just a little bit on the Indian accounts, because I think when you take a look at the BIA, funding cuts here I'm troubled by them, because we really are short of funding. I had the GAO do an evaluation of the condition of BIA schools and frankly the schools are not in good condition.

I was in a school BIA school a week ago today in Fort Yates, North Dakota. I mean we all go to these schools and understand the backlog and the need for construction and rehabilitation funding. I understand that the response by the agency is, reduce funding for replacement of these schools, reduce funding by $37 million, a 43 percent cut. The reason is they're focusing on building schools that have already been funded. But I mean you know the fact is the agency can do more than one thing at a time. I think it's really serious mistake to not continue to upgrade and fund the schools when young Indian children go through those classroom doors they are our charge and we really need to give them the kind of opportunities that all other children in this country have. So, let me mention one other thing and then ask you to respond. The Johnson O'Malley education grants, these are the grants, that among other things, help pay for tutoring, for after school programs, and I have visited with all of the tribes in North Dakota and many tribes from around the country, and zeroing out this program is a very serious mistake. So I guess I would ask, have you taken a hard look at the Johnson O'Malley program and what gives rise to deciding not to fund that program.

Ms. SCARLETT. Thank you Senator. Would you like me to comment on all three of those issues?

JOHNSON O'MALLEY

Senator DORGAN. No, the first two were just rhetorical. I mean I understand what your comments would be about the first two. But just tell me about Johnson O'Malley, because I understand what your comments would be about the first two. But just tell me about Johnson O'Malley, because in the budget it says the elimination of the Johnson O'Malley program will allow the Bureau to focus on its primary mission requirement of providing basic education to Indian children in Bureau funded elementary, and secondary schools. But I go up to those programs, I don't see any increase, so you've cut Johnson O'Malley, but don't increase them in areas where you say—in the justification you're going to increase them.

Ms. SCARLETT. Thank you Senator, Indian education, of course, is a central priority. It is imperative that these students get this education so that they have opportunities for their future. Our reasons for zeroing out the Johnson O'Malley program are several fold. One, the program, at its funding level provides, based on the head count that we have for students that receive it, about $90 per student. Or have received about $90 per student. When the Johnson O'Malley was passed in 1934, or some seven decades ago, there was no other competing program of that sort. In the meanwhile, we have created the Department of Education and it is now funding very similar kinds of programs to the tune of some $667 million. We believe that is the appropriate place to fund these special pro-

grams and efforts for Indian students. We have worked very, very closely this past year with the Department of Education to jointly develop a strategic plan for our Indian schools, to ensure that they achieve the performance that they can and also with these students that are in public education programs to get the special assistance that they need.

It is our work with the Department of Education and the focus of these funds there that has caused us to take this proposed action.

DEFERRED MAINTENANCE

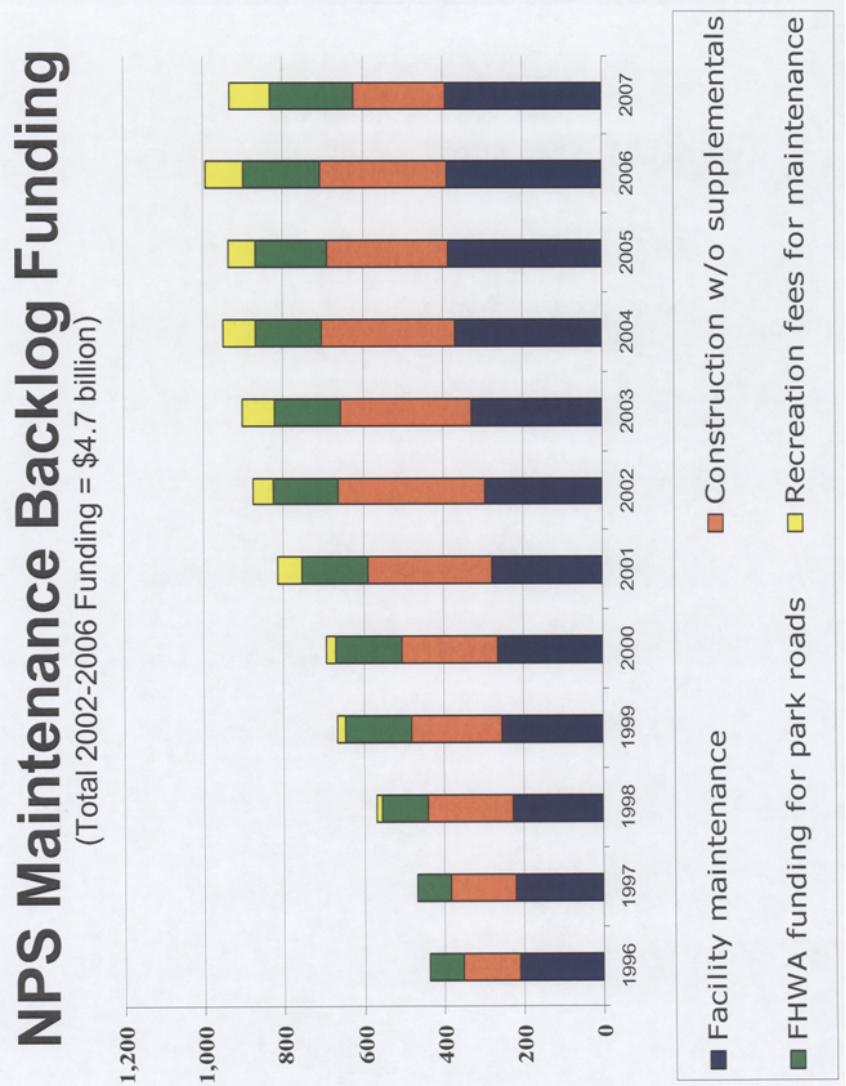
Senator DORGAN. I would just observe however, we can't find where that money was moved somewhere else in a corresponding increase in some other area. I know that's what the administration says, but we can't find that. Let me ask about the steady erosion over a long period of time now of the ability to fund the maintenance and the operation of parks and refuges and other lands. There's a lot of deferred maintenance as you know, and you are asked, because you don't request funding for salary increases that you know will exist. So you're asked to absorb these each year, and we have less and less money to provide for the basic maintenance and the basic operations of the park services and refuges—how long can that continue? We can't continue to do that forever I assume?

Ms. SCARLETT. Senator Dorgan, the operations of our land management agencies and their budgets is a high priority and this year we're proposing to fund the fixed pay cost at 70 percent of the proposed pay increase, and 100 percent for the other fixed costs in terms of benefits and so forth. Last year we funded those park operations at 100 percent, indeed all the fixed costs for the Department of Interior. The 70 percent was proposed because we believe we can continue to make some management improvements that will allow us to be more efficient and effective in the delivery of services.

For maintenance itself, we will have completed some 6,000 projects in park maintenance for the Park Service over these last 5 years. That has had a dramatic effect. We now track and give a grade to the condition of our park facilities, for visitor service facilities, and so forth. We have brought that grade down to a fair or at least adequate level, and some, of course are in good condition and we're heading further in that direction. The budget does include a $10 million increase for cyclic maintenance because that keeps us on the track of not getting behind, but rather keeping ahead of the game and maintains the high levels of funding for the Repair and Rehabilitation program. I will note that the cuts in the construction program that you see are largely cuts in what would be new construction. We have maintained almost the same level of rehabilitation funding in the Park Service in the 2007 budget.

We have a chart that actually shows that.

[The information follows:]


NPS Maintenance Backlog Funding
(Total 2002-2006 Funding = $4.7 billion)
1,200
1,000
800
600
400
200
0
1996
1997
1998
1999
2000
2001
2002
2003
2004
2005
2006
2007
Facility maintenance
Construction w/o supplementals
FHWA funding for park roads
Recreation fees for maintenance

Senator DORGAN. If you'll just submit that to us, that would be fine.

Ms. SCARLETT. That's the overall trend line, but we have another chart that shows——

Senator DORGAN. Do you have a chart that shows the backlog, this shows the backlog funding. Is there a chart that shows the backlog?

Ms. SCARLETT. There's not a chart that shows the backlog per se. As we have gotten into trying to understand this issue. When we came on board we had neither an inventory of facilities, nor an assessment of their condition. We had what might be characterized as anecdotal information, on a piece by piece basis of some backlog. What we have done is to put in place an industry best practices standard, whereby we assess the total cost to replace facilities and then all of the repair needs, both backlog as well as current repairs, ongoing current repairs. That gives us a ratio, and gives us a grade and that's the grade I'm referring to when I say we're now kind of at an adequate level except for roads, which remains a problem.

Senator DORGAN. Would you submit that to us, so we can understand what we calculate the backlog to be from those documents?

Ms. SCARLETT. Yes, we can do that. And we have that calculated for eight different kinds of facilities and it shows you what ones are in significantly better condition than they were 5 years ago.

[The information follows:]

SERVICEWIDE FACILITY CONDITION INDEX (FCI) INFORMATION BY ASSET TYPE

Regular asset type [1]	Fiscal year						
	2003 baseline	2004 target	2004 actual	2005 target	2005 actual	2006 target	2006 actual
Buildings	0.16	0.15	0.10	0.15	0.17	0.07	.....
Houses	0.22	0.21	0.13	0.20	0.16	0.10	.....
Water Treatment Facilities	0.17	0.16	0.08	0.16	0.12	0.04	.....
Wastewater Treatment Facilities	0.23	0.21	0.17	0.20	0.17	0.07	.....
Trails	0.17	0.16	0.36	0.16	0.27	0.28	.....
Campgrounds	0.17	0.17	0.15	0.17	0.16	0.09	.....
Unpaved Roads	0.26	0.26	0.12	0.26	0.17	0.11	.....
Paved (FHWA) Roads	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Road Bridges	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Subtotal [2] Road Assets [3]	0.37	0.35	0.39	0.38	0.45	0.36	.....
Total	0.25	0.24	0.24	0.22	0.29	0.20	.....

[1] Regular asset types include assets that have completed condition assessments based on industry standards. Additional information will be developed for other assets, such as memorials or archeological sites.
[2] Pavement only; does not include retaining walls, parking lots, drainage structures, etc.
[3] Target for fiscal year 2007 revised per fiscal year 2007 PB.

Senator DORGAN. Just for example in the Indian health service, it was like pulling molars to get the data from the Indian health service to find out how much of the needs are unserved. They really can't—they don't want to tell you. I finally found out we serve about 60–65 percent of the need, means 35 to 40 percent is unserved. We—you know we're actually rationing healthcare on reservations in contract health. We're actually rationing healthcare. And there are people desperately sick, who are not getting the healthcare because the money doesn't exist. So I'm always interested in what is not being done that must be done. That's the

list I'm interested in evaluating in the context of what kind of funding is being requested.

ALASKA NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

One final question, what do you propose we do with the $8 million you're asking to be used for drilling in ANWR. As you know the Congress has at this point decided not to proceed to drill in ANWR, so you've requested $8 million for that, would you suggest we invest that in the United Tribes Technical College in Bismarck, or perhaps the Indian health service—where would you suggest we move that?

Ms. SCARLETT. Senator, the President's budget includes that, because we remain hopeful that the Congress will act on ANWR. Of course in recent years they have not done so, but we remain focused because it is the largest single supply of fossil fuels in the United States and we are hopeful. Therefore, that money is proposed for studies and related activities that would anticipate such action by the Congress.

Senator DORGAN. Well that's the amount above $8 million, you actually asked for $12.4 million which includes some studies, but I recognize the budget was submitted before the most recent action by Congress on the ANWR issue, so I wouldn't have expected it to have been corrected in here. But I think ultimately that $8 million will not be used for ANWR, so if you'd send to us maybe a notion of where we might invest that, I think we have some ideas as well.

As I said before, I think we'd like to submit a list of questions. You've inherited this job, and I know you've done a good job over a long period of time, and we appreciate your willingness to come and testify. The fact is you are the victim; your agency and other agencies are the victim of a fiscal policy that is not working in my judgment. You don't need to hear this in another hearing from me. The fact is that our fiscal policy is so off course that we are doing everything we can to maintain the 15 percent tax rate on capital gains, and we're willing to cut, cut, cut on these other areas in order to make up for the revenue we lose on that. So I mean I understand you come here and you have a requirement to support the President's budget, I think we're short in the Indian Health Service, I think we're short in Indian Education, I think we're short in the Maintenance Accounts, for doing what we should do on parks and those kinds of things. But you know, I say that with good will. Our committee appreciates your work, and the work of folks in the agency who are coming with the budget prepared largely at the White House and the OMB. So I thank you very much for being here today.

Ms. SCARLETT. Thank you.

Senator BURNS. Good heavens.

Senator DORGAN. I'm going to run up to the Commerce committee markup then, and see if I can get my vote in before you get there.

INDIAN HEALTH SERVICE

Senator BURNS. If I can hold you another 5 minutes, I have no worries. No, not really. I've got a couple of problems and those of you who are—look at all the pencils come out behind you back

there. We got a problem with, and this goes right down the road with our healthcare in Indian Country. We've got trust land that the ranches are in Montana, but they can't get their healthcare unless they go back to Fort Berthold. Now there's an Indian Health Service facility at Trenton North Dakota, which is just across the border, up in the Williston, up in that area and they can't go there because they live in Montana.

Now they can't go to Fort Peck, because they are enrolled under Fort Berthold. Have we done anything to address that situation, because these folks happen to be there, they're entitled to their healthcare and they're living in sort of no man's land? Have we done anything to deal with that particular problem up in North East Montana? You may need some help on this.

Ms. SCARLETT. The Indian Health Service of course is not under Interior's direct responsibility, we have the education. So I'm happy to talk with my colleagues at Health and Human Services about that. It is a challenge of course; not only for education services, but health service as well, the wide distribution of these locations and trying to get services to people in these remote locations. Certainly for our responsibilities we're trying to make the appropriate services available.

Senator BURNS. Well, I've visited with the Directors there in Trenton in North Dakota, and it's just a situation where it seems like we could—in other words if we could move some funds from the Fort Berthold for their healthcare into the Fort Peck for the increased traffic, or requirements and get that done. It seems like it could be done administratively.

FEDERAL RECOGNITION

Now also the delays in recognition, the process for Indian tribes, the Little Shell Tribe in Montana received a proposed favorable finding for recognition in 2000 but no progress has been made in intervening years finalizing the finding. I'd like to know the cause of the delay. These folks are without recognition right now, and could I get some explanation from the Department of Interior?

Ms. SCARLETT. Yes, thank you Senator. This is actually a somewhat analogous situation with the Tribe. We have been working with the Tribe for a number of years, and in fact the Tribe itself has asked for 10 different extensions as they have worked to acquire and assemble the information needed. It's my understanding that most of that information is now assembled and they are in the ready waiting for action mode, but still getting some final documentation. I would be hopeful that after this long saga, we would be able to bring some conclusion in the relatively near future.

MUSEUM OF THE PLAINS INDIAN

Senator BURNS. Thank you very much. Now, does this budget request propose to close the Museum of the Plains Indian? Now I think this is up at Browning, is that correct? I think it is. Does this budget request propose to close the Museum of the Plains Indian?

Ms. SCARLETT. Senator, we had over the years acquired three museums under our operation. The primary mission of the Indian Arts and Crafts Board has been to both promote Indian Crafts, as well as to enforce against fraud. We have been trying to shift re-

sources at Indian Arts and Crafts Board to those two primary missions and then work with partners. Our intention would be not to close the museums, rather to find partners who would in turn operate the museums and hold those artifacts.

We have had a number of discussions in the three locations, including in Montana, and in fact are looking forward to talking with the Tribe in Montana in the relatively near future to pick up those conversations.

Senator BURNS. I think this is an issue where we've got to sit down and have a meeting on it, and also work with the Blackfeet up at Browning.

Ms. SCARLETT. We would be very happy to do that.

APPLICATIONS FOR PERMITS TO DRILL

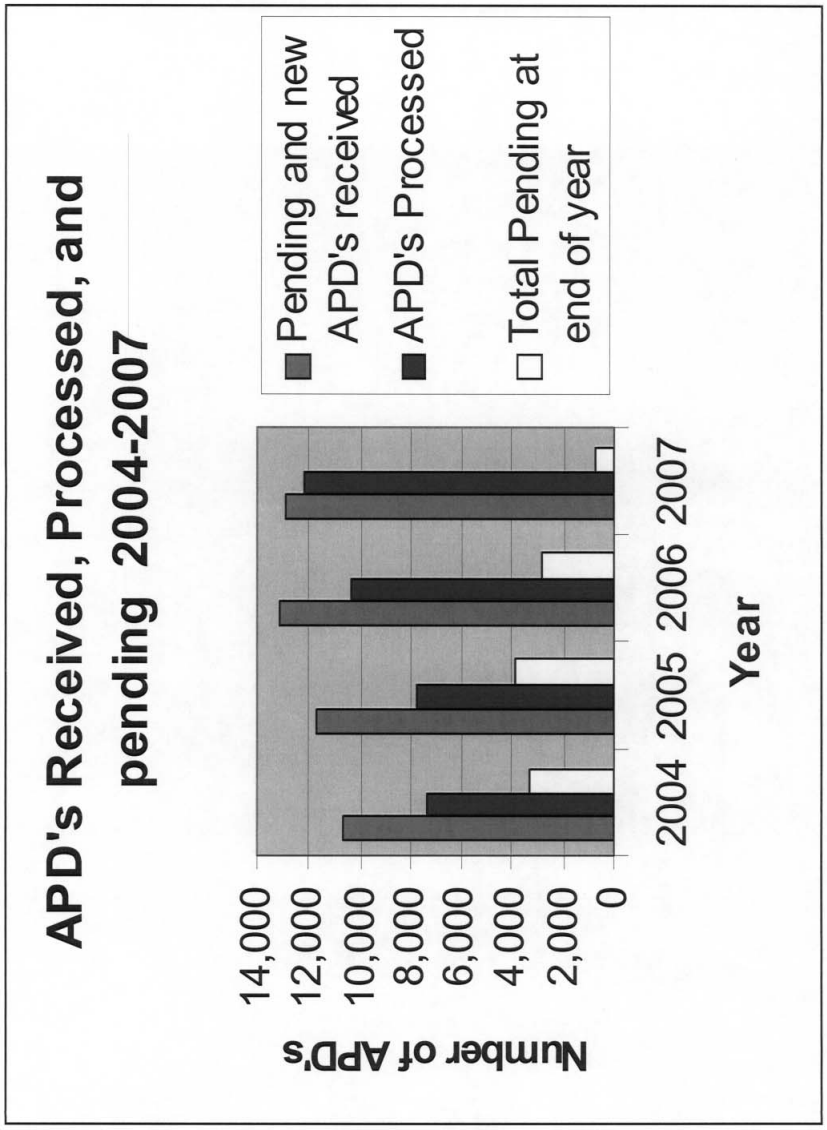
Senator BURNS. I think we can work out our differences there, but we can do that at a different venue. Last fall I examined the oil and gas resources on our federal land. As you well know we were backlogged with our APDs, can you bring us up to date for the information of this committee I know we increased the $25 million for the energy related programs, can you bring us up to date on what we have done. I know the request for drilling permits has increased.

Ms. SCARLETT. Yes Senator, we have made enormous progress and have been able to make that progress notwithstanding significant increases in applications for permits to drill. As I noted in my testimony, we estimate a projected 12,000 applications for permits to drill in 2007.

We expect by the end of 2007 to actually have caught up with the back log. So that means that we have significantly increased the pace at which we are able to do these, because we have both a growing request and more rapid disposition of these applications.

We have a graph that shows that.

[The information follows:]


APD's Received, Processed, and pending 2004-2007
Number of APD's
14,000
12,000
10,000
8,000
6,000
4,000
2,000
0
2004 2005 2006 2007
Year
Pending and new APD's received
APD's Processed
Total Pending at end of year

HAZARDOUS FUELS

Senator BURNS. Hazardous fuels I think you should stay after that. Now we've got a little more moisture up in our part of the country this year. But I want to bring up a little situation that is up in a wildlife game refuge, and that's the C.M. Russell. We've experienced some problems up there and some proposals have been made, and there again I think your staff should make note of that, that we're going to have to sit down and work out some of the problems on the C.M. Russell. Especially those people having grazing permits within inside that refuge, and just the overall relationship between that and the communities in which it's held.

RS 2477

Let's talk about RS 2477. Seems like that comes up every now and again, that 2477 granted rights of way across Federal lands for construction of public roads, it was repealed in 1976, but significant disagreements between Utah Counties, BLM and wilderness advocates have continued. The 10th Circuit as you know ruled on the issue in 2005 in your favor. On March 22, Secretary Norton issued guidance to land managers to implement the 10th Circuit decision.

The Department recently announced the new guidelines. Can you explain why the new guidelines are necessary?

Ms. SCARLETT. Yes, thank you Senator. The 10th Circuit Court decision essentially ruled that the Department of the Interior, while it can make administrative decisions with respect to regulating the maintenance of roads, is not in a position to adjudicate the actual ownership of rights of way.

That is left to the court system. We needed to align our practices with that decision and essentially that means that we will be working with states to come up with agreements on road maintenance notification, so that when they're doing road maintenance they will notify us first. We have certain provisions to ensure that occurs in an appropriate fashion. In addition, the decision makes very clear and we make very clear in our guidance to the bureau that this does not apply to decisions about identifying new roads. As there are no new roads, and new construction, the decision really applies to allowing counties to proceed with maintenance of existing roads in consultation and discussion with us.

Senator BURNS. That's always been a contention, I'm glad the courts ruled in the way they did, but I also want the Department to be sensitive to those too also, because there are some sensitive lands in that country.

ABANDONED MINE LANDS

The AML fee extension that runs out June of this year, if not extended what happens? What will be the effect on the combined benefit fund?

Ms. SCARLETT. The fee extension of course on the one hand pays for the abandon mines reclamation and then also on the combined benefits fund. When that ultimately runs out—I'm actually going to turn to Pam, can you answer that? I'm not sure what happens

with the combined benefit, I know what happens to the abandoned mine lands.

Ms. HAZE. The Department already has been working on the rule-making since the fee has been extended several times; the rule-making is actually ready. What would happen is we would issue the rule that would allow us to go ahead and make the payment and continue to use the interest for that payment.

Senator BURNS. Without the fee being extended?

Ms. HAZE. Correct. It would allow us to set a fee at a rate sufficient to pay the combined benefit fund. So it would only collect a fee comparable to pay the fund.

NPS MAINTENANCE

Senator BURNS. Thank you very much. We may have to have a visit on that too. Who knows? Park Service maintenance I would—I would like to put a comment in here, we have talked to the folks up a glacier. The folks at Yellowstone and some other folks around, and we get the backlog. Some projects have not moved forward and have been put on a delay basis in both of those parks. We are finding out that the cost not only materials, but labor and everything else has sort of ballooned a little bit and took them way past what we had budgeted to fix, or to build the facility.

I think what happens is, if we delay long enough then we're outside our budget, the budgeted dollars. Somewhere or other we've got to do what we should in maintenance and on our national parks and take care of some of this backlog is to initiate those contracts, rapid and get the contractor on the ground the way they're bid and with some realism. I know some of those bids they go on, and on, they don't just let the bid, they let the bid, they delay the bid, and pretty soon your costs which have a tendency to accelerate under these conditions that we find ourselves in a booming economy where our costs go up everyday. So I would just ask that you—that these Park Supervisors and the people who are in charge of that, is once they get the authorization and the dollars to build a facility is to let the contract. Don't fiddle around with it. Get it done, I'm kind of like Larry the Cable guy, Get her done. We'll save dollars in the long run, and I think we can also taking into account some of the backlog that we might be experiencing at this time. So I would just ask that you do that. Then we'll talk about some wildlife refuges in private conversation.

2005 HURRICANES

That's just about all the questions I have I think. My staff gives me all these, and then I always think of something the night before, but I guess most of our effort in our wildlife refuges have been focused towards the hurricane areas down there, is that correct?

Ms. SCARLETT. That's correct. In the wake of the hurricanes, we have some 66 wildlife refuges that are along the Louisiana, Mississippi and Texas, and Florida coasts. The President's supplemental budget actually has proposed $132 million in its most recent request specifically for refuge debris removal and repairs that resulted from those hurricanes, specifically for our wildlife refuges.

Senator BURNS. I knew that you had to relocate some people down there, and I know you've got some requests in your supplemental.

Ms. SCARLETT. Our total supplemental I believe is around $216 million. About $58 million of that is for parks, and the biggest bulk, I think it might be $132 million, is for wildlife refuges.

Senator BURNS. Before we go to consider that I'd sure like to get a breakdown of those areas where we really have some problems, because I know we've got some people displaced, and had to move into new facilities, and everything. But I understand that you're moving back though and it's coming along fairly well.

Ms. SCARLETT. We are doing very well, and we have a very thorough list, I'm pleased to say and we can provide you that. We've made a lot of progress, particularly in the debris removal but the devastation was very extensive.

[The information follows:]

MMS HURRICANE RECOVERY MANDATORY FUNDING ESTIMATES

[In thousands of dollars]

	Estimated
New Orleans, LA Swing Office (February/March 2006):	
Building Lease	1,600
Furniture Lease	1,000
Utility, Security and Other Costs	650
Elmwood Rebuild (March/April 2006):	
Furniture	4,500
Utility, Security and Other Costs	2,300
Design Contract	955
MMS Program Critical Needs:	
Houston Per Diem Travel (March 2006)	1,900
Contract Support (March 2006)	2,931
Overtime/Salaries (January 2006)	800
Emergency Preparation (March 2006)	1,000
TAR/Studies (April 2006)	1,300
G&G Data Restoration (April 2006)	2,500
Equip., Supplies, and Other Costs (March 2006)	950
Additional Funding Needs:	
Emergency Preparation Efforts	250
Technology Assessment & Research/Environmental Studies	1,805
G&G Data Restoration and Preservation Project	1,000
Coastal Protection/Barrier Island - OCS Sand Resource Assessment & Evaluation Project	2,280
Post Event Coordination Efforts	200
Houston Program Travel Costs	10
Repayment of Fiscal Year 2005 Funds: Bureau of Indian Affairs (Section 102 Money)	3,343
Revised Total, Estimated Hurricane Funding Needs	31,274

2005 HURRICANE SUPPLEMENTALS—DRAFT

Storm	OrgCode	Station	State	Timeframe	Project title	Assert No.	Revised estimate
Rita	21521	Anahuac NWR	TX	September 2005	Replace Damaged Metal (Butler) Mechanic Shop Building	10006766	$394,000
Rita	21521	Anahuac NWR	TX		Replace Damaged Metal (Butler) Vehicle Storage Building	10006759	160,000
Rita	21521	Anahuac NWR	TX		Replace Damaged Modular Office Building	10006767	128,000
Rita	21525	McFaddin NWR	TX		Replace Metal (Butler)Shop/Service Building	10006854	847,000
Rita	21525	McFaddin NWR	TX		Replace McFaddin Headquarters Office	10006848	399,000
Rita	21525	McFaddin NWR	TX		Rehab Clam Lake Road (FHA Rte #010)	10006851	472,000
Subtotal: First supplemental							2,400,000
Rita	21521	Anahuac NWR	TX		Repair Levees and replace WCS (3) East Bay Bayou (Middleton)	10006713	933,000
Rita	21521	Anahuac NWR	TX		Replace Waterfowl Check Station on East Unit Entrance	10044271	80,000
Rita	21521	Anahuac NWR	TX		Replace Mobile Home (12' by 65'')	10006745	93,000
Rita	21521	Anahuac NWR	TX		Repair Gravel Roads (Oyster Bayou (Undershore Marsh)	10006826	88,000
Rita	21521	Anahuac NWR	TX		Replace 4-Strand Barbed Wire Interior Fence on Old Anahuac	10006816	127,000
Rita	21521	Anahuac NWR	TX		Repair Levee, Oyster bayou (Deep Marsh)	10006823	708,000
Rita	21521	Anahuac NWR	TX		Repair Culverts at Crossroad and Westline Road	10045627	45,000
Rita	21521	Anahuac NWR	TX		Repair East Bay Boatramp crossover culverts	10045551	20,000
Rita	21521	Anahuac NWR	TX		Repair Ditches, Jackson Ditch Unit	10006725	262,000
Rita	21525	McFaddin NWR	TX		Replace Ten Mile Cut Bridge (FHA Rte #12)	10006905	668,200
Rita	21525	McFaddin NWR	TX		Repair Sand Dune Structures (Beach Road)	10006925	500,000
Rita	21525	McFaddin NWR	TX		Repair O Ditch and Levee in Wild Cow Bayou Watershed	10006870	247,000
Rita	21525	McFaddin NWR	TX		Replace Fence, North Unit cattle pasture	10006849	290,000
Rita	21525	McFaddin NWR	TX		Repair RIPRAP/Bank Protection, ICWW	10006860	400,000
Rita	21525	McFaddin NWR	TX		Repair Shoreline Armoring Protection on Intracoastal Waterway	10006863	100,000
Rita	21525	McFaddin NWR	TX		Repair Leblanc's/GIWW Waterway Levee Road	10006930	700,000
Rita	21525	McFaddin NWR	TX		Replace Fence, White's Ranch cattle pasture. Central Unit	10006918	370,000
Rita	21525	McFaddin NWR	TX		Repalce Fence, Clam Lake Pasture Grazing Unit barrier	10006852	62,000
Rita	21525	McFaddin NWR	TX		Repair Leblanc's Reservoir Levees	10006921	175,000
Rita	21525	McFaddin NWR	TX		Repair Perkins Levee	10006889	424,000
Rita	21525	McFaddin NWR	TX		Repair Clam Lake Road Shoreline Armoring	10006887	725,000
Rita	21525	McFaddin NWR	TX		Repair North Clam Lake Road Shoreline Armoring	10006910	376,000
Rita	21525	McFaddin NWR	TX		Replace Fence, Star Lake pasture cattle barrier with gates	10006850	362,000
Rita	21525	McFaddin NWR	TX		Repair Pond 11 Levee in Wild Cow Bayou Watershed	10006872	109,000
Rita	21525	McFaddin NWR	TX		Repair Middleton Levee Hunter Access Trail	10006922	7,000
Rita	21525	McFaddin NWR	TX		Repair Pond 13 Levee	10006914	226,000

2005 HURRICANE SUPPLEMENTALS—DRAFT—Continued

Storm	OrgCode	Station	State	Timeframe	Project title	Assert No.	Revised estimate
Rita	21525	McFaddin NWR	TX		Repair 6/7 Levee Road	10006871	13,000
Rita	21525	McFaddin NWR	TX		Repair Pond 6 Oil Field Levee	10006882	75,000
Rita	21525	McFaddin NWR	TX		Repair Pond 7 Oil Field Levee (east of 6/7 levee)	10006883	91,000
Rita	21525	McFaddin NWR	TX		Repair White's Levee/Fuel Brake	10006890	328,000
Rita	21525	McFaddin NWR	TX		Repair Texaco Camp Levee on White's Ranch	10006898	78,000
Rita	21525	McFaddin NWR	TX		Repair West End Spur Levee	10006900	26,000
Rita	21525	McFaddin NWR	TX		Repair Weather Road Oil Field Levee	10006886	81,000
Rita	21525	McFaddin NWR	TX		Repair West Oil Field Levee (west of weather station road)	10006884	65,000
Rita	21525	McFaddin NWR	TX		Repair South Oil Field Levee (south of headquarters)	10006885	31,000
Rita	20130	Regional Chief NWRS.	TX		Initial response and recovery	N/A	756,800
Rita	21526	Texas Point NWR	TX		Repair Texas Point Levee (Cattle Walk)	10006933	206,000
Rita	21526	Texas Point NWR	TX		Repair Rock Weir	10039768	35,000
Rita	21526	Texas Point NWR	TX		Replace Boundary Fence, 10 miles of 4-Strand Barbed Wire	10006932	219,000
Rita	21526	Texas Point NWR	TX		Repair N-ditch Rock Plug	10044344	6,000
Rita	21526	Texas Point NWR	TX		Repar S Roadside Ditch Rock Plug	10044562	6,000
Rita	21526	Texas Point NWR	TX		Repair Twin Bayou Rock Plugs	10053547	6,000
Rita	21593	Trinity River NWR	TX		Replace Boundary Fence, 4-strand barbed wire (17 tracts)	10051248	297,000
Rita	21593	Trinity River NWR	TX		Repair Dirt Roads (7 tracts)	10051332	34,000
Rita	21593	Trinity River NWR	TX		Repair Culverts (12 tracts)	10051333	27,000
Rita	21593	Trinity River NWR	TX		Repair Wood Frame Bunkhouse, Die Tract	10008098	19,000
Rita	21593	Trinity River NWR	TX		Replace Signage (50 regulatory signs)	10051308	3,000
Rita	21593	Trinity River NWR	TX		Remove downed trees Public Use Trails/Boardwalks (18 tracts)	10051309	77,000
Rita	21593	Trinity River NWR	TX		Repair Public Use Parking Areas (8 tracts)	10051334	23,000
Subtotal: Second supplemental							10,600,000

2005 HURRICANE SUPPLEMENTALS

Storm	Org	Station	State	Type	Timeframe	Project title	Asset No.	Revised estimate
Wilma	41560	Arthur R. Marshall Loxahatchee NWR.	FL	NWR	October 2005	Replace Headquarters—RES complete for standard design of medium office/VC facility. [additional funding included in 2004 supplemental for this facility].	10014603	$3,000,000
Katrina	43595	Bayou Sauvage NWR.	LA	NWR	August 2005	TVA Agreement—Repair Maxent levee system (NORTH-only) (Bayou Sauvage); includes damaged structures and public-use facilities (boatramps, trails, parking areas, etc.).		4,250,000
Katrina	43595	Bayou Sauvage NWR.	LA	NWR	August 2005	Repair Ridge Trail Boardwalk	10018693	417,000
Katrina	43595	Bayou Sauvage NWR.	LA	NWR	August 2005	Repair damage to pump station @ Bayou Thomas (Bayou Sauvage)	10049237	210,000
Katrina	43595	Bayou Sauvage NWR.	LA	NWR	August 2005	Repair damaged pump station @ Illegal Road (Bayou Sauvage)	10018698	209,600
Katrina	43595	Bayou Sauvage NWR.	LA	NWR	August 2005	Repair/Replace refuge boundary signs (Bayou Sauvage NWR)	10042166	41,300
Katrina	43595	Bayou Sauvage NWR.	LA	NWR	August 2005	TVA Agreement—Repair Swamp Tour parking lot	10051405	32,400
Katrina	43595	Bayou Sauvage NWR.	LA	NWR	August 2005	Repair Maxent levee parking lot	10051407	25,700
Katrina	43595	Bayou Sauvage NWR.	LA	NWR	August 2005	Repair damaged water control structure (Unit 6) (Bayou Sauvage)	10049198	25,000
Katrina	43595	Bayou Sauvage NWR.	LA	NWR	August 2005	Repair damaged water control structure (Unit 5) (Bayou Sauvage)	10049197	25,000
Katrina	43595	Bayou Sauvage NWR.	LA	NWR	August 2005	Repair refuge interpretive signs (Bayou Sauvage NWR)	10049262	23,900
Katrina	43595	Bayou Sauvage NWR.	LA	NWR	August 2005	Repair entrance gates	10049245	22,000
Katrina	43595	Bayou Sauvage NWR.	LA	NWR	August 2005	Repair gravel parking areas at 3 pumping stations (Bayou Sauvage)	10018686	21,500
Katrina	43595	Bayou Sauvage NWR.	LA	NWR	August 2005	Repair kiosks (Bayou Sauvage NWR)	10049260	20,000
Katrina	43595	Bayou Sauvage NWR.	LA	NWR	August 2005	Repair Highway 11 boat launch parking area	10051404	20,000
Katrina	43595	Bayou Sauvage NWR.	LA	NWR	August 2005	Repair refuge entrance signs (Bayou Sauvage NWR)	10049235	12,900

2005 HURRICANE SUPPLEMENTALS—Continued

Storm	Org	Station	State	Type	Timeframe	Project title	Asset No.	Revised estimate
Katrina	43558	Big Branch Marsh NWR.	LA	NWR	August 2005	Replace facilities at seaplane facility	10017810	866,800
Katrina	43558	Big Branch Marsh NWR.	LA	NWR	August 2005	TVA Agreement—Repair road at visitor center/administrative headquarters Rte #010.	10017819	390,000
Katrina	43558	Big Branch Marsh NWR.	LA	NWR	August 2005	Repair boardwalk at Boy Scout Road	10017821	322,000
Katrina	43558	Big Branch Marsh NWR.	LA	NWR	August 2005	TVA Agreement—Repair Boy Scout Road	10017820	218,500
Katrina	43558	Big Branch Marsh NWR.	LA	NWR	August 2005	Repair damage to administrative building	10017815	211,900
Katrina	43558	Big Branch Marsh NWR.	LA	NWR	August 2005	Repair refuge entrance and guide signs (Big Branch Marsh NWR)	10017827	142,400
Katrina	43558	Big Branch Marsh NWR.	LA	NWR	August 2005	Repair damage to the historic chapel	10017814	56,700
Katrina	43558	Big Branch Marsh NWR.	LA	NWR	August 2005	Repair sewage treatment plant for new Administrative Headquarters Building.	10049238	44,900
Katrina	43558	Big Branch Marsh NWR.	LA	NWR	August 2005	TVA Agreement—Repair Bayou Lacombe Centre equipment access road	10051413	38,000
Katrina	43558	Big Branch Marsh NWR.	LA	NWR	August 2005	Repair damaged fence around maintenance facility	10017831	36,500
Katrina	43558	Big Branch Marsh NWR.	LA	NWR	August 2005	Repair/Replace refuge boundary signs (Big Branch Marsh NWR)	10041523	35,000
Katrina	43558	Big Branch Marsh NWR.	LA	NWR	August 2005	Repair culverts	10017839	23,900
Katrina	43558	Big Branch Marsh NWR.	LA	NWR	August 2005	Repair gate at the Holy Redeemer property—2006DM	10017822	21,500
Katrina	43558	Big Branch Marsh NWR.	LA	NWR	August 2005	Repair environmental education center bathrooms	10053210	20,000
Katrina	43616	Bogue Chitto NWR.	LA	NWR	August 2005	Repair/Replace refuge boundary signs (Bogue Chitto NWR)	10042080	35,000
Katrina	43616	Bogue Chitto NWR.	LA	NWR	August 2005	Repair septic system for RV pads & shop at Lock 1 facility (Old RPI Number 24).	10039293	10,700
Katrina	43630	Bon Secour NWR.	AL	NWR	August 2005	Remove/dispose of debris		400,000

Katrina	43630	Bon Secour NWR.	AL	NWR	August 2005	Repair destroyed dune walkover boardwalk (additional damage)	10019068	350,000
Katrina	43556	Breton NWR	LA	NWR	August 2005	Repair/Replace refuge boundary signs (Breton NWR)	10049947	31,500
Rita	43612	Cameron Prairie NWR.	LA	NWR	September 2005.	Repair/Expand—Headquarters—RES pending [re-roofing contract awarded to ACTS].		1,200,000
Rita	43612	Cameron Prairie NWR.	LA	NWR	September 2005.	Repair damage to maintenance building (Old RPI Number 34)	10018819	111,800
Rita	43612	Cameron Prairie NWR.	LA	NWR	September 2005.	Repair damage to pole shed		100,000
Rita	43612	Cameron Prairie NWR.	LA	NWR	September 2005.	Replace (2) destroyed boats		70,000
Rita	43612	Cameron Prairie NWR.	LA	NWR	September 2005.	Repair damage to Security/Fire Alarm System for Office/Visitor Center. (Old RPI Number 389).	10038110	20,000
Rita	43612	Cameron Prairie NWR.	LA	NWR	September 2005.	Repair damaged fish lab building (Old RPI Number 35)	10018820	20,000
Rita	43612	Cameron Prairie NWR.	LA	NWR	September 2005.	Replace destroyed entrance signs at Office/Visitor Center and wildlife drive (Cameron Prairie NWR).	10038126	10,400
Rita	43612	Cameron Prairie NWR.	LA	NWR	September 2005.	Repair damaged radio tower. This tower is used by the refuge communication system Repeater (Old RPI Number 41).	10018826	10,000
Rita	43612	Cameron Prairie NWR.	LA	NWR	September 2005.	Repair/Replace refuge boundary signs (Cameron Prairie NWR)	10018845	8,100
Rita	43612	Cameron Prairie NWR.	LA	NWR	September 2005.	Repair lo-lift pump (office)—2006DM	10018810	7,500
Katrina	43410	Daphne Field Office.	AL	ES	August 2005	Vegetation planting, turtle light retrofit, and predator removal (Perdido Beach Mouse).	N/A	23,000
Katrina	43410	Daphne Field Office.	AL	ES	August 2005	Repair/Install fencing, vegetation planting, boardwalk construction, turtle light retrofit, predator removal, and sea turtle protection (Baldwin County Access).	N/A	44,000
Katrina	43410	Daphne Field Office.	AL	ES	August 2005	Repair/Install fencing, vegetation planting, compatible public access, predator removal, and sea turtle protection (Fort Morgan Historic Site).	N/A	45,000
Katrina	43410	Daphne Field Office.	AL	ES	August 2005	Repair/Install fencing, vegetation planting, boardwalk protection, reconstruction, and predator removal.	N/A	53,000
Katrina	43410	Daphne Field Office.	AL	ES	August 2005	Repair/Install fencing, vegetation planting, boardwalk construction, predator removal, and sea turtle protection (Bon Secour).	N/A	85,000
Katrina	99487	Metairie Wildlife Inspector Office.	LA	OLE	August 2005	Replace damaged wildlife inspector van	N/A	30,000
Katrina	43555	Delta NWR	LA	NWR	August 2005	Repair sub headquarters office building	10051467	1,500,000
Katrina	43555	Delta NWR	LA	NWR	August 2005	Repair Jump Pass boat slip—2006DM	10017808	152,000

2005 HURRICANE SUPPLEMENTALS—Continued

Storm	Org	Station	State	Type	Timeframe	Project title	Asset No.	Revised estimate
Katrina	43558	Delta NWR	LA	NWR	August 2005	Replace boat shed		104,600
Katrina	43555	Delta NWR	LA	NWR	August 2005	Repair bulkhead around old boat slip	10017804	96,000
Katrina	43555	Delta NWR	LA	NWR	August 2005	Repair Jump Pass sheet piling boat ramp	10017809	45,700
Katrina	43555	Delta NWR	LA	NWR	August 2005	Repair/Replace refuge boundary signs (Delta NWR)	10049452	34,000
Katrina	43555	Delta NWR	LA	NWR	August 2005	Repair steel fuel tank at Delta Refuge headquarters	10041843	31,500
Katrina	43555	Delta NWR	LA	NWR	August 2005	Replace damaged North boundary fence	10042059	17,700
Katrina	43617	Grand Bay NWR	MS	NWR	August 2005	Repair 1.5 mile Pollocks Ferry Road	10044392	142,500
Katrina	43617	Grand Bay NWR	MS	NWR	August 2005	Repair Goat Farm Road	10044389	95,000
Katrina	43617	Grand Bay NWR	MS	NWR	August 2005	Repair environmental education pavillion	10051078	77,300
Katrina	43617	Grand Bay NWR	MS	NWR	August 2005	Repair 0.5 mile Bayou Heron dirt road	10044394	47,500
Katrina	43617	Grand Bay NWR	MS	NWR	August 2005	Repair office water well	10018924	21,500
Katrina	43617	Grand Bay NWR	MS	NWR	August 2005	Repair well on the Bellard tract	10037530	21,500
Katrina	43617	Grand Bay NWR	MS	NWR	August 2005	Repair damaged visitor pavillion	10051078	15,000
Katrina	43617	Grand Bay NWR	MS	NWR	August 2005	Repair damaged boat ramp at Grand Bay	10043923	15,000
Katrina	43617	Grand Bay NWR	MS	NWR	August 2005	Repair two Bellard tract septic systems	10037529	12,800
Katrina	43617	Grand Bay NWR	MS	NWR	August 2005	Repair Security fence around office compound	10018927	12,000
Katrina	43617	Grand Bay NWR	MS	NWR	August 2005	Repair office septic system	10018928	10,700
Katrina	43617	Grand Bay NWR	MS	NWR	August 2005	Repair Oak Grove Trail—2006DM	10044600	2,000
Katrina	43580	Hillside NWR	MS	NWR	August 2005	Repair damage to maintenance pole shed	10018205	30,000
Rita	43610	Lacassine NWR	LA	NWR	September 2005.	TVA Agreement—Restore Lacassine Pool from extensive saltwater intrusion (ascassine); includes damaged structures and public-use facilities (boatramps, trails, parking areas, etc.).	10018744	700,000
Rita	43610	Lacassine NWR	LA	NWR	September 2005.	Repair damage to residence, Quarters 1, 3BR/1 Bath (Old RPI Number 1).	10018701	58,500
Rita	43610	Lacassine NWR	LA	NWR	September 2005.	Repair damage to headquarters equipment pole shed (Old RPI Number 36).	10018723	50,400
Rita	43610	Lacassine NWR	LA	NWR	September 2005.	Replace damage to metal equipment storage building (2 Sided)	10052275	42,000
Rita	43610	Lacassine NWR	LA	NWR	September 2005.	Repair damage to residence, Quarters 2, 3BR/2BATH (Old RPI Number 2).	10018702	40,000
Rita	43610	Lacassine NWR	LA	NWR	September 2005.	Repair damage to amphibious excavator (Lacassine NWR)		30,000
Rita	43610	Lacassine NWR	LA	NWR	September 2005.	TVA Agreement—Modify bridge decks to Southwest Pool Spillway & Bridge—bridge inventory #43610–00023 (Old RPI Number 23).	10018718	20,000

Rita	43610	Lacassine NWR	LA ..	NWR	September 2005.	TVA Agreement—Modify bridge decks to Southeast Pool Spillway & Bridge—bridge inventory #43610–00022 (Old RPI Number 22).	10018717	20,000
Rita	43610	Lacassine NWR	LA ..	NWR	September 2005.	TVA Agreement—Modidy bridge decks to Northeast Pool Spillway & Bridge—bridge inventory #43610–00024 (Old RPI Number 24).	10018719	20,000
Rita	43610	Lacassine NWR	LA ..	NWR	September 2005.	Replace damaged entrance signs & posts (Lacassine NWR)	10018727	18,000
Rita	43610	Lacassine NWR	LA ..	NWR	September 2005.	Repair/Replace refuge boundary signs (Lacassine NWR)	10018728	15,000
Rita	43610	Lacassine NWR	LA ..	NWR	September 2005.	Repair/Replace damaged Informational signs (Lacassine NWR)	10018788	3,900
Rita	43610	Lacassine NWR	LA ..	NWR	September 2005.	Replace directional signs (Lacassine NWR)	10018789	3,800
Katrina	43626	Mandalay NWR	LA ..	NWR	August 2005	Repair/Replace refuge boundary signs (Mandalay NWR)	10041510	9,500
Katrina	43615	Mississippi Sandhill Crane NWR.	MS	NWR	August 2005	Replace Headquarters—RES complete for standard design of medium office/VC facility—2006DM.	10018877	2,600,000
Katrina	43615	Mississippi Sandhill Crane NWR.	MS	NWR	August 2005	Purchase office exhibits for replaced headquarters		300,000
Katrina	43615	Mississippi Sandhill Crane NWR.	MS	NWR	August 2005	Repair West Perigal Road is a gravel road on the Ocean Springs Unit	10038092	171,000
Katrina	43615	Mississippi Sandhill Crane NWR.	MS	NWR	August 2005	Repair East Perigal Road is a dirt road on the Ocean Springs Unit	10038095	114,000
Katrina	43615	Mississippi Sandhill Crane NWR.	MS	NWR	August 2005	Repair maintenance shop facility—2006DM	10018876	100,000
Katrina	43615	Mississippi Sandhill Crane NWR.	MS	NWR	August 2005	Purchase office furniture and video equipment for replaced headquarters.		100,000
Katrina	43615	Mississippi Sandhill Crane NWR.	MS	NWR	August 2005	Repair destroyed shop perimeter fencing	10018887	15,000
Katrina	43615	Mississippi Sandhill Crane NWR.	MS	NWR	August 2005	Repair damage to pump/well house	10018878	15,000
Katrina	43615	Mississippi Sandhill Crane NWR.	MS	NWR	August 2005	Repair doors and siding on metal shop building (carpentry bldg.)	10018889	10,000

2005 HURRICANE SUPPLEMENTALS—Continued

Storm	Org	Station	State	Type	Timeframe	Project title	Asset No.	Revised estimate
Rita	43270	Natchitoches NFH.	LA	NFH	September 2005.	Repair wind damage to residence #1	10017325	18,000
Rita	43270	Natchitoches NFH.	LA	NFH	September 2005.	Repair wind damage to residence #2	10017326	18,000
Wilma	41580	National Key Deer Refuge.	FL	NWR	October 2005	Replace Headquarters—RES complete for standard design of small office facility.	10014776	3,000,000
Katrina	43620	Noxubee NWR	MS	NWR	August 2005	Repair Section Line Road E.—Noxubee County, Various Tracts, Route 108.	10019029	168,000
Katrina	43620	Noxubee NWR	MS	NWR	August 2005	Repair 5.71 mile Dummy Line Road—Winston County, tracts 394, 1863, Route 110.	10018960	132,500
Rita	42653	Red River NWR	LA	NWR	September 2005.	Repair damage to refuge office & maintenance facility	10046523	76,200
Katrina	40130	Regional Chief NWRS.	GA	NWR	August 2005	Replace equipment & office furnishing (multiple stations)	N/A	720,000
Rita	43640	Sabine NWR—Proposed Closure.	LA	NWR	September 2005.	Provide security fencing/lighting for closure		150,000
Rita	43640	Sabine NWR—Proposed Closure.	LA	NWR	September 2005.	Repair damage to pole shed		100,000
Rita	43640	Sabine NWR—Proposed Closure.	LA	NWR	September 2005.	Repair damage to boat house		100,000
Rita	43640	Sabine NWR—Proposed Closure.	LA	NWR	September 2005.	Repair damage to Oil House		100,000
Rita	43640	Sabine NWR—Proposed Closure.	LA	NWR	September 2005.	Cleanup/closure of Sabine NWR		50,000
Rita	42640	St. Catherine Creek NWR.	MS	NWR	September 2005.	Repair damage to crew quarters	10017042	22,500
Rita	42640	St. Catherine Creek NWR.	MS	NWR	September 2005.	Repair damage to residence	10017038	5,000
Dennis	41640	St. Marks NWR	FL	NWR	July 2005	TVA Agreement—Repair primary dikes/levees		2,000,000

Katrina	43690	Tensas River NWR.	LA	NWR	August 2005	Replace destroyed refuge residence/quarters—RES Pending		550,000
Subtotal: First supplemental								27,600,000
Wilma	41560	Arthur R Marshall Loxahatchee NWR.	FL	NWR	October 2005	Replace destroyed Refuge entrance fee booth and self-pay kiosk (Old RPI Number 81).	10040729	30,000
Wilma	41560	Arthur R Marshall Loxahatchee NWR.	FL	NWR	October 2005	Repair flooded/damaged roadways	multiple	50,000
Arthur R Marshall Loxahatchee NWR Total.								80,000
Katrina	43595	Bayou Sauvage NWR.	LA	NWR	August 2005	Repair/Replace refuge boundary signs (Bayou Sauvage NWR) (additional funds).	10042166	58,700
Katrina	43595	Bayou Sauvage NWR.	LA	NWR	August 2005	TVA Agreement—Repair Maxent levee system (remaining repairs) (Bayou Sauvage).		7,750,000
Katrina	43595	Bayou Sauvage NWR.	LA	NWR	August 2005	Repair Maxent levee parking lot (additional funds)	10051407	24,300
Katrina	43595	Bayou Sauvage NWR.	LA	NWR	August 2005	Repair gravel parking areas at 3 pumping stations (Bayou Sauvage) (additional funds).	10018686	18,500
Katrina	43595	Bayou Sauvage NWR.	LA	NWR	August 2005	Repair Highway 11 boat launch parking area (additional funds)	10051404	10,000
Katrina	43595	Bayou Sauvage NWR.	LA	NWR	August 2005	Repair refuge entrance signs (Bayou Sauvage NWR) (additional funds)	10049235	12,100
Katrina	43595	Bayou Sauvage NWR.	LA	NWR	August 2005	Repair Ridge Trail Boardwalk	10018693	425,000
Katrina	43595	Bayou Sauvage NWR.	LA	NWR	August 2005	Repair U.S. Hwy 11 in New Orleans Eastboat ramp	10018700	350,000
Katrina	43595	Bayou Sauvage NWR.	LA	NWR	August 2005	Repair ADA accessible fishing pier on U.S. HWY 90 in New Orleans East.	10018699	30,000
Katrina	43595	Bayou Sauvage NWR.	LA	NWR	August 2005	Repair security shelter and fence for pump stations three and four	10053625	50,000
Katrina	43595	Bayou Sauvage NWR.	LA	NWR	August 2005	Repair kiosks	10049260	40,000

2005 HURRICANE SUPPLEMENTALS—Continued

Storm	Org	Station	State	Type	Timeframe	Project title	Asset No.	Revised estimate
Katrina	43595	Bayou Sauvage NWR.	LA	NWR	August 2005	Repair refuge interpretive signs	10049262	25,000
Katrina	43595	Bayou Sauvage NWR.	LA	NWR	August 2005	Repair entrance gates	10049245	25,000
Katrina	43595	Bayou Sauvage NWR.	LA	NWR	August 2005	Replace water gauges	10049261	15,000
Katrina	43595	Bayou Sauvage NWR.	LA	NWR	August 2005	Repair the Bayou Sauvage Bikepath	10018692	800,000
Katrina	43595	Bayou Sauvage NWR.	LA	NWR	September 2005.	HAZMAT/Debris removal		4,000,000
Katrina	43595	Bayou Sauvage NWR.	LA	NWR	August 2005	Repair Swamp Tour parking lot	10051405	32,400
Katrina	43595	Bayou Sauvage NWR.	LA	NWR	August 2005	Repair Joe Madere Marsh parking area	10039357	10,000
Katrina	43595	Bayou Sauvage NWR.	LA	NWR	August 2005	Post-hurricane invasives projects	N/A	1,000,000
Bayou Sauvage NWR Total								14,676,000
Rita	43628	Bayou Teche NWR.	LA	NWR	September 2005.	Repair/Replace refuge boundary signs (Bayou Teche NWR)	10041538	20,000
Bayou Teche NWR Total								20,000
Katrina	43558	Big Branch Marsh NWR.	LA	NWR	August 2005	TVA Agreement—Repair road at visitor center/administrative headquarters Rte #010 (additional funds).	10017819	155,900
Katrina	43558	Big Branch Marsh NWR.	LA	NWR	August 2005	TVA Agreement—Repair Boy Scout Road (additional funds)	10017820	100,000
Katrina	43558	Big Branch Marsh NWR.	LA	NWR	August 2005	Repair/Replace refuge boundary signs (Big Branch Marsh NWR) (additional funds).	10041523	65,000
Katrina	43558	Big Branch Marsh NWR.	LA	NWR	August 2005	Replace facilities at seaplane facility (additional funds)	10017810	33,200
Katrina	43558	Big Branch Marsh NWR.	LA	NWR	August 2005	Repair kiosks at refuge office (Big Branch Marsh NWR)	10049450	20,000

Katrina	43558	Big Branch Marsh NWR.	LA	NWR	August 2005	Repair kiosks (Big Branch Marsh NWR)	10017835	20,000
Katrina	43558	Big Branch Marsh NWR.	LA	NWR	August 2005	Repair Barringer Road parking lot	10051416	20,000
Katrina	43558	Big Branch Marsh NWR.	LA	NWR	August 2005	Repair maintenance shop & storage facility	10017817	200,000
Katrina	43558	Big Branch Marsh NWR.	LA	NWR	August 2005	Repair administrative building (additional funds)	10017815	600,000
Katrina	43558	Big Branch Marsh NWR.	LA	NWR	August 2005	Repair historic chapel (additional funds)	10017814	250,000
Katrina	43558	Big Branch Marsh NWR.	LA	NWR	August 2005	Repair Cane Bayou canoe launch	10017823	60,000
Katrina	43558	Big Branch Marsh NWR.	LA	NWR	August 2005	Repair picnic shelter behind White house	10049217	45,000
Katrina	43558	Big Branch Marsh NWR.	LA	NWR	August 2005	Repair sewage treatment plant for maintenance facility	10017844	100,000
Katrina	43558	Big Branch Marsh NWR.	LA	NWR	August 2005	Repair/Rehab landscaping & landscape of administrative headquarters		300,000
Katrina	43558	Big Branch Marsh NWR.	LA	NWR	August 2005	Repair weather station	10050226	20,000
Katrina	43558	Big Branch Marsh NWR.	LA	NWR	August 2005	Repair observation deck platform	10052150	20,000
Katrina	43558	Big Branch Marsh NWR.	LA	NWR	August 2005	Repair Urban Interface Firelines.	10036517	20,000
Katrina	43558	Big Branch Marsh NWR.	LA	NWR	August 2005	Repair 6 Boy Scout Rd waysides (metal), 12 benches (wood), 20 numbered posts (wood).	10017836	600,000
Katrina	43558	Big Branch Marsh NWR.	LA	NWR	September 2005.	HAZMAT/Debris removal		2,000,000
Katrina	43558	Big Branch Marsh NWR.	LA	NWR	August 2005	Remove old pool at Holy Redeemer site	10049207	35,000
Katrina	43558	Big Branch Marsh NWR.	LA	NWR	August 2005	Repair water control structure at Holy Redeemer grounds	10049206	5,000
Katrina	43558	Big Branch Marsh NWR.	LA	NWR	August 2005	Repair Sapsucker Road Route #100	10017840	100,000
Katrina	43558	Big Branch Marsh NWR.	LA	NWR	August 2005	Repair Sapsucker Road gravel parking lot	10017842	20,000
Katrina	43558	Big Branch Marsh NWR.	LA	NWR	August 2005	Replace Road Grader- (N6260451770627)	480935	120,000
Katrina	43616	Big Branch Marsh NWR.	LA	NWR	August 2005	Clean/remove debris/trees from roads and parking areas	N/A	100,000

2005 HURRICANE SUPPLEMENTALS—Continued

Storm	Org	Station	State	Type	Timeframe	Project title	Asset No.	Revised estimate
Katrina	43558	Big Branch Marsh NWR.	LA	NWR	August 2005	Repair/Replace damaged fire equipment		10,000
Katrina	43616	Big Branch Marsh NWR.	LA	NWR	August 2005	Post-hurricane invasives projects	N/A	600,000
Big Branch Marsh NWR Total								5,619,100
Katrina	43616	Bogue Chitto NWR.	LA	NWR	August 2005	Repair/Replace refuge boundary signs (Bogue Chitto NWR) (additional funds).	10042080	40,000
Katrina	43616	Bogue Chitto NWR.	LA	NWR	August 2005	Repair refuge kiosks (Bogue Chitto NWR)	10042232	10,000
Katrina	43616	Bogue Chitto NWR.	LA	NWR	August 2005	Repair refuge kiosks	10042232	20,000
Katrina	43616	Bogue Chitto NWR.	LA	NWR	August 2005	Repair ADA accessible fishing piers at the Pearl River Turnaroud	10018920	50,000
Katrina	43616	Bogue Chitto NWR.	LA	NWR	August 2005	Repair 120 foot radio tower at Lock 1 (Old RPI Number 18)	10018916	10,000
Katrina	43616	Bogue Chitto NWR.	LA	NWR	August 2005	Repair 8 ft. wide Honey Island Swamp Rd hiking trail (Holmes Bayou Trail) with 4 in. compacted crushed gravel.	10039187	10,000
Katrina	43616	Bogue Chitto NWR.	LA	NWR	August 2005	Post-hurricane invasives projects	N/A	400,000
Bogue Chitto NWR Total								540,000
Dennis	43630	Bon Secour NWR.	AL	NWR	July 2005	Repair entrance road to Sand Bayou Unit	10019064	100,000
Katrina	43630	Bon Secour NWR.	AL	NWR	August 2005	Repair Nunley bunkhouse	10010953	40,000
Katrina	43630	Bon Secour NWR.	AL	NWR	August 2005	Repair to office celing/AC	10019060	25,000
Katrina	43630	Bon Secour NWR.	AL	NWR	August 2005	Replace damaged/destroyed signs & kiosks	10019088	35,000
Katrina	43630	Bon Secour NWR.	AL	NWR	August 2005	Repair to Gator Lake boardwalk	10019057	90,000

Bon Secour NWR Total								290,000
Katrina	43556	Breton NWR	LA	NWR	August 2005	Critical beach renourishment/replace sand fencing	10049955	2,000,000
Breton NWR Total								2,000,000
Rita	43612	Cameron Prairie NWR.	LA	NWR	September 2005.	Repair/Replace refuge boundary signs (Cameron Prairie NWR) (additional funds).	10018845	100,000
Rita	43612	Cameron Prairie NWR.	LA	NWR	September 2005.	Repair damage to Security/Fire Alarm System for Office/Visitor Center (Old RPI Number 389) (additional funds).	10038110	17,000
Rita	43612	Cameron Prairie NWR.	LA	NWR	September 2005.	Replace destroyed entrance signs at Office/Visitor Center and wildlife drive (Cameron Prairie NWR) (additional funds).	10038126	9,600
Rita	43612	Cameron Prairie NWR.	LA	NWR	September 2005.	Repair damage to pumphouse for lo-lift pump (office) (Old RPI Number 23).	10018813	20,000
Rita	43612	Cameron Prairie NWR.	LA	NWR	September 2005.	Repair/Replace damaged Boardwalk w/ observation deck at Visitor Center (Old RPI Number 392).	10038120	291,000
Rita	43612	Cameron Prairie NWR.	LA	NWR	September 2005.	TVA/DU Agreement—Repair multiple levee systems (Cameron Prairie); includes damaged structures and public-use facilities (boatramps, trails, parking areas, etc.).		5,040,000
Rita	43612	Cameron Prairie NWR.	LA	NWR	September 2005.	Repair damage to Pintail Wildlife Drive FHA Rte #010 (Old RPI Number 13).	10018804	600,000
Rita	43612	Cameron Prairie NWR.	LA	NWR	September 2005.	Replace destroyed radio tower (Old RPI Number 41)	10018826	55,000
Rita	43612	Cameron Prairie NWR.	LA	NWR	September 2005.	Replace destroyed oil/paint storage bldg. (Old RPI Number 36)	10018821	5,000
Rita	43612	Cameron Prairie NWR.	LA	NWR	September 2005.	Repair Unit 6 24-inch lo-lift pump (Old RPI Number 14)	10018805	20,000
Rita	43612	Cameron Prairie NWR.	LA	NWR	September 2005.	Repair Unit 1 30-inch lo-lift pump #1 (Old RPI Number 15)	10018806	20,000
Rita	43612	Cameron Prairie NWR.	LA	NWR	September 2005.	Repair 20-inch lo-lift double discharge Pump (Unit 5) (Old RPI Number 18).	10018809	20,000
Rita	43612	Cameron Prairie NWR.	LA	NWR	September 2005.	Repair pumphouse for 24-inch Lo-lift (office) (Old RPI Number 23)	10018813	20,000
Rita	43612	Cameron Prairie NWR.	LA	NWR	September 2005.	Repair multiple water control structure, Waterman screwgate and galvanized steel pipe.	10036540	164,000
Rita	43612	Cameron Prairie NWR.	LA	NWR	September 2005.	Repair Canal Parish Drainage east (Old RPI Number 173)	10037827	35,000

2005 HURRICANE SUPPLEMENTALS—Continued

Storm	Org	Station	State	Type	Timeframe	Project title	Asset No.	Revised estimate
Rita	43612	Cameron Prairie NWR.	LA	NWR	September 2005.	Repair Canal clear marsh drain south. This canal is used to manage water levels on refuge moist soil units and is essential for acheivement of refuge water management objectives and moist soil unit gravity drainage. (Old RPI Number 160).	10037812	100,000
Rita	43612	Cameron Prairie NWR.	LA	NWR	September 2005.	Repair Canal Graingerville drainage west (Old RPI Number 180)	10037834	100,000
Rita	43612	Cameron Prairie NWR.	LA	NWR	September 2005.	Repair Canal Outfall (Old RPI Number 205)	10037859	100,000
Rita	43612	Cameron Prairie NWR.	LA	NWR	September 2005.	Repair Canal Unit 8 North (Old RPI Number 206)	10037860	200,000
Rita	43612	Cameron Prairie NWR.	LA	NWR	September 2005.	Repair Canal Unit 8 West (Old RPI Number 208)	10037862	200,000
Rita	43612	Cameron Prairie NWR.	LA	NWR	September 2005.	Repair Canal Main Parish Drainage (Old RPI Number 222)	10037876	1,100,000
Rita	43612	Cameron Prairie NWR.	LA	NWR	September 2005.	Repair Water Control Structure, Visitor Center Pond (Old RPI Number 403).	10043905	20,000
Rita	43612	Cameron Prairie NWR.	LA	NWR	September 2005.	Replace Cummings diesel power unit (s/n 46170208 Unit 6) (Old RPI Number 404).	10043906	20,000
Rita	43612	Cameron Prairie NWR.	LA	NWR	September 2005.	Replace Duetz power unit (Office, Model C110HP3-PD9, S/N 3–3 – 88) (Old RPI Number 405).	10043920	20,000
Rita	43612	Cameron Prairie NWR.	LA	NWR	September 2005.	Repair Pumping station, Unit 1&2. Property includes 3 concrete pads and 2 pumphouses.	10054735	5,000
Rita	43612	Cameron Prairie NWR.	LA	NWR	September 2005.	Repair parking area. (Old RPI Number 11)	10018802	200,000
Rita	43612	Cameron Prairie NWR.	LA	NWR	September 2005.	Repair West Cameron Prairie Road FHA Rte #100 (Old RPI Number 24).	10018814	750,000
Rita	43612	Cameron Prairie NWR.	LA	NWR	September 2005.	Repair Bankfishing Road FHA Rte #101 (Old RPI Number 25)	10018815	350,000
Rita	43612	Cameron Prairie NWR.	LA	NWR	September 2005.	Repair road by old office access (Old RPI Number 382)	10038073	60,000
Rita	43612	Cameron Prairie NWR.	LA	NWR	September 2005.	Repair road by Claude's house (Old RPI Number 383)	10038074	200,000
Rita	43612	Cameron Prairie NWR.	LA	NWR	September 2005.	Repair Office/Visitor Center Parking lot Rte #900 (Old RPI Number 386).	10038104	100,000

Rita	43612	Cameron Prairie NWR.	LA	NWR	September 2005.	Repair parking area, Bankfishing Road, FHA Rte. #902. (Old RPI Number 423).	10049751	150,000
Rita	43612	Cameron Prairie NWR.	LA	NWR	September 2005.	Replace for damaged/destroyed vehicles		75,000
Cameron Prairie NWR Total								10,166,600
Dennis	41210	Chattahoochee Forest NFH.	GA	NFH	July 2005	Downed tree and debris removal (1st push & pull)	n/a	5,000
Dennis	41210	Chattahoochee Forest NFH.	GA	NFH	July 2005	Repair damage to entrance roadway	10014132	35,000
Dennis	41210	Chattahoochee Forest NFH.	GA	NFH	July 2005	Repair erosion/undermining of Bridge #1 (parking lot)	10014107	60,000
Dennis	41210	Chattahoochee Forest NFH.	GA	NFH	July 2005	Repair erosion/undermining of Bridge #2 (quarters)	10014089	60,000
Dennis	41210	Chattahoochee Forest NFH.	GA	NFH	July 2005	Repair erosion/undermining of Bridge #3 (hatchery intake)	10014129	80,000
Dennis	41210	Chattahoochee Forest NFH.	GA	NFH	July 2005	Repair damage to wing-wall & rip-rap Rock/Mill Creeks	10044349	50,000
Dennis	41210	Chattahoochee Forest NFH.	GA	NFH	July 2005	Repair retaining wall at Rock/Mill Creeks	10014133	100,000
Dennis	41210	Chattahoochee Forest NFH.	GA	NFH	July 2005	Replace destroyed domestic well & distribution lines	10014096	135,000
Dennis	41210	Chattahoochee Forest NFH.	GA	NFH	July 2005	Repair water damage to Education Center	10014099	25,000
Dennis	41210	Chattahoochee Forest NFH.	GA	NFH	July 2005	Repair water damage to Residence (#13)	10014098	20,000
Dennis	41210	Chattahoochee Forest NFH.	GA	NFH	July 2005	Repair water damage to Residence (#20)	10014104	20,000
Chattahoochee Forest NFH Total								590,000
Katrina	43535	Choctaw NWR	MS	NWR	August 2005	Clean/remove debris/trees from roads and parking areas	N/A	120,000
Choctaw NWR Total								120,000
Katrina	43676	Coldwater NWR	MS	NWR	August 2005	Repair County Line Road	10044790	50,000
Coldwater NWR Total								50,000

2005 HURRICANE SUPPLEMENTALS—Continued

Storm	Org	Station	State	Type	Timeframe	Project title	Asset No.	Revised estimate
Wilma	41581	Crocodile Lake NWR.	FL	NWR	October 2005	Repair flooded/damaged roadways	multiple	30,000
Crocodile Lake NWR Total								30,000
Katrina	43635	Dahomey NWR	MS	NWR	August 2005	Repair Headquarters Road	10045052	125,000
Dahomey NWR Total								125,000
Katrina	43555	Delta NWR	LA	NWR	August 2005	Repair sub headquarters office building (additional funds)	10051467	750,000
Katrina	43555	Delta NWR	LA	NWR	August 2005	Repair/Replace refuge boundary signs (Delta NWR) (additional funds)	10049452	66,000
Katrina	43555	Delta NWR	LA	NWR	August 2005	Replace damaged North boundary fence (additional funds)	10042059	19,300
Katrina	43555	Delta NWR	LA	NWR	August 2005	Repair damaged kiosk	10051177	20,000
Katrina	43555	Delta NWR	LA	NWR	September 2005.	HAZMAT/Debris removal		2,000,000
Katrina	43555	Delta NWR	LA	NWR	August 2005	Protect crevaces with dredging, sedimant transport, engineered structures, and vegetative planting.	N/A	2,000,000
Katrina	43555	Delta NWR	LA	NWR	August 2005	Provide critical data management and GIS functions to support planning, habitat/species inventories, monitoring, and habitat management.	N/A	225,000
Delta NWR Total								5,080,300
Wilma	41545	Florida Panther NWR.	FL	NWR	October 2005	Repair damaged roof on garage, storage building & maintenance shop; Plywood and metal roof (Old RPI Number 5).	10014533	50,000
Wilma	41545	Florida Panther NWR.	FL	NWR	October 2005	Repair flooded/damaged roadways	multiple	500,000
Wilma	41545	Florida Panther NWR.	FL	NWR	October 2005	Downed tree and debris removal (1st push & pull)	n/a	70,000
Florida Panther NWR Total								620,000
Katrina	43617	Grand Bay NWR	AL	NWR	August 2005	Repair environmental education pavillion	10051078	100,000
Katrina	43617	Grand Bay NWR	AL	NWR	August 2005	Replace destroyed Ledlow bunkhouse	10018921	750,000
Katrina	43617	Grand Bay NWR	AL	NWR	August 2005	Repair concrete boat launching ramps	10049797	75,000

Katrina	43617	Grand Bay NWR	AL	NWR	August 2005	Repair damaged visitor pavillion	10051078	30,000
Katrina	43617	Grand Bay NWR	AL	NWR	August 2005	Repair ADA-accessible fishing/observation pier	10049802	75,000
Katrina	43617	Grand Bay NWR	AL	NWR	August 2005	Repair damaged boat ramp at Grand Bay	10043923	30,000
Katrina	43617	Grand Bay NWR	AL	NWR	August 2005	Repair Clyde Brown boat ramp	10043923	60,000
Katrina	43617	Grand Bay NWR	AL	NWR	August 2005	Repair well on the Bellard tract	10037530	45,000
Katrina	43617	Grand Bay NWR	AL	NWR	August 2005	Repair office water well	10018924	45,000
Katrina	43617	Grand Bay NWR	AL	NWR	August 2005	Repair wooden pier/dock	10049801	20,000
Katrina	43617	Grand Bay NWR	AL	NWR	August 2005	Repair two Bellard tract septic systems	10037529	20,000
Katrina	43617	Grand Bay NWR	AL	NWR	August 2005	Repair Security fence around office compound	10018927	20,000
Katrina	43617	Grand Bay NWR	AL	NWR	August 2005	Repair office septic system	10018928	20,000
Katrina	43617	Grand Bay NWR	MS	NWR	August 2005	Repair 2000ft of paved section of trail loops	10049944	5,000
Grand Bay NWR Total								1,295,000
Wilma	41582	Great White Heron NWR.	FL	NWR	October 2005	Repair/Replace destroyed boundary markers/buoys	n/a	100,000
Great White Heron NWR Total								100,000
Katrina	43580	Hillside NWR	MS	NWR	August 2005	Repair Open Pole Shed	10018205	10,000
Katrina	43580	Hillside NWR	MS	NWR	August 2005	Repair AP Slough Shed	10018191	100,000
Hillside NWR Total								110,000
Wilma	41561	Hobe Sound NWR.	FL	NWR	October 2005	Repair beach access boardwalk	10014649	75,000
Hobe Sound NWR Total								75,000
Wilma	41583	Key West NWR	FL	NWR	October 2005	Repair/Replace destroyed boundary markers/buoys	n/a	75,000
Key West NWR Total								75,000
Rita	43610	Lacassine NWR	LA	NWR	September 2005.	Repair damage to residence, Quarters 1, 3BR/1 Bath (Old RPI Number 1) (additional funds).	10018701	16,500
Rita	43610	Lacassine NWR	LA	NWR	September 2005.	Repair/Install hurricane protection shutters on multiple structures		125,000
Rita	43610	Lacassine NWR	LA	NWR	September 2005.	Replace damage to metal equipment storage building (2 Sided) (additional funds).	10052275	33,000

2005 HURRICANE SUPPLEMENTALS—Continued

Storm	Org	Station	State	Type	Timeframe	Project title	Asset No.	Revised estimate
Rita	43610	Lacassine NWR	LA	NWR	September 2005.	Repair damage to residence, Quarters 2, 3BR/2BATH (Old RPI Number 2) (additional funds).	10018702	10,000
Rita	43610	Lacassine NWR	LA	NWR	September 2005.	TVA Agreement—Restore Lacassine Pool from extensive saltwater intrusion (Lacassine); includes damaged structures and public-use facilities (boatramps, trails, parking areas, etc.) (additional funds).	10018744	800,000
Rita	43610	Lacassine NWR	LA	NWR	September 2005.	TVA Agreement—Modify bridge decks to Southwest Pool Spillway & Bridge (additional funds).	10018718	165,000
Rita	43610	Lacassine NWR	LA	NWR	September 2005.	Repair/Replace refuge boundary signs (Lacassine NWR) (additional funds).	10018728	85,000
Rita	43610	Lacassine NWR	LA	NWR	September 2005.	Repair/Replace damaged interpretative panels for Wildlife Drive	10044644	20,000
Rita	43610	Lacassine NWR	LA	NWR	September 2005.	Repair Unit A Pumping Plant. Permanently installed water pumping station (Old RPI Number 45).	10018731	100,000
Rita	43610	Lacassine NWR	LA	NWR	September 2005.	Repair Unit C Pumping Plant, permanently installed water pumping station (Old RPI Number 63).	10018737	35,000
Rita	43610	Lacassine NWR	LA	NWR	September 2005.	Repair Northeast Pool perimeter levee. Raised ridge of soil used to retain & control the flow of water. Section 16 to boundry (Old RPI Number 116).	10018780	1,100,000
Rita	43610	Lacassine NWR	LA	NWR	September 2005.	Unit A shell road. (Old RPI Number 21)	10018716	40,000
Lacassine NWR Total								2,529,500
Rita	43440	Lafayette ES Office.	LA	ES	September 2005.	Emergency surveys on T&Es species, contaminants, and habitat stabilization.	N/A	500,000
Lafayette ES Office Total								500,000
Katrina	43440	Lafayette Field Office.	LA	ES	August 2005	Support, surveys, emergency relief to endangered red-cockaded woodpecker (repair cavity trees).	N/A	5,000
Katrina	43440	Lafayette Field Office.	LA	ES	August 2005	Support, surveys, emergency relief to endangered lichen populations (C. perforata).	N/A	20,000
Katrina	43440	Lafayette Field Office.	LA	ES	August 2005	Support, surveys, emergency relief to endangered gulf sturgeon (repair culverts; erosion control).	N/A	20,000

Katrina	43440	Lafayette Field Office.	LA	ES	August 2005	Support, surveys, emergency relief to endangered piping plover	N/A	70,000
Katrina	43440	Lafayette Field Office.	LA	ES	August 2005	Support, surveys, emergency relief to endangered beach mouse (repair dune walkovers; beach stabilization).	N/A	345,000
Katrina	43440	Lafayette Field Office.	LA	ES	August 2005	Support, surveys, emergency relief to threatened & endangered sea turtle species (beach stabilization).	N/A	440,000
Lafayette Field Office Total								900,000
Rita	43695	Lake Ophelia NWR.	LA	NWR	August 2005	Repair damage to sattelite office/substation		30,000
Lake Ophelia NWR Total								30,000
Rita	99221	LE Office Beaumont.	TX	LE	September 2005.	Replace water damaged personal property	N/A	50,000
LE Office Beaumont Total								50,000
Dennis	41515	Lower Suwannee NWR.	FL	NWR	July 2005	Replace destroyed dock at Atesna Otie Key (Cedar Keys)	10039135	325,000
Dennis	41515	Lower Suwannee NWR.	FL	NWR	July 2005	Repair damage to Fishbone Creek Observation Tower	10038048	250,000
Dennis	41515	Lower Suwannee NWR.	FL	NWR	July 2005	Replace destroyed Shell Mound fishing pier (damaged during Hurricane Ivan in 2004).	10014408	250,000
Dennis	41515	Lower Suwannee NWR.	FL	NWR	July 2005	Repair damage to Salt Creek Trail/Boardwalk	10014407	175,000
Dennis	41515	Lower Suwannee NWR.	FL	NWR	July 2005	Repair facilities at Seahorse Key (Cedar Keys)	10014380	100,000
Dennis	41515	Lower Suwannee NWR.	FL	NWR	July 2005	Repair damaged refuge roads	multiple	1,500,000
Lower Suwannee NWR Total								2,600,000
Katrina	43626	Mandalay NWR	LA	NWR	August 2005	Repair/Replace refuge boundary signs (Mandalay NWR) (additional funds).	10041510	40,500
Katrina	43626	Mandalay NWR	LA	NWR	August 2005	Replace damaged entrance signs (Mandalay NWR)	10041513	10,000
Katrina	43626	Mandalay NWR	LA	NWR	August 2005	Repair office/visitor building (Mandalay NWR)—2006DM	10019047	75,000
Katrina	43626	Mandalay NWR	LA	NWR	August 2005	Post-hurricane invasives projects	N/A	100,000

2005 HURRICANE SUPPLEMENTALS—Continued

Storm	Org	Station	State	Type	Timeframe	Project title	Asset No.	Revised estimate
Mandalay NWR Total								225,500
Katrina	43681	Matthews Brake NWR.	MS	NWR	August 2005	Repair Pin Oak Road	10019772	50,000
Matthews Brake NWR Total								50,000
Katrina	43910	Mississippi Field Office.	MS	ES	August 2005	Support, surveys, emergency relief to endangered red-cockaded woodpecker (repair cavity trees).	N/A	5,000
Katrina	43910	Mississippi Field Office.	MS	ES	August 2005	Support, surveys, emergency relief to endangered lichen populations (C. perforata).	N/A	20,000
Katrina	43910	Mississippi Field Office.	MS	ES	August 2005	Support, surveys, emergency relief to endangered gulf sturgeon (repair culverts; erosion control).	N/A	20,000
Katrina	43910	Mississippi Field Office.	MS	ES	August 2005	Support, surveys, emergency relief to endangered piping plover	N/A	70,000
Katrina	43910	Mississippi Field Office.	MS	ES	August 2005	Support, surveys, emergency relief to endangered beach mouse (repair dune walkovers; beach stabilization).	N/A	345,000
Katrina	43910	Mississippi Field Office.	MS	ES	August 2005	Support, surveys, emergency relief to threatened & endangered sea turtle species (beach stabilization).	N/A	440,000
Mississippi Field Office Total								900,000
Katrina	43615	Mississippi Sandhill Crane NWR.	MS	NWR	August 2005	Repair Valentine road a gravel road on the Gautier Unit	10037727	1,250,000
Katrina	43615	Mississippi Sandhill Crane NWR.	MS	NWR	August 2005	Repair Browns Trail a gravel road on the Gautier Unit	10037726	200,000
Katrina	43615	Mississippi Sandhill Crane NWR.	MS	NWR	August 2005	Repair Sweet Bay a dirt road on the Ocean Springs Unit	10037731	150,000
Katrina	43615	Mississippi Sandhill Crane NWR.	MS	NWR	August 2005	Repair Duck pond Road is a dirt road on the Ocean Springs Unit	10037730	250,000

Katrina	43615	Mississippi Sandhill Crane NWR.	MS	NWR	August 2005	Repair Green Pond is a dirt road on the Ocean Springs Unit	10038084	350,000
Katrina	43615	Mississippi Sandhill Crane NWR.	MS	NWR	August 2005	Repair Big Flat dirt road on the Ocean Springs Unit	10038082	250,000
Katrina	43615	Mississippi Sandhill Crane NWR.	MS	NWR	August 2005	Repair Glenndale Road is a gravel road on the Ocean Springs Unit	10038089	350,000
Katrina	43615	Mississippi Sandhill Crane NWR.	MS	NWR	August 2005	Repair Firetower road on the Gautier Unit	10037540	750,000
Katrina	43615	Mississippi Sandhill Crane NWR.	MS	NWR	August 2005	Repair Cotton Mouth is a dirt road on the Ocean Springs Unit	10038087	300,000
Katrina	43615	Mississippi Sandhill Crane NWR.	MS	NWR	August 2005	Repair maintenance shop facility	10018876	450,000
Katrina	43615	Mississippi Sandhill Crane NWR.	MS	NWR	August 2005	Repair Fire break(Ocean Springs Unit)	10018904	250,000
Katrina	43615	Mississippi Sandhill Crane NWR.	MS	NWR	August 2005	Repair Fire break (Gautier Unit)	10018903	200,000
Katrina	43615	Mississippi Sandhill Crane NWR.	MS	NWR	August 2005	Repair Fire break (Fountainbleau Unit)	10018905	75,000
Katrina	43615	Mississippi Sandhill Crane NWR.	MS	NWR	August 2005	Repair 3/4 Mile nature trial at the visitor center	10018899	20,000
Katrina	43615	Mississippi Sandhill Crane NWR.	MS	NWR	August 2005	Repair 0.6 mile Fountainebleau Unit nature trail	10038435	20,000
Katrina	43615	Mississippi Sandhill Crane NWR.	MS	NWR	August 2005	Repair doors and siding on metal shop building (carpentry bldg.)	10018889	20,000
Katrina	43615	Mississippi Sandhill Crane NWR.	MS	NWR	August 2005	Repair damage to pump/well house	10018878	30,000

2005 HURRICANE SUPPLEMENTALS—Continued

Storm	Org	Station	State	Type	Timeframe	Project title	Asset No.	Revised estimate
Katrina	43615	Mississippi Sandhill Crane NWR.	MS	NWR	August 2005	Repair destroyed shop perimeter fencing	10018887	30,000
Katrina	43615	Mississippi Sandhill Crane NWR.	MS	NWR	August 2005	Repair Sidewalk into visitor center	10018901	10,000
Katrina	43615	Mississippi Sandhill Crane NWR.	MS	NWR	August 2005	Repair Shop Concrete wash rack	10018896	5,000
Katrina	43615	Mississippi Sandhill Crane NWR.	MS	NWR	August 2005	Repair wet cells Ocean Springs Unit 1,350' Low hazard dam	10018907	150,000
Katrina	43615	Mississippi Sandhill Crane NWR.	MS	NWR	August 2005	Repair Wet Cells Ocean Springs Unit 1,000' Low hazard dam	10018906	150,000
Katrina	43615	Mississippi Sandhill Crane NWR.	MS	NWR	August 2005	Repair Double Tree is a dirt road on the Ocean Springs Unit	10038083	200,000
Katrina	43615	Mississippi Sandhill Crane NWR.	MS	NWR	August 2005	Repair North Beasley dirt road on the Gautier Unit	10037729	150,000
Katrina	43615	Mississippi Sandhill Crane NWR.	MS	NWR	August 2005	Repair Vistor Center Paved parking lot, Route 900	10018883	75,000
Katrina	43615	Mississippi Sandhill Crane NWR.	MS	NWR	August 2005	Repair visitor center/office paved road, Route 010	10018879	75,000
Katrina	43615	Mississippi Sandhill Crane NWR.	MS	NWR	August 2005	Repair/Replace damaged fire equipment		60,000
Mississippi Sandhill Crane NWR Total								5,820,000

Katrina	43582	Morgan Brake NWR.	MS	NWR	August 2005	Repair Alexandrer Slough Access	10038758	75,000
Morgan Brake NWR Total								75,000
Rita	43270	Natchitoches NFH.	LA	NFH	September 2005.	Downed tree and debris removal (1st push & pull)	n/a	20,000
Rita	43270	Natchitoches NFH.	LA	NFH	September 2005.	Repair flooded/damaged roads & culverts	10017318	10,000
Rita	43270	Natchitoches NFH.	LA	NFH	September 2005.	Replace dislodged main hatchery drain discharge pipe	10017309	210,000
Natchitoches NFH Total								240,000
Dennis	41580	National Key Deer Refuge.	FL	NWR	July 2005	Replace/Repair ten damaged backcountry buoys	10014803	20,000
Wilma	41580	National Key Deer Refuge.	FL	NWR	October 2005	Replace damaged Quarters (Cudjoe Key)—damaged during Katrina	10051007	750,000
Wilma	41580	National Key Deer Refuge.	FL	NWR	October 2005	Repair/Replace destroyed boundary markers/buoys	n/a	50,000
Wilma	41580	National Key Deer Refuge.	FL	NWR	October 2005	Replace three (3) damaged/destroyed vehicles	n/a	90,000
Wilma	41580	National Key Deer Refuge.	FL	NWR	October 2005	Repair flooded/damaged roadways	multiple	30,000
National Key Deer Refuge Total								940,000
Katrina	43620	Noxubee NWR	MS	NWR	August 2005	Repair 8.6 mile Brooksville-Louisville Road. Winston County, Route 011	10019043	600,000
Katrina	43620	Noxubee NWR	MS	NWR	August 2005	Repair GTR #4 Levee Road, Tracts 210, 394, Oktibbeha County	10019034	400,000
Katrina	43620	Noxubee NWR	MS	NWR	August 2005	Repair 5.2 mile Brooksville-Louisville Road, Noxubee County, Route 011	10019044	450,000
Katrina	43620	Noxubee NWR	MS	NWR	August 2005	Repair Section Line Road-W-Winston County, Route 108	10019028	600,000
Katrina	43620	Noxubee NWR	MS	NWR	August 2005	Repair Permanent Fire Breaks	10019027	450,000
Katrina	43620	Noxubee NWR	MS	NWR	August 2005	Repair Trails—Woodpecker, Prairie Grass, Scattertown, Wilderness, Beaver Dam, Trail of Big Trees—in various tracts.	10019022	100,000
Katrina	43620	Noxubee NWR	MS	NWR	August 2005	Repair 5.71 mile Dummy Line Road—Winston County, tracts 394, 1863, Route 110.	10018960	750,000
Katrina	43620	Noxubee NWR	MS	NWR	August 2005	Repair 0.75 mile Goose Pen Road in Winston County, Route number 113.	10018945	100,000
Katrina	43620	Noxubee NWR	MS	NWR	August 2005	Repair 2.5 mile Goose Pen Road in Noxubee County (road tracts 381a-1816), Route number 113..	10018944	250,000

2005 HURRICANE SUPPLEMENTALS—Continued

Storm	Org	Station	State	Type	Timeframe	Project title	Asset No.	Revised estimate
Katrina	43620	Noxubee NWR	MS	NWR	August 2005	Repair 1.8 mile Douglas Bluff Road, Noxubee County (road tracts 385, 1869).	10018943	200,000
Katrina	43620	Noxubee NWR	MS	NWR	August 2005	Repair 1.2 mile Bluff Lake Road in Oktibbeha County, Route #010.	10018942	250,000
Katrina	43620	Noxubee NWR	MS	NWR	August 2005	Repair 1.76 mile River Road (road tracts 91 i–374), Route number 101.	10018941	200,000
Katrina	43620	Noxubee NWR	MS	NWR	August 2005	Clean/remove debris/trees from roads and parking areas	N/A	150,000
Noxubee NWR Total								4,500,000
Wilma	41540	Office of Law Enforcement.	FL	OLE	October 2005	Repair/Replace manatee protection signs	n/a	750,000
Office of Law Enforcement Total								750,000
Katrina	41410	Panama City Field Office.	FL	ES	August 2005	Support, surveys, emergency relief to endangered red-cockaded woodpecker (repair cavity trees).	N/A	$5,000
Katrina	41410	Panama City Field Office.	FL	ES	August 2005	Support, surveys, emergency relief to endangered lichen populations (C. perforata).	N/A	$20,000
Katrina	41410	Panama City Field Office.	FL	ES	August 2005	Support, surveys, emergency relief to endangered gulf sturgeon (repair culverts; erosion control).	N/A	$20,000
Katrina	41410	Panama City Field Office.	FL	ES	August 2005	Support, surveys, emergency relief to endangered piping plover	N/A	$70,000
Katrina	41410	Panama City Field Office.	FL	ES	August 2005	Support, surveys, emergency relief to endangered beach mouse (repair dune walkovers; beach stabilization).	N/A	$345,000
Katrina	41410	Panama City Field Office.	FL	ES	August 2005	Support, surveys, emergency relief to threatened & endangered sea turtle species (beach stabilization).	N/A	$440,000
Panama City Field Office Total								900,000
Katrina	43581	Panther Swamp NWR.	MS	NWR	August 2005	Repair Deep Bayou Road	10018392	100,000
Panther Swamp NWR Total								100,000

Katrina	43290	Private John Allen NFH.	MS	NFH	July 2005	Downed tree and debris removal (1st push & pull)	n/a	150,000
Katrina	43290	Private John Allen NFH.	MS	NFH	August 2005	Repair damage to Perimeter Road	10017397	83,000
Katrina	43290	Private John Allen NFH.	MS	NFH	August 2005	Repair flood damage to office parking area	10044206	15,000
Dennis	43290	Private John Allen NFH.	MS	NFH	July 2005	Repair erosion damage to Pond 8A levee	10017384	235,000
Dennis	43290	Private John Allen NFH.	MS	NFH	July 2005	Replace damaged fishery drain line	10017389	397,000
Dennis	43290	Private John Allen NFH.	MS	NFH	July 2005	Repair damage to backup power generator system	10014993	50,000
Private John Allen NFH Total								930,000
Rita	42653	Red River NWR	LA	NWR	September 2005.	Repair damage to refuge office & maintenance facility (additional funds).	10046523	133,800
Red River NWR Total								133,800
Katrina	42577	Reelfoot NWR	TN	NWR	August 2005	Repair Grassy Island Autotour Route	10016811	75,000
Reelfoot NWR Total								75,000
Katrina	40130	Regional Chief NWRS.	GA	NWR	August 2005	Initial response and recovery	N/A	5,000,000
Rita	40130	Regional Chief NWRS.	GA	NWR	September 2005.	Initial response and recovery	N/A	2,130,000
Regional Chief NWRS Total								7,130,000
Rita	43640	Sabine NWR	LA	NWR	September 2005.	HAZMAT/Debris removal		12,000,000
Rita	43640	Sabine NWR	LA	NWR	September 2005.	Repair damage to Vastar Road (Old RPI Number 164)	10019210	1,000,000
Rita	43640	Sabine NWR	LA	NWR	September 2005.	Repair damage to 1A/1B Parking Area Rte #904 (Old RPI Number 138)	10019184	50,000
Rita	43640	Sabine NWR	LA	NWR	September 2005.	Replace/repair refuge posting (Old RPI Number 38)	10019130	600,000

2005 HURRICANE SUPPLEMENTALS—Continued

Storm	Org	Station	State	Type	Timeframe	Project title	Asset No.	Revised estimate
Rita	43640	Sabine NWR	LA	NWR	September 2005.	Repair damage to concrete nature trail and boardwalk (Old RPI Number 78) (partnership w/tourism board).	10019140	500,000
Rita	43640	Sabine NWR	LA	NWR	September 2005.	Repair damage to 3 Mile Canal bridge—bridge inventory #43640–00168 (Old RPI Number 168).	10019214	250,000
Rita	43640	Sabine NWR	LA	NWR	September 2005.	Repair damage to Northline parking lot Rte #901 & pier (Old RPI Number 132).	10019178	1,500,000
Rita	43640	Sabine NWR	LA	NWR	September 2005.	Repair damage to Plains Road 3.1 miles long (Old RPI Number 166)	10019212	2,000,000
Rita	43640	Sabine NWR	LA	NWR	September 2005.	Repair damaged boathouse	10019133	150,000
Rita	43640	Sabine NWR	LA	NWR	September 2005.	Repair damage to Vastar Rd. bridge—bridge inventory #43640–00170 (Old RPI Number 170).	10019216	120,000
Rita	43640	Sabine NWR	LA	NWR	September 2005.	Repair damage to Hwy. 27 bridge—bridge inventory #43640–00171 (Old RPI Number 171).	10019217	218,000
Rita	43640	Sabine NWR	LA	NWR	September 2005.	Repair damage to Hog Island South parking lot Rte #903 (Old RPI Number 115).	10019163	250,000
Rita	43640	Sabine NWR	LA	NWR	September 2005.	Repair damage to South West Cove parking area Rte #906 (Old RPI Number 116).	10019164	100,000
Rita	43640	Sabine NWR	LA	NWR	September 2005.	Repair damage to Nature Trail Parking Lot Rte #907 (Old RPI Number 134).	10019180	100,000
Rita	43640	Sabine NWR	LA	NWR	September 2005.	TVA Agreement—Repair 1A/1B and Pool 3 impoundment levees (Sabine); includes damaged structures and public-use facilities (boatramps, trails, parking areas, etc.).		11,600,000
Rita	43640	Sabine NWR	LA	NWR	September 2005.	Repair damage to Northline bridge—bridge inventory #43640–00169 (Old RPI Number 169).	10019215	250,000
Rita	43640	Sabine NWR	LA	NWR	September 2005.	Replace destroyed maintenance shop	10019172	1,500,000
Rita	43640	Sabine NWR	LA	NWR	September 2005.	Replace destroyed headquarters—RES complete for standard design of small office/VC facility.	10019161	4,000,000
Rita	43640	Sabine NWR	LA	NWR	September 2005.	Repair damaged oil house	10019168	120,000
Rita	43640	Sabine NWR	LA	NWR	September 2005.	Repair damage to West Cove parking lot (north side) Rte #905 (Old RPI Number 133).	10019179	100,000
Rita	43640	Sabine NWR	LA	NWR	September 2005.	Repair damaged fueling facilities; above ground fuel storage tanks (Old RPI Number 105).	10019155	160,000

Rita	43640	Sabine NWR	LA	NWR	September 2005.	Replace destroyed fire headquarters/shop building	10019168	1,500,000
Rita	43640	Sabine NWR	LA	NWR	September 2005.	Maintenace Area Water lines (Old RPI Number 152)	10019198	100,000
Rita	43640	Sabine NWR	LA	NWR	September 2005.	Maintenance Area Electric Lines (Old RPI Number 153)	10019199	250,000
Rita	43640	Sabine NWR	LA	NWR	September 2005.	Security Fence at Headquarters Compound (Old RPI Number 162)	10019208	75,000
Rita	43640	Sabine NWR	LA	NWR	September 2005.	Repair destroyed restrooms at nature trail (Old RPI Number 114)	10019162	125,000
Rita	43640	Sabine NWR	LA	NWR	September 2005.	Replace destroyed radio tower & radio communication equipment	10018826	250,000
Rita	43640	Sabine NWR	LA	NWR	September 2005.	Repair viewing tower, 24' X 12' with metal roof and an attached 90' X 5' accessible walking ramp. Located near Hwy 27 and Headquarters. (Old RPI Number163).	10019209	35,000
Rita	43640	Sabine NWR	LA	NWR	September 2005.	Replace Headquarters' sewerage treatment unit. (Old RPI Number 146)	10019192	20,000
Rita	43640	Sabine NWR	LA	NWR	September 2005.	Replace Headquarters Telephone System and lines (Old RPI Number 154).	10019200	250,000
Rita	43640	Sabine NWR	LA	NWR	September 2005.	Repair sewage treatment unit (Nature trail) (Old RPI Number 108)	10019157	50,000
Rita	43640	Sabine NWR	LA	NWR	September 2005.	Repair/Reopen 18 miles of canals		3,600,000
Rita	43640	Sabine NWR	LA	NWR	September 2005.	Headquarters/Visitor Center's Parking and Driveway Rte #900 (Old RPI Number147).	10019193	100,000
Rita	43640	Sabine NWR	LA	NWR	September 2005.	Maintenance Parking Areas (Old RPI Number148)	10019194	200,000
Rita	43640	Sabine NWR	LA	NWR	September 2005.	Blue Goose Trail Driveway and Parking Area (Old RPI Number150)	10019196	90,000
Rita	43640	Sabine NWR	LA	NWR	September 2005.	Bridge, inventory #43640–00170, Backridge, on Vastar Rd crossing Central Canal; public use (Old RPI Number 170).	10019216	150,000
Rita	43640	Sabine NWR	LA	NWR	September 2005.	Bridge, inventory #43640–00171, Hwy. 27 & Central Canal (identified in EFMIS & formerly known as Texaco bridge, inventory #43640–00136??) (Old RPI Number171).	10019217	100,000
Rita	43640	Sabine NWR	LA	NWR	September 2005.	Repair rear access road to pole shed (Old RPI Number198)	10049951	22,000
Rita	43640	Sabine NWR	LA	NWR	September 2005.	Replace damaged ATVs		15,000
Rita	43640	Sabine NWR	LA	NWR	September 2005.	Replace damaged office equipment/furniture/supplies	N/A	100,000

2005 HURRICANE SUPPLEMENTALS—Continued

Storm	Org	Station	State	Type	Timeframe	Project title	Asset No.	Revised estimate
Rita	43640	Sabine NWR	LA	NWR	September 2005.	Replace damaged vehicle (truck)		35,000
Rita	43640	Sabine NWR	LA	NWR	September 2005.	Replace damaged vehicle (SUV)		25,000
Rita	43640	Sabine NWR	LA	NWR	September 2005.	Replace/Repairs multiple damaged boats/trailers		35,000
Rita	43640	Sabine NWR	LA	NWR	September 2005.	Replace destroyed helipad/used for fire suppression operations		100,000
Rita	43640	Sabine NWR	LA	NWR	September 2005.	Repair/Replace damaged fire equipment		300,000
Rita	43640	Sabine NWR	LA	NWR	September 2005.	Downed tree and debris removal (1st push & pull)—Hwy 27 hazardous material debris.	N/A	450,000
Sabine NWR Total								44,545,000
Wilma	41420	South Florida ES Office.	FL	ES	October 2005	Repair Turtle Hospital (Monroe Co.) in the Florida Keys	n/a	183,200
South Florida ES Office Total								183,200
Katrina	42640	St. Catherine Creek NWR.	MS	NWR	August 2005	Repair Pintail Lane, Route 010	10017046	250,000
St. Catherine Creek NWR Total								250,000
Dennis	41640	St. Marks NWR	FL	NWR	July 2005	TVA Agreement—Repair primary dikes/levees (additional funds)		2,000,000
Dennis	41640	St. Marks NWR	FL	NWR	July 2005	Replace damaged and missing pilings/markings for Executive Closure Order.	10015299	300,000
Dennis	41640	St. Marks NWR	FL	NWR	July 2005	Repair overwash/undermined lighthouse pakring lot	10038986	20,000
St. Marks NWR Total								2,320,000
Dennis	41650	St. Vincent NWR.	FL	NWR	July 2005	Replace damaged/missing boundary signs	10040181	20,000

Dennis	41650	St. Vincent NWR.	FL	NWR	July 2005	Repair damaged barge storage building (barge is used to access St. Vincent NWR).	10015319	350,000
Dennis	41650	St. Vincent NWR.	FL	NWR	July 2005	Repair flooded Indian Pass check station	10015330	10,000
Dennis	41650	St. Vincent NWR.	FL	NWR	July 2005	Replace misc. small equipment in flooded storage facility	n/a	25,000
Dennis	41650	St. Vincent NWR.	FL	NWR	July 2005	Repair damage at Indian Pass parking area/pump house	10052228	4,000
St. Vincent NWR Total								409,000
Katrina	43645	Tallahatchie NWR.	MS	NWR	August 2005	Repair Flat Lake Access Road	10044518	75,000
Tallahatchie NWR Total								75,000
Wilma	41555	Ten Thousand Islands NWR.	FL	NWR	October 2005	Repair/Replace destroyed boundary markers/buoys	n/a	100,000
Wilma	41555	Ten Thousand Islands NWR.	FL	NWR	October 2005	Repair flooded/damaged roadways	multiple	250,000
Ten Thousand Islands NWR Total								350,000
Katrina	43690	Tensas River NWR.	LA	NWR	August 2005	Replace destroyed refuge residence/quarters (additional funds)		550,000
Katrina	43690	Tensas River NWR.	LA	NWR	August 2005	Repair Bridge, Cross Bayou(Fina). Inventory #- 43690–00019.	10042739	200,000
Katrina	43690	Tensas River NWR.	LA	NWR	August 2005	Repair bridge, Tensas River @ Mill Road-bridge inventory #43690–00005 (Cross roads).	10019992	700,000
Katrina	43690	Tensas River NWR.	LA	NWR	August 2005	Repair Rainey lake road, Rte #010. (Cross roads to refuge head-quarters).	10020002	450,000
Katrina	43690	Tensas River NWR.	LA	NWR	August 2005	Repair misc. damage to roads/trails/ATV		250,000
Katrina	43690	Tensas River NWR.	LA	NWR	August 2005	Clean/remove debris/trees from roads and parking areas	N/A	40,000
Tensas River NWR Total								2,190,000
Dennis	41280	Warm Springs RFC.	GA	NFH	July 2005	Downed tree and debris removal (1st push & pull)	n/a	2,000

2005 HURRICANE SUPPLEMENTALS—Continued

Storm	Org	Station	State	Type	Timeframe	Project title	Asset No.	Revised estimate
Dennis	41280	Warm Springs RFC.	GA	NFH	July 2005	Repair damage to roadways & parking areas	multiple	75,000
Dennis	41280	Warm Springs RFC.	GA	NFH	July 2005	Repair water/electrical damage to Laboratory Building	10014262	93,000
Dennis	41280	Warm Springs RFC.	GA	NFH	July 2005	Repair water damage to Aquarium Building	10014245	65,000
Dennis	41280	Warm Springs RFC.	GA	NFH	July 2005	Repair flood damage/erosion to multiple facilities	multiple	37,000
Dennis	41280	Warm Springs RFC.	GA	NFH	July 2005	Repair water damage to Residence (#3)	10014224	20,000
Dennis	41280	Warm Springs RFC.	GA	NFH	July 2005	Replace wetlab gutters	10014263	12,000
Dennis	41280	Warm Springs RFC.	GA	NFH	July 2005	Repair damaged fencing around compound	10014290	8,000
Warm Springs RFC Total								312,000
Katrina	42682	Yazoo NWR	MS	NWR	August 2005	Repair Wildlife Drive	10019865	125,000
Yazoo NWR Total								125,000
Subtotal: Second supplemental								121,800,000

STORM DAMAGE DETAIL REPORT—SOUTHEAST REGION—HURRICANES KATRINA, OPHELIA, RITA, WILMA AS OF JANUARY 19, 2006

Park	Storm	Asset/Need	Recommended repair	Estimate
Big Cypress National Preserve	Rita	BCW—Loop Road, unpaved RTE. 0102	regrade road surface/repair culverts	$484,608
Big Cypress National Preserve	Wilma	40M—40 Mile Bend Check Station Bldg A123	replace shutter	552
Big Cypress National Preserve	Wilma	40M—Grounds	remove debris	122
Big Cypress National Preserve	Wilma	BCW—Big Cypress Wetland, Grounds	RCW, Eagle surveys, inventories	909,687
Big Cypress National Preserve	Wilma	BCW—Birdon Road, unpaved	replace signs	921
Big Cypress National Preserve	Wilma	BCW—Jim Dill Road, unpaved RTE. 0703	remove debris	12,251
Big Cypress National Preserve	Wilma	BCW—Loop Road, paved Rt. 102	repair signs, culverts, asphalt roadway	55,596

Big Cypress National Preserve	Wilma	BCW—Loop Road, unpaved RTE .0102	repair road-culverts, washouts, shoulders	4,770,216
Big Cypress National Preserve	Wilma	BCW—Lower Wagon Wheel Road, unpaved	remove trees, replace signs	587
Big Cypress National Preserve	Wilma	BCW—Pine Oaks Road, unpaved RTE. 0106	remove trees/debris	188
Big Cypress National Preserve	Wilma	BCW—SCA Bldg A68	replace radio tower, facia, soffit, repair screen	66,571
Big Cypress National Preserve	Wilma	BCW—West Fire Prairie Trail	clear brush	4,473
Big Cypress National Preserve	Wilma	BL—Burns Lake Campground Road	remove trees	514
Big Cypress National Preserve	Wilma	BL—Burns Lake Campground, Grounds	repair kiosk roof, reset portapotties	597
Big Cypress National Preserve	Wilma	BL—TPBL 02 VIP Site/Housing	install service pedastall	1,019
Big Cypress National Preserve	Wilma	BR—Bass Lake Road, Unpaved	remove downed trees	318
Big Cypress National Preserve	Wilma	DD—Dona Drive Grounds	Remove debris	492
Big Cypress National Preserve	Wilma	DL—Deep L Fire Station Bl	replace downspout, repair metal doors	11,822
Big Cypress National Preserve	Wilma	DL—Deep Lake, Water Dist. System	remove debirs,clean system	2,494
Big Cypress National Preserve	Wilma	EE—EE Center Bld A61	replace window	1,174
Big Cypress National Preserve	Wilma	FO—Fire Operations Center, Bldg. A100	replace posts/facia, repair framing	6,744
Big Cypress National Preserve	Wilma	GH—Gator Head, Roads	remove debris	2,851
Big Cypress National Preserve	Wilma	GHS—Gator Hook Trail	remove debris	11,676
Big Cypress National Preserve	Wilma	GHS—Gator Hook, Chickee Bldg. A145	reset cross T's	160
Big Cypress National Preserve	Wilma	GHS—Gator Hook, Chickee Bldg. A146	reset cross T's	160
Big Cypress National Preserve	Wilma	HP—Hp Williams Grounds	remove debris	318
Big Cypress National Preserve	Wilma	I—South I–75 Gounds	remove trees	856
Big Cypress National Preserve	Wilma	I—South I–75 Parking Lot	replace barrier sections	122
Big Cypress National Preserve	Wilma	KS—Kirby Storter Boardwalk	replace lumber sections	636
Big Cypress National Preserve	Wilma	KS—Kirby Storter Chickee Bldg. A141	replace chickee	10,830
Big Cypress National Preserve	Wilma	KS—Kirby Storter Chickee Bldg. A142	replace chickee	10,830
Big Cypress National Preserve	Wilma	KS—Kirby Storter Chickee Bldg. A143	replace chickee	10,830
Big Cypress National Preserve	Wilma	KS—Kirby Storter Chickee Bldg. A144	replace chickee	10,830
Big Cypress National Preserve	Wilma	KS—Kirby Storter, Grounds	remove debris/replace picnic table	3,091
Big Cypress National Preserve	Wilma	LP—Loop Road RS, Barn Bldg A97	replace windows, repair siding	2,915
Big Cypress National Preserve	Wilma	LP—Loop Road RS, Bldg. A96 B Upstair Q–96	repair roof, replace carpet, porch	35,941
Big Cypress National Preserve	Wilma	LP—Loop Road RS, Fuel Island (Unleaded Gas)	replace tank cover	130
Big Cypress National Preserve	Wilma	LP—Loop Road RS, Grounds	repair fence, remove debris	1,452
Big Cypress National Preserve	Wilma	MC—Mitchell, Grounds	remove debris/repair kiosk roof	7,193
Big Cypress National Preserve	Wilma	MC—Mitchell, Road	repair gravel road	20,324
Big Cypress National Preserve	Wilma	ML—Monument Comfort Station	replace screen, soffit, skylight, roof vent	2,595
Big Cypress National Preserve	Wilma	ML—Monument Lake Grounds	repair signs, replace grills	4,716
Big Cypress National Preserve	Wilma	MS—Monroe Station, Bldg. A76	repair bldg damage, remove debris	49,719
Big Cypress National Preserve	Wilma	MW—Midway Grounds	replace signs, chickees, trees, remove debris	151,240
Big Cypress National Preserve	Wilma	MW—Midway, Comfort Station Bldg. A 127	replace siding	130
Big Cypress National Preserve	Wilma	OA—Aviation Hangar A91	replace door, downspout, weather station	10,534
Big Cypress National Preserve	Wilma	OA—Herbicide Storage A86	repair roof	1,522

STORM DAMAGE DETAIL REPORT—SOUTHEAST REGION—HURRICANES KATRINA, OPHELIA, RITA, WILMA AS OF JANUARY 19, 2006—Continued

Park	Storm	Asset/Need	Recommended repair	Estimate
Big Cypress National Preserve	Wilma	OA—Oasis Comfort Station Bldg. A126	replace soffit	1,884
Big Cypress National Preserve	Wilma	OA—Pole Barn #2 A90	repair roof	606
Big Cypress National Preserve	Wilma	OA—Quarters #1	replace porch screen	1,065
Big Cypress National Preserve	Wilma	OA—Ranger Storage A85	repair roof	1,522
Big Cypress National Preserve	Wilma	OA—Repeater Building A88	repair fence, replace roof turbine	742
Big Cypress National Preserve	Wilma	OA—Visitor Cent. Bld A79	replace screen and door, repair fence	13,753
Big Cypress National Preserve	Wilma	OA—Wood House A98	replace soffit	590
Big Cypress National Preserve	Wilma	OA—Woodhouse Grounds	remove debris	848
Big Cypress National Preserve	Wilma	OH—Headquarter BldA50	repair roof, antenna, screen, replace gutters	20,031
Big Cypress National Preserve	Wilma	OH—HQ Parking Area, East—Rte 900	repair lights	1,057
Big Cypress National Preserve	Wilma	OH—HQ Parking Area, West Rte 900	repair lights	2,665
Big Cypress National Preserve	Wilma	OH—HQ Swimming Pool	replace porch enclosure	56,581
Big Cypress National Preserve	Wilma	OH—Maint. Bldg. A54	repair roof, vent cap, facia	5,010
Big Cypress National Preserve	Wilma	OH—Ochopee Vehicle Wash Station Bldg. A113	replace soffit, fence	3,916
Big Cypress National Preserve	Wilma	OH—Ochopee Water Dist. System	replace generator	21,428
Big Cypress National Preserve	Wilma	OH—Quarters #19	replace screen , downspout	477
Big Cypress National Preserve	Wilma	OH—Quarters #15	replace facia, soffit, porch screen, drip edge	15,839
Big Cypress National Preserve	Wilma	OH—Quarters #16	replace porch, repair tower and siding	15,124
Big Cypress National Preserve	Wilma	OH—Quarters #17	replace shutters, porch, shingles	13,634
Big Cypress National Preserve	Wilma	OH—Quarters #20	replace screen, facia, soffit, repair porch	4,089
Big Cypress National Preserve	Wilma	OH—Quarters #21	replace fence, roof tile, gutters, porch	39,479
Big Cypress National Preserve	Wilma	OH—Quarters #22	repair roof and ceilings	6,407
Big Cypress National Preserve	Wilma	OH—Quarters #23	repair roof and screen	37,384
Big Cypress National Preserve	Wilma	OH—Quarters #25	repair roof and porch	9,206
Big Cypress National Preserve	Wilma	OH—Ranger Station A67	replace wiring, screen	2,018
Big Cypress National Preserve	Wilma	OH—Wastewater System/Treatment Plant	repair fence	6,871
Big Cypress National Preserve	Wilma	ORV—Bear Island Trail	remove debris	90,091
Big Cypress National Preserve	Wilma	ORV—Buckskin Trail	remove debris	48,916
Big Cypress National Preserve	Wilma	ORV—Burns Lake Trail	remove debris	28,862
Big Cypress National Preserve	Wilma	ORV—Concho Billy Trail	remove debris	105,092
Big Cypress National Preserve	Wilma	ORV—Jetport Trail	remove debris	22,783
Big Cypress National Preserve	Wilma	ORV—Little Deer Trail	remove debris	25,176
Big Cypress National Preserve	Wilma	ORV—Lost Dog Trail	remove debris	25,176
Big Cypress National Preserve	Wilma	ORV—Monroe South Trail	remove debris	20,434
Big Cypress National Preserve	Wilma	ORV—Monument Bypass Trail	remove debris	25,176
Big Cypress National Preserve	Wilma	ORV—Monument Trail	remove debris	50,960

Big Cypress National Preserve	Wilma	ORV—Mud Lake Trail	remove debris	28,218
Big Cypress National Preserve	Wilma	ORV—North Little Deer Trail	remove debris	25,176
Big Cypress National Preserve	Wilma	ORV—North Raccoon Point Trail	remove debris	16,305
Big Cypress National Preserve	Wilma	ORV—Oasis Trail	remove debris	56,524
Big Cypress National Preserve	Wilma	ORV—Paces Dike	remove debris	11,305
Big Cypress National Preserve	Wilma	ORV—Pipeline Trail	remove debris	7,827
Big Cypress National Preserve	Wilma	ORV—Raccoon Loop Trail	remove debris	9,566
Big Cypress National Preserve	Wilma	ORV—Raccoon Point Trail	remove debris	50,873
Big Cypress National Preserve	Wilma	ORV—Rock Toad Trail	remove debris	31,262
Big Cypress National Preserve	Wilma	ORV—Sig Walker Airboat Waterway Trail	remove debris	19,721
Big Cypress National Preserve	Wilma	ORV—Skillet North Trail	remove debris	30,437
Big Cypress National Preserve	Wilma	ORV—South Little Deer Trail	remove debris	27,392
Big Cypress National Preserve	Wilma	ORV—West Raccoon Point Trail	remove debris	16,305
Big Cypress National Preserve	Wilma	ORV—Windmill Trail	remove debris	10,871
Big Cypress National Preserve	Wilma	ORV—Zone 4 Airboat Waterway Trail	remove downed trees	65,733
Big Cypress National Preserve	Wilma	PC—Pine Crest, Grounds	remove haz trees	6,841
Big Cypress National Preserve	Wilma	PJ—Pink Jeep, Campsites	remove downed trees	2,866
Big Cypress National Preserve	Wilma	SC—Scissor Camp, Bldg. A107	repair soffit, remove trees	321
Big Cypress National Preserve	Wilma	SC—Scissor Camp, Grounds	remove debris	463
Big Cypress National Preserve	Wilma	TR—Quarter #4, Grounds	remove debris	1,262
Big Cypress National Preserve	Wilma	TR—Quarter #2 Gournds	repalce fence gate, remove debris	1,680
Big Cypress National Preserve	Wilma	TR—Quarters # 4	replace meter,gutters, screen	1,657
Big Cypress National Preserve	Wilma	TR—Quarters #2	repair screen/replace gutter	584
Big Cypress National Preserve	Wilma	WP—Weeks Prop House	replace door, repair roof	8,419
Big Cypress National Preserve	Wilma	WP—Weeks Storage Bldg. A108	replace siding, corregated tin	3,475
Biscayne National Park	Katrina	AK Landscape-	Replace Sea Grape Tree	1,610
Biscayne National Park	Katrina	AK Residence East 103-	repair roof	800
Biscayne National Park	Katrina	BC Lighthouse-	replace broken dome windows	442
Biscayne National Park	Katrina	BC Trail-	Remove and replace 2 trees	4,816
Biscayne National Park	Katrina	CP Duplex (Housing)-	replace screens	1,886
Biscayne National Park	Katrina	CP Entrance Road-	repair fence/remove trees	1,811
Biscayne National Park	Katrina	CP HQ Bldg-	replace screens	1,947
Biscayne National Park	Katrina	CP Landscape-	replace trees	5,527
Biscayne National Park	Katrina	CP Trail-	Replace sign at end of Jetty	170
Biscayne National Park	Katrina	EK VC—	repair roof-replace shingles	2,428
Biscayne National Park	Rita	BB Stiltsville 2146	Replace Dock	22,437
Biscayne National Park	Rita	BB Stiltsville 2303	Replace Dock	12,330
Biscayne National Park	Rita	CP Marina-Waterfront system	Repair CP Floating Docks	16,835
Biscayne National Park	Rita	EK Boardwalk	Replace Destroyed sections of boardwalk	265,378
Biscayne National Park	Wilma	AK Electrical Generating System	repair electrical connections	773

STORM DAMAGE DETAIL REPORT—SOUTHEAST REGION—HURRICANES KATRINA, OPHELIA, RITA, WILMA AS OF JANUARY 19, 2006—Continued

Park	Storm	Asset/Need	Recommended repair	Estimate
Biscayne National Park	Wilma	AK Landscape	remove debris	1,353
Biscayne National Park	Wilma	AK residence East 103	replace gutters, screen, repair hvac, remove debris	6,469
Biscayne National Park	Wilma	AK residence West 102	repair roof, hvac, replace screen	16,106
Biscayne National Park	Wilma	AK Trail	clear brush	2,832
Biscayne National Park	Wilma	AK Waste Water System	repair electrical connections	583
Biscayne National Park	Wilma	AK Water System	repair electrical connections	773
Biscayne National Park	Wilma	BC Barn	repair roof, vents	812
Biscayne National Park	Wilma	BC Chapel	repair roof	664
Biscayne National Park	Wilma	BC Comfort Station	repair roof, porta john	8,413
Biscayne National Park	Wilma	BC Generator Bldg	repair steps, replace vents	1,218
Biscayne National Park	Wilma	BC Landscape	replace signs,repair washouts	4,428
Biscayne National Park	Wilma	BC Lighthouse	replace glass panes, repair steps, window trim	818
Biscayne National Park	Wilma	BC Pavillion	repaint pavillion	1,590
Biscayne National Park	Wilma	Biscayne National Park Computer Network	replace battery backups	1,176
Biscayne National Park	Wilma	Biscayne National Park Fleet	repair fleet	11,000
Biscayne National Park	Wilma	Biscayne National Parkayne Bay-replace navigation aids	replace lost/destroyed nav aids	27,043
Biscayne National Park	Wilma	Blackpoint Jetty Trail	remove debris, replace concrete bridge washouts	49,807
Biscayne National Park	Wilma	CP Bone Yard	remove debris	241
Biscayne National Park	Wilma	CP Duplex-residence	replace screen	6,606
Biscayne National Park	Wilma	CP HQ Bldg	replace screen, repair hvac, lattice	13,918
Biscayne National Park	Wilma	CP Landscape	replace lights/remove debris	114,929
Biscayne National Park	Wilma	CP Maintenance Bldg	repair hvac, siding, fiberglass	2,427
Biscayne National Park	Wilma	CP Marina-Waterfront system	replace finger piers	205,220
Biscayne National Park	Wilma	CP Picnic Area	remove debris	2,165
Biscayne National Park	Wilma	CP Trail	remove debris/replace toe rail, repair boardwalk	1,825
Biscayne National Park	Wilma	CP VC Parking Lot	replace signs/trash cans	5,348
Biscayne National Park	Wilma	CP Visitor Center	repair handrails	1,104
Biscayne National Park	Wilma	CP Waste Water System	remove debris, inspect lift station	1,012
Biscayne National Park	Wilma	EK Boardwalk	replace decking	286,001
Biscayne National Park	Wilma	EK Comfort Station	repair roof,frame,fascia	19,932
Biscayne National Park	Wilma	EK Generator Bldg	replace bldg	5,313
Biscayne National Park	Wilma	EK Horseshoe Trail	remove debris	10,707
Biscayne National Park	Wilma	EK Landscape	remove debris	6,459
Biscayne National Park	Wilma	EK Maintenance Bldg	replace roof	14,418
Biscayne National Park	Wilma	EK Residence East 213	repair roof, hvac, pilings, appliances	18,407
Biscayne National Park	Wilma	EK Residence West 212	repair roof, hvac, pilings,screens, wiring	15,838

Biscayne National Park	Wilma	EK Spite Highway trail	remove debris	55,184
Biscayne National Park	Wilma	EK Swim Area	remove debris	2,992
Biscayne National Park	Wilma	EK VC	repair roof,overhead doors, electrical system	28,034
Biscayne National Park	Wilma	EK WTP Bldg & Covered Storage	replace roof	14,418
Biscayne National Park	Wilma	Florida Straits-replace navigation aids	replace nav aids	12,725
Biscayne National Park	Wilma	Stiltsville 2146	replace deck, repair roof	25,387
Biscayne National Park	Wilma	Stiltsville 2157	repair roof, replace shed, dock	108,208
Biscayne National Park	Wilma	Stiltsville 2159	replace dock,repair roof,fence	21,399
Biscayne National Park	Wilma	Stiltsville 2167	repair roof, siding, replace deck/dock	65,669
Biscayne National Park	Wilma	Stiltsville 2173	repair deck, wiring, roof,	48,566
Biscayne National Park	Wilma	Stiltsville 2213	replace deck, repair roof	206,187
Biscayne National Park	Wilma	Stiltsville 2303	repair roof, replace screen	8,275
Cape Hatteras National Seashore	Ophelia	BIBD Coquina Comfort Station	repair roof	567
Cape Hatteras National Seashore	Ophelia	BIQT Q117	repair roof	487
Cape Hatteras National Seashore	Ophelia	BIQT Q120	repair roof	567
Cape Hatteras National Seashore	Ophelia	BIRMP Oregon Inlet Ramp 4	replace carsonite signs posts	12,143
Cape Hatteras National Seashore	Ophelia	HIBD Avon Pier House	repair roof	3,704
Cape Hatteras National Seashore	Ophelia	HIBD Cape Point CG Loop B Shower Bldg	repair roof	5,277
Cape Hatteras National Seashore	Ophelia	HIBD Cape Point CG Loop H Shower Bldg	repair roof	2,463
Cape Hatteras National Seashore	Ophelia	HIBD Cape Point CG Storage Kiosk	repair roof	1,245
Cape Hatteras National Seashore	Ophelia	HIBD Frisco CG Loop E Shower Bldg	repair roof	3,028
Cape Hatteras National Seashore	Ophelia	HIBD Frisco Comfort Station	repair roof caps	754
Cape Hatteras National Seashore	Ophelia	HIBD LH Fee Kiosk	repair roof	3,983
Cape Hatteras National Seashore	Ophelia	HIHS Double Keepers Quarters (VC)	repair roof	61,102
Cape Hatteras National Seashore	Ophelia	HIHS Hatteras Weather Bureau	replace handicap elevator door	2,046
Cape Hatteras National Seashore	Ophelia	HIHS Little Kinnakeet Boathouse	repair roof	260
Cape Hatteras National Seashore	Ophelia	HIHS Principal Keepers Quarters (Bookstore)	repair roof	42,863
Cape Hatteras National Seashore	Ophelia	HIHS Ranger Station	repair roof	36,323
Cape Hatteras National Seashore	Ophelia	HIML Hattersas Island Maintained Landscape	replace signs	21,047
Cape Hatteras National Seashore	Ophelia	HIMW Avon Fishing Pier	Repair piers	35,223
Cape Hatteras National Seashore	Ophelia	HIQT Q391	repair roof	3,441
Cape Hatteras National Seashore	Ophelia	HIQT T4	repair roof	891
Cape Hatteras National Seashore	Ophelia	HIRD Billy Mitchell Road-rte 014	remove tree	285
Cape Hatteras National Seashore	Ophelia	HIRD Frisco Water Plant Road-rte 414	repair road base	39,778
Cape Hatteras National Seashore	Ophelia	HIRD Ramp 55 Parking	remove sand from parking lot	987
Cape Hatteras National Seashore	Ophelia	HIRD Soundside Access MP53	repair road surface	19,495
Cape Hatteras National Seashore	Ophelia	HIRD Turnout Ramp 38-rte 913	remove sand from parking lot	1,443
Cape Hatteras National Seashore	Ophelia	HIRMP Ramp 30	fill and grade ramp	2,474
Cape Hatteras National Seashore	Ophelia	HITR Buxton Woods Nature Trail	remove trees	3,283
Cape Hatteras National Seashore	Ophelia	OIBD Emergency Generator/Lumber Shed	repair roof	3,741

STORM DAMAGE DETAIL REPORT—SOUTHEAST REGION—HURRICANES KATRINA, OPHELIA, RITA, WILMA AS OF JANUARY 19, 2006—Continued

Park	Storm	Asset/Need	Recommended repair	Estimate
Cape Hatteras National Seashore	Ophelia	OIBD Metal Storage Bldg	replace metal storage bldg	7,366
Cape Hatteras National Seashore	Ophelia	OIBD Ocracoke Campground Shed	repair roof	319
Cape Hatteras National Seashore	Ophelia	OIBD Ocracoke CG Loop B Shower	repair roof	567
Cape Hatteras National Seashore	Ophelia	OIBD Ocracoke Island Portalets	repair roof	1,183
Cape Hatteras National Seashore	Ophelia	OIBD Q137	repair ceilings	721
Cape Hatteras National Seashore	Ophelia	OICS Ocracoke Campground Portalets	replace door	652
Cape Hatteras National Seashore	Ophelia	OIMI Pony Pen Corral	repair fence	9,945
Cape Hatteras National Seashore	Ophelia	OIML Ocracoke Island Maintained Landscape	remove debris	32,039
Cape Hatteras National Seashore	Ophelia	OIN: Ocracoke Island Natural Landscape	remove haz trees	3,821
Cape Hatteras National Seashore	Ophelia	OIQT Q137	repair roof	650
Cape Hatteras National Seashore	Ophelia	OIQT Q138	repair roof	650
Cape Hatteras National Seashore	Ophelia	OIQT Q138	repair ceilings	1,105
Cape Hatteras National Seashore	Ophelia	OIQT Q139	repair roof	650
Cape Hatteras National Seashore	Ophelia	OIQT Q139	repair ceilings	690
Cape Hatteras National Seashore	Ophelia	OIQT Q140	repair roof	650
Cape Hatteras National Seashore	Ophelia	OIQT Q140	repair ceilings	151
Cape Hatteras National Seashore	Ophelia	OIQT T141	repair roof	2,224
Cape Hatteras National Seashore	Ophelia	OIQT T142	repair roof	1,356
Cape Hatteras National Seashore	Ophelia	OIQT T143	repair roof	1,356
Cape Hatteras National Seashore	Ophelia	OIRD Quock Hammock Road	repair road surface-fill washouts	1,352
Cape Hatteras National Seashore	Ophelia	OIRD South Point Road (Ramp 72)	repair road surface	32,875
Cape Hatteras National Seashore	Ophelia	OIRMP Ramp 59	repair road surface-fill washouts	4,305
Cape Hatteras National Seashore	Ophelia	OIRMP Ramp 70	repair potholes	2,339
Cape Hatteras National Seashore	Ophelia	OITR Hammock Hill Nature Trail	remove debris	523
Cape Lookout National Seashore	Ophelia	Colonial Waterbird Nesting assessment	2 year assessment of birding habitat	91,500
Cape Lookout National Seashore	Ophelia	Harkers Island VC/Admin	Replace HVAC units	15,783
Cape Lookout National Seashore	Ophelia	Harkers Island VC/Admin	repair front vis svcs desk	15,578
Cape Lookout National Seashore	Ophelia	Harkers Island VC/Admin	repair security system	1,000
Cape Lookout National Seashore	Ophelia	Ice Machine-Maintenance BLdg	repair ice machine	4,819
Cape Lookout National Seashore	Ophelia	Life Saving Station Stable	repair roof, windows, siding and walls	53,704
Cape Lookout National Seashore	Ophelia	Lola Radio Repeater	repair repeater	7,500
Cape Lookout National Seashore	Ophelia	North Core Banks Road	regrade road	13,903
Cape Lookout National Seashore	Ophelia	signs	replace lost/destroyed signs parkwide	30,000
Cape Lookout National Seashore	Ophelia	South Core Banks Road	regrade road	11,918
Canaveral National Seashore	Wilma	ND Maintenance Shop	replace vent cap	161
Canaveral National Seashore	Wilma	ND Pole Shed	repair roof	4,197

Canaveral National Seashore	Wilma	SD Boardwalk 8	repair boardwalk	1,021
Canaveral National Seashore	Wilma	SD Boardwalk Eddy Creek/Pavillion	repair boardwalk	1,484
Canaveral National Seashore	Wilma	SD Comfort Station 10	repair vault	1,606
Canaveral National Seashore	Wilma	SD Comfort Station 3	repair vault	1,606
Canaveral National Seashore	Wilma	SD Eddy Creek Waterfront System	replace eddy creek dock	27,138
Canaveral National Seashore	Wilma	SD Ranger Station Pump House	replace roof turbine	41
Canaveral National Seashore	Wilma	SD-Playalinda Beach Swimming Area	clean beach area	38,450
Cane River Creole NHP	Rita	Cotton Gin	Reapir roof flashing/gable shutter/wood siding	3,412
Cane River Creole NHP	Rita	Cotton Picker Shed-Magnolia	Repair roof	20,324
Cane River Creole NHP	Rita	Magnolia Cultural Landscape	Remove limbs and hazard trees	27,420
Cane River Creole NHP	Rita	Main House-Oakland	Repair/replace missing or loose shingles	2,094
Cane River Creole NHP	Rita	Mule Barn	Repair roof/Repair fistoric hinge on barn door	2,908
Cane River Creole NHP	Rita	Oakland Cultural Landscape	Remove limbs and hazard trees	33,131
Cane River Creole NHP	Rita	Overseers House-Slave Hospital-Magnolia	Reapir roof, gutters and flashing	1,939
Cane River Creole NHP	Rita	Slave Quarters 1	Replace lost cedar shingles	8,369
Cane River Creole NHP	Rita	Slave Quarters 6	Repair exterior wall shift	839
Cane River Creole NHP	Rita	Square Crib	Repair Roof	879
Cane River Creole NHP	Rita	Tractor Shed	Repair Roof	1,730
De Soto National Monument	Wilma	De Soto National Monument Trail	repair washouts, regrade trail	15,000
De Soto National Monument	Wilma	Grounds	remove debris/haz trees	22,500
De Soto National Monument	Wilma	Shoreline	stablize shoreline-prevent addtl erosion	22,500
Dry Tortugas National Park	Katrina	GKBCGR Garden Key Grounds	Replace Entrance sign/NR mitigation	65,567
Dry Tortugas National Park	Katrina	GKBCMU Gasoline Storage	relocate Gasoline Storage	122,319
Dry Tortugas National Park	Katrina	GKBCWF Garden Key Water Front-	dock repair/buoy replacement	22,704
Dry Tortugas National Park	Katrina	GKFJAD Fort Jefferson Office	Replace Windows	1,374
Dry Tortugas National Park	Katrina	GKFJEE Electrical System	Replace Generators	137,123
Dry Tortugas National Park	Katrina	GKFJFT Counterscarp and Moat	Repair coping on counterscarp/dredge moat	125,856
Dry Tortugas National Park	Katrina	GKFJFT Fort Jefferson	Curtain Wall Repair	153,101
Dry Tortugas National Park	Katrina	GKFJHM17–3 A-B Personnel Housing	Ceiling repair	10,770
Dry Tortugas National Park	Katrina	GKFJHM17–4 Personnel Housing	Replace Windows	2,765
Dry Tortugas National Park	Katrina	GKFJHS17–10 Personnel Housing	Repair Windows	1,963
Dry Tortugas National Park	Katrina	GKFJHS17–11 Personnel Housing	Replace Windows	2,120
Dry Tortugas National Park	Katrina	GKFJHS17–12 Personnel Housing	Replace Windows	2,120
Dry Tortugas National Park	Katrina	GKFJHS17–2 Personnel Housing	Repair windows/siding	15,811
Dry Tortugas National Park	Katrina	GKFJHS17–4.5 Personnel Housing	Ceiling and window repair	5,020
Dry Tortugas National Park	Katrina	GKFJHS17–5 Personnel Housing	Replace Windows	3,609
Dry Tortugas National Park	Katrina	GKFJHS17–8 Personnel Housing	Replace Windows	1,848
Dry Tortugas National Park	Katrina	GKFJHS17–9 Personnel Housing	Ceiling and window repair	3,410
Dry Tortugas National Park	Katrina	GKFJMP Recreation Room	Replace Windows	8,724
Dry Tortugas National Park	Katrina	GKFJMU Generator Room	Install exhaust fans	1,360

STORM DAMAGE DETAIL REPORT—SOUTHEAST REGION—HURRICANES KATRINA, OPHELIA, RITA, WILMA AS OF JANUARY 19, 2006—Continued

Park	Storm	Asset/Need	Recommended repair	Estimate
Dry Tortugas National Park	Katrina	GKFJVS Garden Key VC-	Replace windows/walls	2,397
Dry Tortugas National Park	Katrina	GKUTRA Dry Tortugas Radio System	Install Tower	10,605
Dry Tortugas National Park	Katrina	Grounds Cleanup	Debris removal	9,000
Dry Tortugas National Park	Katrina	IMT Response/misc repairs		56,911
Dry Tortugas National Park	Katrina	Law Enforcement Support		10,000
Dry Tortugas National Park	Katrina	LHLHGR Loggerhead Key Grounds	Repair Flag Pole	807
Dry Tortugas National Park	Katrina	LHLHHS001 Kitchen Building	Repair siding/repaint	10,307
Dry Tortugas National Park	Katrina	LHLHHS002 Keepers Residence	Gutter and carpet replacement	14,734
Dry Tortugas National Park	Katrina	LHLHLH Loggerhead Key Lighthouse	Replace windows/other misc repairs	12,564
Dry Tortugas National Park	Katrina	LHLHMF Oil House	Replace Windows	11,395
Dry Tortugas National Park	Katrina	LHLHMU Generator Room	Replace Doors	5,819
Dry Tortugas National Park	Katrina	LHLHWF Loggerhead Water Front-	decking repair	14,684
Dry Tortugas National Park	Katrina	LHUTWP Loggerhead Water System	Salt Water intakle system repair	3,395
Dry Tortugas National Park	Katrina	MEWCBO Boat Outboard	Replace 25' boat	148,565
Dry Tortugas National Park	Wilma	GKBCBG Dock House	replace decking	9,592
Dry Tortugas National Park	Wilma	GKBCCG Garden Key Campsite	remove trees, replace tables	13,800
Dry Tortugas National Park	Wilma	GKBCWF Garden Key Water Front	repair piers, electric svc, replace seaplane ramp	322,979
Dry Tortugas National Park	Wilma	GKFJAD Fort Jefferson Office	repair hvac	5,165
Dry Tortugas National Park	Wilma	GKFJEE Electrical System	repair wiring, antenna	1,459
Dry Tortugas National Park	Wilma	GKFJFT Counterscarp and Moat	repair seawall, dredge moat	147,371
Dry Tortugas National Park	Wilma	GKFJFT Fort Jefferson	replace shutter system, remove debris, misc repairs	579,529
Dry Tortugas National Park	Wilma	GKFJHM17–3 A-B Personnel Housing	repair walls, replace furnishings	39,308
Dry Tortugas National Park	Wilma	GKFJHS16–1 Engineer Officers Quarters	repair porch railing	4,496
Dry Tortugas National Park	Wilma	GKFJHS17–2 Personnel Housing	repair ceilings	5,377
Dry Tortugas National Park	Wilma	GKFJHS17–4.5 Personnel Housing	repair hvac	5,165
Dry Tortugas National Park	Wilma	GKFJHS17–8 Personnel Housing	repair hvac	5,165
Dry Tortugas National Park	Wilma	GKFJMF Carpenter Shop	replace saws	6,841
Dry Tortugas National Park	Wilma	GKUTRA Dry Tortugas Radio System	repair telephone communications	7,044
Dry Tortugas National Park	Wilma	LHLHEE Loggerhead Electrical System	repair wiring, solar controller	29,470
Dry Tortugas National Park	Wilma	LHLHHS001 Kitchen Building	repair hvac, antenna, siding	9,282
Dry Tortugas National Park	Wilma	LHLHHS002 Keepers Residence	repair roof, railings	6,830
Dry Tortugas National Park	Wilma	LHLHLH Loggerhead Key Lighthouse	repair exterior walls	28,224
Dry Tortugas National Park	Wilma	LHLHMF Boat House	remove sand, repair walls	4,581
Dry Tortugas National Park	Wilma	LHLHMS Storage Shed/Shop	repair door, roof	1,028
Dry Tortugas National Park	Wilma	LHLHMU Generator Room	replace generator	35,893
Dry Tortugas National Park	Wilma	LHLHWF Loggerhead Water Front	replace tank, pipe	38,456

Dry Tortugas National Park	Wilma	LHUTWP Loggerhead Water System	remove debris, repair dock	34,189
Dry Tortugas National Park	Rita	GKBCCG Garden Key Campsite	Remove debris	629
Dry Tortugas National Park	Rita	GKBCGR Garden Key Grounds	Remove debris	3,148
Dry Tortugas National Park	Rita	GKBCWF Garden Key Waterfront	Replace Finger Piers	9,800
Dry Tortugas National Park	Rita	GKFJEE Electrical System	Repair electrical distribution system	4,680
Dry Tortugas National Park	Rita	GKFJFT Counterscarp and Moat	Replace bridge	8,391
Dry Tortugas National Park	Rita	GKFJFT Fort Jefferson Parade and Brick Walk	Remove debris	6,888
Dry Tortugas National Park	Rita	GKFJHM17–3 A-B Personnel Housing	Replace cabinets	7,101
Dry Tortugas National Park	Rita	GKFJHS16–1 Engineer Officers Quarters	Repair porch and shutters	8,691
Dry Tortugas National Park	Rita	GKFJHS16–6 Personnel Housing	Replace shutters	1,380
Dry Tortugas National Park	Rita	GKFJHS17–2 Personnel Housing	Replace gutter system	18,871
Dry Tortugas National Park	Rita	GKFJWP Garden Key Potable Water System	Repair water line	882
Dry Tortugas National Park	Rita	GKUTFD Diesel Fuel System	Replace controller	2,053
Everglades National Park	Katrina	ADEXFL Flamingo Waysides	Replace wayside	36,781
Everglades National Park	Katrina	ADEXFLCB Signs Wayside	Replace wayside	18,841
Everglades National Park	Katrina	ADEXFLEC Signs Wayside	Replace wayside	37,681
Everglades National Park	Katrina	ADEXFLMR Signs Wayside	Replace wayside	9,420
Everglades National Park	Katrina	ADEXFLVC Signs Waysides	Replace wayside	9,420
Everglades National Park	Katrina	ADEXFLWL Signs Wayside	Replace wayside	9,420
Everglades National Park	Katrina	EECHRP14 SW 237th Ave	Repair signs & posts	369
Everglades National Park	Katrina	EEPHHM703 Lg Hernandez House	Replace appliances	7,251
Everglades National Park	Katrina	FLBWMA Florida Bay Marina	Replace electrical service to docks	8,300
Everglades National Park	Katrina	FLBWMA Whitewater Bay Marina	Replace docks	533,597
Everglades National Park	Katrina	FLCGAT430 Amphitheater	Demo & replace amiphitheater	348,574
Everglades National Park	Katrina	FLCGVS409 Campground Kiosk	Demo & Replace Entrance station	27,600
Everglades National Park	Katrina	FLCSPP921P Marina Access Parking	Repair electrical lighting	10,014
Everglades National Park	Katrina	FLCSPP922P Boat Ramp Parking	Repair electrical lighting	37,195
Everglades National Park	Katrina	FLCSWF Concessions Waterfront	Repair concrete seawall	330,335
Everglades National Park	Katrina	FLECBW Eco Pond Board Walk / Viewing Platform		1,135
Everglades National Park	Katrina	FLMRGR Mrazek Pond Grounds	Replace sign posts	771
Everglades National Park	Katrina	FLMRRB Buttonwood Bridge	Repair expansion joint	148,457
Everglades National Park	Katrina	FLMYEE Electrical System	Repair electrical lighting	6,886
Everglades National Park	Katrina	FLMYRU Mosquito Alley		17,312
Everglades National Park	Katrina	FLMYWP Water System	Repair water lines	1,717
Everglades National Park	Katrina	FLPHHT60 Personnel Housing	Demo housing unit	17,688
Everglades National Park	Katrina	FLPHHT61 Personnel Housing	Demo housing unit	17,688
Everglades National Park	Katrina	FLPHMP417 Personnel Chickee	Replace screens and paint	4,130
Everglades National Park	Katrina	FLVCVS415 Visitor Center	Replace elevator/museum locks/repair fire system and pillars/Repair electrical system.	24,039
Everglades National Park	Katrina	FLVCVS419 Fish Cleaning Station	Repair roof & screen/Replace controls	43,792

STORM DAMAGE DETAIL REPORT—SOUTHEAST REGION—HURRICANES KATRINA, OPHELIA, RITA, WILMA AS OF JANUARY 19, 2006—Continued

Park	Storm	Asset/Need	Recommended repair	Estimate
Everglades National Park	Katrina	FLWLBW West Lake Board Walk	Repair damaged decking	1,342
Everglades National Park	Katrina	GCBCCG16579 Rabbit Key Campsite	Replace confort station	6,020
Everglades National Park	Katrina	GCBCCK Rodgers River Chickee	replace comfort station	6,020
Everglades National Park	Katrina	GCBCWW Wilderness Waterway	Replace waterway signage	9,354
Everglades National Park	Katrina	KLFBCG Nest Key Campsite	Repair dock/replace portable toilets	76,526
Everglades National Park	Katrina	KLFBGR Back Country Grounds		13,420
Everglades National Park	Katrina	KLRSMF505 Maintenance Shed	Replace roof	2,257
Everglades National Park	Katrina	KLRSRA Key Largo Radio System	Repair boat radio	515
Everglades National Park	Katrina	MEGT GROUND TRANSPORT	Repair/Replace 16 vehicles	590,485
Everglades National Park	Katrina	MEHE Heavy Equipment	Repair/Replace 2 tractors	133,990
Everglades National Park	Katrina	METL Tools	Repair/replace 4 yard mixer	4,303
Everglades National Park	Katrina	METLRE Research Equip	Replace Research equipment	173,301
Everglades National Park	Katrina	MEWCBO Boat Outboard	Repair boats	100,300
Everglades National Park	Katrina	NDEEHS347 Personnel Housing	Replace screen/Repair roof	1,792
Everglades National Park	Katrina	NDTAADS33 Maintenance / Ranger Station	Repair roof	6,601
Everglades National Park	Katrina	NDTAFG Gasoline Storage Facility	Repair roof	4,230
Everglades National Park	Katrina	NDTAHS345 Personnel Housing	Replace roof & screen/repair transmission tower	3,365
Everglades National Park	Katrina	NDTAHS346 Personnel Housing	Replace screen	1,987
Everglades National Park	Katrina	NDTAPP931N Tamiami Ranger Station	Replace fence and gate	362
Everglades National Park	Katrina	NDTCHM350 Personnel Housing	Repair roof/walls	18,005
Everglades National Park	Katrina	NDTCHM352 Personnel Housing	Repair roof/replace screen and shutters	22,424
Everglades National Park	Katrina	NDTCHM354 Personnel Housing	Replace shutters	2,870
Everglades National Park	Rita	PIDBAD190 Research Center	Replace Screen Enclosure	37,353
Everglades National Park	Wilma	ADEXFLEC Signs Wayside	replace wayside	403
Everglades National Park	Wilma	ADEXFLWL Signs Wayside	replace wayside	1,028
Everglades National Park	Wilma	ADEXPIRP Signs Wayside	replace wayside	55
Everglades National Park	Wilma	ADEXSVST Signs Wayside	replace wayside	763
Everglades National Park	Wilma	ADEXSVVC Signs Wayside	replace wayside	925
Everglades National Park	Wilma	EEPHHM703 Lg Hernandez House	repair hvac, walls, roof, lighting	46,275
Everglades National Park	Wilma	EEPHHS702 Sm Hernandez House	repair roof, antenna	2,660
Everglades National Park	Wilma	FLBCCG Graveyard Creek Campsite	remove trees, replace tables, portojohn	17,305
Everglades National Park	Wilma	FLBCCK445 Pearl Bay Chickee	repair portojohn, steps	5,293
Everglades National Park	Wilma	FLBCCK446 Hells Bay Chickee	repair portojohn	4,240
Everglades National Park	Wilma	FLBCCK447 Lane Bay Chickee	repair portojohn, structure	6,041
Everglades National Park	Wilma	FLBCCK448 Roberts Bay Chickee	repair portojohn	4,240
Everglades National Park	Wilma	FLBCCK45 South Joe River Chickee	repair portojohn, repair roof	8,397

Everglades National Park	Wilma	FLBCCK453 Oyster Bay Chickee	repair portojohn, structure	27,123
Everglades National Park	Wilma	FLBCCK454 Joe River Chickee	repair portojohn	4,240
Everglades National Park	Wilma	FLBLRU211 Bear Lake Road	repair road surface	9,088
Everglades National Park	Wilma	FLBWMA Florida Bay Marina	repair dock	14,041
Everglades National Park	Wilma	FLBWMA Whitewater Bay Marina	repair dock	5,601
Everglades National Park	Wilma	FLBWWW Buttonwood Canaveral National Seashorel	remove boat lift, replace markers	32,846
Everglades National Park	Wilma	FLCBGR Coot Bay Grounds	replace signs	806
Everglades National Park	Wilma	FLCGCG A-loop Campsites	replace exterior furnishings	16,679
Everglades National Park	Wilma	FLCGCG C-loop Campsites	replace exterior furnishings	131,179
Everglades National Park	Wilma	FLCGCG T-loop Campsites	replace exterior furnishings	14,647
Everglades National Park	Wilma	FLCGCG Walk In Campsites	replace electrical panel	1,795
Everglades National Park	Wilma	FLCGPP927P B-C Loop Parking	replace signs	3,294
Everglades National Park	Wilma	FLCGPP928P T Loop Parking	replace signs	3,170
Everglades National Park	Wilma	FLCGRP219 Picnic Area RD	replace exterior furnishings	1,502
Everglades National Park	Wilma	FLCGRP220 Camp Ground Loop A Road	replace signs	2,171
Everglades National Park	Wilma	FLCGVS402 A-loop Comfort Station	repair roof	142
Everglades National Park	Wilma	FLCGVS403 A-loop Comfort Station	replace screens, roof vent,soffit	1,828
Everglades National Park	Wilma	FLCGVS404 B-loop Comfort Station	repair roof, screen	623
Everglades National Park	Wilma	FLCGVS405 B-loop Comfort Station	repair roof, electrical system	2,030
Everglades National Park	Wilma	FLCGVS406 C-loop Comfort Station	repair soffit, window screen	371
Everglades National Park	Wilma	FLCGVS407 T-loop Comfort Station	replace sink, repair soffit	1,808
Everglades National Park	Wilma	FLCGVS408 T-loop Comfort Station	repair soffit	169
Everglades National Park	Wilma	FLCGVS411 Walk In Comfort Station	repair roof, door, ceiling, plumbing	1,828
Everglades National Park	Wilma	FLCGWW Flamingo Waste Water System	repair electrical system	7,092
Everglades National Park	Wilma	FLCMGR Concession Maint Grounds	remove debris	20,510
Everglades National Park	Wilma	FLCMST473 Concession Storage/Utility	demolish bldg	16,848
Everglades National Park	Wilma	FLCSCR460 Restaurant/Lounge	repair electrical system	3,172
Everglades National Park	Wilma	FLCSSW Swimming Pool	remove screen enclosure	2,952
Everglades National Park	Wilma	FLCSWF Concessions Waterfront	dredge marina area for access to Fl Bay	649,916
Everglades National Park	Wilma	FLECBW Eco Pond Board Walk / Viewing Platform	repair platform and railing	54,390
Everglades National Park	Wilma	FLHPPP919N Residence Parking	regrade parking area	6,238
Everglades National Park	Wilma	FLMRRB Buttonwood Bridge	repair bridge joint	2,641
Everglades National Park	Wilma	FLMRRP010 Route 10	replace road signs	22,237
Everglades National Park	Wilma	FLMRRU425 Sewer Plant Access Road	repair road surface, replace sign	1,588
Everglades National Park	Wilma	FLMRTU Christian Point Trail	repair boardwalk	537
Everglades National Park	Wilma	FLMRWW Hells Bay Canoe Launch	remove debris	1,366
Everglades National Park	Wilma	FLMYEE Electrical System	repair electrical system	9,854
Everglades National Park	Wilma	FLMYFG Gasoline Fuel System-Vehicles	repair fuel system	5,703
Everglades National Park	Wilma	FLMYGR Maint Yard Grounds	replace fence	30,551
Everglades National Park	Wilma	FLMYMA Maintenance Marina	repair dock, wiring, dumpster	79,287

STORM DAMAGE DETAIL REPORT—SOUTHEAST REGION—HURRICANES KATRINA, OPHELIA, RITA, WILMA AS OF JANUARY 19, 2006—Continued

Park	Storm	Asset/Need	Recommended repair	Estimate
Everglades National Park	Wilma	FLMYMF406 Oil Shed	replace door	474
Everglades National Park	Wilma	FLMYMF422 Boat Shop	repair doors, electrical system	33,466
Everglades National Park	Wilma	FLMYMF423 Boat Shelter	repair pillars	3,060
Everglades National Park	Wilma	FLMYMS420 Paint Storage Bldg	replace structure	24,425
Everglades National Park	Wilma	FLMYMS426 Herbicide/Pesticide	repair doors, steps, glass	15,937
Everglades National Park	Wilma	FLMYMS431 Haz Material Storage	haz mat disposal	11,058
Everglades National Park	Wilma	FLMYMS467 Maintenance Warehouse	repair windows, roof, electrical	88,089
Everglades National Park	Wilma	FLMYMU424 Water Treatment Plant Bldg	repair fence, hvac, water lines	55,822
Everglades National Park	Wilma	FLMYRU Mosquito Alley	repair road surface	1,363
Everglades National Park	Wilma	FLMYWP Water System	replace filters and computer	9,400
Everglades National Park	Wilma	FLMYWW Waste Water	repair lift stations, replace signs	6,179
Everglades National Park	Wilma	FLPHHM416 Personnel Housing	repair elcetrical, porch, interior walls	25,506
Everglades National Park	Wilma	FLPHHM439 Personnel Housing	repair porch, electrical	15,517
Everglades National Park	Wilma	FLPHHM440 Personnel Housing	repair windows, wiring, doors, porch	21,853
Everglades National Park	Wilma	FLPHHM441 Personnel Housing	repair doors, porch, hvac, appliances, walls	27,085
Everglades National Park	Wilma	FLPHHS442 Personnel Housing	repair doors, porch, hvac, appliances, walls	20,671
Everglades National Park	Wilma	FLPHHS443 Personnel Housing	repair hvac, roof, porch, wiring	28,318
Everglades National Park	Wilma	FLPHHS444 Personnel Housing	repair porch, wiring, roof, hvac	22,422
Everglades National Park	Wilma	FLPHHT20 Trailer Pad	repair electrical	2,061
Everglades National Park	Wilma	FLPHHT21 Trailer Pad	repair electrical	2,061
Everglades National Park	Wilma	FLPHHT22 Trailer Pad	repair electrical	2,061
Everglades National Park	Wilma	FLPHHT23 Trailer Pad	repair electrical	2,061
Everglades National Park	Wilma	FLPHMP417 Personnel Chickee	repair roof, fans, flooring, wiring	24,578
Everglades National Park	Wilma	FLPLMA Plug Dock Complex	repair electrical pedestal	16,270
Everglades National Park	Wilma	FLVCPP920P VC Parking Area	repair lighting	9,438
Everglades National Park	Wilma	FLVCRP216 Marina Parking Access	repair electrical, replace signs	820
Everglades National Park	Wilma	FLVCVS Visitor Center	repair hvac, phone system, windows, soffit, railings	41,459
Everglades National Park	Wilma	FLVCVS419 Fish Cleaning Station	repair screen, pipes	9,652
Everglades National Park	Wilma	FLWEMU407 Pump House	repair wiring	2,460
Everglades National Park	Wilma	FLWLBW West Lake Board Walk	replace rail	251
Everglades National Park	Wilma	FLWLGR West lake Grounds	remove haz tree/stump	857
Everglades National Park	Wilma	FLWLVS425 Comfort Station and Pavillion	replace door lock/signs	513
Everglades National Park	Wilma	FLWLWF West Lake Water Front	repair rails	131
Everglades National Park	Wilma	GCBCBW sand Fly Island Boardwalk	repair portojohns	4,240
Everglades National Park	Wilma	GCBCCG Darwins Place Campsite	replace sign	935
Everglades National Park	Wilma	GCBCCG Pavillion Key Campsite	replace sign, portojohn	4,936

Everglades National Park	Wilma	GCBCCG Watsons Place Campsite	replace picnic tables	5,581
Everglades National Park	Wilma	GCBCCG16579 Rabbit Key Campsite	replace sign, portojohn	4,936
Everglades National Park	Wilma	GCBCCG50052 Lopez River Campsite	repair portojohns	4,240
Everglades National Park	Wilma	GCBCCG50053 Broad River Campsite	replace sign	403
Everglades National Park	Wilma	GCBCCK Picnic Key Campsite	replace sign, portojohn	4,936
Everglades National Park	Wilma	GCBCCK Rodgers River Chickee	repair portojohns	4,240
Everglades National Park	Wilma	GCBCCK Sundays Bay Chickee	repair roof, portojohn, boardwalk	16,755
Everglades National Park	Wilma	GCBCCK Sweetwater Chickee	replace sign, repair roof, portojohn	15,873
Everglades National Park	Wilma	GCBCCK14050 Kinston bay Chickee	replace sign,repair portojohn, chickee	27,819
Everglades National Park	Wilma	GCBCCK16580 Plate Creek Chickee	replace sign	935
Everglades National Park	Wilma	GCBCWW Wilderness Waterway	replace markers	2,339
Everglades National Park	Wilma	GCECFG Gasoline Fuel System	repair fuel system	1,517
Everglades National Park	Wilma	GCECGR Everglades National Parkglades City Grounds	repair fencing, replace signs, repair walkways	72,993
Everglades National Park	Wilma	GCECHS606 Personnel Housing	repair hvac, roof, siding, porch	13,721
Everglades National Park	Wilma	GCECMA Marina	repair piers, boat covers	13,244
Everglades National Park	Wilma	GCECMF605 Maintenance Shop/Garage	repair roof, wiring, doors, hvac	10,295
Everglades National Park	Wilma	GCECVS Gulf Coast Picnic Area Chickee	replace roof	11,468
Everglades National Park	Wilma	GCECVS604 Visitor Center/Concession	repair doors, lattice, gutters, wiring, partitions	23,376
Everglades National Park	Wilma	GCECWF boat/Canoe Launch	repair canoe launch	18,260
Everglades National Park	Wilma	GCECWF Everglades National Parkglades City Water Front	replace waterfront rip-rap	11,563
Everglades National Park	Wilma	GCPHHS601 Personnel Housing	repair wiring, screens, tiles, roof, door	6,352
Everglades National Park	Wilma	GCPHHS602 Personnel Housing	repair roof, appliances, tiles, screens, door	12,616
Everglades National Park	Wilma	GCPHHS603 Personnel Housing	repair porch, tiles, roof, screens, HVAC	5,175
Everglades National Park	Wilma	GCTICG New Turkey Key Campsite	replace sign, portojohn	4,936
Everglades National Park	Wilma	KLFBCG Little Rabbit Key campsite	repair dock	2,386
Everglades National Park	Wilma	KLRSAD503 Research Bldg North	replace turbine	864
Everglades National Park	Wilma	KLRSDK Concrete Dock	inspect concrete dock	2,343
Everglades National Park	Wilma	KLRSDK Wooden Dock	repair dock	345,578
Everglades National Park	Wilma	KLRSFG Gaoline Fuel System	replace dispenser and hose	6,416
Everglades National Park	Wilma	KLRSHT53 Personnel housing	repair hvac, porch, roof, ceilings, doors	10,411
Everglades National Park	Wilma	KLRSRA Key Largo Radio System	repalce repeater	1,074
Everglades National Park	Wilma	KLRSST Research Storage	repair flood damage	300
Everglades National Park	Wilma	KLRSVS500 Ranger Station	repair steps, hvac	7,623
Everglades National Park	Wilma	KLRSWF Key Largo Water Front	repair wiring	373
Everglades National Park	Wilma	MEITNB Notebook Computers	replace computers	9,600
Everglades National Park	Wilma	MEITPC Main Entrance computers	replace computers	6,800
Everglades National Park	Wilma	MEPREQ Protection Equipment	replace flooded lockers	2,000
Everglades National Park	Wilma	MEREEQ Research Equipment	replace lost/destroyed research equip	285,000
Everglades National Park	Wilma	NDEEGR Env Educ Grounds	repalce bulletin board, signs	1,202
Everglades National Park	Wilma	NDEEHS347 Personnel Housing	repair roof, porch, door, HVAC	16,453

STORM DAMAGE DETAIL REPORT—SOUTHEAST REGION—HURRICANES KATRINA, OPHELIA, RITA, WILMA AS OF JANUARY 19, 2006—Continued

Park	Storm	Asset/Need	Recommended repair	Estimate
Everglades National Park	Wilma	NDEEUB343A Pump House	repair roof	2,135
Everglades National Park	Wilma	NDEEVS343 Loop Rd Office Bldg	repair roof	498
Everglades National Park	Wilma	NDEEVS343B Comfort Station	repair roof, portojohns	10,930
Everglades National Park	Wilma	NDEEWWEast Everglades National Parkglades Waste Water	replace fence, repair lift station	5,606
Everglades National Park	Wilma	NDTAADS33 Maintenance / Ranger Station	repair roof, shutter	2,852
Everglades National Park	Wilma	NDTAHS346 Personnel Housing	repair ceilings	669
Everglades National Park	Wilma	NDTAMS348 Maintenance Pole Barn	replace ice machine	4,672
Everglades National Park	Wilma	NDTAMS348A Ranger Station Storage Shed	repair storage shed	403
Everglades National Park	Wilma	NDTAMS348C Maintenance Storage	repair roof	2,817
Everglades National Park	Wilma	NDTCBG356 Laundry Bldg	repair roof, windows	1,063
Everglades National Park	Wilma	NDTCGR Trail Center Grounds	repair fence and gate	13,130
Everglades National Park	Wilma	NDTCHS350 Personnel housing	repair porch, downspout	691
Everglades National Park	Wilma	NDTCHS352 Personnel housing	repair porch, windows, hvac, door, roof	5,891
Everglades National Park	Wilma	NDTCHT007 Storage Shed/Trailer Pad	replace structure	15,101
Everglades National Park	Wilma	NDTCUB357 Pump House	repair roof	956
Everglades National Park	Wilma	NDTRHS345 Personnel housing	repair roof, porch, ceiling	3,912
Everglades National Park	Wilma	OPBCRP9336-main park road	replace signs,	5,832
Everglades National Park	Wilma	PIBRAD181 Bill Robertson Bldg	repair screen, roof, carpet	513
Everglades National Park	Wilma	PIBRMS184 Flammable Storage Bldg	repair roof edge	60
Everglades National Park	Wilma	PIBRST182 Bill Robertson garage	repair fascia	1,048
Everglades National Park	Wilma	PIBRST182B Fire Equipment Outbldg	repair fence, roof	2,170
Everglades National Park	Wilma	PIDBAD190 Research Center	repair walls, carpet, hvac, roof, wiring	11,875
Everglades National Park	Wilma	PIDBGR Research Center Grounds	repair greenshouse sun shades	115,336
Everglades National Park	Wilma	PIDBST190B Interconnecting Bldg	repair roof, wiring, ceiling	10,790
Everglades National Park	Wilma	PIDBST190E General Purpose Warehouse	repair roof	6,698
Everglades National Park	Wilma	PIDBUB190C Pump House	repair roof	201
Everglades National Park	Wilma	PILPAT153 Amphitheater	repair prjection screen	372
Everglades National Park	Wilma	PILPCG Camp Site	replace signs	1,882
Everglades National Park	Wilma	PILPHS152 Camp Tender House	repair fascia	221
Everglades National Park	Wilma	PILPPP908P Long Pine Key Campground Loop	replace bulletin board, furnishings	1,810
Everglades National Park	Wilma	PILPUB152 Pump House	repair roof, holding tank	903
Everglades National Park	Wilma	PILPVS148 Comfort Station	repair skylight	135
Everglades National Park	Wilma	PILPVS149 Comfort Station	repair roof, door	198
Everglades National Park	Wilma	PILPVS150 Comfort Station	repair roof, bulliten board	719
Everglades National Park	Wilma	PILPVS154 Entrance Station	repair roof	203
Everglades National Park	Wilma	PILPVS168 Comfort Station	repair fascia	315

Everglades National Park	Wilma	PILPVS169 Comfort Station	repair roof	63
Everglades National Park	Wilma	PIMRRP010 Route 10	replace signs	3,395
Everglades National Park	Wilma	PIMYAD164 Ranger Station/Telecommunications	repair roof	328
Everglades National Park	Wilma	PIMYGR PI Maintenance Yard Grounds	repair fence	1,784
Everglades National Park	Wilma	PIMYMS140 PI Storage Bldg	haz mat disposal	8,249
Everglades National Park	Wilma	PIMYST114B Supply Office Shed	repair roof	203
Everglades National Park	Wilma	PIMYWP PI Water System	repair fence, turbine	2,471
Everglades National Park	Wilma	PIMYWW Waste Water	repair lift station	2,549
Everglades National Park	Wilma	PIPARP204 Pahayokee Road	replace road signs	135
Everglades National Park	Wilma	PIPHAD186 FPMA Bldg	remove haz trees	355
Everglades National Park	Wilma	PIPHHM155 Personnel Housing	repair turbine, door, screen	1,262
Everglades National Park	Wilma	PIPHHM157 Personnel Housing	repair door, screen	2,044
Everglades National Park	Wilma	PIPHHM185 Personnel Housing	repair turbines	492
Everglades National Park	Wilma	PIPHHS105 Personnel Housing	repair roof, shutters, antenna	1,796
Everglades National Park	Wilma	PIPHHS108 Personnel Housing	repair screens, antenna	777
Everglades National Park	Wilma	PIPHHS110 Personnel Housing	repair roof, antenna	2,225
Everglades National Park	Wilma	PIPHHS112 Personnel Housing	repair window, antenna	937
Everglades National Park	Wilma	PIPHHS119 Personnel Housing	repair shutter, turbine	2,583
Everglades National Park	Wilma	PIPHHS120 Personnel Housing	repair roof, septic	703
Everglades National Park	Wilma	PIPHHS122 Personnel Housing	repair roof	187
Everglades National Park	Wilma	PIPHHS124 Personnel Housing	repair gutter	169
Everglades National Park	Wilma	PIPHHT001 Trailer Pad	replace telephone box cover	135
Everglades National Park	Wilma	PIPHHT62 Personnel Housing	reset trailer	537
Everglades National Park	Wilma	PIPHMF142 Recycle Bldg	replace window screens	714
Everglades National Park	Wilma	PIRPTP Gumbo Limbo Trail	replace sign	428
Everglades National Park	Wilma	PIRPVC109 Visitor Center	repair fascia	146
Everglades National Park	Wilma	PIRPVS176 Trail Shelter	repair bench, replace shed	5,272
Everglades National Park	Wilma	PIVCPP900P Visitors Parking	remove haz trees	6,765
Everglades National Park	Wilma	PIVCVS160 Visitor Center	repair wiring, hvac motor	3,332
Everglades National Park	Wilma	PIVCVS160A Comfort Station	repair shutters, fascia, lightning system	628
Everglades National Park	Wilma	PIVCVS160B Chickee	repair security system, remove trees	1,690
Everglades National Park	Wilma	PIVCVS161 HQ Bldg	repair antenna, fascia, lightning suppression	1,251
Everglades National Park	Wilma	PIVCVS162 Entrance Station	repair roof	172
Everglades National Park	Wilma	SVADWW Shark Valley Admin Waste Water	repair lift station	311
Everglades National Park	Wilma	SVDTUB326 Old Generator Bldg	repair window	78
Everglades National Park	Wilma	SVSAAT332 Bike Storage Shed	repair roof	1,539
Everglades National Park	Wilma	SVSAHS334 Personnel housing	repair gutters, HVAC	2,121
Everglades National Park	Wilma	SVSAMS331 Storage / Ice Shed	replace floor tile	667
Everglades National Park	Wilma	SVSARA Shark valley Radio System	repair antenna	537
Everglades National Park	Wilma	SVSATC Shark valley Telecommunications	replace hardware	9,865

STORM DAMAGE DETAIL REPORT—SOUTHEAST REGION—HURRICANES KATRINA, OPHELIA, RITA, WILMA AS OF JANUARY 19, 2006—Continued

Park	Storm	Asset/Need	Recommended repair	Estimate
Everglades National Park	Wilma	SVSTRP224 Shark valley Tram Road	remove debris,repost signs	311
Everglades National Park	Wilma	SVSTUB325 Pump House	replace vent, eyewash station	1,458
Everglades National Park	Wilma	SVSTVS326 Tower Comfort Station and Shelter	repair roof, replace window	3,487
Everglades National Park	Wilma	SVSTVS327 Shark valley Tower	repair hand rail	103
Everglades National Park	Wilma	SVSTWP Shark Valley Tower Water System	repair fence	6,504
Everglades National Park	Wilma	SVVCGR Shark Valley VC Grounds	repair fence, flagpole	3,340
Everglades National Park	Wilma	SVVCPP940P Shark Valley Tram Parking	replace signs	339
Everglades National Park	Wilma	SVVCRP223 Sharl valley Access RD	repair gate	2,822
Everglades National Park	Wilma	SVVCVS310 Comfort Station	repair roof	302
Everglades National Park	Wilma	SVVCVS311 Comfort Station	repair roof	1,512
Everglades National Park	Wilma	SVVCVS329 Entrance Station	repair fence, screen, solar panels	443
Everglades National Park	Wilma	SVVCVS349 Visitor Center	repair hvac,antenna, fence	1,085
Gulf Islands National Seashore	Katrina	Campground Fee Stn	repair roof	886
Gulf Islands National Seashore	Katrina	Campground Restroom	repair roof	3,616
Gulf Islands National Seashore	Katrina	Carpenter/Marine Shop	repaint walls	417
Gulf Islands National Seashore	Katrina	Cat Island Storage Bldg	replace storage bldg	5,332
Gulf Islands National Seashore	Katrina	CCC Cabin No. 8	rehab interior/repair roof	14,584
Gulf Islands National Seashore	Katrina	CCC Cabin Housing No. 9	rehab interior/repair roof	4,080
Gulf Islands National Seashore	Katrina	Davis Bayou Fuel System	Reconstruct fuel system	55,682
Gulf Islands National Seashore	Katrina	DB Boat Dock Access and Park	Remove debris/replace signs/repair surface	10,924
Gulf Islands National Seashore	Katrina	DB Campground Road	repair surface/remove debris and stumps	28,625
Gulf Islands National Seashore	Katrina	DB Eagle Point Road	Remove debris/replace sign	9,504
Gulf Islands National Seashore	Katrina	DB Electrical/Plumbing Shop	repaint walls	625
Gulf Islands National Seashore	Katrina	DB Govn't Marina	replace decking and caps	70,629
Gulf Islands National Seashore	Katrina	DB Gov't Boat Dock Access Park	Replace signs/fencing	57,246
Gulf Islands National Seashore	Katrina	DB Gov't Boat Launch Road	remove debris/regarde shoulder/replace signs	6,959
Gulf Islands National Seashore	Katrina	DB Grounds, Landscape, Boardwalks	Remove debris/hazard trees	1,958,869
Gulf Islands National Seashore	Katrina	DB Grounds/Maint Shop	repaint walls	418
Gulf Islands National Seashore	Katrina	DB Hanley Road	remove debirs/replace guardrails	11,718
Gulf Islands National Seashore	Katrina	DB Johnboat House	Reconstruct John boat house	257,850
Gulf Islands National Seashore	Katrina	DB Lumber Storage	repaint walls	207
Gulf Islands National Seashore	Katrina	DB Maint. Complex Parking	Remove debris/replace fencing	34,070
Gulf Islands National Seashore	Katrina	DB Nature's Way Trail	remove debris/hazard trees/repair trail surface	72,078
Gulf Islands National Seashore	Katrina	DB Park Road	Repair & resurface road and guardrails	24,236
Gulf Islands National Seashore	Katrina	DB Picnic Area Restroom	repair roof	354
Gulf Islands National Seashore	Katrina	DB Primitive Camp	Replace signs/fire rings/tables/remove trees	26,842

Gulf Islands National Seashore	Katrina	DB Public Fishing Marina	replace dock	127,885
Gulf Islands National Seashore	Katrina	DB Public Marina	repair decking and seawall	1,445
Gulf Islands National Seashore	Katrina	DB Ranger Station/VC Parking	Remove debris & stumps/replace wheel stops	30,511
Gulf Islands National Seashore	Katrina	DB Savanna Extention Trail	repair surface/replace boardwalk	35,052
Gulf Islands National Seashore	Katrina	DB South Walk Trail	Remove debirs/replace lighting	8,342
Gulf Islands National Seashore	Katrina	DB VC Well Shed	Reconstruct VC Well shed	28,651
Gulf Islands National Seashore	Katrina	DB Vehicle Storage	repaint walls	418
Gulf Islands National Seashore	Katrina	DB VFW Road	remove debris	2,789
Gulf Islands National Seashore	Katrina	DB Warehouse	repair roof/repaint walls	3,453
Gulf Islands National Seashore	Katrina	DSC & A/E Planning/Project Mgmt		2,685,000
Gulf Islands National Seashore	Katrina	East Ship Island Grounds	Remove debris	5,867
Gulf Islands National Seashore	Katrina	Fishing Pier Gazebo	recinstruct pier gazebo	72,118
Gulf Islands National Seashore	Katrina	FL Debris Removal		3,200,000
Gulf Islands National Seashore	Katrina	Ft. Mass Shore Protection		800,000
Gulf Islands National Seashore	Katrina	Ft. Massachusetts	Repair masonry/earthern roof/parade grounds/replace eletrical system in Fort.	541,534
Gulf Islands National Seashore	Katrina	Ft.Pickens/Santa Rosa Roads	Remove sand/repair road	12,000,000
Gulf Islands National Seashore	Katrina	Fuel Pump Shelter	reconstruct fuel pump shelter	34,141
Gulf Islands National Seashore	Katrina	Gov Boat Dock Office	reconstruct boat dock office	114,598
Gulf Islands National Seashore	Katrina	Gov Boat Dock Shelter	reconstruct boat dock shelter	730,573
Gulf Islands National Seashore	Katrina	H. Generator Bldg #3	Reconstruct generator bldg	80,219
Gulf Islands National Seashore	Katrina	Haz. Mat. Storage	reconstruct haz mat storage bldg	12,755
Gulf Islands National Seashore	Katrina	Horn Electrical System	Reconstruct electrical system	42,659
Gulf Islands National Seashore	Katrina	Horn Fuel System	repair fuel station	5,588
Gulf Islands National Seashore	Katrina	Horn Haz Mat #37	Reconstruct haz material bldg	8,503
Gulf Islands National Seashore	Katrina	Horn Island Grounds	Debris removal	32,038
Gulf Islands National Seashore	Katrina	Horn Island Triplex #31	Reconstruct triplex housing	759,800
Gulf Islands National Seashore	Katrina	Horn Maint. #32	repair roof	7,287
Gulf Islands National Seashore	Katrina	Horn Pier & Boat Hoist	repair boatlift and pier ramp	10,203
Gulf Islands National Seashore	Katrina	Horn Solar Utility System	Reconstruct soler utility system	142,195
Gulf Islands National Seashore	Katrina	Horn W. Crossover Trail	Remove trees and brush	1,993
Gulf Islands National Seashore	Katrina	Horn Water System	Repair water system	44,486
Gulf Islands National Seashore	Katrina	Housing No. 33	Gut and rehab bldg	131,346
Gulf Islands National Seashore	Katrina	Housing furnishings		300,000
Gulf Islands National Seashore	Katrina	Housing Yates No. 17	Reconstruct yates housing	649,677
Gulf Islands National Seashore	Katrina	Marina Restroom	Reconstruct restroom	210,402
Gulf Islands National Seashore	Katrina	MS Debris Removal		3,250,000
Gulf Islands National Seashore	Katrina	MS VC/HQ	Gut and rehab bldg	563,024
Gulf Islands National Seashore	Katrina	Oil Storage Facility	reconstruct oil storage shed	53,717
Gulf Islands National Seashore	Katrina	Perdido Key Johnson Beach Road	Sand removal	13,333

STORM DAMAGE DETAIL REPORT—SOUTHEAST REGION—HURRICANES KATRINA, OPHELIA, RITA, WILMA AS OF JANUARY 19, 2006—Continued

Park	Storm	Asset/Need	Recommended repair	Estimate
Gulf Islands National Seashore	Katrina	Petit Bois Islands Grounds Debris	remove debris	10,764
Gulf Islands National Seashore	Katrina	Picnic Area A Gazebo	reconstruct picnic gazebo	54,648
Gulf Islands National Seashore	Katrina	Picnic Area Cluster	replace tables/grills/cans/remove haz trees	51,354
Gulf Islands National Seashore	Katrina	Picnic Shelter #2 MS 3	reconstruct shelter	96,158
Gulf Islands National Seashore	Katrina	Picnic Shelter #4 MS 7	repair roof	177
Gulf Islands National Seashore	Katrina	Picnic Shelter 1 MS1	repair roof	177
Gulf Islands National Seashore	Katrina	Picnic Shelter/Restroom #3 MS6	replace door	284
Gulf Islands National Seashore	Katrina	Public Boat Launch She	repair roof	637
Gulf Islands National Seashore	Katrina	Savanna, Arboreteum tra	replace decking/piers	75,410
Gulf Islands National Seashore	Katrina	Ship Island Pier	remove damaged beams	103,197
Gulf Islands National Seashore	Katrina	Ship Island Ranger Station	Reconstruct ranger station	240,649
Gulf Islands National Seashore	Katrina	SI Boardwalks	Replace boardwalks	1,396,002
Gulf Islands National Seashore	Katrina	SI Concesseion Bldg #46	Reconstruct Concession bldg	487,383
Gulf Islands National Seashore	Katrina	SI Crossover Boardwalks	Repair decking and kick rail	185,929
Gulf Islands National Seashore	Katrina	SI Electrical System	Reconstruct electrical system	88,872
Gulf Islands National Seashore	Katrina	SI Fuel System	Reconstruct fuel system	76,475
Gulf Islands National Seashore	Katrina	SI Generator Bldg. #45	Reconstruct generator bldg	286,498
Gulf Islands National Seashore	Katrina	SI Generator Bldg. #46	Reconstruct generator bldg	61,118
Gulf Islands National Seashore	Katrina	SI Haz Mat Storage #52	reconstruct haz mat storage bldg	10,629
Gulf Islands National Seashore	Katrina	SI Housing #41A&B	Reconstruct duplex housing	264,664
Gulf Islands National Seashore	Katrina	SI Housing Bunk #44	Reconstruct bunkhouse	262,947
Gulf Islands National Seashore	Katrina	SI Lifeguard Station	Reconstruct Lifeguard station	32,705
Gulf Islands National Seashore	Katrina	SI Lighthouse	Replace Lighthouse	844,729
Gulf Islands National Seashore	Katrina	SI Pavilions #49 & 50	Resonctruct Pavillion Cluster	266,931
Gulf Islands National Seashore	Katrina	SI Public Restroom	Reconstruct public restroom	619,509
Gulf Islands National Seashore	Katrina	SI Restrooms No. 48	Reconstruct public restroom	93,707
Gulf Islands National Seashore	Katrina	SI Septic System	Replace septic system	231,290
Gulf Islands National Seashore	Katrina	SI Solar Boat Lift	Reconstruct sloar boat lift	7,999
Gulf Islands National Seashore	Katrina	SI Util/Propane No. 42	Reconstruct Utility bldg-propane	23,874
Gulf Islands National Seashore	Katrina	SI Water System	Reconstruct water system	10,848
Gulf Islands National Seashore	Rita	Fort Pickens Marina	Replace Joist beans and rail	5,696
Gulf Islands National Seashore	Rita	WSI Marina	Replace Decking	300,000
Jean Lafette NHP & Preserve	Katrina	Barataria Bayou Coquilles Canoe Trail	remove haz trees	15,652
Jean Lafette NHP & Preserve	Katrina	Barataria Bayou Coquilles Trail	replace boardwalk sections	47,485
Jean Lafette NHP & Preserve	Katrina	Barataria Bayou des Familles Canoe Trail	remove haz trees	20,249
Jean Lafette NHP & Preserve	Katrina	Barataria Ed Center Parking Route 912	repair exterior lights	10,695

Jean Lafette NHP & Preserve	Katrina	Barataria Ed Center Trail	repair boardwalk	15,497
Jean Lafette NHP & Preserve	Katrina	Barataria Education Center	repair screens/roof/hand rails	6,105
Jean Lafette NHP & Preserve	Katrina	Barataria Kenta Canaveral National Seashorel Canoe Trail	remove trees from Canaveral National Seashorel	8,870
Jean Lafette NHP & Preserve	Katrina	Barataria Kenta Canaveral National Seashorel Recreational Area	remove debris and hazard trees	2,242
Jean Lafette NHP & Preserve	Katrina	Barataria Office Complex & Restrooms	replace doors/handrails/repair roof	16,953
Jean Lafette NHP & Preserve	Katrina	Barataria Old Barataria Trail	remove haz trees	6,957
Jean Lafette NHP & Preserve	Katrina	Barataria Palmetto Trail	Replace boardwalk/waterline and valves	1,072,635
Jean Lafette NHP & Preserve	Katrina	Barataria Parallel Canaveral National Seashorel	remove haz trees	10,124
Jean Lafette NHP & Preserve	Katrina	Barataria Plantation Trail Loops A & B	remove haz trees/repair boardwalk	234,494
Jean Lafette NHP & Preserve	Katrina	Barataria Preserve Pecan Grove Comfort Station	repair metal roof	823
Jean Lafette NHP & Preserve	Katrina	Barataria Ring Levee Trail	remove haz trees/repair boardwalk	42,110
Jean Lafette NHP & Preserve	Katrina	Barataria Sewage Treatment Plant I VC/Admin & Main	remove haz tree	661
Jean Lafette NHP & Preserve	Katrina	Barataria Tarpaper Canoe Trail	remove haz trees	39,416
Jean Lafette NHP & Preserve	Katrina	Barataria Twin Canaveral National Seashorels Canoe Trail	remove haz treees	43,895
Jean Lafette NHP & Preserve	Katrina	Barataria Twin Canaveral National Seashorels Foot Trail	remove haz trees/repair boardwalk	69,439
Jean Lafette NHP & Preserve	Katrina	Barataria Twin Canaveral National Seashorels Parking Route 916	repair erdoded parking lot	850
Jean Lafette NHP & Preserve	Katrina	Barataria Twin Canaveral National Seashorels Recreational Area	remove haz trees	3,183
Jean Lafette NHP & Preserve	Katrina	Barataria Visitor Center	repair roof and walls	54,008
Jean Lafette NHP & Preserve	Katrina	Barataria Visitor Center Trail	Replace hand rail	140
Jean Lafette NHP & Preserve	Katrina	Barataria Wood Duck Trail	remove haz trees	28,380
Jean Lafette NHP & Preserve	Katrina	Chalmette Battlefield—Maintained Landscape	multiple landscape impacts	178,611
Jean Lafette NHP & Preserve	Katrina	Chalmette Battlefield Comfort Station	replace HVAC, plumbing and doors/repair electrical	16,337
Jean Lafette NHP & Preserve	Katrina	Chalmette Battlefield M-B House(Roof)	repair slate roof/repair interior ceiling	144,273
Jean Lafette NHP & Preserve	Katrina	Chalmette Battlefield Monument	repair historic masonry/repair contractor scaffolding	136,540
Jean Lafette NHP & Preserve	Katrina	Chalmette Battlefield Visitor Center (Raze)	replace VC	555,001
Jean Lafette NHP & Preserve	Katrina	Chalmette National Cemetery	multiple landscape impacts	385,279
Jean Lafette NHP & Preserve	Katrina	CNC Carriage House	Gut and rehab bldg	113,603
Jean Lafette NHP & Preserve	Katrina	CNC Equipment Storage Bldg	repair exterior walls	2,140
Jean Lafette NHP & Preserve	Katrina	CNC Equipment Storage Building 250 Gal Tank	Repair fuel storage tank	3,287
Jean Lafette NHP & Preserve	Katrina	CNC Maintained Landscape	repair brick wall/security gates	77,098
Jean Lafette NHP & Preserve	Katrina	CNC Military Cemetery Road-Route 11	clean and repair roadway and historical curb	28,926
Jean Lafette NHP & Preserve	Katrina	CNC Sewage Collection	repair Carriage House lift station	5,765
Jean Lafette NHP & Preserve	Katrina	CNC Superintendents Lodge	Gut and rehab bldg	169,937
Jean Lafette NHP & Preserve	Katrina	Debris removal	Debirs removal	350,000
Jean Lafette NHP & Preserve	Katrina	FQ Bldg Visitor Center & Administration	misc interior/exterior repairs	238,750
Jean Lafette NHP & Preserve	Katrina	FQ Maintained Landscape	Remove and replace trees	8,097
Jean Lafette NHP & Preserve	Katrina	Government Property Loss not tracked by FMSS	replace lost/destroyed equipment	350,000
Jean Lafette NHP & Preserve	Katrina	Grounds ,Chalmette Battlefield M-B House	replace shrubs at Beaugard House	1,128
Jean Lafette NHP & Preserve	Katrina	Lake Salvador Geo Crib Structure	replace Geo Cirb structure	1,410,000
Jean Lafette NHP & Preserve	Katrina	Project Mgmt and Planning	DSC Project Mgmt	525,000

STORM DAMAGE DETAIL REPORT—SOUTHEAST REGION—HURRICANES KATRINA, OPHELIA, RITA, WILMA AS OF JANUARY 19, 2006—Continued

Park	Storm	Asset/Need	Recommended repair	Estimate
Jean Lafette NHP & Preserve	Katrina	Replace/Rehabilitate park signs, waysides & exhibits	replace signs/waysides parkwide	750,076
Jean Lafette NHP & Preserve	Katrina	Stabilize/Protect/Rehabilitate Curatorial Resources	Preserve and store curatorial artifacts	450,000
Jean Lafette NHP & Preserve	Katrina	WACC Percy Lobdell Warehouse Building	repair roof/elevator	5,450
Natchez National Historic Park	Katrina	Replace & relocate electical panels		16,000
Natchez National Historic Park	Katrina	Replace & Relocate Telecom equipment		7,200
Natchez Trace Parkway	Katrina	Cherokee District—Maintained Landscapes	remove trees	10,075
Natchez Trace Parkway	Katrina	Coles Creek Comfort Station Building No. 329	repair roof/siding	8,456
Natchez Trace Parkway	Katrina	Dancy District-Maintained Landscapes	remove trees/repair fence	258,492
Natchez Trace Parkway	Katrina	Emerald Mound	remove trees	1,537
Natchez Trace Parkway	Katrina	Emergency Response		46,450
Natchez Trace Parkway	Katrina	Jeff Busby Campground	remove trees	8,183
Natchez Trace Parkway	Katrina	Jeff Busby Comfort Sta. Building No. 195	repair roof	8,890
Natchez Trace Parkway	Katrina	Jeff Busby Picnic Area	remove trees	2,856
Natchez Trace Parkway	Katrina	Jeff Busby Trail	repair bridge	3,492
Natchez Trace Parkway	Katrina	KO Hurricane Creek Trail		4,628
Natchez Trace Parkway	Katrina	Kosciusko District-Maintained Landscapes	remove trees	846,139
Natchez Trace Parkway	Katrina	Meriwether Lewis District-Maintained Landscapes	remove trees	9,705
Natchez Trace Parkway	Katrina	Mount Locust Historic House No. 100	Repair roof	20,937
Natchez Trace Parkway	Katrina	Natchez National Historic Parkhez District-Maintained Landscapes	remove trees/repair fencing/replace signs	191,010
Natchez Trace Parkway	Katrina	Port Gibson District-Maintained Landscapes	remove trees	154,974
Natchez Trace Parkway	Katrina	RI Cypress Swamp Trail	remove trees/repair trail	7,836
Natchez Trace Parkway	Katrina	Ridgeland Covered Storage Building No. 308		5,797
Natchez Trace Parkway	Katrina	Ridgeland District-Maintained Landscapes	remove trees	326,792
Natchez Trace Parkway	Katrina	Ridgeland Storage Building No. 109	repair roof	6,935
Natchez Trace Parkway	Katrina	Rocky Springs Picnic Area	remove trees	9,778
Natchez Trace Parkway	Katrina	Rocky Springs Campground	remove trees	5,562
Natchez Trace Parkway	Katrina	Tupelo District-Maintained Landscapes	remove trees	29,716
Vicksburg National Military Park	Katrina	Cemetary maintenance Shop	repair roof	8,900
Vicksburg National Military Park	Katrina	Ranger Storage Bldg	repair storage bldg	950
Vicksburg National Military Park	Katrina	Tour Road Landscape	remove trees/debris from tour road	82,980
Total				64,353,455

STORM DAMAGE DETAIL REPORT—INTERMOUNTAIN REGION HURRICANE RITA AS OF JANUARY 19, 2006

Park	Storm	Asset/need	Recommended repair	Estimate
Big Thicket National Preserve	Rita	Set up temp HQ offices/Building destroyed in storm	Travel for O. Olsen to assist w/computer setup	$1,460
Big Thicket National Preserve	Rita	Beaumont HQ office destroyed in storm	Set up temporary office trailers at Maint. Complex	8,005
Big Thicket National Preserve	Rita	Temporary Office Trailers	Construct boardwalk between trailers to doors	7,800
Big Thicket National Preserve	Rita	HQ office furniture destroyed in storm	Replace office furniture	7,488
Big Thicket National Preserve	Rita	Sidewalks to temp. trailers	Purchase and pour concrete	740
Big Thicket National Preserve	Rita	Equipment (printers, copiers)	Repair or replace	19,263
Big Thicket National Preserve	Rita	GSA Vehicle costs	Used for Recovery effort	12,640
Big Thicket National Preserve	Rita	Archeologist	Travel to assess archeological damage	168
Big Thicket National Preserve	Rita	Evacuation needs	Food, water, propane, etc	1,863
Big Thicket National Preserve	Rita	Damaged computer equipment	Repair or replace	739
Big Thicket National Preserve	Rita	Fuel Storage and Transfer	Replace damaged parts and repair	1,139
Big Thicket National Preserve	Rita	Phone lines (SBC)	Transfer from destroyed building	1,774
Big Thicket National Preserve	Rita	Phone System (Beaumont annex) (NextiraOne)	Replace digital trunk media module	19,499
Big Thicket National Preserve	Rita	Maintenance Security System	Replace batteries and transformer	112
Big Thicket National Preserve	Rita	Vehicle Fuel for Recovery Patrols	purchase gasoline	203
Big Thicket National Preserve	Rita	Maintenance buildiing overhead door	Repair damaged door	420
Big Thicket National Preserve	Rita	Damaged Uniforms	Replace damaged uniforms	570
Big Thicket National Preserve	Rita	Assess Damage	Copy aerial photos taken by SETT Team	280
Big Thicket National Preserve	Rita	Radio Batteries	Replace damaged batteries	359
Big Thicket National Preserve	Rita	Gyrotrac for damaged tree removal	Ship from Florida	2,432
Big Thicket National Preserve	Rita	Hazardous Tree & Limb removal	Purchase necessary equipment for removal	1,179
Big Thicket National Preserve	Rita	Picnic Tables	Replace destroyed picnic tables	6,524
Big Thicket National Preserve	Rita	Trash Containers	Replaced destroyed trash containers	9,970
Big Thicket National Preserve	Rita	Maintenance Complex	Electrical repairs needed	1,100
Big Thicket National Preserve	Rita	Turkey Creek Radio Tower	Repair damaged tower	4,910
Big Thicket National Preserve	Rita	Beaumont Radio Antenna	Repair damaged antenna	750
Big Thicket National Preserve	Rita	Town Bluff Radio Tower	Repair damaged tower	2,500
Big Thicket National Preserve	Rita	Turkey Creek Radio Repeater	Replace damaged repeater	1,570
Big Thicket National Preserve	Rita	Maintenance Complex	Replace damaged HVAC system	22,000
Big Thicket National Preserve	Rita	Maintenance Complex	Rebuild damaged fire pump	1,477
Big Thicket National Preserve	Rita	Patrol Boat trailer	Replace destroyed boat trailer	1,075
Big Thicket National Preserve	Rita	Patrol Boat parts	Replace damaged boat parts	476
Big Thicket National Preserve	Rita	LE Flashlight	Replace lost flashlight	115
Big Thicket National Preserve	Rita	All Preserve Trails	Purchase equipment for clearing trails	5,126
Big Thicket National Preserve	Rita	Landfill Dump fees	Removal of Hurricane trash	212
Big Thicket National Preserve	Rita	Turkey Creek Trail	Replace damaged boardwalks & clear trail	13,600

STORM DAMAGE DETAIL REPORT—INTERMOUNTAIN REGION HURRICANE RITA AS OF JANUARY 19, 2006—Continued

Park	Storm	Asset/need	Recommended repair	Estimate
Big Thicket National Preserve	Rita	Kirby Nature Trail	Replace damaged boardwalks & clear trail	13,150
Big Thicket National Preserve	Rita	Pitcher Plant Trail	Replace damaged boardwalks & clear trail	2,000
Big Thicket National Preserve	Rita	Big Sandy Trail (Horse Trail)	Clear limbs & trees from trail	4,500
Big Thicket National Preserve	Rita	Woodlands Trail	Replace damaged boardwalks & clear trail	9,470
Big Thicket National Preserve	Rita	Beaver Slide Trail	Replace damaged boardwalks & clear trail	5,480
Big Thicket National Preserve	Rita	Beech Woods Trail	Clear limbs & trees from trail	5,980
Big Thicket National Preserve	Rita	Birdwatchers Trail	Clear limbs & trees from trail	4,480
Big Thicket National Preserve	Rita	Sundew Trail	Replace damaged boardwalks & clear trail	5,985
Big Thicket National Preserve	Rita	Trail Heads, Parking Lots, Grounds, Roads	Clear limbs and trees	14,170
Total				224,753

USGS SUMMARY OF ACTUAL AND PROJECTED

	Response and recovery cost					Total
	Labor	Equipment	Supplies	Travel & per diem	Other	
Biology:						
NWRC operations:						
Intern/External Communications	$84,654					$84,654
Search and rescue	97,324		$15,000	$6,000	$34,760	153,084
Flights to assess DOI asets					35,000	35,000
FEMA and State OEP support	80,000					80,000
Equipment Repair		$100,000				100,000
Geology:						
Coastal Marine (LIDAR)					795,000	795,000
Potential Health and Environmental Impacts Related To Sediment					250,000	250,000
Water:						
Coastal gages (35 gages)	157,500	2,111,900				2,269,400
Water Quality instruments on coastal gages		1,638,100				1,638,100
Temporary gages in N.O. (6)	9,000	182,040				191,040
SR Streamflow gages (18 gages)	180,000	360,000				540,000
Unplanned response to Katrina OT (SR & CR)	600,000					600,000
CR Streamflow gages (9 gages)	56,000	229,000				285,000

Boat & Trailer Replacement	.....	55,000	80,000	.....	.....	135,000
Mobile Laboratory (Mercury) repair	.....	200,000	.....	.....	.....	200,000
High-water marks	339,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	339,000
Travel & Perdiem	.....	.....	.....	85,200	.....	85,200
Water Quality:						
Ponchartrain	200,000	.....	.....	.....	408,000	608,000
Ground (tap) Water analysis	200,000	.....	.....	.....	403,000	603,000
Microbiology	100,000	.....	20,000	.....	.....	120,000
QW Field Sites (12-LA, 15-MS)	124,000	200,000	.....	.....	.....	324,000
Other field station laboratory analysis	.....	.....	.....	.....	500,000	500,000
Hydrologic Instrumentation Facility Recovery	180,000	.....	.....	217,500	.....	397,500
Flood Response Support	.....	.....	.....	.....	159,400	159,400
Geography: Imagery and GIS support	.....	.....	.....	.....	522,000	522,000
Enterprise Information: Custom geospatial products	.....	.....	.....	.....	500,000	500,000
Total Initial Response Funding Needed	2,407,478	5,076,040	115,000	308,700	3,607,160	11,514,378
Repayment of funds borrowed from BIA	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,000,000
Total USGS Needs for Hurricane Response/Recovery	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15,514,378

REQUEST FOR $3 MILLION IN HISTORIC PRESERVATION FUND GRANTS FOR GULF COAST STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICERS

The Gulf Coast Region is rich in heritage assets and the extensive devastation inflicted by the recent hurricanes is unrivaled in the Nation's history. These assets not only form the cultural character of the region; they also play a critical role in the economy as the base of the tourism industry. New Orleans has 20 recognized historic districts, most of which suffered serious damage from wind and flooding. In Mississippi, Katrina destroyed over 300 designated historic properties.

Reconstruction of heritage assets is essential to the economic recovery of the region, so investment and development plans must recognize the repair and rehabilitation of these assets as a priority. The revitalization of the region's heritage tourism industry will be a vital component of the overall economic recovery. Tourism is a major industry in this part of the country and visitors to cultural and heritage assets make-up a significant portion of the overall $18.3 billion travel industry along the Gulf Coast.

Federal law, through Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, requires Federal agencies to evaluate the impact of their actions on historic properties. The "Section 106 process" is overseen by the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) but relies heavily upon the involvement of State Historic Preservation Officers (SHPO) for its day-to-day operation. Without timely and effective SHPO participation, the Section 106 process cannot function.

The Section 106 process ensures that Federal assistance is used in a manner that avoids unnecessary harm to historic properties and, where possible, to promote the constructive reuse of those properties. The billions of dollars of Federal reconstruction funding will affect thousands of surviving historic properties, a scale unprecedented in the history of the Section 106 process.

The extensive number of historic properties in the region will likewise affect the delivery of Federal reconstruction assistance. The sheer magnitude of Federal projects will overwhelm the Section 106 process at the state level without the requested grants. This will delay Federal decisions and threaten numerous additional heritage assets with destruction by poorly planned redevelopment projects.

Federal financial assistance is needed immediately to ensure the efficient functioning of the Section 106 review process. An infusion of funds during the reconstruction period will avoid system overload and promote development decisions that best integrate the region's heritage assets into a revitalized Gulf Coast economy. It will also offset the negative impact state budget reductions have had on SHPO resources in the region. The funds will be distributed among the Louisiana, Mississippi, Texas, and Alabama SHPOs. The estimated allocation by state is Louisiana ($1.25 million), Mississippi ($1.5 million), Texas ($150,000), and Alabama ($100,000) based on a needs assessment.

EASEMENTS

Senator BURNS. It was. Last year we appropriated $985 thousand to begin purchasing easements along the Front Range of west of Great Falls Montana, of the Rocky Mountains. For those who don't know, this is a part of the world where grizzly bears, wolves, wolverine, lynx live amongst the areas many ranches. In fact I will tell you that our efforts in order to identify how many bears we got, grizzle bears up there we got, has moved along and I think we've got a few more than we first thought.

If you don't know the map of the area, they spotted a grizzly bear last year, as far out at the Interstate 15 coming out of Canada. That's way out on the prairie, and that's a long ways from the front. So we did some quarter works up there and some easement programs, you might bring us up to date and what's happening with that program, including your plans for funds in 2007?

Ms. SCARLETT. Yes. Thank you Senator, my understanding is that the Fish and Wildlife Service is moving ahead with the acquisitions with the 2006 funds. I believe that will total about 4,700 acres in 2006. In 2007 we would expect another 6,500 acres and I

believe the budget does have some funding, about $1.9 million for that purpose.

Senator BURNS. Sometimes we ought to look on how we put valuations on that. You know you're not buying a farm in Iowa, or irrigated land. Sometimes I think we should look at that somewhat. I'd like to sit down and visit with how much we're paying for a parcel, and I think some savings could be made through that direction. That's about all I have. There are other questions and there will be other questions before this is over, we'd like to work with you on the PILT and several areas where we're short, after all a budget does boil down to what your priorities are and sometimes our priorities are not yours, but nonetheless we'll find someway to work our way through it. I thank you for your testimony this morning. Other Senators may have questions if you could respond to those individual senators and to the committee I'd certainly appreciate that, and I thank you for your testimony this morning.

PREPARED STATEMENT

We have received the statement of Senator Thad Cochran that will be made part of the hearing record.

[The statement follows:]

PREPARED STATEMENT OF SENATOR THAD COCHRAN

Mr. Chairman I am pleased to join you in welcoming Secretary Lynn Scarlett to the committee this morning. I would also like to recognize Secretary Gale Norton for her years of service to this nation. I enjoyed working with Secretary Norton over the past 5 years on issues such as the Healthy Forest Restoration Act and the Migratory Bird Commission. Secretary Norton has been a good advocate for properly managing our nation's nature resources. I wish Secretary Norton well in her future endeavors.

Secretary Scarlett, I want to commend you and your staff for the effort you have made throughout the Gulf Coast region following Hurricanes Katrina and Rita to clear debris and establish emergency staging areas for delivering assistance in the form of shelter, food, and water to thousands of Gulf Coast residents who lost their homes.

These hurricanes also caused widespread damage to many of the National Wildlife Refugees and National Parks on the gulf coast. The Gulf Islands National Seashore, which provides a natural barrier from hurricanes, was severely damaged during Hurricane Katrina. It is critical that the Department of the Interior and other federal agencies move forward with plans to restore these important natural barriers.

Mr. Chairman, thank you very much for holding this hearing. I look forward to the testimony.

ADDITIONAL COMMITTEE QUESTIONS

Senator BURNS. We will leave the record open for questions from other committee members.

[The following questions were not asked at the hearing, but were submitted to the Department for response subsequent to the hearing:]

QUESTIONS SUBMITTED BY SENATOR CONRAD BURNS

PILT REDUCTIONS

Question. The Committee has a real concern with your PILT request. Since I've been chairman we've managed to increase the annual amount for PILT from around $135 million in fiscal year 2000 to a high last year of $233 million. This program is absolutely critical to local county governments yet the Administration proposes to cut it virtually every year.

What is the rationale for proposing to cut this vital program again this year?

Answer. As part of the President's effort to reduce the budget deficit by half over five years, the 2007 budget for the Department makes difficult choices among programs. Overall the Department's 2007 budget reflects a reduction of $322 million in current discretionary funding. The 2007 budget continues essentially the same level as was funded in 2001, and is still at a level that is significantly above the levels paid in the 1990s, which were on the order of $100–120 million.

Question. Aren't you sending a mixed message to local communities when you emphasize cooperation and collaboration in implementing the Healthy Forests Initiative and various conservation programs, but when it comes to a vital program that funds rural schools and infrastructure you keep proposing to cut the funding?

Answer. The PILT program compensates counties across the U.S. for losses to their real property tax base when Federal lands are located within their boundaries. Payments received under the program may be used for any governmental purpose, such as police and fire protection, school buses, or road maintenance. In addition to PILT, the Department provides $4 billion in revenues to States and counties on an annual basis. These payments help to defray the costs of infrastructure and services at the State and county level. Although these funds are not intended to substitute for payments to counties, the Department does project continuing increases in revenues that are shared with States and counties, to help defray the costs of infrastructure and services at the State and county level. In 2000 these payments totaled $1.9 million. The 2007 estimated payments are expected to be double this amount.

FINANCIAL SYSTEMS—COST OVERRUNS

Question. The Committee is concerned with the growing costs and delays associated with implementing your Financial and Business Management System (FBMS). The Department is requesting $22 million for this system in fiscal year 2007 but recently you removed the contractor that was doing the work because of implementation problems.

Can you tell us what the status is of this project?

Answer. A new competitive solicitation for implementation services for the Financial and Business Management System was issued in November 2005. On February 28, 2006, Interior awarded a contract to IBM Business Consulting. The DOI FBMS team is working with IBM toward deployment of the core financial and reporting modules of FBMS in the Minerals Management Service and Office of Surface Mining in the fall of 2006. The grants module that was deployed in April 2005 remains in production; software that was purchased is being used; the hosting services and infrastructure continue to be provided by DOI's National Business Center.

Question. How much more is implementation of this system costing than you originally projected?

Answer. Originally, we projected that the system implementation would cost about $125 million. Based on the new contract award, the implementation costs have increased by approximately $55 million over a six-year period. In addition, the Department has increased resources devoted to planning by $15 million over the implementation period, principally for increased subject matter experts drawn from DOI's bureaus, and more oversight into the technical work products of the project implementation.

Question. Can you assure the Committee that this isn't going to turn into a system that doesn't work as advertised and costs tens of millions more to implement than what you originally projected?

Answer. The primary software used for FBMS, from SAP, is used around the world by businesses and government. We have built rigorous functional oversight and project management best practices into our contract with IBM. Each deployment phase includes a formal Integrated Baseline Review to ensure that the scope, schedule, cost and risks have been fully defined and appropriate management and mitigation strategies identified. The project has engaged an independent contractor to oversee the implementation and report its findings to management. We are reporting our status and progress to the Interior Chief Information Officer monthly, using a formal project earned value management system. One of the most important reasons to invest in more bureau participation in the project planning and management is to ensure that the deployed system meets the Department's and bureaus' business needs and enables us to achieve our vision of having a single, integrated business system with standardized data and processes across the Department.

ROAD RIGHTS–OF–WAY (R.S. 2477)

Question. R.S. 2477 granted rights of way across federal land for the construction of public roads. It was repealed in 1976, but significant disagreements between

Utah counties, BLM, and wilderness advocates have continued. The 10th Circuit ruled on this issue in 2005 in BLM's favor. On March 22, Secretary Norton issued guidance to land managers to implement the 10th Circuit's decision.

The Department recently announced new guidelines on R.S. 2477. Can you explain why new guidelines are necessary?

What affect will this have on road construction on federal lands? Will it change the way roads are currently managed or change access to federal lands?

Answer. On March 26, 2006, Secretary Norton announced new guidelines to assist Interior land managers in implementing a recent court decision regarding roads across federally owned lands. The new guidelines implement the principles outlined in the 2005 *Southern Utah Wilderness Alliance* v. *Bureau of Land Management* (*SUWA* v. *BLM*) decision by the United States Court of Appeals for the 10th Circuit. This decision and the new guidelines protect federal lands by clarifying that these roads cannot be expanded or significantly improved without consultation with federal land managers.

SUWA v. *BLM* clarified many legal issues related to Revised Statute 2477 (R.S. 2477), which granted rights of way for the construction of public roads across federal land. Because of this clarification by the 10th Circuit, Secretary Norton on March 22 formally revoked the interim Departmental policy on R.S. 2477, issued in 1997. In addition, the new guidelines direct the termination of the Memorandum of Understanding entered into between the Department and the State of Utah in April, 2003.

R.S. 2477 granted rights of way for public use across federal land prior to 1976, when Congress repealed the law. Congress specified that any valid R.S. 2477 rights of way existing at the time of the repeal would continue in effect. This has resulted in considerable doubt as to whether counties or the federal government own certain roads on federal lands.

In *SUWA* v. *BLM*, the 10th Circuit clarified that only courts could finally determine the ownership issue, but that federal agencies are permitted to develop a process to analyze claims for administrative purposes. The decision allows the roads to be maintained at status quo and does not authorize automatic expansion. The new guidelines clarify how Interior will carry out its obligations following *SUWA* v. *BLM*, and respect the obligation that Interior has to protect federal lands and environmentally sensitive areas, particularly parks, refuges and congressionally designated wilderness areas. For example, under the guidelines a dirt road will remain a dirt road and a two-track road will remain a two-track road unless there is a permitting process and environmental analysis.

The new guidelines recognize the special status of national parks, wildlife refuges and congressionally designated wilderness areas and direct Interior land managers to issue, as necessary, revised instructions or guidance consistent with the *SUWA* v. *BLM* decision and their obligation to protect federal lands and resources. The new guidelines recognize a number of options for Interior land managers to address claimed rights of way:

—where a claimant wishes to do no more than maintain the existing status quo of a road and the current use and maintenance are consistent with the land manager's duty to protect the surrounding and underlying federal lands, the parties may utilize a road maintenance agreement;

—where title to the road is already vested in an entity other than the federal government, the parties may utilize a recordable disclaimer, which formalizes that the federal government itself does not dispute the entity's road claim;

—where a road has an unclear R.S. 2477 status but the land manager and a claimant agree on the need for the road, the BLM, pursuant to Title V of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act, may grant rights of way irrespective of R.S. 2477;

—where a claimant wishes to perform construction or expand use beyond the status quo, the land manager may make an informal, nonbinding determination (NBD) of whether the R.S. 2477 claim is valid and whether the proposed improvements are reasonable and necessary in light of the traditional uses that established the claimed right of way. A land manager would allow improvement only if the land manager determines that the improvement is consistent with the traditional uses and is consistent with Interior's duty to protect surrounding and underlying lands;

—where a claimant seeks a binding determination of a claimed right of way, the claimant may file a quiet title action. A court would then make a determination.

Before a land manager implements any of the above options, members of the public will be given notice and an opportunity to comment.

PLAINS INDIAN MUSEUM

Question. The Indian Arts and Crafts Board (IACB) funds three Indian museums, one in Browning, MT. The Museum of the Plains Indian in Browning contains many culturally and historically important items. It is an important resource for the community and for the entire state of Montana. In last year's Budget Request, the administration proposed to end funding for the museum in fiscal year 2007. You should know that the subcommittee was strongly opposed to that idea, and we included language in the fiscal year 2006 Interior Report advising Interior against it.

Does the fiscal year 2007 Budget Request propose to close the Museum of the Plains Indian?

Can you assure me that the Department of Interior will work with the local community on a way to enhance this unique asset, rather than continuing to threaten to close it?

Answer. The priority activities of the IACB are to promote Indian crafts and enforce the civil and criminal provisions of the Indian Arts and Crafts Act of 1990. The need to focus on enforcement is increasing due to evidence that counterfeiting of Indian Arts and Crafts is increasing and becoming more sophisticated, as well as exhibiting ties to more serious crimes. Violation of the Indian Arts and Crafts Act directly impacts the economy of tribes and individual Indians.

The ability to expand law enforcement will depend in large part on the success of efforts to shift Federal funding from operations of the three IACB museums. The intention would not be to close the museums, but rather to find partners such as Tribes, local community groups or others who would operate the museums and manage those artifacts. Other options under consideration include creation of foundations to support the museums and establishment of relationships with universities. Management and engagement in the operation of these museums at the community level would enrich the use of the assets.

In response to the Interior report language, the Department is reconsidering its options on how to best address funding issues of the Indian Arts and Craft Board. Particular issues include Indian Arts and Crafts Act enforcement and how best to improve museum operations to better reflect the mission, activities, and goals of the Indian Arts and Crafts Board.

ENERGY PRODUCTION

Question. Last fall the subcommittee held a hearing to examine the impediments to developing oil and gas resources on federal land. One of the main complaints from industry has been a major backlog in processing APD's (applications for permits to drill). BLM's fiscal year 2007 Budget contains $25.4 million in increases for energy-related programs.

Can you tell me whether the backlog situation has improved?

Answer. BLM has made significant improvements in the rate at which APDs are being processed. Using past appropriation increases, process improvements from streamlining and the new revenue provided for pilot project offices under Section 365 of the Energy Policy Act of 2005, the BLM is reducing the number of pending APDs even though the demand for APDs continues to increase. The table and graph below show the number of APDs received, processed, and pending since 2004 in both pilot and non-pilot offices:

	2004 actual	2005 actual	2006 estimate	2007 estimate
Pending APDs less than 60 days old at start of year	888	1,082	1,450	1,976
Pending APDs greater than 60 days old at start of year	2,780	2,214	2,461	1,161
Total Pending APDs at start of year	3,668	3,296	3,911	3,137
New APDs Received	6,979	8,351	9,386	10,525
APDs Approved	6,452	7,018	([1])	([1])
Total APDs Processed	7,351	7,736	10,160	11,984
Pending APDs less than 60 days old at end of year	1,082	1,450	1,976	1,678
Pending APDs greater than 60 days old at end of year	2,214	2,461	1,161	.....
Total Pending APDs at end of year	3,296	3,911	3,137	1,678

[1] The number of APDs processed in 2006 includes 410 APDs processed with funds reprogrammed late in fiscal year 2005. The additional funds requested in 2007 will enable BLM to process 1,100 more APDs in non-pilot offices than it could at the 2006 base funding level.

Question. How will this budget proposal continue to support our domestic energy production needs?

Answer. BLM's budget proposal would implement a number of important sections of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 including those related to energy permit processing and improvements in its inspection program and monitoring associated with oil and gas development. The budget also makes investments in renewable energy, supports the exploration and development of energy on Alaska's North Slope, and funds the testing of gas hydrates, a potentially significant source of natural gas. The budget also funds a major environmental analysis needed to support oil shale commercial leasing decisions.

INDIAN LAND CONSOLIDATION

Question. Fractionation of individually-held tracts of Indian Trust land continues to contribute to the cost and complexity of managing Trust Lands. There are over 3.2 million individual interests held in Trust by the federal government, many of which are incredibly small and difficult to manage.

One of the single biggest increases in the Department of the Interior's Budget is $25.4 million for Indian Land Consolidation, which is a 75 percent increase over last year's level.

How will these funds be allocated in fiscal year 2007?

How is the decision made on where to direct the funds?

Are we making progress on this problem or are we continuing to fall behind?

Answer. The 2007 budget proposes funding of $59.4 million for Indian land consolidation, an increase of $25.4 million, or 75 percent above the 2006 enacted level. The $59.4 million will fund an acquisition program of about 80,000 additional fractionated interests, an increase of approximately 34,000 above the estimated 2006 level of acquisition. (The estimates of the number of interests to be acquired are based on historical average cost to date. As acquisition activities continue and additional targeted interests are acquired, the average cost per acquisition, cost per interest, and amount of interests acquired will likely change from the experience to date.)

The Department has demonstrated success over the past several years acquiring the highly fractionated interests through the Indian Land Consolidation program. Through December 31, 2005, the Department has acquired 202,775 fractional interests in individual Indian allotted lands.

Based on the activities to date, the Department has determined that a more focused tiered acquisition approach is needed to:

—Provide a long term strategy for acquisition of highly fractionated interests;
—Establish a tiered priority process to select which interests to acquire;
—Achieve the most efficient use of limited resources; and
—Develop additional tools and an enhanced financing option to address this program.

As part of this proposal, the Department will implement a tiered acquisition strategy, targeting selected highly fractioned tracts. Based on data available from the TAAMS database as of March 2005, there are 2,173 highly fractioned tracts (defined as 200 or more interests per tract) owned by 98,905 individuals. A focus on these tracts will begin in 2006 and target approximately 1,557 highly fractionated tracts that include 520,685 individual interests located in ten geographic locations.

WILDLAND FIRE/FUELS REDUCTION

Question. The Department's overall Wildland Fire Budget is $769 million, which is a $14 million increase over last year but includes major cuts to core programs—particularly an $8.3 million reduction in Hazardous Fuels Reduction and elimination of the $10 million Rural Fire Assistance program, which funds small rural fire departments.

The Committee does not understand how cutting the hazardous fuels program squares up with the Administration's stated goal to increase Forest Health and reduce wildfire risk on our public lands.

How does the BLM plan to increase the acres of forests treated while reducing the dollars used for Hazardous Fuels Reduction?

Answer. We believe that the hazardous fuels reduction funding request will continue to sustain significant progress toward performance goals. By using new authorities (such as stewardship contracting) to leverage additional resources while also more efficiently using existing funds, and by better use of partnerships and collaboration, the bureaus have been able to exceed performance targets the past two years. Overall fuels treatment funding for the Federal fire community (including the Forest Service) is level with 2006.

Question. Why eliminate the Rural Fire Assistance program?

Answer. The Department of Homeland Security and the Department of Agriculture's Forest Service both operate grants programs that provide similar services to rural fire departments across the country. The Department of Interior has invested heavily each year since the emergence of the National Fire Plan to help small community and rural fire departments with equipment, training, and public education. For the future, we are moving more toward assisting these departments with specific wildland fire training to further enhance their response capabilities. Beginning in fiscal year 2006, Preparedness funds have been set aside to implement the Ready Reserve program as a pilot project. In 2006, this program is closely aligned with the Rural Fire Assistance program, and is designed to expand wildland fire response capability by providing wildland fire training and technical assistance to local and rural fire department personnel. The 2007 DOI request for Preparedness continues the $1.9 million set aside for advancing the Ready Reserve concept. The 2007 Interior budget does propose to terminate the Rural Fire Assistance program; however, the Department will continue ongoing efforts to work with the Department of Homeland Security to meet the needs of rural fire departments for basic training and equipment through the much larger DHS Assistance to Firefighters Grant program. The Department recently updated an existing agreement with DHS that will ensure a greater role for the wildland fire agencies in reviewing grants to rural fire departments through programs DHS administers. As part of this enhanced collaboration, the two Departments now link websites to better direct rural fire departments seeking grants to available funding.

Question. Aren't state and local fire departments critical in helping fight fire on federal lands?

Answer. The Department does rely on State and local fire departments, particularly in remote areas where DOI firefighting resources may be several hours away from the land they protect. As explained above, DOI recognizes the importance of these departments and continues to focus available resources on providing training and safety gear. In fiscal year 2005, the DOI and USDA Forest Service assistance programs provided technical assistance, training, supplies, and equipment to nearly 11,000 small rural communities, and the Departments entered into cooperative agreements with many rural and volunteer fire departments for the protection of both communities and natural resources. The Department will continue to rely on collaboratively developed mutual aid agreements with State and local jurisdictions to support firefighting efforts.

Question. The BLM is asking for the 10-year average for suppression, or $257 million, which is $26 million more than last year. This is a significant increase in tight budgetary times. How can we bring down these costs?

Answer. We are employing a range of tactics to address high fire costs. In some cases, keeping fires small through successful initial attack may make the most sense. In these cases, quick suppression response avoids higher suppression costs on extended attack, significant resource damage, loss of economic benefits from tourism and resource-dependent industries, and loss of community infrastructure.

Question. In many other locations and situations, however, different fire management situations may be appropriate. Continuing to emphasize both Wildland Fire Use (WFU) and Appropriate Management Response (AMR) strategies may provide the means to better control the rising costs of wildfire suppression. Wildland Fire Use is the management of naturally ignited fires to achieve resource benefits. These fires generally require fewer management resources so are less expensive than suppression fires. DOI increased its use of WFU fires from 170,000 acres in 2004 to more than 197,000 acres in 2005, and plans to continue to emphasize this strategy where possible in 2006. Appropriate Management Response may involve selecting suppression strategies that do not involve containing a wildfire to the smallest size possible because of safety reasons or because less-aggressive suppression can be more cost-effective. AMR balances the allocation of suppression resources with the level of risk a wildfire poses to the public or resources.

The use of fewer suppression resources reduces costs of not only suppression operations but also of the cost to repair resource damage caused by suppression operations. In areas in which AMR is an appropriate tactic, larger areas may burn, reducing both wildland fuels and the potential for large, destructive, and expensive wildland fires in future years.

Do you have any specific proposals to reduce suppression costs?

Answer. Both Wildland Fire Use and Appropriate Management Response are critical strategies under the Fire Program Analysis planning system, currently in development. Shifting fire management resources in a cost-effective manner is an underpinning of this system. Under these strategies more resources will be allocated to high priority wildfires that threaten public safety, property, and resources. Fewer

resources will be allocated to wildfires that are less threatening, resulting in more efficient use of available resources.

Interagency teams from both DOI and USDA Forest Service are currently addressing specific recommendations to manage large fire costs. These efforts, under the guidance of the Wildland Fire Leadership Council, will be reported to the Council at the next meeting. A preliminary report is expected this summer and will be shared with the Committee.

Over the long term, hazardous fuels reduction will play a key role in controlling wildfire suppression costs. In total, the DOI and Forest Service hazardous fuels reduction programs are treating more acres, and more critical acres, in Wildland Urban Interface areas each year.

AML FEE EXTENSION

Question. The fiscal year 2007 Budget contains a proposal to extend the AML fee from October 1, 2006 through Oct. 1 2007. However, since the AML fee is set to expire on June 30, 2006, there is a 3 month gap in the collection. In June, the unappropriated balance of the AML Trust Fund will be $1.85 billion. Currently, interest earned on the unused portion of the AML fund is transferred to the United Mine Workers Combined Benefit Fund.

The authority to collect the AML fee expires in June 2006. If the authorization for the fee collection is not extended, what will be the effect on the Combined Benefit Fund?

Answer. In accordance with the existing provisions of Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act, OSM is obligated to set the fee at a rate sufficient to ensure that the UMWA Combined Benefit Fund continues to receive annual transfers to defray the costs of providing health care benefits to unassigned beneficiaries under that plan. Should the fee not be extended, OSM is prepared to promulgate a rule implementing that provision. This rule would only take effect if the collection authority is allowed to expire.

Question. What will be the impact on abandoned mine reclamation?

Answer. If the AML fee is not reauthorized, only about 23 percent of the estimated $3.0 billion needed to reclaim the coal related health and safety hazards remaining could be eliminated with the remaining unappropriated funds available for high priority coal work. More than 2.1 million citizens would remain at risk to the health and safety coal related problems of abandoned coal mines.

DELAYS IN TRIBAL RECOGNITION

Question. The Committee is concerned about delays in the recognition process for Indian Tribes. For example, the Little Shell Tribe in Montana received a proposed favorable finding for recognition in 2000, and no progress has been made in the intervening years to finalize that finding.

What is the cause of the delay in this case?

Is this kind of delay typical around the country?

What measures are you taking to expedite the process?

Answer. The Federal Acknowledgment regulations govern the Department's administrative process for determining which groups are "Indian Tribes" within the meaning of Federal law. To be Federally acknowledged the petitioner must meet seven mandatory criteria, which the Office of Federal Acknowledgement must verify. Anthropologists, genealogists, and historians in OFA review, verify, and evaluate petitions from groups seeking Federal acknowledgement. A final determination that a group is an Indian tribe means, among other things, that is has continuously existed as a tribe, has inherent sovereignty, and is entitled to a government-to-government relationship with the United States. OFA makes a recommendation whether to acknowledge a group to the Assistant Secretary—Indian Affairs, who has been delegated the authority to make the decision.

The Little Shell Tribe first applied for recognition in 1984, and received preliminary approval in 2000. After receiving preliminary approval the regulations require a 180 day comment period. Little Shell asked for and received ten extensions on the comment period, as well as a suspension, in order to collect additional documentation necessary for final approval. During that time OFA held a number of technical assistance meetings with Little Shell to assist them in preparing their final draft petition. Little Shell submitted a final draft of their petition in 2005. Meanwhile Little Shell is still working on collecting additional evidence, primarily membership lists.

The Little Shell petition is in the "Ready, waiting for active consideration" category. Little Shell was informed that their petition would be put into this category due to the number of extensions and the suspension they requested and were grant-

ed. OFA expects to place the Little Shell petition in the active consideration category in 2007.

The delay experienced by the Little Shell is not typical. Their petition has been delayed due to their record number of requests for extensions and suspension while they collected necessary evidence. Nationwide there are currently ten petitions under active consideration; ten petitions are under "ready and waiting for active consideration" status; two are in post decision appeal process; and one is in litigation. There are 232 petitions that are not ready for evaluation: 70 are incomplete; 146 are only letters of intent; ten are no longer in contact; and six require legislation to permit processing under 25 CFR Part 83.

OFA recently added a fourth professional research team with administrative support and associated infrastructure. With the additional research team, OFA will produce four proposed findings and four final determinations or reconsidered final determinations per year to address the petitions that are current on the "Active Consideration" and "Ready, Waiting for Active Consideration" priority lists.

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

Endangered Species

Question. Please justify the request of $100,000 for the ongoing wolf monitoring effort in the Snake River Basin. If the State of Idaho has subcontracted with the Nez Perce Tribe to monitor wolves, why is it necessary to continue to direct $295,000 of Service base funds to the tribe?

Answer. The $100,000 will be used by the Fish and Wildlife Service Snake River Basin Office for personnel and equipment, such as radio collars, capture equipment, and aircraft time. The Nez Perce Tribe, under cooperative agreement with the Fish and Wildlife Service, and in cooperation with the State of Idaho, conducts the day-to-day, on-the-ground monitoring, outreach, information and education and assisting with control actions of wolf populations in the North Central Idaho Experimental Nonessential Population Area. The State of Idaho is responsible for the day-to-day operations in the remainder of the State. The Service believes it is necessary to direct these resources to the Nez Perce for its participation in the wolf recovery program in Idaho.

Question. The committee is concerned about the Service's $493,000 reduction request for recovery of Lahontan cutthroat trout—particularly since this species is not yet recovered. Please itemize the Service's proposed expenditures in fiscal year 2007 towards recovery of this species.

Answer. Lahontan cutthroat trout were extirpated from Pyramid Lake, Walker Lake, and Lake Tahoe by the mid 1940's. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service have been working with multiple state, federal, and local entities for the last 5 years to:

—Further our understanding of available populations for use in reestablishment, primarily through genetic conservation research and brood stock development at Lahontan National Fish Hatchery;

—Improve our understanding of habitat utilization by Lahontan cutthroat trout, primarily through radio telemetry research, population monitoring, and spawning habitat assessments; and

—Implement watershed connectivity projects to improve opportunities for Lahontan cutthroat trout to reestablish in the future.

The FWS is in the early stages of projects in each of the three basins but making great strides through strategic use of the 2006 funding. The funds have allowed the FWS to build strong support for Lahontan cutthroat trout conservation and recovery. But the FWS still has important and critical work left to do to establish populations through work with our partners.

In 2007, utilizing Recovery funding, the Service plans to initiate the following actions:

(1) A second year of the radio telemetry study on the Truckee River, in partnership with the Nevada Department of Wildlife and the Pyramid Lake Paiute Tribe, to improve our understanding of the distribution and movement of Lahontan cutthroat trout in the Truckee River system. $60,000

(2) Continued efforts to reintroduce Lahontan cutthroat trout to Fallen Leaf Lake to improve our understanding of how Lahontan cutthroat trout use historic lake habitats. Research to build a survivorship model for different size classes. $120,000

(3) Streamside incubation of the Pilot Peak strain of Lahontan cutthroat trout on the McCarran restoration project, in partnership with The Nature Conservancy and the Pyramid Lake Paiute tribe, to imprint Lahontan cutthroat trout to the Truckee River so they return to migrate and spawn. $70,000

(4) Performance evaluation of the Pilot Peak strain of Lahontan cutthroat trout in Pyramid Lake in partnership with the Pyramid Lake Paiute Tribe. $80,000

(5) Development of a Lahontan cutthroat trout rearing pond and streamside incubation project in coordination with the historic State hatchery restoration project at Lake Tahoe, in partnership with University of California, Davis and the local community at Tahoe City. $163,000

The President's budget request includes an increase in 2007 for two Fisheries Operational Needs System (FONS) projects within Hatchery operations: a mass-marking program for the reintroduction of Lahontan cutthroat trout into historic habitats in Walker Lake, Truckee River and the Tahoe Basin ($180,000); and, Lahontan cutthroat trout recovery, in partnership with the Community of Fallen Leak Lake and the Forest Service, which will focus on the continued recovery needs of the species in Fallen Leaf Lake located in the Tahoe Basin ($32,000). These FONS projects concentrate on hatchery related activities addressing hatchery production and related hatchery costs identified by the program as a priority but for which funds have been unavailable. These projects and the activities described above are complimentary and contribute to recovery of Lahontan cutthroat.

Habitat Conservation

Question. Please explain and justify how the administration and implementation of the Partners for Fish and Wildlife Program varies by region.

Answer. The Partners for Fish and Wildlife Program is executed by each Regional Director within the Fish and Wildlife Service. Each Regional Director designates a manager for the program. The Assistant Regional Director for Ecological Services manages the program in Regions 1, 2, 4, 5, 7 and the California Nevada Operations Office, and the Regional Refuge Chief manage the program in Regions 3 and 6. Regardless of where management responsibilities reside in the Regions, the program is bounded by the policies described in section 640 FW1 of the Fish and Wildlife Service Manual. Each regional coordinator is responsible for providing guidance to the field regarding all current policies, procedures, or national directives issued by the Washington Office; collecting data on the accomplishments, costs, and benefits of the Region's activities; developing, administering, and monitoring multi-State partnership agreements; conducting oversight reviews of field stations; and developing regional budget allocation recommendations for all program activities and stations.

Question. What is the role of the Project Planning Program in the implementation of the Energy Policy Act of 2005? Given this country's commitment towards energy independence, why is the Service proposing a $1 million cut to the program?

Answer. The Service's Project Planning Program provides our federal, state, and local partners with biological expertise to support many different types of development and conservation projects across the country. Project Planning is the "environmental streamlining" arm of the Service and plays a central role in advancing energy, transportation, water, and restoration projects—all Administration priorities. The Program's mission is to help expeditiously create "win-win" projects for economic development of fish and wildlife conservation.

The Service's role in the Energy Policy Act of 2005 addresses several major energy issues which include: the development, study and incentives for renewable energy sources, oil, and gas. The Service is currently involved with the planning and implementation of four key provisions of theEnergy Policy Act: Sections 241, 365, 368, and 1834. Section 241 requires that an interagency rule be developed to provide an appeal process for all parties to challenge submitted alternative hydropower project conditions or prescriptions. Section 365 requires that an interagency memorandum of understanding (MOU) with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Environmental Protection Agency, and Bureau of Land Management be developed. The MOU, signed by the Secretaries of Department of Agriculture, Interior, Army, and Administrator of the EPA, dedicates several Service staff to BLM field offices to expedite and streamline oil and gas permitting process on BLM lands. Section 368 directs the Secretaries of Energy, Agriculture, and the Interior to prepare a Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement to evaluate issues associated with the designation of energy corridors on federal lands in eleven Western states. Section 1834 directs the Secretaries of the Interior and Army to: (1) develop a study evaluating the potential for increased hydroelectric generation at existing federal facilities, and (2) report the study results to Congress by February 2007. Project Planning expects to continue collaboration and assistance with involved agencies and bureaus to expediently accomplish these Energy Policy Act provisions.

The $1 million reduction in Project Planning includes a $262,000 reduction associated with Federal Energy Regulatory Commission actions in the Northwest Forest Plan area (Oregon, Washington, and California). Savings of $76,000 will be realized by streamlinging program administrative support activities. The remaining requested reduction eliminates the earmarks of $542,000 for the Middle Rio Grande

Bosque Initiative, and $99,000 for the Cedar City, Utah ES Office.The FWS will continue to work with partners to help obtain funding from other sources and continue to work with partners on critical projects as funding allows.

The Service is committed to continuing to meet our responsibilities on our energy workload and will focus on providing biological assistance on high priority projects and those with the greatest conservation benefit.

Question. Please provide an update of the CBRA mapping pilot project.

Answer. The Coastal Barrier Resources Reauthorization Act of 2000 directed the Service to complete a Digital Mapping Pilot Project that includes: (1) digitally produced maps for between 50 and 75 Coastal Barrier Resources System areas; and (2) a report to Congress that describes the results of the pilot project and the feasibility, data needs, and costs of completing digital maps for all CBRS areas. The Service is mapping a total of 60 existing CBRS areas as part of the pilot project. We anticipate the pilot project draft maps and report will be completed and delivered to Congress in 2006.

National Wildlife Refuge System

Question. The National Park Service employees the resources of a Service-wide Inventory and Monitoring Program at 270 parks, in order to track the status and trends of species diversity, abundance and distribution. This is a high priority for the Park Service, who has requested a $1 million increase for fiscal year 2007. To what extent is there a similar program on National Wildlife Refuges? Given that a primary focus of the Fish and Wildlife Management Assistance Program is monitoring and assessment, what role does or can this program have? Is there an ecological benefit to having a coordinated program, particularly on federal lands residing within common ecosystem boundaries?

Answer. The Fish and Wildlife Service does not have an inventory and monitoring program within the National Wildlife Refuge System similar to that of the National Park Service. The NPS model involves clustered parks with assigned scientists working with each cluster to develop protocols and databases and collect data.

FWS does have important inventorying and monitoring requirements, but some of its priorities are different than those of NPS. While there is a role in the NWRS for landscape-scale and Systemwide monitoring similar to that of NPS, refuges have a much greater need than NPS for station-specific monitoring. Most refuge lands in the contiguous U.S. are intensively manipulated, either to restore indigenous habitats or to provide for the needs of specific species or guilds of species. Parks do some land management (mostly around prescribed fire or control of invasive species), but such activities are much more extensive on refuges, and so refuges need more site specific monitoring than NPS to track the success of such actions.

During the last 10 years, the NWRS has improved its inventorying and monitoring activities on a landscape-scale and on site-specific efforts. This has included more rigorous policy guidelines, increasingly focused efforts aligned with adaptive management, increased technical assistance to field stations (including web-based tools), efforts to standardize databases and protocols, and attempts to capitalize on successful efforts like those of the NPS. The NWRS is also exploring the adaptation of many elements of the NPS program including the NPSpecies program, some aspects of their ARC GIS platform applications, some of their web-based tools, and possibly some of their nomenclature standards.

Monitoring is only one of a broad range of responsibilities assigned to the Fish and Wildlife Management Assistance Program. Others include technical assistance to other Federal agencies, tribes, and States; fish passage restoration; outreach and education; and elements of subsistence management in Alaska. Based on the NWRS ability to monitor and cooperate with other partners, the FWMA program is probably not the best candidate for an exclusively collaborative monitoring effort with NWRS. Some cooperative efforts already exist across FWS programs, most notably related to migratory birds, where, for example, refuges contribute to mid-winter waterfowl surveys coordinated by the Migratory Bird Program in conjunction with State wildlife agencies. If appropriate to a data need and study design, other collaborative efforts might be designed with the Management Assistance or Endangered Species Programs.

There is value to coordinated monitoring efforts in some cases, particularly if it is designed to address focused objectives.

Activity Based Costing

Question. Please explain what activity based costing is, what it measures, and how the data were used to justify almost $2 million in administrative savings. Provide for the record a complete list of all activities measured.

Answer. Activity Based Costing and Management (ABC/M) is a cost accounting and management tool that will provide the Service with improved visibility into the full costs of daily operations and outputs. It is expected that ABC/M data will be used extensively across the FWS and DOI for process improvement, budget formulation and justification, and performance measurement in upcoming fiscal years. Employees define the work that must be completed to achieve the outputs and outcomes identified in the GPRA Performance Plan. The work is broken into activities that describe the consumption of resources or cost associated with doing that work. The Service's ABC system has 176 codes for different work activities. This is not a new financial accounting system, but a costing approach that provides a different, more effective way to view and interpret managerial cost and performance information—rather than report costs just by object class or division, ABC/M assigns resources to work activities so they can be viewed from an operating business process perspective.

The Service first identified a target of reducing $2 million in program administration, and then used ABC data to help determine the distribution of the reduction.

The categorized list of activities follows:

Process 1: Protect and Manage Species

- Protect and Manage Candidate, T&E and CITES Species
  - Manage Candidate Species and Prevent the Listing of Species
    - A2: Plan and Implement Candidate Conservation Actions
    - A3: Evaluate Species for Candidate Status
  - List Endangered Species
    - B2: Prepare and Process Listing Petitions
    - B3: Prepare and Process Listing Rules for US/Domestic Species
    - B4: Prepare and Process Critical Habitat Rules for US/Domestic Species
    - B5: Provide Litigation Support for Listing of US/Domestic Species
    - B6: Prepare and Process Foreign Listings
  - Develop Recovery Plans or Special Rules for Endangered Species
    - C2: Develop Recovery Plans for T&E Species
    - C3: Prepare, Process and Implement Special 4d, Experimental Population and Other Rules for T&E Species
    - C4: Conduct 5-Year Reviews
    - C5: Prepare and Process Delisting/Downlisting Petitions
    - C6: Prepare and Process Delisting/Downlisting Rules
  - Conduct Recovery Actions
    - D2: Implement Recovery Actions for T&E Species
    - D3: Plan and Implement Post-Delisting Monitoring
    - D4: Provide Litigation Support for Recovery Actions
  - Provide ESA (Section 7) Consultations
    - E2: Provide ESA Section 7 Consultations for Wildland Fire to Service and Other Federal Agencies
    - E3: Provide ESA Section 7 Consultations for Water Use to Other Federal Agencies
    - E4: Provide ESA Section 7 Consultations for Hydropower to Other Federal Agencies
    - E5: Provide ESA Section 7 Consultations for Forage to Other Federal Agencies
    - E6: Provide ESA Section 7 Consultations for Forest Resources to Other Federal Agencies
    - E7: Provide ESA Section 7 Consultations for Non-Energy Minerals to Other Federal Agencies
    - E8: Provide ESA Section 7 Consultations for Energy to Other Federal Agencies
    - E9: Provide ESA Section 7 Consultations for Recreation to Other Federal Agencies
    - EA: Provide All Other ESA Section 7 Consultations to Other Federal Agencies
    - EB: Provide ESA Section 7 Intra-Service Consultations to Service Programs except for Wildland Fire
    - EC: Provide Litigation Support for Section 7 Consultations to Service and Other Federal Agencies
  - Evaluate Need for, Process and Monitor Permits, Agreements and Assurances for T&E Species
    - F2: Evaluate Need for, Process and Monitor HCP Permit Applications
    - F3: Process and Monitor Safe Harbor Permit Applications
    - F4: Process and Monitor Candidate Conservation Agreements with Assurances

F5: Process and Monitor Recovery Permits for T&E Species
F6: Provide Litigation Support for Permitting Actions of T&E Species
Conduct Law Enforcement for T&E and CITES Listed Species
G2: Conduct and Assist with Law Enforcement Investigations for T&E and CITES Listed Species
G3: Conduct Import/Export Inspections for T&E and CITES Listed Species
Protect and Manage Non T&E Species
H2: Process Non-T&E Litigation for Resource Protection
Reintroduce or Enhance Non T&E Species
J2: Produce and Reintroduce Aquatic Species for Non T&E Species Conservation
J3: Develop New Aquatic Technologies for Non T&E Species
J4: Conduct Disease Monitoring and Treatment for Non T&E Species
J5: Conduct Terrestrial Wildlife Population Management
Plan Resources for Non T&E Species
K2: Develop Species Management Plans for Non T&E Species
K3: Develop Bird Conservation Plans for Non T&E Species
Manage Harvest and Take for Non T&E Species
L2: Develop Bird Regulations
L3: Manage Migratory Bird Populations
L4: Manage Harvest for Fisheries
L5: Manage Marine Mammal Harvest and Take
L6: Manage Alaska Subsistence Harvest Other Than Marine Mammals
Monitor Status of Non T&E Species
M2: Survey, Assess and Monitor Non T&E Aquatic Species
M3: Conduct Migratory Bird Harvest Surveys
M4: Conduct Migratory Bird Surveys and Monitoring
M5: Assess Migratory Bird Populations
M6: Conduct Migratory Bird Research
M7: Survey, Assess, Monitor Non T&E Wildlife and Plants Other Than Aquatic and Migratory Bird Species
Prevent, Manage and Control Invasive Species
N2: Prevent, Manage and Control Non-Native, Invasive, Terrestrial Plants
N3: Prevent, Manage and Control Non-Native, Invasive Terrestrial Animals
N4: Prevent, Manage and Control Invasive Aquatic Plants
N5: Prevent, Manage and Control Invasive Aquatic Animals
Process Permits
P2: Process Migratory Bird Permits
P3: Process Permits for Rights of Way
P4: Process Refuge Special Use Permits
P5: Process International Trade Permits, Domestic Permits and Special Use Permits
P6: Process Import and Export Licenses
P7: Process Designated Port Exception Permits
Conduct Law Enforcement for Non T&E and Non CITES Listed Species
Q2: Conduct and Assist with Law Enforcement for Non T&E and Non CITES Listed Species
Q3: Conduct Import/Export Inspections of Non T&E and Non CITES Listed Species
Q4: Conduct Refuge Patrol and Enforcement
Q5: Provide Forensics Support for Law Enforcement
Protect Foreign Species
R2: Implement Provisions of the Western Hemisphere Convention
R3: Participate in Activities for the Trilateral Committee
R4: Implement CITES Treaty, Directives, and Related International Obligations and Develop Related Policies
R5: Implement Provisions of Other Bilateral and Multinational Agreements, Treaties, Accords and Orders

Process 2: Protect and Manage Habitats

Develop Habitat Plans
S2: Develop Land Protection Plans
S3: Develop Comprehensive Conservation Plans
S4: Develop Strategic Landscape Based Plans and Projects
S5: Develop Habitat Management Plans
Inventory, Assess, and Monitor Habitats
T2: Inventory, Assess, and Monitor Wetlands
T3: Inventory, Assess, and Monitor Uplands

- T4: Inventory, Assess, and Monitor Riparian/Stream Habitats
- T5: Inventory, Assess, and Monitor Marine/Coastal Habitats
- Manage and Protect Lands and Habitats
  - U2: Acquire and Manage Real Estate
  - U3: Acquire Easements
  - U4: Exchange or Dispose of Lands
  - U5: Manage Wilderness Areas
  - U6: Manage Water Quality and Quantity
  - Manage and Protect Habitats
    - V2: Manage and Protect Wetlands
    - V3: Manage and Protect Uplands
    - V4: Manage and Protect Riparian/Stream Habitats
    - V5: Manage and Protect Marine and Coastal Habitats
- Restore and Enhance Habitats
  - W2: Restore Wetlands
  - W3: Restore Uplands
  - W4: Restore Riparian/Stream Habitats
  - W5: Restore Marine and Coastal Habitats
- Ensure Environmental Compliance
  - Ensure Environmental Quality and Safety
    - X2: Evaluate and Audit Environmental Safety and Compliance
    - X3: Conduct Contaminant Assessments
    - X4: Clean up Contaminated Service Lands
    - X5: Ensure Air Quality
  - Respond to Hazardous Waste Issues and Spills
    - Y2: Prepare for and Implement Spill Response Plans
    - Y3: Review Hazardous Waste Actions
    - Y4: Conduct Natural Resource Damage Assessments
  - Conduct Environmental Review for Customers
    - Z2: Review and Develop Environmental Provisions for Federal Projects, Plans, and Permits
    - Z3: Review and Develop Environmental Provisions for FERC Hydropower Projects—Municipal (MUN)
    - Z4: Review and Develop Environmental Provisions for FERC Hydropower Projects—Non-Municipal (PUB)
    - Z5: Review and Develop Environmental Provisions for FERC Hydropower Projects—Non-Specific (COM)
    - Z6: Manage Oil and Gas Activities
- Manage Fire Operations
  - 2A: Prepare for Wildland Fires
  - 2B: Prepare Fire Management Plans
  - 2C: Reduce Hazardous Fuels—Prescribed Fire (Non-WUI)
  - 2D: Reduce Hazardous Fuels—Mechanical (Non-WUI)
  - 2E: Reduce Hazardous Fuels—Other Methods (Non-WUI)
  - 2F: Reduce Hazardous Fuels—Prescribed Fire (WUI)
  - 2G: Reduce Hazardous Fuels—Mechanical (WUI)
  - 2H: Reduce Hazardous Fuels—Other Methods (WUI)
  - 2J: Suppress Wildland Fires (Non-WUI)
  - 2K: Suppress Wildland Fires (WUI)
  - 2L: Stabilize Burned Areas
  - 2M: Rehabilitate Lands Damaged by Wildland Fire
  - 2N: Monitor and Evaluate Fuels Reduction and Post-Fire Rehabilitation
- Manage and Preserve Cultural Resources and Museum Items
  - 3A: Manage and Protect Cultural and Heritage Resources
  - 3B: Manage and Protect Museum Items

Process 3: Serve People

- Provide Opportunities for Recreation and Community Partnerships
  - 4A: Provide and Manage Opportunities for Quality Wildlife Dependent Recreation
  - 4B: Provide and Manage Opportunities for Other Public Uses
  - 4C: Develop Visitor Services Plan
  - 4D: Process Litigation for Recreation
- Communicate with Stakeholders, and Inform and Educate Others
  - 5A: Conduct External Relations—Media, Congressional, and Other
  - 5B: Develop and Provide Information and Educational Materials and Activities
  - 5C: Manage Volunteers and Community Partnerships
  - 5D: Develop and Manage Partnerships

5E: Consult and Coordinate with Native American Tribes
Provide Security and Crime Prevention for Off-Service Lands
6A: Provide Emergency Response and Public Safety Operations
6B: Conduct Security Activities

Process 4: Administer Grants

7A: Administer Endangered Species Act Grants
7B: Administer Federal Assistance Grants
7C: Administer Migratory Bird Grants
7D: Administer Multinational Species Conservation Fund Grants
7E: Administer Other Domestic and International Grants and Co-operative Agreements
7F: Monitor Grant Programs and Projects
7G: Monitor Grant Fiscal Processes
7H: Protect License Fees

Process 5: Construct and Manage Facilities and Equipment

8A: Provide Leased Space Operations and Program Management
8B: Construct Buildings
8C: Construct Roads, Bridges, Tunnels 4 8D: Construct Dams and Water Storage Facilities
8E: Construct Water Conveyance Facilities
8F: Construct All Other Structures and Facilities
8G: Maintain Buildings
8H: Maintain Roads
8J: Maintain Bridges
8K: Maintain Dams and Water Storage Facilities
8L: Maintain Water Conveyance Facilities
8M: Maintain All Other Structures and Facilities
8N: Maintain Equipment
8P: Inventory DOI Facilities and Assess Facility Condition

Process 6: Provide Management and Administrative Functions

Provide Management and Policy Oversight
9A: Provide Directorate Leadership and Oversight
9B: Conduct Policies and Directives Management
Manage Human Capital
9C: Administer Pay and Benefits
9D: Administer Employee and Labor Relations
9E: Administer External Civil Rights
9F: Administer Internal Civil Rights
9G: Administer Recruitment, Staffing and Ensure Diversity
9H: Conduct Workforce Planning
9J: Evaluate and Counsel Personnel
9K: Manage Professional Responsibility (Internal Affairs)
Manage Information Resources
9L: Plan IT Investments
9M: Acquire IT Investments
9N: Secure IT
9P: Operate, Maintain and Manage IT Investments
Manage Budget, Finance and Performance
9Q: Develop and Allocate Budgets
9R: Perform Financial Management Operations
9S: Conduct Strategic Planning and Performance Management
9T: Collect and Analyze Activity Based Costing Information
9U: Conduct Competitive Sourcing Initiatives
Provide Other Support
9V: Administer Occupational Safety and Health
9W: Manage Purchases, Contracts and Acquisitions
9X: Provide Office Support
9Y: Manage Records, Files, Mailrooms and Libraries/Info. Services
9Z: Process Information Quality, FOIA, Privacy Act and Liability Requests/Claims
Manage and Attend Training
92: Develop and Deliver Training
93: Attend Training

Historic Preservation Fund

Question. Please provide a table showing the funding history for Grants-in-Aid to States and Territories versus Grants-in-Aid to Tribes, along with the number of Tribal Historic Preservation Offices, for the last ten years.

Answer. The table below shows appropriated funding for Grants-in-Aid to States and Territories, Grants-in-Aid to Tribes, and the number of Tribal Historic Preservation Offices eligible to receive an HPF tribal grant at the beginning of each fiscal year from fiscal year 1997 through fiscal year 2006.

HISTORIC PRESERVATION FUND—GRANTS-IN-AID TO STATES AND TERRITORIES AND INDIAN TRIBE: FISCAL YEAR 1997–FISCAL YEAR 2006

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal years—									
	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Grants-in-Aid to State and Territories	29,394	29,394	31,394	31,598	46,495	39,000	33,779	34,570	35,500	35,717
Grants-in-Aid to Indian Tribes	1,896	2,296	2,596	2,572	5,560	3,000	2,981	2,963	3,205	3.941
Eligible Tribal Historic Preservation Offices	[17]	[19]	[22]	[27]	[29]	[35]	[45]	[52]	[58]	[58]

ONPS: Resource Stewardship

Question. To what extent does research funded through the Natural Resources Research Support Program get published in peer-reviewed literature? What policies are in place to ensure that research on National Parks is made publicly available?

Answer. A small portion, less than ten percent, of funding under the Natural Resources Research Support Program are dedicated to research performed internally by the NPS. The majority of Natural Resources Research funding provides research support for air quality, Research Learning Centers, Cooperative Ecosystem Studies Units, and the National Cave and Karst Research Institute. Internal NPS research is limited to specialized air quality and visibility research, a discipline not sufficiently covered by the USGS Biological Resource Discipline or other Federal agencies. In 2005, 13 professional papers were published in peer-reviewed literature, while 14 additional papers were submitted for publication and have yet to be published due to the extended period that routinely occurs between submission and publication. In addition, NPS researchers chaired six sessions during, and made more than 50 presentations to, professional conferences attended by their peers.

Research on natural resources in units of the National Park System is either NPS-conducted or sponsored research designed to assist park managers in achieving desired resource conditions provided for in law or approved planning documents, or non-NPS research. The importance of peer review to both of these research categories is supported by current NPS policy and program guidance. NPS policy specifies that NPS-conducted or sponsored research is to comply with both professional standards, and with general and park-specific research permit conditions. NPS personnel are to make their findings available to the public, such as by publication in professional journals or presentation in interpretive programs (2001 NPS Management Policies, 4.2.1). NPS natural resource program guidance states that research must be scientifically valid and tested through peer review (1991 NPS–77 Natural Resource Management Guideline, 5.5). This guidance also supports publishing the results of research in primary scientific literature, noting that the peer review inherent in the publication process is critically important in maintaining the quality of research conducted in the National Park System (1991 NPS–77 Natural Resource Management Guideline, 5.10.).

Independent, non-NPS research conducted in parks is performed pursuant to an NPS scientific research and collecting permit. Such research must conform to NPS policies and guidelines regarding the publication of data and the specific requirements identified in the terms and conditions of the permit. Independent researchers must be fully qualified and conform to current standards of scholarship—standards that routinely include peer-review requirements on research results.

Information derived from natural resource research can reach the public through interpretive and education programs, Research Learning Centers, various Internet-accessible information resources, and integration with park planning documents. In conjunction its renewed commitment to interpretation and education in 2003, the NPS established that interpretive programs would be based on sound scholarship content, methods, and audience analysis, and were to be informed by the latest research related to natural and cultural heritage (2003 Renewing Our Education Mission). The searchable web-based Investigators Annual Reports contained in the NPS Research Permit and Reporting System database span the full range of studies authorized to be conducted in parks (http://science.nature.nps.gov/research/ac/ResearchIndex).

Applicable NPS policy and standards incorporate by reference those described within the Office of Management and Budget's final guidelines and the Department of the Interior's guidelines on information quality (2002 Directors Order#11B: Ensuring Quality of Information Disseminated by the National Park Service).

Question. Do the Exotic Plant Management Teams work outside park boundaries? If not, why not? How is the work coordinated at a watershed or ecosystem level?

Answer. The National Park Service does not have authority to expend funds appropriated for the Operation of the National Park System on non-NPS lands. A February 2005 Government Accountability Office report found that the NPS was the only major Federal land management agency lacking authority to expend such funds outside its boundaries even when a direct benefit would exist to natural resources within a park. This lack of consistency among Federal agencies was cited by GAO as a barrier to effective control of invasive species on Federal and non-Federal lands.

The Natural Resource Protection Cooperative Agreement Act (HR 4294) introduced in the House, and a similar bill (S. 1288) introduced in the Senate, are designed to remedy this situation by authorizing the NPS to enter into cooperative agreements with states, local governments, tribal governments, organizations, groups and private landowners. Both of these bills will allow the NPS to participate using ONPS funding in collaborative activities on lands both inside and outside the National Park System, as long as it "shall provide clear and direct benefits to park natural resources". This is similar to existing authorities for other Federal land management agencies, such as the Bureau of Land Management and the U.S. Forest Service. Should this legislation be enacted, it would permit the NPS to participate in cooperative weed management programs at both local and landscape scales, so long as there is a clear and direct link to park resources.

Broad scale cooperation among Federal, State and private interests at the watershed, ecosystem and landscape levels is an important component of invasive species management. Currently, the NPS is a recognized national leader in cooperative weed management programs due largely to the effectiveness and efficiency of its EPMTs. As an example, in the Yellowstone National Park area, invasive plants are managed in concert across three national parks, six national forests, two wildlife refuges, three states, several counties and numerous private landowners. Likewise, "Team Tamarisk", a partnership with several Federal agencies, State and local entities, and the EPMT stationed at Lake Mead National Recreation Area, has produced effective tamarisk weed management across watershed and agency boundaries. Coordinated early detection and rapid response is a key element in combating the establishment of new invasive plant species. The Alaska interagency cooperative weed group is an example of this strategy, with the NPS and other cooperating agencies continuously working to identify new exotic plant infestations and remove them before they can become widespread.

Coordination across Department of the Interior bureaus supports ecosystem and landscape level efforts to control invasive species. A key aspect of this inter-bureau coordination has been the role of senior level management in the effort. The approach used by "Team Tamarisk" for integrated invasive plant management across administrative boundaries is the model for planning and coordinating multi-bureau efforts in priority geographic areas to maximize the efficiency and effectiveness of investments. Direct meetings between four NPS regional directors and their counterparts in other DOI bureaus have either been held or are scheduled in the near future to advance this coordination.

NPS EPMTs have worked cooperatively on National Wildlife Refuge System lands under interagency agreements with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) on invasive plant control projects. These projects were funded with FWS appropriations. NPS EPMTs have also worked on local lands, such as in Clark County, NV, when funding was provided by the county government for invasive plant control and the control efforts benefited park lands.

ONPS: Facility Operations and Maintenance

Question. Please explain how a proposed $10 million reduction in the Repair and Rehabilitation Program, coupled with a proposed $93 million reduction in the Line Item Construction and Maintenance Program, enables the Service to properly maintain its facilities long-term.

Answer. The NPS remains committed to addressing the deferred maintenance backlog and to properly maintaining its facilities for the long-term. Despite the reduction in the line-item construction and the repair and rehabilitation funding requests, the overall fiscal year 2007 amount requested for line-item construction, repair and rehabilitation, fee, and Federal Lands Highway is $933 million, which is $118 million higher than the 2001 funding level for these programs and more than double the amount available in the mid-1990's.

In fiscal year 2007, the budgetary emphasis is changing to more long-term preservation and management, however, and the NPS is transforming the agency's approach to managing its facilities. During the past four years, the NPS has been implementing an innovative asset management program focused on developing a comprehensive inventory and condition assessment of the agency's asset base. Parks have completed, for the first time, a prioritization of their asset inventory. Condition assessments on eight industry-standard assets (such as buildings, water systems, roads and trails) will be completed at all parks by the end of 2006. This shift in emphasis for the agency is based on management reforms and performance measures, and features a state-of-the-art software system. Once these detailed condition assessments are completed, the NPS will have a better understanding of the current deferred maintenance needs. These new tools will allow NPS to have a better understanding of the true cost of ownership, including recurring operational costs of the facilities.

The NPS continues to make significant progress in completing the numerous projects necessary to improve the condition of park infrastructure. Since 2002, nearly 6,000 projects have been undertaken and approximately $4.7 billion have been invested using line-item construction, repair and rehabilitation, fee, and Federal Lands Highway dollars. The 2007 budget proposes to protect the Administration's past investments by realigning funding within the NPS asset management program to focus on proactive measures that will preclude these resources from slipping to poor condition.

The Cyclic Maintenance Program incorporates a number of regularly scheduled preventive maintenance procedures and preservation techniques into a comprehensive program that prolongs the life of a particular asset. The proposed increase in cyclic project funding would assist in preventing the continued deterioration of NPS assets. Increasing the project funding will afford parks the ability to maintain assets on a predictive cycle, rather than allowing them to fall into disrepair and ultimately adding to the backlog. Funds appropriated for the cyclic maintenance program would target those assets that are mission critical and still in maintainable condition, but could fall into poor condition without the proper application of life cycle maintenance. With the proposed increase of $10.0 million, the cyclic maintenance program now totals $71.5 million.

The 2007 budget includes $86.2 million for the Repair and Rehabilitation program. Over the past five years, $345 million has been allocated for this program. In 2007, NPS will continue to prioritize projects that address critical health and safety, resource protection, compliance, deferred maintenance, and minor capital improvement issues. The budget request also includes a proposal to use additional recreation fee revenue for facility maintenance projects. For 2007, it is estimated that $100 million in recreation fees will be used for deferred maintenance projects.

Within the total proposed for construction, line-item construction projects are funded at $121.9 million. The budget request reflects a shift from new construction projects to the up-keep of current facilities. Assuming the President's budget request is funded, the NPS intends to sustain the progress made in the asset management program, as measured by the facility condition index.

Construction

Question. Please explain how recent trends in energy prices and subsequent building costs have impacted the Service's ability to implement construction projects.

Answer. The NPS is making efforts to manage this situation within available funds at the national, regional, and park level. With budget constraints in the construction account, it is critical for parks and regions to maximize available dollars before requesting additional funds. To improve construction estimates, the NPS has updated factors to reflect current market conditions. The scope of some projects has been reduced, and the NPS has imposed an internal requirement that projects be

designed for only 95 percent of available funds. This provides additional flexibility to accommodate the volatile construction market.

Additionally, contractors who provide estimates for the Park Service's major construction projects have received extensive training from the Denver Service Center about the unique governmental factors that need to be considered. These factors include the Davis-Bacon wage rates, remoteness, historic preservation considerations, and the need to keep facilities open to visitors and thus limit construction work hours. The NPS is also conducting independent validation of construction estimates for projects before they go to bid. Based on these validations, the Park Service can adjust estimates to ensure viability or propose a reprogramming to shift funds between projects.

ENDANGERED SPECIES: WOLVES

Background

Question. I want to thank you again for your assistance in dealing with our recent wolf problem in eastern Montana. Wolves have made a tremendous recovery and I'm proud of the cooperation by the State of Montana and the Service to draft a management plan that we can all agree on. The next hurdle, of course, is delisting the wolves.

Can you please give us an update on where we are in the process of delisting wolves in Montana, Idaho, and Wyoming?

Answer. The States of Montana and Idaho have developed wolf management plans that are adequate to maintain their share and distribution of the tri-state wolf population above recovery levels. On October 26, 2005, the Fish and Wildlife Service published a finding that the petition from Wyoming presented substantial information that the potential Northern Rocky Mountain (NRM) gray wolf population may warrant delisting. The Service is currently working on the status review and finding based on this petition. On Feb. 8, 2006, the Service announced the intent to conduct rulemaking that would establish a distinct population segment of the gray wolf (Canis lupus) in the NRM. The NRM wolf Distinct Population Segment, as proposed in the Advance Notice of Proposed Rulemaking, will encompass the eastern one-third of Washington and Oregon, a small part of north-central Utah, and all of Montana, Idaho and Wyoming. The comment period closed on April 10, 2006.

Question. Why is it that all three states have approved wolf management plans before management authority can be turned over to an individual state?

Answer. We use the following five factors to determine whether or not a "species" has recovered to the point that it should be delisted:

—the present or threatened destruction, modification or curtailment of its habitat or range;
—overutilization for commercial, recreational, scientific, or educational purposes;
—disease or predation;
—the inadequacy of existing regulatory mechanisms; and
—other natural or manmade factors affecting its continued existence.

These five factors must be applied to the entity, either species, subspecies, or distinct population segment, as it is listed. In the case of the potential Northern Rocky Mountains distinct population segment of wolves, before the Service can delist, the fourth factor—inadequacy of existing regulatory mechanisms—must be satisfied. Since the core population of the NRM wolves is found in these three states, all three states must have adequate regulatory mechanisms in place to maintain the recovered wolf population.

FWS LAND ACQUISITION: ROCKY MOUNTAIN FRONT

Background

Question. Last year we appropriated $985,000 to begin purchasing easements along the front range west of Great Falls, MT. For those of you who don't know, this is the only remaining landscape in the Lower 48 with a complete, intact, and functional assemblage of large carnivores, including the grizzly bear, gray wolf, wolverine, and lynx. Moreover, it is my continued hope that this program will become a fine example of cooperative conservation by ranchers, conservationists, and the Service. Judging from your budget proposal to more than double the funding in fiscal year 2007 (to $1.98 million), the program is a success.

Can you please provide us with an update of the Rocky Mountain Front program, including your plans for the funds in fiscal year 2007?

Answer.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN FRONT CONSERVATION AREA

[Dollars in thousands]

	Fiscal years—		
	2006	2007	Total
Funding	$985	$1,980	$2,965
Acres Acquired	4,787	6,500	11,287

The FWS is partnering with the Nature Conservancy and the Montana Department of Fish, Wildlife and Parks to implement the Rocky Mountain Front Easement Program. This program is part of a landscape conservation strategy to protect the unique, highly diverse and unfragmented ecosystem of the Front, which is located in north central Montana and encompasses the massive ecotone formed by the intersection of the western edge of the Northern Great Plains and Rocky Mountains.

Among conservation biologists, the Front is ranked in the top one percent of wildlife habitat remaining in the United States. In 2006, Congress appropriated $985,000 for the FWS to acquire 4,787 acres of conservation easements from willing landowners in the Front. The FWS is moving forward with the 2006 acquisitions (identifying willing sellers and conducting appraisals, etc.)

The 2007 President's Budget includes $1.9 million to acquire 6,500 acres of conservation easements from willing landowners. By partnering with the Nature Conservancy and the State of Montana, the FWS is able to leverage Federal funds in the efforts to maintain biological diversity and related wildlife habitat values in the Front.

NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGES: HURRICANE DEBRIS

Background

Question. Last year, hurricanes Katrina and Rita leveled whole communities and deposited an incredible amount of hazardous waste, appliances, cars, boats, and countless other debris on our National Wildlife Refuges.

What is your timeline for cleaning up the debris?

Answer. In December, the Service received $30 million in emergency supplemental funding. Funding was not adequate for debris removal, but provided for immediate stabilization on some affected refuges. The President's $132.4 million supplemental request includes funding for the removal of known hazardous debris on multiple national wildlife refuges impacted by the 2005 hurricanes.

To expedite the process, the Service has entered into an agreement with the Tennessee Valley Authority to: (1) complete an assessment of hazardous materials and debris on all impacted refuges; (2) to complete any necessary environmental compliance documents; and (3) to develop a scope of work for actual hazardous debris removal activities. The Tennessee Valley Authority is used in this agreement because they are a support agency to the Environmental Protection Agency for debris removal under Emergency Support Function#3 in Cameron Parish, Louisiana. The recently enacted supplemental should allow the Service to quickly issue contracts to begin work on debris removal.

Question. What is the role of the Service's Environmental Contaminants Program in assessing the damage and monitoring such factors as water quality?

Answer. Impacts to our trust resources from hazardous materials are a significant concern being addressed with the help of the environmental contaminants program. Biologists from that program are working with refuge managers and biologists from across all of our programs on all hazardous materials concerns. Specifically, contaminants staff will assist in the development and review of the assessment, compliance, and scope of work necessary to complete hazardous debris removal on national wildlife refuges impacted by the 2005 hurricanes. The Service intends to initiate an inventory and monitoring program on the ecological recovery of national wildlife refuges as a result of damages from devastating hurricanes of the past two years.

Question. Your fiscal year 2006 emergency supplemental request includes $24 million for debris removal and hazardous materials clean-up. Will these funds cover complete removal and clean-up needs, and, if not, would you use fiscal year 2007 base funds?

Answer. The Service believes that the amounts requested are adequate to remove known hazardous debris, although they will not cover cleanup of known non-hazardous debris. Costs to complete cleanup of all known debris (both hazardous and non-hazardous) may be much higher. The Service has prioritized $20 million for the removal of known hazardous debris on four national wildlife refuges in Louisiana,

and $12 million for these cleanup activities on Sabine National Wildlife Refuge. This will be a massive cleanup effort and as additional assessments are conducted, it may become necessary to redirect some of this request to provide for additional removal activities. At this time, the Service has not made a decision whether to use fiscal year 2007 base funding to cover any additional cleanup needs.

Question. Are there instances where you are considering leaving some of the debris in place so as to minimize further ecological damage?

Answer. Yes, the Service will not remove all debris deposited on national wildlife refuges as a result of the hurricanes. The Service will focus its priority on the removal of all known hazardous materials on refuge lands, but it is not feasible or cost-effective to remove all of the debris. As with all management activities, the Service will rely on experts, good science, and its historical knowledge to ensure that debris removal focuses on hazards and that impacts are minimized to these sensitive coastal marsh ecosystems.

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE: CONSTRUCTION

Background

Question. You propose to cut $25 million (–56 percent) from the Fish and Wildlife Service construction budget. Furthermore, the meager $19 million request includes more funds for salaries and overhead than for on-the-ground projects.

Given the relatively few projects in the request, how can you justify the budget for personnel and other overhead costs—particularly when you assess each project for additional overhead costs?

Answer. An adequate engineering staff is critical for the FWS to properly maintain and replace its facilities. Recent appropriations levels for the Construction program have totaled more that $40 million per year. In many cases these are multi-year projects that require involvement of the engineering staff over the course of several years.

In addition, supplemental funding for hurricane recovery totaled $30.0 million in 2006 and an additional $132.4 million is included in the current supplemental budget recently signed by the President. Many of these proposed hurricane recovery projects will be continued into or initiated in 2007. If FWS were to reduce the personnel associated with its engineering staff, it would not be able to complete these recovery activities in a timely fashion. FWS also needs additional staff to manage the additional funds in the recently enacted highway reauthorization bill (SAFETEA–LU). Over the five-year life of the SAFETEA–LU program, $145 million will be dedicated to refuge roads.

Question. Does the request includes a $7 million reduction in Refuge deferred maintenance?

Answer. Within construction, there is a $6.7 million reduction in refuge projects; however, we are focusing funding on Klamath and hatchery repair and rehabilitation projects. The 2007 budget focuses funding for deferred maintenance through the refuge operations maintenance program and the additional funds received in SAFETEA–LU. The FWS will carefully target deferred maintenance funds to address the highest priority needs. Since 2001, the Refuge Maintenance program has increased by $9.4 million, or 12.6 percent. The recently enacted highway reauthorization bill (SAFETEA–LU) includes $29 million in 2007, a 30 percent increase over 2004. Over the five-year life of the SAFETEA–LU program, $145 million will be dedicated to refuge roads.

Question. How is the Service tracking deferred maintenance and what has been the trend in the last 5 years?

Answer. The refuge system prioritizes maintenance needs through data used to develop five-year budget plans, including the Asset Priority Index (API) and the Facilities Condition Index (FCI). APIs help assess each asset's contribution to the refuge mission, allowing the refuge manager to estimate the annual operation and maintenance cost of each individual asset. The FCI helps determine whether replacement is more appropriate then repair, tracks the performance of the maintenance program, and provides the maintenance performance metric under the DOI strategic plan.

The refuge system's Condition Assessment Program, established in fiscal year 2001 to systematically evaluate the condition of real property and itemize costs for maintenance needs, measures the state of refuge properties with replacement values of more than $50,000 every five years. At the end of fiscal year 2005, half of all assets with current replacement value over $50,000, (11,097 out of 22,226) have been assessed through the field inspection stage. The refuge system expects to complete the first cycle of comprehensive condition assessments by the end of 2006. After that point the refuge system will cyclically complete condition assessments as

20 percent of field stations each year, assuring that every field station undergoes condition assessments every five years.

Since 2001, the Service has invested $618 million in its refuge maintenance program. During the five-year period including fiscal years 2002 through 2006 the refuge maintenance budget increased approximately 12.6 percent. The Refuge System utilized maintenance funding to complete 2,382 projects through 2005. These projects have included the rehabilitation of critical facilities including administrative offices, and other facilities supporting refuge maintenance, visitor services, and habitat conservation.

Question. What is the Service doing to ensure that deferred maintenance doesn't get out of control?

Answer. Because the refuge system will complete the first five-year cycle of condition assessments this year, we are in a much better position to understand how to best prioritize limited resources. The refuge system prioritizes maintenance needs through data used to develop five-year budget plans, including the Asset Priority index (API) and the FCI. FCIs help determine whether replacement is more appropriate than repair, track the performance of the maintenance program in improving asset condition, and provide the means to compare performance across the Department and within the FWS. APIs reflect the priority of each asset's contribution to the refuge mission. The refuge system can now estimate the annual operational and maintenance cost of each individual asset.

We expect that the use of these tools will help the FWS refine its five-year construction and deferred maintenance plans to ensure that funding is going to the most critical deferred maintenance needs. This way we can ensure safe work environments for our staff, safe visits for the general public, and the creation of new facilities that protect the resources under our stewardship while providing necessary visitor services.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE: MAINTENANCE & CONSTRUCTION

Background

Question. Madam Secretary, the total request for maintenance and construction is $622 million, including a $93 million (43 percent) reduction in the line item construction and maintenance budget. The budget justification states that the $122 million request will focus on deferred maintenance.

Given our mutual commitment to reducing the maintenance backlog over the last several years, what safeguards have you put in place to ensure that reductions like these won't lead to further backlog problems down the road?

Answer. Despite the reduction in the line-item construction and the repair and rehabilitation funding requests, the overall fiscal year 2007 amount requested for deferred maintenance activities is $933 million, which is $118 million higher than the 2001 funding level for these programs and more than double the amount available in the mid-1990's. The 2007 budget proposes to protect the Administration's past investments by realigning funding within the NPS asset management program to focus on proactive measures that will preclude these resources from slipping into poor condition.

The Cyclic Maintenance Program incorporates a number of regularly scheduled preventive maintenance procedures and preservation techniques into a comprehensive program that prolongs the life of a particular asset. The proposed increase in cyclic funding would assist in preventing the continued deterioration of NPS assets. Increasing funding will afford parks the ability to maintain assets on a predictive cycle, rather than allowing them to fall into disrepair and ultimately adding to the backlog. Funds appropriated for the cyclic maintenance program would target those assets that are mission critical and still in maintainable condition, but could fall into poor condition without the proper application of life cycle maintenance. With the proposed increase of $10.0 million, the cyclic maintenance program totals $71.5 million.

The 2007 budget includes $86.2 million for the Repair and Rehabilitation program. Over the past five years, $345 million has been allocated for this program. In 2007, NPS will continue to prioritize projects that address critical health and safety, resource protection, compliance, deferred maintenance, and minor capital improvement issues. The budget request also includes a proposal to use additional recreation fee revenue for facility maintenance projects. For 2007, it is estimated that $100 million in recreation fees will be used for deferred maintenance projects.

Within the total proposed for construction, line-item construction projects are funded at $121.9 million. The budget request reflects a shift from new construction projects to the up-keep of current facilities. Assuming the President's budget request

is funded, NPS intends to sustain the progress made in the asset management program, as measured by the facility condition index.

The NPS also continues to make significant progress in completing the numerous projects necessary to improve the condition of park infrastructure. Since 2002, nearly 6,000 projects have been undertaken and approximately $4.7 billion have been invested using line-item construction, repair and rehabilitation, fee, and Federal Lands Highway dollars.

In addition to investing significant levels of funding, the NPS is transforming the agency's approach to managing its facilities. During the past four years, the NPS has been implementing an innovative asset management program focused on developing a comprehensive inventory and condition assessment of the agency's asset base. Parks have completed, for the first time, a prioritization of their asset inventory. Condition assessments on eight industry-standard assets (such as buildings, water systems, roads and trails) will be completed at all parks by the end of 2006. This shift in emphasis for the agency is based on management reforms and performance measures, and features a state-of-the-art software system. Once condition assessments are completed, the NPS will have a better understanding of the current deferred maintenance needs. These new tools will allow NPS to have a better understanding of the true cost of ownership, including recurring operational costs of the facilities.

NPS HISTORIC PRESERVATION

Background

Question. Your fiscal year 2007 request proposes to create a new umbrella program—America's Heritage & Preservation Partnership Program—as the new home for Save America's Treasures, Preserve America, and Heritage Partnership Programs. In the process, you propose to increase Preserve America (+$5 million) at the expense of Save America's Treasures (−$10 million) and Heritage Partnership Programs (−$6 million).

How will the proposed budget reorganization help local communities gain access to these programs, as described in your budget justification, particularly if there is no change in the delivery of these programs?

Answer. The Department continually strives to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of its programs and services. The Department identifies areas of synergy among programs and look for ways to leverage those commonalities in the pursuit of its mission of preserving nationally significant historical and cultural resources. The American Heritage & Preservation Partnership Program (AHPP) was established with that exact effort in mind. It combines the synergistic elements of Save America's Treasures, Preserve America and Heritage Partnership Programs and leverages them in an effort to achieve the goals of preserving and increasing awareness of our National cultural resources. This new structure will allow local communities to determine which strategies best suit their heritage needs; apply to the most appropriate programs for repairing historic buildings, conserving museum resources, and promoting heritage development; effect better coordination; and generate greater efficiencies in enhancing and expanding opportunities for cultural resource preservation throughout the Nation.

Question. Considering that Grants-in-Aid to States, Save America's Treasures, and Preserve America all rely on identical performance measures, how are these programs not duplicative?

Answer. Grants-in-Aid to States, Save America's Treasures and Preserve America are three distinct programs used by the National Park Service to promote distinct local preservation goals. Grants to States and Territories are used primarily to support State Historic Preservation Offices. State offices use this funding to survey and inventory historic properties, manage the National Register process at the local level, and develop and implement preservation programs and compliance review.

Funding requested for the America's Heritage and Preservation Partnership Program, including Save America's Treasures and Preserve America, allows local communities to determine which strategies best suit their heritage needs and apply directly for Federal aid. Save America's Treasures funding is used to support restoration projects to preserve irreplaceable historic sites or collections of national significance for future generations. The Preserve America program does not fund "bricks and mortar" restoration projects, which are covered under Save America's Treasures grants. Instead, it complements the Save America's Treasures grants program by offering one-time "seed money" in the form of competitive 50:50 matching grants to help local communities develop sustainable resource management strategies and sound business practices for the continued preservation of heritage assets. Such ac-

tivities include planning and feasibility studies, heritage education curricula, and heritage tourism business cases.

QUESTIONS SUBMITTED BY SENATOR WAYNE ALLARD

Question. How much of the Interior Department's budget goes toward the costs of litigation to defend the regulations and laws under your purview?

Answer. Within Interior, the BLM has made the greatest advancement in capturing the costs of its activities. Using its costing data, BLM was able to provide an estimate of litigation costs. In fiscal year 2004, BLM spent approximately $14.3 million on litigation activities including the costs of gathering information, preparing documents and records, preparing and giving testimony, and working with solicitors and attorneys on specific legal cases. The only other estimates on costs of litigation for other Interior agencies are those reported by the Office of the Solicitor.

The fiscal year 2006 enacted operating budge for the Office of Solicitor (Office) is $54.6 million and includes the costs of litigation. The Office provides the principal support to the Secretary for defense of laws and regulations under the purview of the Secretary of the Interior. The primary role of the Office is to provide high quality legal advice regarding the goals, objectives, and responsibilities that are given to the Secretary by the President and Congress. The Office coordinates with the Department of Justice regarding litigation involving the Department of the Interior. The Office performs the critical task of communicating the Department's legal position to the President, Congress, other executive branch agencies, and the public.

The majority of the Office's resources are devoted to the defense of a wide range of litigation against the United States, both administrative and judicial, and to other legal services, ensuring that the Department's bureaus carry out their responsibilities in accordance with the law. In most judicial litigation, attorneys actively assist or are co-counsel with attorneys from the Department of Justice. In some judicial litigation and all administrative litigation, attorneys represent the Department without assistance from DOJ.

The Office provides everyday legal service assistance in drafting and reviewing legislation, proposed and final regulations, contracts, memoranda of agreement, decisions, agreements, leases, rights-of-way, title documents, and other legal instruments, as well as providing both written and oral legal advice on legal questions. In addition, the Office provides critical legal support for the Department's key initiatives, assists the bureaus in responding to congressional direction in appropriations and substantive legislation, and advises the bureaus on legal options for streamlining processes and improving program management and implementing plans to carry out departmental goals. The Office assists the bureaus in responding to Inspector General, congressional, judicial, and public (FOIA) requests, as well as subpoenas for documents.

Question. How do you plan to work with Congress to provide more control over the implementation of laws and regulations, for example the ESA, to states?

Answer. The Department continues to work with Congress to ensure that laws and regulations pertinent to the mission and programs of the Department of the Interior are carried out as effectively as possible. The Department also continues to strive to find collaborative efforts and partnerships that enhance opportunities to foster a culture of responsibility in implementing legislation.

Interior agencies also continually strive to improve regulations and policies to ensure that they are explicit, well defined, and consistent with current laws. For example, the recent Program Assessment Rating Tool review of the Endangered Species program found that FWS can make improvements in endangered species-related regulations and polices. This may include revising the definition of adverse modification, issuing critical habitat guidance, and explicity characterizing the benefits of critical habitat designations. FWS is currently working on these improvements as well as developing a process for regularly scheduled independent evaluations of the program.

The Department is also focusing resources on cooperative conservation programs, such as the Private Stewardship Grant, Landowner Incentive, and Partners for Fish and Wildlife programs, that foster a non-regulatory approach to solving conservation problems at the local and state level.

QUESTIONS SUBMITTED BY SENATOR PETE V. DOMENICI

NATIONAL STREAMFLOW INFORMATION PROGRAM

Question. In December I sent a letter with eight of my colleagues to the Secretary of Interior and to the Office of Management and Budget strongly supporting the State Cooperative Program and the National Streamflow Information Program (NSIP), programs that fund stream gauging and water analysis across the nation. My analysis shows that these two programs are the most efficient and most effective ways to provide our nation with essential information on floods, water supplies, our international water obligations and impacts on regional hydrologic changes.

The administration has provided a minimal increase in the NSIP program, well below the national requirements, but in the same proposal dramatically decreased the State Cooperative Program. This approach to stewardship of our water resources must be reversed.

Can you explain how these cuts to the State Cooperative Program are going to be offset by NSIP, and which New Mexico programs or projects will be cut?

Answer. The two proposed program changes are not related. The Cooperative Water Program reduction is targeted at interpretive studies that are ending and should not affect streamgages or other basic data collection. The proposed increase for the NSIP will help to stabilize and augment the national streamgaging network, and thus will not offset the reductions proposed for the Cooperative Water Program. The USGS does not plan to stop any ongoing projects in New Mexico or in any other State. The reduction will target only those projects that were already planned to conclude by the end of 2006.

Question. Will you commit to providing my office a strategy for meeting all our high-priority water monitoring needs as articulated in the USGS description of the goals for the NSIP and State Cooperative Programs, along with a description of the expanded budget needs to meet these goals by July of 2006?

Answer. The USGS has performance measures and 5-year plans for high-priority monitoring activities, which comprise the bureau's strategy for monitoring activities. By July 2006, the Department can deliver the 5-year plans, the written analysis and summary of results from review of Water information and dissemination activities using the Program Assessment Rating Tool, and a budget summary of the monitoring activities.

QUESTIONS SUBMITTED BY SENATOR BYRON L. DORGAN

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS—REPLACEMENT SCHOOL CONSTRUCTION

Question. The budget request proposes to reduce funding for replacement school construction by $37 million. That's a cut of 43 percent from the current enacted level, and 74 percent from the 2004 level. According to the budget justification, the reason for the cut is so that BIA can "focus on building schools that have already been funded."

How many replacement school projects is BIA currently managing?

How many staff are assigned to the replacement school program?

How many more years will it take BIA to catch up with the backlog?

Answer. During this Administration, we have obtained a total of over $1.3 billion for BIA school construction projects. With the 2007 budget, we will have provided over $1.5 billion in six years.

By the time we have completed the work proposed in our 2007 budget, 65 percent of BIA schools will be in good or fair condition. This will reverse the status of schools from four years ago when 65 percent of BIA schools were in poor condition. Of the 37 replacement schools funded between 2001 and 2006, 10 have been completed and another 19 are scheduled to be completed in 2006 and 2007. BIA is currently managing 27 replacement school projects.

The BIA has 112 employees working on the construction program. Although the replacement school program is the largest program within construction, these employees also work on other programs such as major and minor facility improvement and repair. In addition to BIA employees, the Army Corps of Engineers and the General Services Administration also provide technical expertise and assistance on replacement school projects. The construction program also works closely with the Tribes through Public Law 638 and Public Law 297 contracts to plan, design, and build the replacement schools. Successful coordination with the Tribes is integral to reducing the backlog.

In 2007, we are proposing a program of $157 million for Indian school construction. As recently as 1999, spending on BIA school backlog needs was only $60 million a year.

Funding at higher levels than requested for 2007 would get us ahead of our ability to prudently manage the construction program. The requested 2007 funding will support replacement of the Muckleshoot Tribal School in Washington and the Dennehotso Boarding School in Arizona.

BIA released the new replacement school list in February 2004. The list contains 14 schools which have the greatest health and safety concerns in the BIA school system. The 2007 budget will provide funding to complete the fourth and fifth schools on the list. There are an estimated 27 schools in need of replacement subsequent to the completion of the current priority list; however cost estimates are not available for these schools. The time it takes to fund these schools is dependent upon construction cost estimates and outyear funding levels, both of which are changing or unknown at this time.

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS—JOHNSON-O'MALLEY EDUCATION GRANTS

Question. The budget proposes to eliminate the $16.3 million currently in the BIA Education account for the Johnson-O'Malley Assistance Grants. According to the budget justification, "the elimination of the JOM program will allow the Bureau to focus on its primary mission requirement of providing basic education to Indian children in Bureau-funded elementary and secondary schools." That statement infers that the Bureau is moving money from a program that supports Indian children who attend non-Bureau schools to those who go to Bureau schools. Yet, as I look at the budget, there isn't one non-administrative programmatic increase in the Education account for a Bureau funded school. In fact, the only real programmatic increase is the $630,000 being put in the Juvenile Detention Education program.

Please identify the program or programs that provide "basic education to Indian children in Bureau-funded elementary and secondary schools" to which the $16.3 million in Johnson-O–Malley funding was transferred. And if the money was transferred outside of BIA, please identify the agency and program where these funds were moved.

Answer. The Johnson-O'Malley program provides funding to meet the needs of Indian children in public school systems. Tribes fund Johnson O'Malley grants out of Tribal Priority Allocations. Johnson-O'Malley grants are proposed for elimination in 2007 because they are duplicative of funding available in the Dept. of Education and because there is a lack of accountability from the Tribes on the utilization of the funding and the benefit to Indian students.

The Department of Education has two programs that provide funding for purposes similar to JOM grants. Together, these programs are funded at $667 million in 2007. The Indian Education Grant program funds competitive grants to improve education opportunities for Indian students. The activities funded under this program are similar to those funded by the JOM program, and tribes as well as schools are eligible to apply for the grants. The type of programs/services JOM and Indian Education Grants support include tutoring, counseling, cultural activities, summer education programs, and career days. The 2007 request for this program is $119 million. Impact Aid is directed to local school districts that have Federal and Indian land because property taxes cannot be collected on this land. The school districts decide how to use the funds. We estimate that 2007 impact aid payments to districts with Indian students will be $548 million.

Johnson O'Malley funds have not been transferred to other BIA school operations programs. However, the 2007 request does include a $4.8 million increase in the Indian School Equalization Program (ISEP) to fund the Department of Defense comparability pay increase for teachers at BIA-funded schools and $2.5 million to implement management aspects of the BIA Indian school system Program Improvement and Accountability Plan. The increase in ISEP funding will provide about $100 more per student in activities directly related to education programs at BIA-schools. Management improvements will help improve the effectiveness of the education services provided in the Bureau funded school system which are struggling to achieve Adequate Yearly Progress goals. The BIA budget dedicates other increases to contract support, law enforcement, and trust services and also includes additional funds for tribes to develop energy resources, all of which are priorities to Tribes on a nationwide basis.

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS—TRIBAL COLLEGE & UNIVERSITY OPERATING GRANTS

Question. For fiscal year 2007, the administration is asking for $54 million for the support of the 24 Tribal Colleges nationwide. That's the same amount as was pro-

vided for 2006. Despite the fact that enrollment is growing at these institutions and that students are taking more classes, which raises the Indian Student Count, the administration didn't ask for an increase in the amount provided for operating grants. Under this budget request, the 2 colleges run by BIA would receive $413,000 to cover their fixed costs. But the 24 colleges run by the Tribes are left to fend for themselves. The budget says that "the basic operations and technical assistance line items are fully funded." If the colleges have to absorb increases in utilities or employee pay costs, how can the administration say that those institutions are being "fully funded?"

Why were the tribal colleges not given any fixed cost increases?

Answer. Tribal Colleges and Universities are vital contributors to improved quality of life in native communities. These schools, which address the needs of the most economically depressed regions of Indian Country, significantly strengthen community economic potential. Tribal education is one of the key fact ors to providing a brighter future for these communities.

The Bureau of Indian Affairs strongly supports these institutions, and in the 2007 President's Budget requested $54 million for tribally controlled colleges and universities operating grants, the highest amount ever requested. This is 22 percent higher than the $42.3 million requested in the 2006 President's Budget. These funds will provide the faculty, facilities, and instructional programs for these schools to provide tribal members with skills and knowledge necessary for economic development.

Based on student count estimates, TCUs will receive about $5,100 per student in the 2006–07 and 07–08 school years, and increase of $500, or 11 percent, per student over the 05–06 school year. Actual funding will depend on actual student counts.

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS—UNITED TRIBES TECHNICAL COLLEGE

Question. For the 5th year in a row, the administration has proposed eliminating the BIA funding for United Tribes Technical College in Bismarck, ND. The budget justification says that "UTTC receives funding from a variety of other Federal, state, program partnerships, and other private sources. Therefore, the Bureau is not requesting additional funds."

Is the criteria of not funding projects which receive funds from other sources being applied solely to UTTC, or are all other projects and programs within the Department's budget being treated similarly?

Do any of the Line-Item Construction projects included in the National Park Service budget receive outside funding?

Answer. Funding decisions for UTTC in the 2007 budget reflect distinctions drawn in underlying authorizing legislation. The Bureau of Indian Affairs is authorized to administer operating grants to Tribal colleges and universities that meet the criteria established in the Tribal Colleges and Universities Act of 1978, as amended. UTTC is not eligible for funding under the Act and therefore is not included in the BIA budget. UTTC, along with Crownpoint Institute of Technology, are the exclusive recipients of $7.365 million in tribal college operating grants authorized in the Carl Perkins Act administered by Dept. of Education. Colleges and universities funded by BIA under the 1978 Act are not eligible for these grants.

In formulating the Department's budget, priority is given to the programs which carry out the mission of the Department. The Department does consider the availability of other funds in decision making. For example, the NPS state assistance program is reduced partially because states can use funds available to them from other sources for the same purposes as the grants.

With respect to whether Line-Item Construction projects included in the NPS budget, in some cases NPS cost-shares with private or state partners. This reduces the cost to the Federal Government.

OPERATIONS FUNDING FOR FEDERAL LANDS AND PROPERTIES

Question. I am concerned that once again the President's Budget has not addressed the steady erosion of Interior bureaus to maintain and operate its parks, refuges, and other lands. For over 100 years, past Presidents and Congresses have designated lands for the perpetual enjoyment of the American public with the expectation that future generations would do their part to maintain this heritage.

Since fiscal year 2001, DOI has "absorbed" more than $400 million in fixed costs including annual pay raises, health insurance premiums, workers and unemployment compensation, GSA rent, and the working capital fund. The idea that agencies have the magical ability to "absorb" inflationary costs year after year is an illusion. I think it is time for us all to recognize that years of ignoring inflation is having a detrimental effect on parks, refuges, and rangelands. I think we need to be more

forthcoming about the costs to federal lands for increases in grants and other programs that benefit non-federal lands.

I notice that travel, fuel, employee relocations, supplies, and equipment are not even considered in Interior's fixed cost calculations. These are goods and services that a park or refuge have pay to keep the gates open. Interior has not requested or received an increase for general inflation in over 15 years. This has led to a steady erosion of the base budgets for parks, wildlife refuges, public lands, and facilities. Just about everything has gone up in cost, but the Department has not received a cent to cover those costs.

How much in fixed costs do you expect Interior bureaus to absorb in fiscal year 2007?

Answer. The budget proposes that Interior bureaus absorb about 70 percent in pay and health costs and fully funds all other fixed cost items. The budget includes $125.9 million for fixed costs and proposes an absorbtion of $43.5 million. These figures assume the pay raise is enacted at the budget request level of 2.2 percent.

Question. Based on commonly accepted inflation factors, how much did Interior agencies lose to inflation in 2005?

Answer. The fixed costs budget request provides increases for general schedule pay raises based on Presidential pay policy, health benefits based on anticpated increased rates, rent increases for space costs under the terms of existing leases, and payments to other agencies for workers and unemployment compensation payments based on anticipated billings from the Department of Labor. In 2005 the budget requested $70.9 million for fixed costs and proposed Interior absorb about 40 percent of the fixed costs or $56.7 million. The enacted budget included a higher than proposed pay raise. Based on these factors Interior absorbed $103.3 million in fixed costs. There was also an across-the-board reduction of $149.2 million.

Question. Based on commonly accepted inflation factors how much do you expect in 2006 and 2007?

Answer. In fiscal year 2006 the budget request included full funding for fixed costs, or $157.1 million, but the pay raise was enacted at a higher level than the budget proposal and as a result interior absorbed $29.3 million. The across-the-board reduction was $156 million. In 2007 the fixed cost request totals $125.9 million for fixed costs and proposes an absorption of $43.5 million.

LANDOWNER INCENTIVE AND PRIVATE STEWARDSHIP GRANTS

Question. The administration budget does propose increases for a variety of grants programs for private landowners, localities, and states.

Two programs that fared extremely well in the budget request are the Landowner Incentive Grant program and the Private Stewardship grant program. The Landowner Incentive Program is increased 11 percent and Private Stewardship grants are increased 29 percent above the enacted level. These increases are out of line with the overall decrease in spending for the Department funded by this subcommittee.

What justifies the high priority and large funding increases for these private lands programs, especially when many other tested programs have been cut?

Answer. The Landowner Incentive Program (LIP) and the Private Stewardship Grants Program (PSGP) offer complementary approaches to enhance relationships with our partners and address important habitat needs for imperiled species.

LIP provides competitive grant funds to State and territorial fish and wildlife agencies and Tribes to establish or supplement their own landowner incentive programs and to provide technical or financial assistance to private landowners for the protection, restoration, and management of habitat to benefit federally listed or other species determined to be at risk. By helping, rather than regulating, the Service has found LIP to be a cost effective way to build public support for wildlife conservation in rural communities, stretch existing conservation dollars to achieve the greatest possible benefit, and prevent the need for more drastic, and costly, regulatory actions later on. So far, over 50 States and one territory (the U.S. Virgin Islands) have used Landowner Incentive dollars to either initiate or enhance their efforts to work with private landowners. Dollars are being used to implement important conservation actions identified in the State's Wildlife Action Plan, thereby addressing issues impacting multiple species of conservation need

The PSGP provides grants and other assistance on a competitive basis directly to individuals and groups engaged in voluntary conservation efforts on private lands that benefit federally listed, proposed or candidate species or other at-risk species. In contrast to other grant programs, which usually support projects of third parties, groups and individuals themselves use the funds provided through PSGP for on-the-ground projects to conserve species on their property. Interest from private land-

owners in this program remains high. For example, in fiscal year 2005, private landowners submitted 191 eligible proposals requesting approximately $21,625,279; of those, the Service was able to fund 72 projects that provided benefits for 120 unique listed species and an additional 19 unique candidate species.

AMERICAN WHITE PELICANS

Question. After several decades of recovery, populations of American white pelicans have been declining in the 21st century. As you know, American white pelicans breed in several large colonies in north central states, including Chase Lake, North Dakota. An interagency, multi-state white pelican workshop was conducted in Jamestown, North Dakota in January 2006 to examine the white pelican situation across the major pelican nesting areas in North Dakota, Montana, South Dakota, and Minnesota. Scientists at the conference identified West Nile virus as a potentially serious threat to the species, and recommended that a continent-wide pelican population survey is key to answering many of the questions we have about the future of white pelicans. No survey has been conducted since the early 1980s. I know the white pelican is not endangered, at least not yet, and is not a game bird, but it is a species of concern. None of us wants to see white pelicans put on the endangered species list.

How much base DOI funding do you plan to dedicate to white pelican research in fiscal year 2007?

Answer. Although certain local colonies have been declining, the overall continental population of American White Pelicans (Pelecanus erythrorhyncos) appears to be stable or increasing. Pelicans are long-lived birds that can probably withstand multiple years of reproductive failure while maintaining a relatively stable population size. While the Fish and Wildlife Service is concerned and would like to have a better understanding of factors that led to problems observed in 2004 and 2005 with the pelican colony at Chase Lake National Wildlife Refuge, on a continent-wide basis these birds are abundant compared to many higher priority migratory birds. The Service's migratory bird priorities are documented in the 2002 Species of Conservation Concern List and in a list of 139 Focal Species of migratory birds. The American White Pelican is not currently a species of nationwide concern, although it is listed as a regional concern in Bird Conservation Region 26 (the Lower Mississippi Alluvial Valley).

There are no funds dedicated to specific research projects concerning the white pelican. However, we continue to monitor the different colonies in the Northern Great Plains for deaths, adult abandonment of nests and young, predation, and general colony health. This monitoring can be accomplished with existing funds.

Question. What will your Department do in 2006 and 2007 to address the declining pelican populations?

Answer. As stated above, continent-wide American White Pelican populations are in general not declining. They are in fact increasing in some geographic areas, and otherwise largely maintaining stable populations (making them a low priority concern nationally from a migratory bird management perspective). However, we are concerned about certain local colonies declining, such as the Chase Lake colony. We continue to monitor the different colonies in the Northern Great Plains for deaths, adult abandonment of nests and young, predation, and general colony health.

OIL AND GAS EXPLORATION ON PUBLIC LANDS

Question. The budget increases Bureau of Land Management (BLM) oil and gas management by $26.3 million, an increase of 30 percent over 2005. I applaud your decision to increase environmental inspection, monitoring, and enforcement of drilling operations with an additional $4.9 million. Also included in the increase is $4.3 million to "keep pace with the growing demand for APD's". Opponents of speeding up approvals for oil and gas companies to drill on public lands point out that you have already approved thousands of applications that have not been put to use.

Exactly how many approved APD's have not been exercised?

Answer. The BLM does not track the number of APDs that have not been drilled. However, BLM does track the number of wells spudded, or originally drilled. In 2004, drilling activity lagged behind BLM's rate of APD approval; however the number of new wells now exceeds the BLM's rate of approving APDs, indicating that industry is adding capacity to utilize APDs and is drilling APDs approved in prior years.

Industry has now ramped up to meet the national demand for energy and is utilizing a high percentage of the APDs that are approved. Industry has more than doubled its drilling since 2004. The number of wells spudded since the beginning of the fiscal year now nearly matches the number of APDs approved in 2006. The

table below displays APDs approved and wells spudded for the period October 1 to April 1 in fiscal year 2006 and for the comparable period during the prior two years:

	2004	2005	2006
APDs Approved 10/1–4/1	2,382	2,722	3,373
Wells Spudded 10/1–4/1	1,446	2,728	3,298

Question. Is it really necessary to speed up APD approvals in light of the number that have already been approved?

Answer. Section 366 of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 contains processing timelines that BLM is working to meet. The timely processing of pending APDs represents perhaps the Nation's best near-term opportunity to provide additional domestic energy supplies.

APPROVAL OF APDS

Question. The Bureau of Land Management has hired an industry association to review and approve APD's from the industry they represent. This truly looks like the fox is guarding the henhouse. I can imagine the uproar that would have greeted the Clinton administration if it had chosen the Wilderness Society to process the paperwork for timber sales. At a minimum, this gives the appearance of a conflict of interest.

How can you to assure this Committee that abuses are not taking place?

Answer. The BLM has not hired an industry association to review and approve APDs. The BLM has utilized industry employees in the past, under volunteer agreements, to prepare supplemental information such as maps used in the processing of APDs. BLM does not utilize industry employees currently. In fiscal year 2005, the oil and gas industry offered the services of several employees in order to assist BLM to be able to process additional APDs in a few offices that were unable to keep up with the pace of new APDs. BLM's staffing has since been increased to handle this workload.

The scope of work undertaken by these "hosted workers" was limited to resource input and scientific analysis in subject matters they had expertise in. All decisions are made by BLM managers. The BLM uses volunteer labor in several of it programs throughout the bureau and provides specific guidance on how this work force is to be used and supervised. The guidance for the use of such workers is found in BLM Manual 1114.2.22(C) (Volunteers). This policy states that hosted workers may provide advisory services, but may not make substantive recommendations and decisions that are appropriately made by BLM employees, supervisors, and managers.

Work assignments for hosted workers were made by BLM supervisors and managers, not the sponsoring organizations. Prior to the arrival of hosted workers at a BLM Office, BLM identified the projects that hosted workers would be assigned to work on. Neither the hosted workers nor the consulting firm that recruited the workers had any role in setting work priorities.

Hosted workers do not have access to BLM proprietary information and data. Access to data by volunteers is limited, carefully monitored, and controlled.

Question. What other options did you consider before making this choice?

Answer. As noted above, the BLM is not currently using "hosted workers." As a short term measure, taken in order to respond to the unplanned increase in requests for APDs in 2005, BLM used the services of hosted workers. BLM considered options such as requesting additional appropriations, reprogramming and reassignments of staff from other offices. The hosted worker arrangement, under the BLM Manual policy for volunteers, provided the skills needed while BLM prepared a longer term response to the demand for APDs. BLM does not plan to use hosted workers to assist with APD processing in 2006 and 2007.

Question. If Congress approves this budget increase, will you agree to stop using industry people to review APD's?

Answer. The BLM is not currently using industry employees to review APDs. Using the 2007 budget increase, together with the Pilot office funding in 2006, BLM has the capability to add staff and hire contractors with the skills provided by these "hosted workers" in 2005. BLM does not plan to use hosted workers to assist with APD processing in the future.

ALASKA NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

Question. Your budget adds $12.4 million for Alaska North Slope energy activities, including $8 million to prepare for oil drilling in the Alaska National Wildlife Refuge (ANWR).

Congress has not authorized oil exploration in ANWR, and even if it does, the first lease sale would not take place before 2008. Considering how many other programs are being cut or neglected in this budget, I believe we should put this $8 million to use in a more practical manner.

Where would you suggest Congress redirect this $8 million that will not require new legal authorization?

Answer. The Department's budget proposal supports the environmental analyses needed to explore and develop the area within the Alaska National Wildlife Refuge (ANWR), where the U.S. Geological Survey estimates a mean expected volume of 10.4 billion barrels of technically recoverable oil if Congress acts to lift the ban on development. If Congress does not lift this ban, but still provides the Administration's funding request, up to $8.0 million of the funds requested would be used to respond to a significant and costly set of response and cleanup projects caused by accelerated shoreline erosion in Alaska. The erosion of the shoreline threatens government-owned legacy wells and other facilities. Proper abandonment of these government-owned legacy wells is important to prevent contamination of the oceans and lakes in the area.

The 2007 BLM Budget Justification referenced a preliminary cost estimate of $24 million for emergency response and remediation activities that may be needed at various sites over the next five years. The BLM and Department will have a better cost estimate when the ongoing studies and the preparation of a long-term systematic plan for responding to the sites are completed.

In 2005, shoreline erosion exposed the well casing and breached the reserve pit at the JW Dalton well, initiating a highly visible winter emergency site characterization. BLM's initial remediation response was successful and the State of Alaska's formal acceptance for the removals at the former reserve pit was received. In 2005, the Department provided $7.5 million in emergency funding to address the J.W. Dalton Well site issue and begin assessments and characterization of other sites that are at risk of inundation. The portion of the funding used specifically for the Dalton well has been used for the emergency response actions to plug and abandon the well; and to remove and manage the reserve pit contents in constructed temporary stockpiles.

Transportation and final disposal of the wastes remain to be done before the J.W. Dalton project is complete. The disposal options study was completed January 30, 2006. The least-cost scenario is roughly $6.5 million for contracting, with an additional $0.2 million needed for administrative costs to complete this final phase of the JW Dalton response.

The stockpiles are located at the Air Force's Pt. Lonely DEW–Line site and the Air Force agreement stipulates that the stockpiles must be removed by 2008. The State of Alaska is allowing only a one-year extension to the temporary stockpiles. Funding is now needed to complete the removals. Completing the J.W. Dalton disposal is the highest priority.

After the Dalton disposal, the next priorities, as identified by the 2005 NPR–A erosion inventory are:

1. East Teshekpuk Legacy (USGS research) well and reserve pit
2. Atigaru Legacy (USGS research) well and reserve pit
3. Drew Point Legacy (USGS research) well and reserve pit

A fourth priority site, the North Simpson (Navy) Legacy well, has no reserve pit associated with it and the BLM oil and gas staff have assessed the risk of the well itself as low. However, the wellhead has valves and is inundated in 4 feet of seawater. Although the risk to the marine environment is currently low, the wellhead valve can be expected to eventually deteriorate, presenting a hazard to the marine environment from the diesel fuel in the well case. In addition, the wellhead presents a navigational hazard to any watercraft which are near shore in the area. For these reasons, the local Native communities, the State of Alaska, and the North Slope Borough could be expected to strongly oppose lack of action to plug, abandon, and cut off this well.

HURRICANES KATRINA AND RITA

Question. Many employees of your Department distinguished themselves by their heroic efforts to rescue stranded people and feed those left with nothing along the Gulf Coast after Hurricanes Katrina and Rita. They are to be commended. The Fish and Wildlife Service devoted over $10 million worth of support for the recovery efforts. This is in addition to over $160 million in damages to Service lands and property. The President has requested sufficient funding for necessary repairs and reconstruction which I support. However, he has not requested money to reimburse the agency for its emergency response costs. Last year you covered the $10 million in

emergency response costs by moving funds from the Fish and Wildlife Service construction account. Some of the construction funds came from leftover balances from completed projects. I'm glad to see those funds being put to good use. However, you also took funds from planned or uncompleted projects that are priorities of this Committee. These priority projects cannot be resumed unless funding is restored.

Question. Will you use a portion of the pending supplemental to restore funds to these projects?

Answer. The Fish and Wildlife Service does not plan to use a portion of the recently enacted supplemental to restore funds to these projects.

WILDLAND FIRE MANAGEMENT

Question. The National Fire Plan was intended to establish a unified, seamless, interagency wildfire management program. The budget presents disconcerting evidence of a lack of coordination between the Departments of Agriculture and Interior. The Interior Department's budget for Wildland Fire Management is strangely at odds with that of the Forest Service. You propose elimination of rural fire assistance grants to small communities. The Forest Service budget, on the other hand, proposes an increase for their comparable volunteer fire assistance grants program. Your budget reduces funding for hazardous fuels reduction by $8 million. The Forest Service budget proposes a $10 million increase for fuels reduction.

On the other hand, the administration is holding joint USDA–Interior fire research funding steady, but the Forest Service is proposing to cut their share. Perhaps most surprising is that you are increasing fire preparedness funding while the Forest Service reduces theirs.

Would you please explain how the administration came up with such an inconsistent budget?

Answer. There are programmatic reasons for differences in the two agencies' budgets, and having a unified and coordinated program does not necessarily mean that funding for individual activities will always move in tandem. Wildland fire management, including fuels reduction, rural fire assistance, and preparedness, remains a top priority for both Departments. The Department of Interior and USDA Forest Service plan to treat approximately 3.0 million acres of hazardous fuel in fiscal year 2007. The Department of Interior alone expects to conduct hazardous fuels treatments on 1,052,000 acres, of which approximately 43 percent are in critical Wildland Urban Interface areas. Overall fuels treatment funding for the Federal fire community (including the Forest Service) is level with 2006.

Though the 2007 budget does propose to eliminate the pilot RFA grant program at DOI, the request does continue to fund the Ready Reserve program. This DOI pilot program began in fiscal year 2006 with $1.9 million in Preparedness funding. The purpose of this program is to strengthen initial attack and extended capabilities of rural fire departments (RFDs) that provide firefighting assistance on DOI lands. In 2006, firefighter training will be repackaged for delivery at local fire facilities around the country. Additional training will be developed that bridges existing training in both the structural and wildland fire sectors, and training delivery will begin. With these funds, a supplementary workforce of 1,000—2,000 RFD personnel would be trained each year. This enhancement of local capacity will reduce the Department's reliance on the more expensive alternative of transporting Federal and contract firefighters from other regions of the country.

Furthermore, the Department will continue ongoing efforts to work with the Department of Homeland Security to meet the needs of rural fire departments for basic training and equipment through the much larger DHS Assistance to Firefighters Grant program. The Department recently updated the existing agreement with DHS that will ensure a greater role for the wildland fire agencies in reviewing grants to departments through programs they administer. As part of this enhanced collaboration, the two Departments now link websites to better direct those seeking grants to rural fire departments to available funding.

DOI currently plans and budgets all predictable firefighting expenses within the Preparedness account, including all firefighters and aviation resources. The $6 million increase requested for Preparedness would fund fixed costs for this firefighting force.

The Department and the Forest Service are currently engaged in the development of Fire Program Analysis, an innovative system that will inform fire management planning and budgeting across ownership and jurisdictional boundaries. Beginning with the 2008 budget request, this effort is designed to provide efficiencies through common and unified planning and budgeting in the future for both Departments.

Question. Why don't your Departments coordinate your efforts and provide a coherent budget to Congress?

Answer. The Department of the Interior and USDA Forest Service do coordinate budget activities regarding wildfire management. However, this does not mean that funding for specific activities will always move in unison because each agency has unique factors to consider in developing its budget request. Both agencies are engaged in the development of Fire Program Analysis (FPA), an effort designed to provide efficiencies through common and unified planning and budgeting in the future.

Although the DOI and Forest Service wildfire budgets and budgeting processes are separate, the agencies collaborate and cooperate closely in all aspects of fire management, fire response, hazardous fuels reduction and public wildland fire education.

RURAL FIRE ASSISTANCE

Question. Rural fire departments successfully respond to thousands of fires every year on federal lands—saving taxpayers many millions in federal emergency response costs. Your budget asserts that you will coordinate with the Department of Homeland Security to see that Interior's rural neighbors will have access to federal funding.

Why are you proposing to cut assistance grants to rural fire departments that respond to wildfires on Interior's public lands?

Answer. As explained above, the Department continues to fund the Ready Reserve program at $1.9 million. In 2007, this program will train and provide safety gear for about 1,000–2,000 local firefighters.

The Ready Reserve program was appropriated $1.9 million in fiscal year 2006; awards are not yet complete. Those funds will be spent for the following:

	Amount
Training Repackaging	$250,000
Training Development	250,000
Personal Protective Equipment	585,000
Training Delivery	789,000

In fiscal year 2007, the program will direct all funds to training.

Question. And how can you claim that DHS will help when the administration is also proposing to cut DHS firefighter grants from $648 to $293 million?

Answer. DOI's Rural Fire Assistance grant applicants are eligible to apply for DHS Assistance to Firefighters (AFG) grants and may also be eligible for Forest Service grants. To better coordinate all available grant resources, the Department recently updated a Memorandum of Understanding with DHS and the Forest Service that will ensure a greater role for the wildland fire agencies to participate in the AFG grant evaluation process. As part of this enhanced collaboration, the two Departments now link websites to better direct those seeking grants to rural fire departments to available funding.

The AFG web page (http://www.firegrantsupport.com/stories/afg__stories.aspx) details grants that funded such things as wildland urban interface type II and III engines (California), wildland fire training (Tennessee), and a brush truck (Alaska). Though the DOI program does not fund rolling stock, these communities were able to successfully compete for wildland fire equipment and training in this much larger grant program. Through our enhanced collaboration and cooperation, the Department expects to continue to educate our DHS partners about the wildland fire community and their specific needs to enhance their future capability to compete for scarce assistance.

LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND

Question. The Administration claims that it is requesting $533 million from the Land and Water Conservation Fund. I am not persuaded that this really the case. Your budget only requests $85.1 million for federal land acquisition, and grants to states for land acquisition and development of recreational opportunities. Federal land acquisition was $573 million in 2002 and it has gone down every year in the Bush administration. The state assistance side of the LWCF—which provides funds to states for acquisition of open space and development of parks would be eliminated. The Department's budget points to 10 other non-LWCF programs being counted as LWCF.

Can you please explain how you say you are funding LWCF at $533 million when it seems that all you are playing a shell game by renaming other programs so you can count them as LWCF?

Moreover, how can you justify requesting such low levels for LWCF land acquisition when there is a significant backlog of inholdings in our national forests, wildlife refuges, parks, and BLM lands, with sellers willing to sell their property for the benefit of our natural resources?

Answer. Recognizing that a number of programs contribute to meeting America's conservation and recreation needs, the Congress over the past decade has appropriated nearly $1.5 billion from the Land and Water Conservation fund for programs other than Federal land acquisition and State recreation grants. Specifically, in 2001, $456 million was appropriated from the Fund for other programs. In 2006, Interior, Environment and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, $156 million was appropriated for other programs.

The 2007 proposal would use LWCF funding for the following programs that were funded from LWCF beginning in 2001: Cooperative Endangered Species Conservation fund, North American Wetlands Conservation Fund, and State and Tribal Wildlife grants. The 2007 proposal also includes LWCF funding for the following two programs that have been funded from the LWCF each year since 2002: Landowner Incentive program and Private Stewardship grants.

The 2007 budget focuses LWCF funding on achieving high-priority conservation and related goals. Linking cooperative conservation on public lands to nearby private lands enhances conservation, intensifies community participation and leverages the funding dedicated to these activities. Conservation partnerships that transcend Federal boundaries create opportunities to tap into the knowledge and resources of neighboring communities and enlist their support in long-term conservation and recreation goals. In addition these partnerships leverage funds through partnerships that yield at least a one-to-one match. The proposed 2007 funding level of $533 million includes $147.3 million for the Forest Service and $386 million for DOI.

With respect to the backlog of inholdings and willing sellers, as stated in the Departments of the Interior and Agriculture National Land Acquisition Plan of February 2005, that was submitted to the Appropriations Committees, the conservation of lands does not necessarily require Federal acquisition. Our agencies have systematic processes for selecting the appropriate tools to manage lands, ensuring that acquisition is used with discretion, extensive public input, and only where acquisition appears to be the best alternative. In addition, the concept of a "backlog" for land acquisition can be misleading for several reasons. First, conservation of lands does not necessarily require Federal acquisition. Second, in contrast to facilities maintenance, there are not objective criteria for what must be done. Third, many inholdings do not need to be acquired. The key conclusion of the Land Acquisition Plan is that land acquisition is only one of a suite of tools to reach the Departments' conservation and other land management objectives. Cooperative conservation programs provide alternative tools to protect and manage land and resources. These tools significantly leverage Federal funds and often broaden the ways in which lands are managed and conservation goals are achieved.

USGS NORTH DAKOTA ENERGY REPORT

Question. A USGS scientist named Dr. Leigh Price researched the potential for billions of barrels of untapped oil reserves in the Williston Basin, which includes North Dakota, in 1999 and 2000. Unfortunately, Dr. Price died more than six years ago—before he had the chance to publish two studies that he was working on. The studies include a manuscript, "Origins and characteristics of the basin-centered continuous-reservoir unconventional oil-resource base of the Bakken Source System, Williston Basin," and a detailed data set. I understand that USGS is currently reviewing Dr. Price's research for possible release. Since this research could be very important to both the scientific and energy development communities in my state, I am concerned that USGS has been abnormally slow in its decision about whether to make the information public. This research may be especially relevant since USGS is scheduled to do its next assessment of energy resources in the Williston Basin in 2007 or 2008.

Do you plan to make this information publicly available?

What is your timeline for making a decision about whether you will release this information to the public?

Why has it taken the USGS six years to consider publishing this research?

Answer. The scientist, Leigh Price—now deceased—submitted a draft manuscript for scientific peer review in 1999, just before his death, for publication as a "USGS E–Bulletin." Only one reviewer returned any comments in the scientific peer review process. Therefore, the manuscript has not had peer review and has not received approval for publication by the Team Chief Scientist and the Director. In its current state, USGS cannot release the draft or any of its contents without violating policies

relating to scientific merit, integrity, objectivity, impartiality, non-advocacy, and public benefit.

The USGS is currently evaluating the information in the unpublished manuscript and locating the author's raw data that serve as the foundation for his interpretations. The USGS is also taking into consideration information presented in recent publications regarding the Williston Basin. In addition, USGS is required to determine whether the unpublished manuscript contains any proprietary information. Upon completion of all these evaluations, USGS will make a determination whether any information in this unpublished manuscript merits consideration for approval and publication and then the most appropriate means to disseminate that information, if appropriate.

The last USGS assessment of petroleum resources in the Williston Basin was released in 1995. The results of this assessment are available at http://energy.cr.usgs.gov/oilgas/noga/index.htm. The next formal USGS study and reassessment of petroleum resources of the Williston Basin is slated for winter 2007/2008, with the publication and release of those findings shortly thereafter.

STATESIDE LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND (LWCF) GRANTS

Question. Your budget request eliminates stateside assistance grants through the Land and Water Conservation Fund. The National Park Service budget justifies this cut by saying "Paying for improvements to State and local parks is a decision better left to State and local taxpayers rather than to Federal taxpayers." This rationalization is hard to understand when you propose a $2.1 million increase for private stewardship grants for voluntary conservation efforts on private lands and another $2.7 million increase for landowner incentive program grants to states and tribes for financial assistance to private landowners.

Please explain why these FWS grants are more appropriate for federal funding than conservation grants to states?

Answer. The Private Stewardship Grants and the Landowner Incentive Program Grants are critical elements in the conservation and recovery of the nation's endangered and threatened species and other species of concern, and the habitats that support them. Recent studies have indicated that 75 percent of the species currently listed as either threatened or endangered under the Endangered Species Act rely on privately owned habitat for part or all of their lives. Likewise, the recently completed Wildlife Action Plans (also known as State Comprehensive Wildlife Conservation Plans) identify thousands of other species of concern that cannot be conserved without the habitats found on private lands. For example, in Tennessee, a state where 92 percent of the land is privately owned, landowner grants are being used to protect habitats in high priority rivers and streams. Projects funded by these grants are expected to benefit over 40 threatened or endangered species and provide improved water quality for all downstream users. Likewise in eastern Wyoming, where almost all the land is privately owned, conservation grants to landowners will be used to enhance or restore 10,000 acres of prairie and prairie stream habitats. This work will benefit dozens of species identified in the Wyoming Wildlife Action Plan while also providing financial benefits to the landowners.

Given the importance of private lands to wildlife and the conservation opportunities they represent, the Private Stewardship Grants Program and the Landowner Incentive Program provide habitat for wildlife while simultaneously helping landowners maintain the economic viability of their property. By helping, rather than regulating, the Service has found these programs to be cost effective mechanisms to build public support for wildlife conservation within rural communities, stretch existing conservation dollars to achieve the greatest possible benefit, and prevent the need for more drastic, and costly, regulatory actions later on.

The elimination of funding for LWCF State grants in the fiscal year 2007 budget request is an example of the difficult choices that were made to propose a budget that could support the Administration's effort to cut the budget deficit in half by fiscal year 2009. In recognition of the need to constrain the budget, this was one area that could be reduced without affecting operations of the National Park System, which is the core responsibility of NPS. The fiscal year 2007 budget request increases operations funding by $23.4 million.

The fiscal year 2007 budget does not include funding for new LWCF State grants but does include $1.6 million for State Grants Administration which will be used to review the accounting, billing and performance of grants provided in previous years. Nearly $3.9 billion has been appropriated through fiscal year 2006 for the State grant program including $312 million in the last four years.

Question. How will the President fulfill his promise on the LWCF without the stateside program?

Answer. The annual budget requests for 2002—2005 upheld the President's first-term commitment to fully fund the Land and Water Conservation Fund. Throughout the first term, the Administration requested $900 million for Interior and Forest Service programs within the Land and Water Conservation Fund. Congress did not appropriate funds at the request level.

Beginning in 2006, the budget began to reflect the need to constrain funding with the goal of reducing the deficit. Despite the constraints, the 2006 budget request still included $496 million for the LWCF programs just within Interior. The Congress funded $264.5 million. The 2007 budget maintains a robust funding level for the Land and Water Conservation Fund. The 2007 request includes $386 million for Interior LWCF programs, an increase of $121 million over the 2006 enacted level.

This funding level is achieved with a focus on high-priority conservation partnership programs. Linking cooperative conservation on public lands to nearby private lands enhances conservation, intensifies community participation and leverages the funding dedicated to these activities. Conservation partnerships that transcend Federal boundaries create opportunities to tap into the knowledge and resources of neighboring communities and enlist their support in long-term conservation and recreation goals. These cooperative conservation programs also have the significant benefit of leveraging federal dollars, sometimes by a ratio of four to one or more. They capitalize on community engagement, collaboration, and cooperation in working toward shared goals of healthy lands and thriving communities. Four-fifths of the land in this country is in private ownership. Local communities and landowners are in the best position to help in efforts such as providing habitat for the protection of endangered species.

QUESTIONS SUBMITTED BY SENATOR TED STEVENS

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Question. 2005 statistics show there are 79 million acres of national parks in the United States. Alaska has approximately 51 million acres, or 65 percent of the country's national parks. Compared to the entire National Park System, the Alaska Region consistently receives less than 5 percent of operations funding each fiscal year.

Can you explain to me why the Department spends such a small percentage of operations funds for the National Park System in Alaska when Alaska has over half of the nation's parkland?

Answer. Many factors affect the funding level necessary to operate a park unit in a manner that is consistent with the National Park Service mission. Among the most important of these factors is the number of visitors a park receives, the nature of a park's cultural and natural resources, the prevalence of threats to visitors and resources, and the number of facilities and roads that must be operated and maintained. Most of the park units in the Alaska region are expansive and home to invaluable natural resources. However, due to their remote locations, Alaska parks have fewer facilities in comparison with parks in the lower forty-eight States and receive less than one percent of the overall visitation to national park units.

The current funding level for Alaska parks reflects a balance between the need to protect resources over a large area and the relatively small number of visitors for whom the NPS must provide interpretive programs, safety and security, and facilities. However, as a result of needs identified by the NPS, Alaska national park units received funding increases at a rate faster than the average for all park units over the last ten years. From fiscal year 1997 to fiscal year 2006, Alaska parks had operations budget growth of 70 percent, greater than the 46 percent average for all parks. The NPS will continue to assess the needs of all parks to ensure that natural and cultural resources are protected and adequate services are provided to visitors.

FISH & WILDLIFE SERVICE

Question. The fiscal year 2007 budget request eliminates funds for the Regional Mark Processing Center. These funds are used by the Pacific States Marine Fisheries Commission to maintain the coast-wide coded-wire tag database for anadromous fish produced in U.S. hatcheries, as required by the Pacific Salmon Treaty. The Fish & Wildlife Service justifies this cut on grounds the project is not directly related to its performance goals under the Department of Interior's strategic plan.

How does this project not fit into the Department's performance goals? How will the United States meet its obligations under the Pacific Salmon Treaty if funds for this project are eliminated?

Answer. NOAA Fisheries and the States have primary responsibility of managing the fisheries covered by the Treaty. As a result, the Regional Mark Processing Cen-

ter's management of fishery harvest is not captured in the Service's Strategic Plan. Almost half of RMPC's operational budget of roughly $530,000 comes from the Service annually. For the U.S. to meet its obligations under the Pacific Salmon Treaty, the agencies currently involved in the financial support of the RMPC will make every effort to identify other base funding sources to cover a portion of the proposed reduction.

Question. The Marine Mammal Act is that marine mammal populations and the marine ecosystems on which they depend be maintained at, or returned to, healthy levels. This mandate is particularly important to Alaska given the number of types of marine animals in the State and the need to ensure sustainable use of marine mammals for subsistence purposes.

What is the Department's justification for eliminating funding for the Alaska Marine Mammals Program—almost $2 million was appropriated for this program in fiscal year 2006?

Answer. The earmark provided in 2006 is targeted to two areas: (1) $969,000 for cooperative agreements with Alaska Native organizations, and (2) $990,000 for marine mammal surveys in Alaska. Although the elimination of the $969,000 earmark will reduce the scope and number of joint efforts pursued under cooperative agreements, the Service will maintain essential agreements through base funds in fiscal year 2007. The scaled-back agreements, many of which are predicated on a long-term approach, will still play an important role in maintaining partnerships with Alaska Natives, which provide key management tools for understanding marine mammal population trends and managing subsistence harvest.

The 2006 Appropriation of $990,000 will be targeted towards the continued development of marine mammal population survey methods in Alaska. These funds provide the opportunity to obtain biological information to address high priority resource issues. For example, we have developed and are implementing an innovative survey technique to estimate the Pacific walrus stock. The Service will continue to seek ways to meet our management responsibilities for northern sea otter, Pacific walrus, and polar bear conservation that also recognizes current budget limitations.

We anticipate that the tasks and projects funded with the marine mammal earmark will be completed in 2006. The Service is committed to continuing to meet our responsibilities for marine mammal conservation and management under the Marine Mammal Protection Act, and recovery for those species listed under the Endangered Species Act.

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

Question. The fiscal year 2007 budget request eliminates funding for the Alaska Minerals Program. The BLM justifies this cut on grounds the mineral survey function is more appropriate for the State and other entities. Section 1010(a) of the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (ANILCA) directs the Secretary of Interior to assess the oil, gas, and other mineral potential on all public lands in the State of Alaska in order to expand the data base with respect to the mineral potential of such lands. There are 73 mining districts in Alaska. 30 of these have been identified as high priority for assessments under ANILCA. The U.S. Bureau of Mines (through 1995) and BLM (since 1995) have completed the mineral assessments of 15 of the high priority mining districts.

ANILCA directs the Secretary of Interior to assess the mineral potential on public lands in Alaska so I do not think the BLM's stated justification for eliminating the program is adequate. How can the Department justify this cut when assessments have been completed on only half of the high priority mining districts? In addition, there are 43 remaining districts that have yet to be scheduled for assessment.

Answer. The Department is focusing its available funding to meet its highest priorities, including responding to the Nation's demand for energy. The Alaska Minerals program provides mineral assessments which may provide some long term economic benefit, but which are not clear Federal priorities. The Department believes that industry or other entities with an interest in Alaska's long term mineral potential will invest the funds needed to continue assessments where needed.

SUBCOMMITTEE RECESS

Senator BURNS. Thank you all very much. The subcommittee will stand in recess to reconvene at 9:30 a.m., Thursday, April 6, in room SD-124. At that time we will hear testimony from the Hon. Stephen L. Johnson, Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency.

[Whereupon, at 10:32 a.m., Thursday, March 30, the subcommittee was recessed, to reconvene at 9:30 a.m., Thursday, April 6.]