

# DOWNLOAD PDF DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS FOR 2000

## Chapter 1 : Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act

*Shown Here: Conference report filed in House (10/20/) Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, - Makes appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for FY*

Laws acquire popular names as they make their way through Congress. History books, newspapers, and other sources use the popular name to refer to these laws. How the US Code is built. The United States Code is meant to be an organized, logical compilation of the laws passed by Congress. At its top level, it divides the world of legislation into fifty topically-organized Titles, and each Title is further subdivided into any number of logical subtopics. In theory, any law -- or individual provisions within any law -- passed by Congress should be classifiable into one or more slots in the framework of the Code. On the other hand, legislation often contains bundles of topically unrelated provisions that collectively respond to a particular public need or problem. A farm bill, for instance, might contain provisions that affect the tax status of farmers, their management of land or treatment of the environment, a system of price limits or supports, and so on. Each of these individual provisions would, logically, belong in a different place in the Code. The process of incorporating a newly-passed piece of legislation into the Code is known as "classification" -- essentially a process of deciding where in the logical organization of the Code the various parts of the particular law belong. Sometimes classification is easy; the law could be written with the Code in mind, and might specifically amend, extend, or repeal particular chunks of the existing Code, making it no great challenge to figure out how to classify its various parts. And as we said before, a particular law might be narrow in focus, making it both simple and sensible to move it wholesale into a particular slot in the Code. But this is not normally the case, and often different provisions of the law will logically belong in different, scattered locations in the Code. As a result, often the law will not be found in one place neatly identified by its popular name. Nor will a full-text search of the Code necessarily reveal where all the pieces have been scattered. Instead, those who classify laws into the Code typically leave a note explaining how a particular law has been classified into the Code. It is usually found in the Note section attached to a relevant section of the Code, usually under a paragraph identified as the "Short Title". Our Table of Popular Names is organized alphabetically by popular name. So-called "Short Title" links, and links to particular sections of the Code, will lead you to a textual roadmap the section notes describing how the particular law was incorporated into the Code. Finally, acts may be referred to by a different name, or may have been renamed, the links will take you to the appropriate listing in the table. B,Sec a 3 [H.

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## Chapter 2 : Appropriations Interior Environment Related Agencies, Jun 12 | [blog.quintoapp.com](http://blog.quintoapp.com)

*Making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, , and for other purposes. The bill's titles are written by its sponsor. The federal budget process occurs in two stages: appropriations and authorizations.*

Last week it passed Division A The major provisions of Division A of the bill are as follows: Oregon and California grant lands: Significant investments continue to be made to reduce the deferred maintenance backlogs within the National Wildlife Refuge System and the National Fish Hatchery System, and to ensure that all fish hatcheries continue to operate. Bill language is included to delist recovered gray wolves and prevent the unnecessary listing of greater sage-grouse. Strong budgets continue for fighting invasive species and illegal wildlife trafficking. Cooperative Endangered Species Conservation Fund: The fund provides grants to states and territories for endangered species recovery actions on non-federal lands and provides funds for non-federal land acquisition to facilitate habitat protection. State and Tribal Wildlife Grants: National Recreation and Preservation: The account provides funding for outdoor recreation planning, preservation of cultural and national heritage resources, technical assistance to federal, state, and local agencies, and administration of Historic Preservation Fund grants. These funds are now financing projects to improve visitor services at parks across the country. Funding is targeted to critical infrastructure investments in natural hazards programs, streamgages, the groundwater monitoring network, and critical materials mapping activities. The bill increases the federal commitment to honoring government-to-government treaty and Trust agreements entered into with American Indians and Alaska Natives. Increases are provided for staffing newly constructed hospitals; urban health clinics; the Indian Health Care Improvement Fund; road maintenance; police officers and courts; schools and colleges; economic development; and forest management. Federal Payments to Local Communities: PILT provides funds for local governments in 49 states to help offset losses in property taxes due to nontaxable federal lands within their counties. Without congressional action, many rural communities would face huge budget shortfalls impacting public safety, education, and other local government responsibilities. The bill also targets additional funding provided by the recent budget agreement to infrastructure programs, including: Also included is bill language prohibiting the regulation of lead content of ammunition and fishing tackle, relieving livestock operations from EPA permitting requirements, and exempting livestock producers from EPA greenhouse gas regulations. Also included is a multiple agency directive to EPA, the Department of Agriculture, and the Department of Energy to establish clear policies that reflect the carbon neutrality of biomass, as well as a provision prohibiting EPA from making changes to certain agricultural exemptions under the Clean Water Act. This level is sufficient to allow all current operations and programs to continue. National Endowment for the Arts and Humanities: The major provisions of Division B of the bill are as follows: The legislation includes provisions to preserve the safeguards, funding prohibitions, and oversight of taxpayer dollars at the IRS that have been carried in recent prior years. This will provide sufficient funding for all federal court activities, the supervision of offenders and defendants living in our communities, court security, and the timely and efficient processing of federal cases. This level of funding will cover the rent and other costs of buildings and properties owned or occupied by federal government agencies across the nation. The fund will be used to carry out the recommendations of the Public Buildings Reform Board and reduce the inventory of excess federal property to save taxpayer dollars. In addition, the legislation contains policy provisions and reporting requirements to improve transparency, accountability, and fairness and to stop overly burdensome regulation. For example, the bill: Prohibits the agency from requiring the disclosure of political contributions in SEC filings. Federal payments to the District are primarily to support the courts and other public safety functions, and the fiscal year increases go towards completion of courthouse consolidation projects, and lease and moving costs. In addition, the legislation: Maintains provisions prohibiting federal and local funds from being used for abortion; Maintains provisions prohibiting

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further marijuana legalization; Maintains a prohibition on federal funds from being used for needle exchanges and the supervised consumption of any Schedule I substances in the District of Columbia; Prohibits funds for the DC Death with Dignity Act and fully repeals the local legislation; and Prohibits funds for enforcement of DC Reproductive Non-Discrimination Act. The bill prohibits the use of funds in the Federal Employee Health Benefits program for abortion. The bill prohibits funding to require that entities applying for or conducting work under federal contracts disclose campaign contributions. The bill includes a provision maintaining the six-day mail delivery requirement for the Postal Service. Division B of the bill includes funding for the Department of the Treasury, the Executive Office of the President EOP , the judiciary, the District of Columbia, and more than two dozen independent agencies. This structure has existed since the reorganization of the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations. Cost If enacted, H. Democratic Whip Steny Hoyer: Neither division in this bill receives an increase from the FY18 enacted level. This approach leaves many Democratic priorities virtually flat-funded. Additionally, the Financial Services division does not utilize its full allocation, effectively cutting the bill by 2. The Department of Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations division is flat-funded from FY18 and contains numerous problematic provisions. Cuts funding for EPA: Destroys protections for our environment, natural resources, and wildlife: Rule; and includes several controversial Endangered Species Act provisions. The Financial Services and General Government Appropriations division is riddled with poison-pill policy provisions. Less than two years after Russia targeted the election systems of at least twenty-one states “ including accessing the Illinois voter database “ Congress is shirking its responsibility and is failing to protect our democracy.

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## Chapter 3 : Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act - H.R. - NW

*INTERIOR, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, , PUBLIC LAW*  
*[Amounts in thousands of dollars].*

Provided, That such extended authorization is subject to annual payments to the United States based on the fair market value of the use of the Federal property for the duration of such renewal. The Secretary shall take into consideration recommendations of the National Academy of Sciences Report pertaining to shellfish mariculture in Point Reyes National Seashore before modifying any terms and conditions of the extended authorization. Nothing in this section shall be construed to have any application to any location other than Point Reyes National Seashore; nor shall anything in this section be cited as precedent for management of any potential wilderness outside the Seashore. Provided further, That notwithstanding any other provision of law, the individual appointed to the position of Inspector General of the Environmental Protection Agency EPA shall, by virtue of such appointment, also hold the position of Inspector General of the Board: Provided further, That notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Inspector General of the Board shall utilize personnel of the Office of Inspector General of EPA in performing the duties of the Inspector General of the Board, and shall not appoint any individuals to positions within the Board: The detailed allocation of funding by program area and activity is included in the table at the end of the statement. In addition to the directions included in the House and Senate Committee reports, the conference agreement includes the following directions: The conferees support the requested funding for aplomado falcon and California condor recovery. The Service is encouraged to continue to support these ongoing, successful recovery efforts. The conferees intend that the funding included for the State of the Birds report be used to begin to initiate actions in response to the recently published multi-agency report, The State of the Birds, United States of America, This report provides a comprehensive overview of the crises and challenges confronting birds in every part of the country. The situation for native birds in Hawaii is particularly dire. Seventy-one known species of Hawaiian birds have gone extinct. Predator control and habitat preservation are critical to the survival of the 31 species of endangered birds remaining in Hawaii. The conferees therefore recommend that a significant portion of this funding be used to develop a comprehensive strategy, hire staff, and begin on the ground projects to recover endangered and threatened bird species in Hawaii. These funds will be used to provide grants to States and Indian Tribes to assist livestock producers in undertaking proactive, non-lethal activities to reduce the risk of livestock loss due to predation by wolves, and to compensate livestock producers, as appropriate, for livestock losses due to such predation. This is a new demonstration program and the conferees encourage the agencies to act quickly to implement the program. The Service should implement program guidelines that establish criteria for the disbursement of funds to ensure that the funds are spent efficiently and effectively with a minimum potential for waste and abuse. The Service should consult with representatives from the relevant agencies and key stakeholders to create the guidelines. WNS is spreading rapidly and poses threats of extinction to several bat species. The Service is spearheading efforts to better understand this deadly disease and learn how to limit its spread, working in conjunction with the U. Forest Service, State and local partners, scientists, caving groups and conservation organizations. A study shall be completed no later than March 15, , addressing questions drafted by the Secretary on the subjects of 1 whether the science supports the assumptions and conclusions in the biological opinions regarding the Bureau of Reclamation operations in the Central Valley, and 2 whether lesser restrictions on pumping could avoid jeopardy to the species. To that end, for the past five years the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations have been supportive of extending to the EPA on a pilot basis the authorities originally granted the Department of Health and Human Services under Title 42 U. The conference agreement extends this authority for another five years, through FY Further, the conferees urge the EPA to work with the appropriate authorizing committees to seek more permanent authorization. The conferees understand that the EPA has made 11 Title 42 appointments to date utilizing Sections g and h

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authorities, but has not utilized Section f authority. The conferees direct the EPA to notify the Appropriations and Authorizing Committees prior to announcing any position to be filled utilizing Section f authority. Language authorizing a green infrastructure set-aside from the State Revolving Funds has been included in the STAG account as proposed by the Senate instead of in the Administrative Provisions section as proposed by the House. The conference agreement modifies language proposed by the House to provide specific wage rate requirements for the Clean Water and Drinking Water State Revolving Funds. The conference agreement includes language that: The Inspector General has confirmed that he has sufficient funds in fiscal year to perform this function. The conference agreement also includes the following specific funding levels and directions: