

10-1997

Budgeting for Federal Water Projects: Report to the Western Water Policy Review Advisory Commission

EOP Foundation, Washington, DC

Follow this and additional works at: https://digitalcommons.law.ggu.edu/federal_documents

 Part of the [Water Law Commons](#)

Recommended Citation

EOP Foundation, Washington, DC, "Budgeting for Federal Water Projects: Report to the Western Water Policy Review Advisory Commission" (1997). *Federal Documents*. 5.
https://digitalcommons.law.ggu.edu/federal_documents/5

This Federal Document is brought to you for free and open access by the Government Documents at GGU Law Digital Commons. It has been accepted for inclusion in Federal Documents by an authorized administrator of GGU Law Digital Commons. For more information, please contact jfischer@ggu.edu.

Budgeting for Federal Water Projects

EOP Foundation
Washington, DC

**Report to the Western Water
Policy Review Advisory Commission**

HD
1694
. A17
B83
1997

HD
1694
A17
B83
1997

Y3.W 52/2: 2 W 29/4
1089-A-03

GOLDEN GATE UNIVERSITY

JAN 07 REC'D
1998
FEDERAL DEPOSITORY
LAW LIBRARY

Budgeting for Federal Water Projects

*EOP Foundation
Washington, DC*

Report to the Western Water
Policy Review Advisory Commission

HD1694.A17 B83 1997
Budgeting for federal water
projects : report to the
Western Water Policy Review
Advisory Commission

October 1997

Contents

	<i>Page</i>
Introduction and Summary	1
Overview of Total Budget and Deficit Reduction Efforts by the Administration and the Congress	2
Total Federal Budget	2
Budget Targets for 1998 Through 2002	4
Non-Defense Discretionary Spending Targets	6
Budget Functions	7
Targets for Natural Resources and Environment (Function 300)	8
Total Funds for Water Related Projects	9
Distribution of Spending by Type of Activity	13
Spending in the Western States	14
Analysis of Individual Water Resource Programs, Trends, and Policy Issues	18
Water Quality Programs	18
Water Supply Programs	24
Other Water Programs	29
Summary Conclusions	34
Improving Program and Budget Coordination	34
Description and Evaluation of Options to Improve Regional Coordination	36

Appendix A

Tables

	<i>Page</i>
1 Aggregate estimates in May 16th budget agreement	2
2 Mandatory and discretionary spending.	6
3 Non-defense discretionary outlays	7
4 Budget functions with non-defense discretionary funds	7
5 Function 300 discretionary funding	8
6 Estimated 1997 discretionary outlays for water-related programs.	11
7 Water-related outlays in the President's February 1997 budget by agency	13
8 1997 discretionary funding by state budget authority	16
9 Expenditures on water treatment	19
10 Rural water/waste program.	21
11 Other agency programs	23
12 Bureau of Reclamation	25
13 Bureau of Reclamation loan authority	25
14 Natural Resources Conservation Service watershed projects funding. .	27
15 Status of USDA watershed projects	27
16 Bureau of Indian Affairs	28
17 Summary of power marketing administration spending	31

Contents

	<i>Page</i>
18 Corps of Engineer spending on flood control.	32
19 Summary of funding for recreation	33

Figures

	<i>Page</i>
1 Total federal spending in 1997	4
2 Trends in federal spending	5
3 Estimated federal spending on water programs	12
4 Estimated distribution of water fund among supply, quality, and other	8
5 Corps of Engineers, Bureau of Reclamation construction and Environmental Protection Agency construction grants	17

Introduction and Summary

This report:

- Provides an overview of total budget and deficit reduction efforts by the Administration and the Congress,
- Provides an analysis of individual water resource programs and highlights the trends and policy issues that are clearly identified in the budget analysis, and
- Addresses the use of coordinated program and budget development among Federal agencies.

The Congress and the President recently concluded an agreement on a budget plan for the years 1998 through 2002 that will lead to a balanced budget by the year 2002. Many details remain to be resolved. Of most significance to future water budgets is that outlays for non-defense discretionary funding, that is funding appropriated annually, will grow by only two percent between 1997 and 2002. In non-inflated dollars, that is a reduction of more than 10 percent.

The report accompanying the Congressional Budget Resolution identifies certain program areas as priorities. Except for the water-related portion of programs dealing with environmental clean-up, water resources are not listed as a priority. Corps of Engineers programs are identified as a potential area for reduction.

The projections in the President's budget of February 1997 imply that the level of spending for water related programs will decline from an estimated \$10.3 billion in 1997 to \$10.0 billion by 2002. In non-inflated dollars, the outlays in 2002 would be 15 percent below the 1997 level with substantial reductions for the Bureau of Reclamation (33 percent), Department of Agriculture water-related programs (27 percent), and Corps of Engineers (20 percent). Even with a planned funding increase, Environmental Protection Agency outlays will not keep pace with inflation. The budget agreement is likely to require even further reductions to water programs.

These funding trends are likely to result in greater emphasis on cost sharing and more critical review in the selection of new projects.

Reduced funding will place a premium on improved coordination of programs among the departments and agencies. Extensive coordination is taking place

on major projects such as Everglades restoration, Colorado River, and the California Bay-Delta. Where coordination could be improved is in the multitude of smaller projects.

A first step toward enhancing water supply through improved project coordination would be articulation by the Administration of a policy statement that places emphasis on the water supply content of environmental, recreation, flood control, and energy production.

The second step would be improved interagency coordination at the regional level. The alternatives for this vary from increased OMB participation at the project level, to assigning departments as regional coordinators, to creation of regional advisory committees composed of non-government experts, to enhanced interagency coordination, and to creation of Interstate Compacts.

Overview of Total Budget and Deficit Reduction Efforts by the Administration and the Congress

Total Federal Budget

The President and the Congress on May 16, 1997, concluded an agreement on the budget for the years 1998 through 2002. Although many details remain to be resolved, an overall framework and certain major items have been decided. Chief among these is the agreement on a balanced budget in 2002 (Table 1).

Table 1.—Aggregate estimates in May 16th budget agreement
(\$ in billions)

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Spending	1,622	1,692	1,754	1,811	1,858	1,889
Revenue	1,555	1,602	1,664	1,728	1,805	1,890
Deficit (-)/surplus (+)	-67	-90	-90	-83	-53	1

Source: "The Balanced Budget Agreement of 1997 Summary of Major Assumptions," prepared by the House Committee on the Budget Majority Staff, May 16, 1997.

Under the agreement, revenue in 2002 will be 1.0 percent lower than would have otherwise occurred due to reductions in individual income taxes. Spending in 2002 will be about 6.3 percent lower than would have occurred under current law on entitlement programs and with increased funding to cover inflation in departmental budgets. The deficit in 2002 would have been about \$105 billion under the current law budget baseline.

Total spending in fiscal year 1997 by the Federal government is estimated at more than \$1.6 trillion dollars (Figure 1).

Spending is categorized as either discretionary or mandatory.

- *Discretionary spending* is that which must be appropriated each year. Funding for discretionary programs is provided annually in 13 Appropriations acts passed by the Congress and signed by the President. Examples of discretionary funding include defense, international affairs, and a variety of domestic programs, e.g., water, space, and scientific research. The outlays for these and other discretionary programs are estimated at \$548 billion in 1997 (34 percent of all Federal spending.) Although discretionary spending is projected to increase to \$561 billion in 2002, it will decline to only 30 percent of all Federal spending. In the late 1960's, discretionary spending accounted for almost 70 percent of the budget.
- *Mandatory (or direct) spending* is that which will occur without further action by the Congress. Examples include entitlement programs such as Social Security, Federal civilian and military retirement, and Medicare. Interest on the national debt is mandatory. Mandatory spending accounts for about two-thirds of the budget.

A dramatic shift in spending shares between mandatory and discretionary occurred over the last 35 years. Most of the spending growth was in mandatory spending, and that trend is to continue (Figure 2). Spending on discretionary programs has been held relatively flat since 1990 at about \$550 billion per year as a part of deficit reduction. In constant dollars, that is in dollars adjusted for inflation, outlays for discretionary programs have declined since 1991.

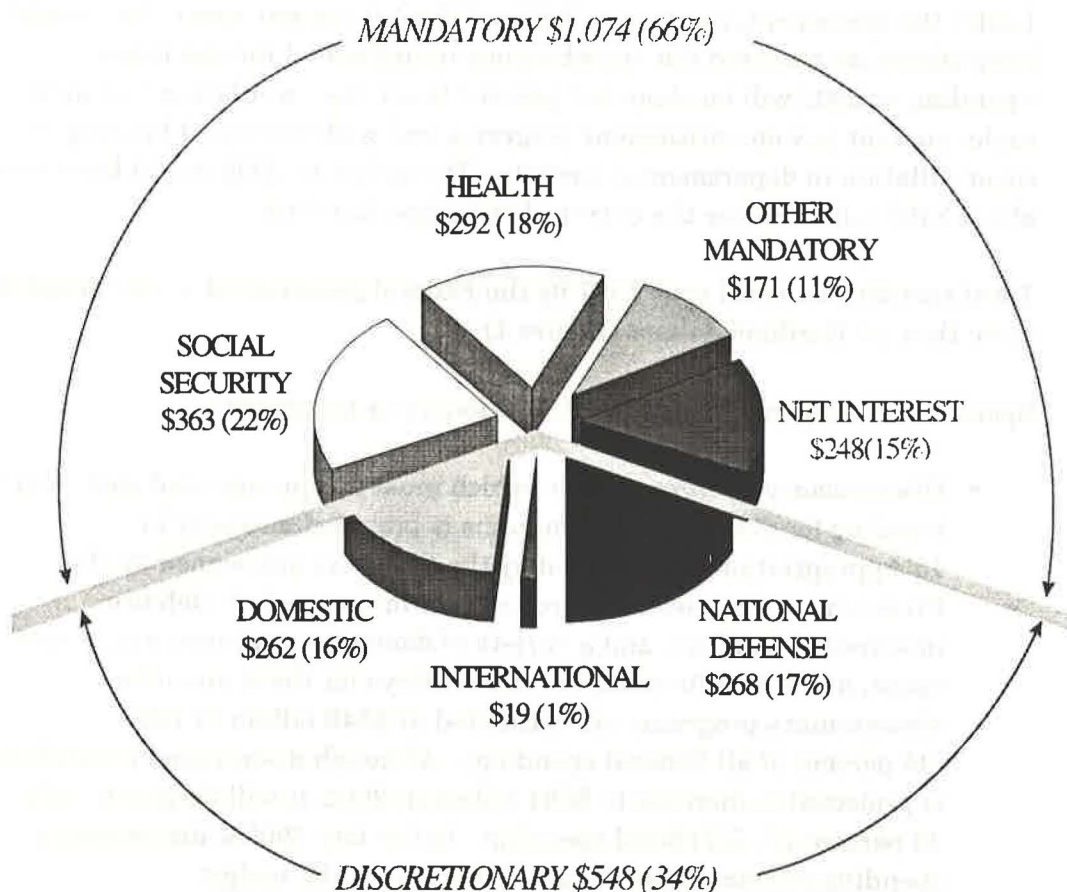
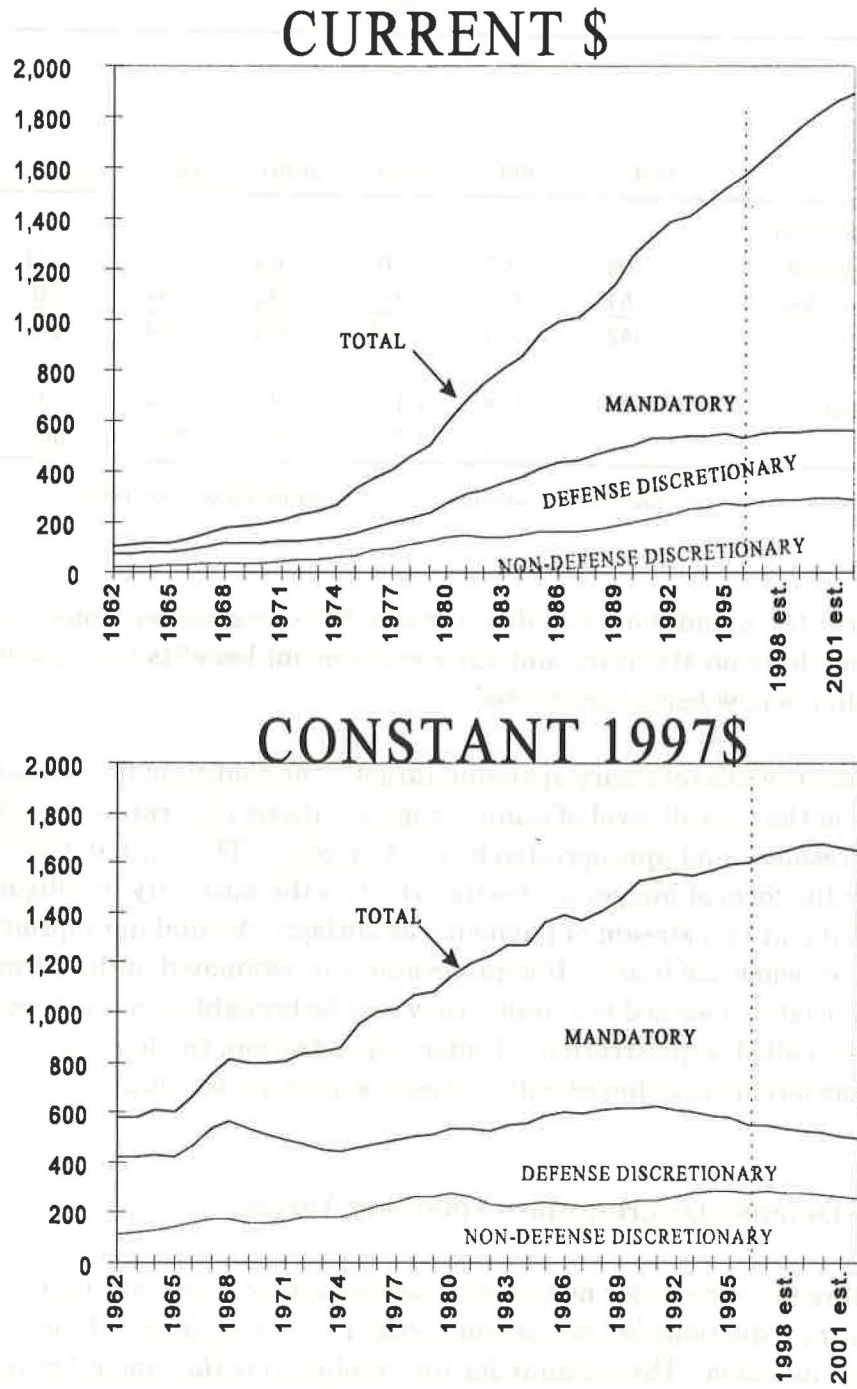


Figure 1.—Total federal spending in 1997
 (Outlays—\$ in billions)
 Total spending in 1997 = \$1,622 billion.

Source: Report on Concurrent Resolution on the Budget for Fiscal Year 1998

Budget Targets for 1998 Through 2002

The budget agreement permits increases in non-defense discretionary spending through the year 2000, after which spending decreases are planned to meet the year 2002 target of a balanced budget. (Table 2). Mandatory spending will continue to increase in all years even with reductions in projected costs of Medicare and other entitlement programs. By 2002, mandatory spending will be 24 percent higher than in 1997, while discretionary spending will increase by just 2 percent during the same period.



SOURCE: OMB

**Figure 2.—Trends in federal spending
 (Outlays—\$ in billions)
 1962-1996 actual results—1992-2002 estimates.**

Table 2.—Mandatory and discretionary spending
(\$ in billions)

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	Percent change 1997 to 2002
Discretionary							
Defense	268	267	267	269	271	273	2
Non-defense	<u>281</u>	<u>286</u>	<u>293</u>	<u>295</u>	<u>294</u>	<u>288</u>	2
Total	548	553	559	564	564	561	2
Mandatory							
Total	1,074	1,139	1,194	1,247	1,294	1,328	24
Total	1,622	1,692	1,754	1,811	1,858	1,889	16

Source: Report on Concurrent Resolution on the Budget for Fiscal Year 1998

To meet the mandatory spending targets, the Congress will make changes to existing laws on Medicare and other entitlement benefits in a Reconciliation Bill that is now being formulated.

To meet the discretionary spending targets, the Congress has placed a cap or limit on the overall level of annual appropriations that can be requested by the President and appropriated by the Congress. The annual appropriations are in the form of budget authority, which is the authority to obligate the government to a stream of payments or outlays. Annual appropriations must be at or below the limits. If appropriations or estimated outlays from those appropriations exceed the limits, they will be brought into line through a process called sequestration. Under sequestration, the level of appropriations is automatically reduced across all accounts.

Non-Defense Discretionary Spending Targets

Meeting the targets for non-defense discretionary funds will require real program reductions below current levels, i.e., the funding will not increase as fast as inflation. The baseline for the resolution is the amount of money required each year to maintain the real 1997 budget level.

Comparing the baseline to the resolution shows the magnitude of the real program reductions. For 2002, non-defense discretionary outlays are 10 percent below the baseline levels (Table 3).

Table 3.—Non-defense discretionary outlays
(\$ in billions)

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Resolution	281.0	286.4	292.8	295.3	293.7	287.7
Baseline	281.0	287.5	295.3	303.3	311.1	320.0
Percent change from baseline		-0.4	-0.8	-2.6	-5.6	-10.1

Source: Report on Concurrent Resolution on the Budget for Fiscal Year 1998

Budget Functions

The budget is divided into budget functions that represent major national objectives. Non-defense discretionary funding is spread across 16 budget functions. The Congressional Budget Resolution (CBR) passed by Congress on June 6th, allocates the non-defense discretionary funds to each of these 16 budget functions. Education, Training, Employment and Social Services is the only function with outlays in 2002 that are above the inflation-adjusted baseline (Table 4).

Table 4.—Budget functions with non-defense discretionary funds
Outlays (\$ billions)

	2002			Percent real change
	1997	Baseline	Resolution	
International Affairs (150)	19.2	20.4	18.4	-10
General Science, Space and Technology (250)	17.0	18.8	15.6	-17
Energy (270)	4.9	4.9	4.4	-9
Natural Resources and Environment (300)	21.5	24.4	21.5	-12
Agriculture (350)	4.2	4.8	3.8	-21
Commerce and House Credit (370)	2.8	3.3	2.7	-18
Transportation (400)	36.9	41.7	39.4	-6
Community and Regional Development (450)	11.7	10.4	8.4	-19
Education, Training, Employment and Social Services (500)	40.3	47.9	48.6	2
Health (550)	23.8	28.2	24.3	-14
Medicare (570) ¹	2.7	3.2	2.6	-19
Income Security (600)	40.9	46.1	40.8	-12
Social Security (650) ¹	3.4	4.1	3.1	-24
Veterans Benefits and Services (700)	19.3	21.5	17.9	-17
Administration of Justice (750)	20.4	26.6	24.7	-7
General Government (800)	11.9	13.7	11.4	-17
	281.0	320.0	287.7	-10

¹ These are administrative costs only. Benefits are mandatory spending.

Source: Report on Concurrent Resolution on the Budget for Fiscal Year 1998

Targets for Natural Resources and Environment (Function 300)

Over 80 percent of the funds for water projects are provided by programs in budget function 300 (Natural Resources and Environment). Programs in this function are designed to develop, manage, and maintain the nation's natural resources, and to protect public health by ensuring a clean environment.

Funding is provided for water resources, conservation and land management, recreational resources, and pollution control and abatement.

The major departments and agencies with programs in this function include the Department of the Interior, the Department of Agriculture, the Army Corps of Engineers—Civil (Corps), the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) of the Department of Commerce.

Year 2002 outlays for function 300 are projected at \$21.5 billion in the CBR, compared to \$24.4 billion in the budget baseline, and \$22 billion requested by the President in the February 1997 budget. Estimated 2002 outlays for Function 300 are 12 percent below the baseline (inflation-adjusted 1997) level. In constant dollars, the appropriations in 2002 in this function will be 16 percent below the 1997 baseline (Table 5).

Table 5.—Function 300 discretionary funding
(\$ in billions)

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
CBR						
Budget authority	21.5	22.8	22.2	21.6	21.2	21.2
Outlays	21.5	21.4	21.7	21.9	21.8	21.5
Baseline						
Budget authority	21.5	22.2	22.9	23.6	24.4	25.2
Outlays	21.5	21.1	21.8	22.7	23.7	24.4
Difference						
Budget authority		0.6	-0.7	-2.0	-3.2	-4.0
		+3%	-7%	-8%	-13%	-16%
Outlays		0.3	-0.1	-0.8	-1.9	-2.9
		+1%	-0%	-4%	-8%	-12%

Source: Report on Concurrent Resolution on the Budget for Fiscal Year 1998

Within the function 300 allocation, the Congress has indicated that certain programs should be given priority, as follows:

- Superfund appropriations will be at the President's requested level assuming new authorization language can be developed.
- The EPA Operating Program, Operation of the National Park System, Land Acquisition and State Assistance, and Everglades Restoration Fund (National Park Service and the Corps of Engineers) are considered protected priorities at the President's requested level, consistent with the Bipartisan Budget Agreement.

Programs identified for potential reduction are Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management Wildfire Management, Forest Service Construction and reconstruction, and Corps of Engineers.

Bureau of Reclamation (BOR) and other water supply programs are not among the priorities listed in the Budget Agreement or the CBR. Due to the priority given to EPA and a few other selected programs in function 300, water programs over the next five years are likely to be funded at levels below those proposed by the President in the February budget. Especially vulnerable are Corps of Engineers projects, which have been identified for potential reduction.

Function 300 is further divided into the following subfunctions:

- 301 Water Resources
- 302 Conservation and Land Management
- 303 Recreational Resources
- 304 Pollution Control and Abatement
- 306 Other Natural Resources

The Budget Resolution does not contain spending targets for the subfunctions.

Total Funds for Water Related Projects

In developing an estimate of total Federal spending for water, each account in the Federal budget was examined to identify those with funds used in total or in part for water-related projects. The portion of each account potentially going for water projects was estimated. For programs in Subfunction 301 this

is clear-cut. For the programs in other functions, the estimates are more uncertain and subjective. That process resulted in a list of departments and agencies with direct or indirect outlays for water programs (Table 6). The table also shows the estimated outlays for water-related projects in 1997 and the Subcommittees of the Appropriations Committee that prepare the Appropriations Bills.

Water programs are spread over 15 bureaus and agencies, six cabinet departments, and five different Appropriations Subcommittees provide funding.

Budget Subfunctions 301 (Water Resources) and 304 (Pollution Control and Abatement) account for about 83 percent of all estimated 1997 water related outlays. Another nine percent of water outlays are in other parts of Function 300. Most of the remaining projects are in function 450 (Community and Regional Development) for rural and Indian territory water projects and claims.

Funding for water-related programs has been increasing in recent years. Funding in constant, inflation-adjusted dollars, however, has been declining since the early 1980's (Figure 3). Peak funding in constant dollars occurred in the late 1970's and early 1980's when significant funding was provided for grants for clean water and drinking water programs. Continuing declines are projected in the President's budget for 1998 through 2002. (A detailed breakdown of funding in the President's February budget for water is at Attachment A.)

Actual funding for 1998 and beyond is likely to be less than shown in Figure 3 and in Table 7 because the CBR projects outlays below those in President's budget for 2002 for total non-defense discretionary spending (2 percent) and for Function 300, Natural Resources and Environment (3 percent).

Obtaining additional funding for water programs will require reductions in other discretionary programs in the budget as a result of the cap on total discretionary outlays and budget authority. That will not be easy to achieve as all almost all other programs in the budget are also declining.

Table 6
ESTIMATED 1997 DISCRETIONARY OUTLAYS FOR WATER-RELATED PROGRAMS
(\$ in millions)

Departments & Bureaus	Appropriations Subcommittee	Water Resources (301)	Pollution Control & Abatement (304)	Other Natural Resources (306)	Conservation & Land Management (302)	Recreational Resources (303)	Total Natural Resources (300)	Community & Regional Development (450)	Agriculture (350)	Energy (270)	Grand Total	% of Total
Department of the Interior		1008		156	48	193	1405	105			1510	15%
Bureau of Reclamation	Energy & Water	975					975				975	9%
U.S. Geological Survey	Interior			156		34	190				190	2%
U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service	Interior					85	85				85	1%
Bureau of Indian Affairs	Interior							105			105	1%
National Park Service	Interior					74	74				74	1%
Bureau of Land Management	Interior				48		48				48	*
Other	Energy & Water	33					33				33	*
Corps of Engineers	Energy & Water	3631				29	3660				3660	35%
Environmental Protection Agency	VA,HUD		3607				3607				3607	35%
Department of Agriculture		296	7		238		541	597	36		1174	11%
Rural Utilities Service	Ag./Rural Dev							597			597	6%
Natural Resources Conservation Service	Ag./Rural Dev	296	7		89		392				392	4%
U.S. Forest Service	Interior				149		149				149	1%
Agricultural Research Service	Ag./Rural Dev								36		36	*
Department of Commerce				288			288				288	3%
National Oceanic & Atmospheric Administration	Commerce, Justice and State											
Department of State												
International Commissions	Commerce, Justice and State	29					29				29	*
Department of Energy										17	17	*
Power Marketing Administrations	Energy & Water									27	27	*
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission	Energy & Water									-10	-10	*
Tennessee Valley Authority	Energy & Water							44			44	*
Total		4964	3614	444	300	221	9543	708	36	17	10329	100%
%		48%	35%	4%	3%	2%	92%	7%	*	*	100%	100%

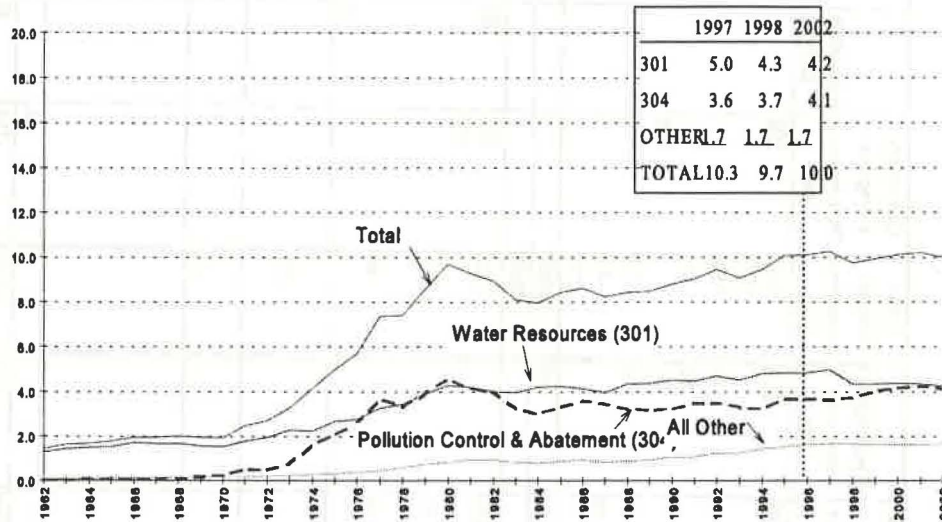
* Less than .05%.

Details may not add to totals due to rounding.

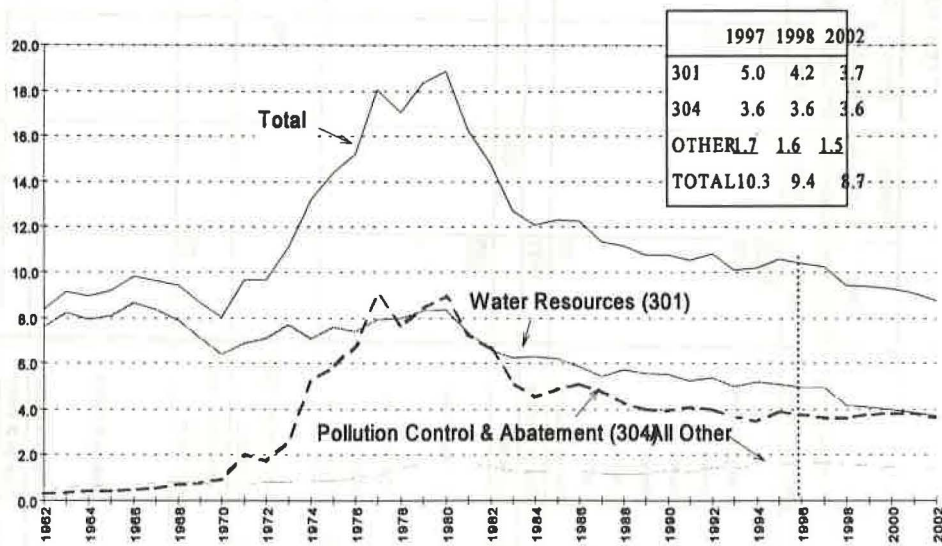
Source: EOP Group Analysis of Back-up data provided with 1998 Budget

Overview of Total Budget and Deficit Reduction Efforts by the Administration and the Congress

CURRENT \$



CONSTANT 1997\$



SOURCE: EOP ESTIMATE

**Figure 3.—Estimated federal spending on water programs
(Discretionary outlays—\$ billions)
1962-1996 actual results—1997-2002 estimates.**

Table 7.—Water-related outlays in the President's February 1997 budget by agency
(\$ in billions)

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	Percent change from 1997
EPA	3.6	3.7	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.1	14
Corps of Engineers	3.7	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	-9
Agriculture	1.2	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	-17
Bureau of Reclamation	1.0	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.7	-24
Other Department of the Interior	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	6
Other	<u>0.4</u>	<u>0.4</u>	<u>0.3</u>	<u>0.3</u>	<u>0.3</u>	<u>0.3</u>	-25
Total	10.3	9.8	10.0	10.2	10.2	10.0	-3
Constant 1997 \$							
EPA	3.6	3.6	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.6	-1
Corps of Engineers	3.7	3.3	3.1	3.1	3.1	2.9	-20
Agriculture	1.2	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.9	-27
Bureau of Reclamation	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.6	-33
Other Department of the Interior	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	-7
Other	<u>0.4</u>	<u>0.4</u>	<u>0.2</u>	<u>0.2</u>	<u>0.2</u>	<u>0.2</u>	-34
Total	10.3	9.5	9.5	9.4	9.2	8.7	-15

Source: EOP Group Analysis of Backup data provided with the Budget of the United States Government, Fiscal Year 1998

Distribution of Spending by Type of Activity

The water programs of the many agencies serve a variety of purposes. Some increase the supply of water, some clean-up dirty water or keep pollutants from reaching water sources, some prevent flood control problems, some maintain and preserve dams and other structures, and others increase understanding of water flows and other important water issues. Many programs serve several purposes. Because of this overlap, categorizing spending tends to appear to be arbitrary. Nevertheless, an examination of trends is useful for understanding the priorities for water spending. This paper therefore categorized spending into just three categories—supply, quality, and other.

This analysis indicates that spending for supply programs has been declining in real value and as a percentage of the total water budget and that trend is likely to continue. (Figure 4) Spending for supply programs now is about 50 percent of what it was in the early 1960's. By 2002, supply will be less

than 10 percent of the water budget, compared to 25 percent in the early 1960's. Most of the supply spending is accounted for by the Bureau of Reclamation.

Spending for programs related to water quality has grown dramatically since the early 1960's. In real dollars, it peaked in the early 1980's, and has been declining ever since, but it still accounts for almost 50 percent of the water budget. Most of the spending for water quality is from the EPA and the Department of Agriculture.

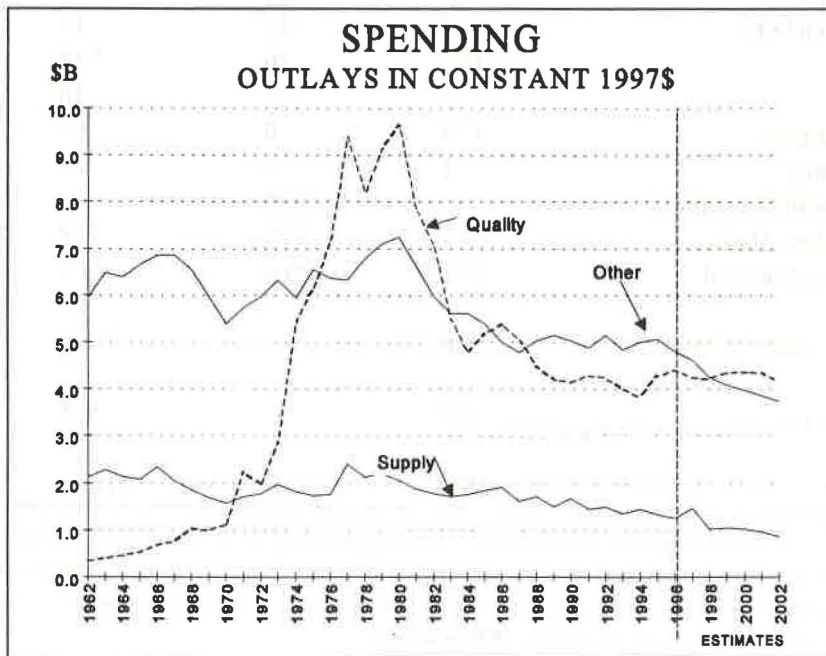
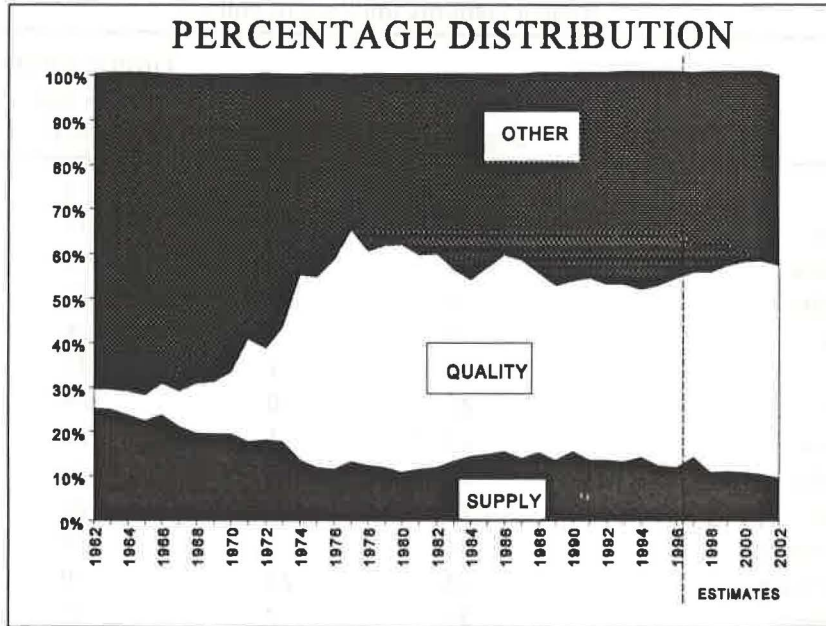
The "other" category includes flood control, recreation, energy production, and projects not readily identifiable as either "supply" or "quality." Spending by the Corps is in this category.

Although alternative assumptions could change the values of each type of spending, the trends are not likely to be affected. For example, counting a portion of the BOR's programs as "quality" rather than "supply" would not change the trend of declining total spending for supply programs. Counting all Corps' programs as "supply" rather than "other" would still result in the "supply" portion of the water budget declining by more than 50 percent between 1962 and 2002.

Spending in the Western States

The Congress appropriates funds by project for the Corps and the BOR. EPA allocations by states are reported in budget documents issued by the Office of Management and Budget. Review of the appropriation and OMB reports for 1997 indicates that more than \$2.5 billion was obligated on water programs in the 19 western states by the Corps, the BOR, and the EPA. (Table 8) This includes only the direct appropriations; it does not include reimbursements. This was 34 percent of the direct water spending by those agencies (27 percent of Corps funds, 100 percent of BOR funds, and 24 percent of EPA funds.)

In 13 of the western states, the Corps had more funding than the BOR, and in 16 states the EPA had more funding than the BOR.



SOURCE: EOP ESTIMATES

Figure 4.—Estimated distribution of water fund among supply, quality, and other.

Table 8.—1997 discretionary funding by state
Budget authority (millions of dollars)

	Corps of Engineers	Bureau of Reclamation	Environmental Protection Agency	Total
Alaska	19		56	75
Arizona	10	81	31	121
California	225	112	192	529
Colorado	5	16	25	46
Hawaii	5		26	31
Idaho	14	1	24	39
Kansas	27	0	24	51
Montana	12	1	23	35
Nebraska	13	1	20	34
Nevada	13	4	21	38
New Mexico	14	5	19	38
North Dakota	18	23	19	61
Oklahoma	51	2	27	80
Oregon	118	13	31	162
South Dakota	26	44	19	88
Texas	189	26	114	328
Utah	4	27	18	50
Washington	179	8	67	255
Wyoming	1	1	21	24
Undistributed subtotal:		¹ 409		409
Western States	944	774	778	2,495
percent of total	27%	100%	24%	34%
Other States and territories	2,248		1,764	4,012
Undistributed	<u>267</u>		<u>659</u>	<u>926</u>
Total	3,458	774	3,201	7,433

¹ These funds were not allocated in the appropriations act to projects in specific states. They include Operations and Maintenance (\$268 million), General Administrative expenses (\$46 million), miscellaneous construction and dam safety (\$117 million), science (\$7 million), and unallocated construction reductions (-\$29 million).

Sources: 1997 Conference Report for Energy and Water Appropriations (House Report 104-782) and "Budget Information for States, Budget of the United States Government, Fiscal Year 1998" (OMB).

Spending for Construction

Direct spending, in real 1997 dollars, for construction programs have been dropping significantly. Since 1974, EPA grants have dominated the construction funds in the Federal budget. As a percentage of their total budgets, construction in the Corps and the BOR has dropped from over 80 percent in the mid-1960's and to just about 40 percent currently. There is no reason to believe that trend will change as resource levels decline. In constant 1997 dollars, construction outlays declined from a level of more than \$14 billion in 1977 to just over \$4 billion in 1998. (Figure 5) During that time, Corps outlays for direct construction in real dollars declined by about two-thirds and BOR outlays by about three-quarters. Year-by-year details are in Appendix B.

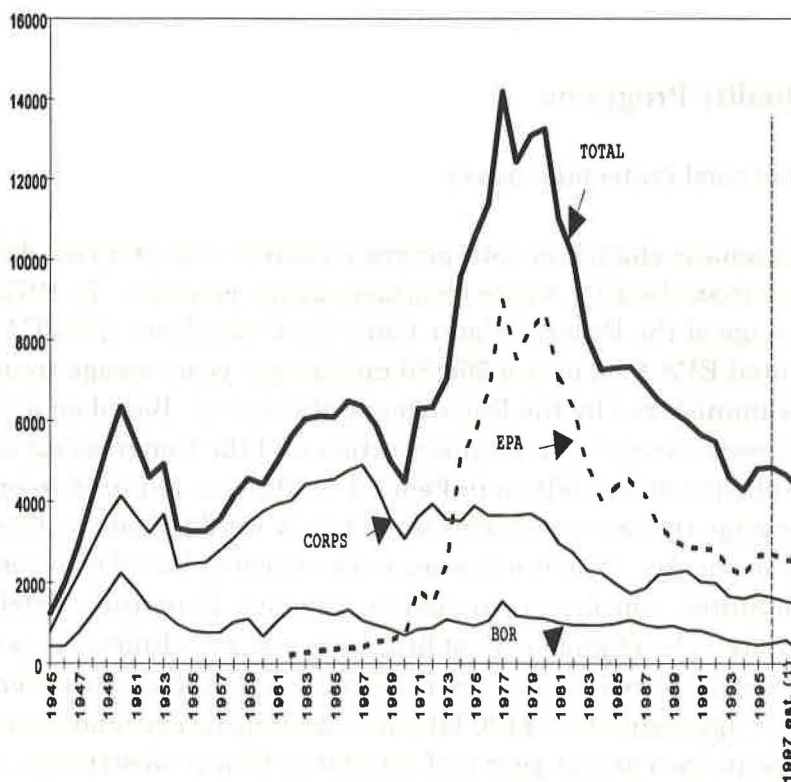


Figure 5.—Corps of Engineers, Bureau of Reclamation construction and Environmental Protection Agency construction grants (Outlays in 1997 dollars—\$ millions).

Source: Historical Tables, Budget of the United States Government, Fiscal Year 1998, OMB

Analysis of Individual Water Resource Programs, Trends, and Policy Issues

In Figure 3, the agencies overall budgets are displayed by function, revealing the overall trends in budget availability since the 1960's, especially the more recent declines in budgets since the late 1980's. These overall trends can be best explained by a detailed look at each of the major bureaus or programs. Many of the individual programs have experienced dramatic shifts in funding at critical junctures in their life cycle. Moreover, many programs are vastly different in function and purpose than their original authorized mission. Yet, on the surface, they continue to be carried in the same general governmental function. In this sense, the trends identified in the previous section of this analysis can be (and are) a bit deceiving, often understating or overstating the real and often significant program changes that have occurred over the past decade.

Water Quality Programs

Environmental Protection Agency

No more dramatic change in both program content and program delivery has taken place than the EPA waste treatment grant program. In 1972, with the initial passage of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (FWPCA), the newly created EPA took over a \$60-80 million per year sewage treatment program administered by the Department of Interior. Based on a year long national "needs survey", the Administration and the Congress agreed that a one time infusion of \$18 billion in Federal funds, was required to bring the nation's sewage treatment systems up to newly established treatment standards in the Act. The funds were to be allocated based on a complicated formula to States, which, in turn, had to provide a 25 percent match of Federal funds. The eligible uses of funds were strictly limited to actual pollution control activities, i.e., the construction of sewage treatment plants. Today, after approximately \$100 billion in appropriations and over \$66 billion actually spent, the current year and estimated future construction needs over the next five years are almost as high as the original \$18 billion estimate.

After nearly 25 years of operation, the program has gone through distinct phases of operation. Throughout the 1974-1987 period, including two

Table 9.—Expenditures on water treatment
(\$ in billions)

1962-1966	0.3
1967-1971	1.0
1972-1976	7.0
1977-1981	18.7
1982-1986	15.4
1987-1991	12.5
1992-1996	11.5
1997-2002	13.8

reauthorizations, the program required a formula driven 75/25 Federal match, with extensive EPA oversight, and was funded project-by-project from an EPA approved state priority list. By the late 1980's, the program had largely met its original mission albeit at a cost several times the original estimate. Over 90 percent of the nations population and over 90 percent of the wastewater flows nationwide had newly constructed treatment that met the EPA standards.

After 1987, therefore, the program rapidly evolved to a general grant to State Revolving Funds, for use on treatment or treatment-related projects and programs, including water supply, non-point source pollution and a variety of State priorities over which EPA had no long-term oversight responsibilities. As eligibilities have expanded, so have future "needs" of the program, which are now estimated to be in excess of \$100 billion. Further revolving funds are now used by the States to provide general water-related infrastructure loans to most cities and towns across the United States rather than grants.

The new delivery system (Revolving Funds) combined with an expanded set of eligibilities implies that these programs can be expected to dominate the natural resources function for many years to come. This program alone is more than 50 percent of the total Federal water resources budget (301) of all agencies combined and exceeds all other programs in the function except the combined conservation reserve programs in Agriculture, discussed below.

More importantly, with high estimated future needs, EPA's grant program can be expected to dominate the Federal funding landscape for several more years, reducing or eliminating the potential for increases in other natural

resource (300) programs. However, since eligibilities are continually expanding and Federal oversight continues to diminish over State Revolving Funds, States may well begin to look at and potentially use this program to help meet an increasing demand for high quality water.

A complete year-by-year breakdown of all EPA water programs is in Attachment A. However, only the newly authorized Water Supply Grant program, which has yet to begin operation (and is not included in this analysis) has the potential to add significant funding to State and local governments to meet future water quality needs. The other programs are either regulatory in nature or pay for EPA research and administration.

Department of Agriculture—Rural Utilities Service

A second growing water quality program has emerged in USDA's Rural Utilities Services (RUS), which until recently was called the Farmers Home Administration. The Rural Electrification Administration, which is a major part of RUS has a history not unlike EPA's Wastetreatment Grant Program.

Originally formed to provide Federal assistance to rural cooperatives in their efforts to distribute electricity to individual farms, over time the REA has been able to expand the eligibilities for the use of its grant and subsidized loans to include electric generation units, telephone distribution, and most recently, water and waste treatment. And as with all other REA programs, the newly formed Rural Community Development program is dedicated to infrastructure development, most of which (80%) is related to water supply and quality. Over \$900 million is anticipated annually, with over \$700 million in direct lending to rural communities, local governments, and non-profit organizations for the development of storage, treatment, purification or distribution of water, or the collection, treatment, and disposal of wastes. Over \$3 billion in loans have been made since the program began in 1996 and RUS expects to make over \$400 million in grants in each of the next five years.

While the RUS program is difficult to sort between water supply and water quality since both functions are eligible for funding. Its distribution systems are intended to eliminate individual septic tank systems in favor of combined

Table 10.—Rural water/waste program
(\$ in millions)

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Direct loans	608	745	734	750	750	760	760
Grants	175	104	459	424	435	465	465
Total Federal Liability (cumulative)	1,300	1,758	2,610	3,258	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.

centralized treatment. Hence for the next few years at least, most of the funding will be weighted toward the goal of improving water quality. Therefore, it is included in this functional breakout.

If the RUS program continues to grow at recent rates, this program, in combination with EPA's wastetreatment grant program—targeted to urban areas—will dominate not only the Federal water quality budget but the entire Natural Resources function (300). Yet, with flexible and expanding eligibilities rural, State, and/or counties throughout the west should also see greater opportunities to meet their needs for an ample supply of high quality water in the RUS program.

Further, since virtually all RUS direct lending and guaranteed loans are at subsidized rates (averaging 9.02% valued at over \$100 million per year), the features of the RUS program may, in fact, be more attractive to rural areas in the West than many of the more traditional water delivery programs in other departments.

Department of Agriculture—Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS)

The NRCS (formerly the Soil Conservation Service) administrators a multifaceted Environmental Quality Incentive Program (EQUIP). Four programs directly impact on improving water quality—the Water Bank program, the Colorado River Salinity program, the Wetlands Reserve Program (WRP), and the Conservation Reserve Program (CRP). Although the Water Bank program was authorized in 1970 and the Colorado Salinity Program was authorized in the Colorado Salinity Control Act, the others are new programs authorized in the 1985 and the 1990 Farm Bills. The 1996

Farm Bill consolidated all of the programs into a single EQUIP, which is now funded out of the Commodity Credit Corporation rather than by direct appropriations.¹

Farmers are paid to remove highly erodible lands or acreage that meet other environmental sensitivity indicators such as wetlands, riparian zones or critical habitat (migratory flyways). Lands meeting these criteria can be offered for inclusion in the WRP or CRP, for which direct Federal rental payments will be made for between 10 and 30 years. Lands must be removed for all but conservation or environmentally enhancing uses such as grasses and trees. Farmers receive a guaranteed payment equal to the value of the production of the commercial crop on the land submitted for inclusion in the program.

It is generally agreed that most of the EQUIP programs contribute significantly to improved water quality. In fact, in the past two years, the NRCS has increased the priority of water quality enhancing acres for inclusion in the program. The CRP has a current enrollment of 37 million acres and the WRP a million acres nationwide for annual Federal rental payments of over \$2.5 billion. But because of the multiple purposes of the program, it was not feasible to develop a realistic water quality component of these annual funding levels.

The one exception could be a subprogram within the CRP with direct water quality goals. The CRP has a special riparian buffer program—a goal of enrolling 6 million acres of commercial farm land that currently is too close to river banks. At a rough estimate of \$125 per acre for rent, the CRP is now estimated to spend \$750 million per year to directly improve instream water quality.

Other Agency Programs

Beyond these two major programs administered by the EPA and the USDA, the remaining water quality programs, which are very small in comparison, cover a wide variety of regulatory or highly targeted agency-specific purposes. Most are concentrated in USDA conservation-type programs.

¹ The CCC program is a mandatory program, which is not subject to annual funding decisions with the Executive Branch or the Congress. Eligible recipients receive payments directly from the U.S. Treasury, once acreage has been accepted into the program.

Table 11.—Other agency programs
(\$ in millions)

Program	1990-1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Water Resource Asst.							
	126	13	68	75	76	76	76
Cooperatives with States to reduce damage from floods, sediment, agricultural run-off, erosion, and the conservation, development, utilization and disposal of water. Increase in 1998-2002 is for water quality and wetland restoration.							
Colorado River Basin							
	71	75	79	81	79	75	75
Funding on a cost share basis for landowners in Arizona, California, Colorado, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah, and Wyoming to enhance the quality of water (reduce salt) in Colorado River for delivery to downstream U.S. users and Mexico. Funding after 1998 is made under CCC's EQUIP program, but should remain stable at \$75 million per year.							
Rural Clean Water							
	0	3	3	3	3	3	3
An experimental program to test methods of controlling agricultural non-point source run-off in rural areas.							

A complete listing of water quality programs can be found in the database Appendix which provides a complete history of annual expenditures from 1962 to 2002. These include River Basin Commissions, and special agencies established by Congressional charter. Most received funding until the mid-1980's, but have lost Federal funding since that period.

Summary

Figure 4 shows total Federal expenditures on water quality since 1962. When the peaks are removed that reflect single year spikes in spending, the water quality portion of total spending on water programs has been steadily rising throughout the entire period. Yet, the major programs have been remarkably flexible, adjusting and expanding eligibilities for funding and streamlining the delivery of funds to States and local governments and even including private non-profit cooperatives. Should this trend continue and be

accelerated with the initiation of EPA's new drinking water purification grant program, rural States must look to these programs to help meet future funding needs.

Water Supply Programs

Federal involvement in the discovery, collection, and transmission of water for agriculture, irrigation, domestic consumption and industrial processing has fallen largely on three departments—The Army Corps of Engineers, the Bureau of Reclamation, and the Department of Agriculture. Funding has occurred in a variety of forms ranging from direct Federal construction of projects, to projects that are jointly funded (cost-shared) with the beneficiaries, which are often non-federal public entities, and also include the direct pass through of appropriated funds to States and Federal tribes.

Each funding mechanism met different purposes and was popular in different periods of the federal budget. But as clearly shown in the first chapter, the peak funding levels for all the programs has already occurred and the future funding trend is steeply downward.

The Corps and Bureau of Reclamation for many years had what appeared to be comparable missions and similar programs—principally the construction of dams and reservoirs to capture water. Often these construction efforts had the multiple purpose of water supply and flood protection. But underneath these appearances of similarities there were deep seeded differences in purpose, mission, and use.

Bureau of Reclamation

The BOR's early principal mission was to supply water for agricultural uses. It is still its top statutory criteria for eligible uses of BOR delivered water. Agricultural interests held and still do hold the right of first use of BOR project waters. The BOR was also strictly limited to projects in the 17 western states, since agriculture in the Midwest and eastern US was dry land farming that did not need water to be carried long distances. Of secondary interest in the BOR's earlier years were municipal and industrial uses, which had a lesser claim on BOR waters. Over time, as population in the western states grew and agricultural use of BOR waters leveled off, pressure to collect and deliver municipal water supplies to growing cities generated an entire new phase of BOR projects.

The BOR has funded projects through the use of grants, loans and direct federal construction. The lending programs were principally to local water supply jurisdictions, which manage the water allocation system, charge user fees, and then repay the BOR. The loan program is usually at significantly subsidized rates with very long amortization periods to reduce repayment costs. In addition, the start of the repayment period was often years after the local jurisdiction began using BOR waters because the repayment clock did not start until the entire project had been fully completed.

For much of the period from 1962 to 1990 the BOR's budget was remarkably stable although the projects being funded changed over time. Total direct appropriation funding peaked in 1988-1990 at about \$1 billion per year. From that point on the number of new projects being funded dropped dramatically and the mission of the BOR began to shift from project development to maintenance, rehabilitation and environmental restoration.

Table 12.—Bureau of Reclamation
(\$ in millions)

1962-1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
16,283	884	884	865	862	772	769

The BOR historical budget, however, is deceiving in both its volatility and its actual size. Until the Budget Enforcement Act of 1990, agencies like the BOR were authorized to make loans. These loans were not recorded as agency spending since it was assumed that the loans would be repaid and the effect on the Federal Treasury's balance neutral (except for loan subsidies which were not recorded.) Further, lending accounts did not show in the BOR Appropriations since loans are always issued by the Federal Financing Bank (FFB) within the Treasury Department. Hence, the BOR had extensive authority to issue loans to non-Federal water districts but the loans were not included in the budget data shown above.

Table 13.—Bureau of Reclamation loan authority
(\$ in millions)

1962-1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
N.A.	3	3	6	10	16	27

The real size of the BOR can be best seen when the value of the loans it issued is added to its direct appropriations. It also helps visualize the dramatic change in BOR mission that began occurring in the early 1990's. The drop off in new projects entering the BOR funding pipeline is reflected in the growing loan levels for new projects rather than in the appropriated budget which includes continuing operation and maintenance programs as well.

The change in the BOR's mission occurred as result of a number of policies converging at once. Principal among them were the issuance and subsequent reliance on the National Water Resource Commission's criteria. The implementation of cost benefit criteria for new projects placed a greater burden on both the BOR and prospective beneficiaries to justify project construction. Changing policies to emphasize water quality in existing rivers and tributaries added a greater burden on projects that would reduce instream flows and divert water to other uses. A leveling off of agriculture production, and the depression in agriculture prices in the mid-1980's, along with growth in both world and domestic production made agriculture related projects more difficult to justify. In addition, the general overall downward trend in discretionary spending forced a re-thinking of the relative role of the Federal government in subsidizing or contributing to the development of water resources for rapidly growing cities and towns in the western states. In sum, BOR-type projects were considered a lower priority and many were alleged to cause significant environmental damage.

By the mid 1990's the transformation of the BOR was completed. The BOR was downsized significantly and its focus was shifted from project development to environmental mitigation, operation and maintenance of its dams and electric generating capacity placed in those dams, rehabilitation, and the completion of projects in the pipeline. New project authority has virtually disappeared.

Department of Agriculture — Natural Resource Conservation Service

The Department of Agriculture's Natural Resource Conservation Service (formally the Soil Conservation Service) has operated a relatively small but significant water supply program. The NRCS program provides for a cooperative effort between Federal, States and localities to reduce damage from floodwater, sediment and erosion in order to enhance development, utilization and subsequent disposal of waters. In this program, often referred to as the "small watershed protection program," emphasis has always been on

water quality and wetlands protection as long as that protection is essential to farming. The Federal Government participates directly in the construction of the projects and recent emphasis has been on meeting Clean Water Act requirements. The program has both a grant and a non-grant component and both have been funded each year. However, with the exception of a brief period in the mid-1970's, the grant portion has always been the dominant funding mechanism.

Table 14.—Natural Resources Conservation Service watershed projects funding (\$ in millions)

	1962-1990	1991-1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Grants	2,769	845		70	45	40
Non-grants	1,640	347	31	0	0	0

The main focus of the program has been the development of watershed projects with benefits that range from flood prevention to agricultural water management. The program has undergone some dramatic reforms in 1997 to ensure that projects were also environmentally beneficial as well as economically beneficial. The funding is diverse and usually the projects are relatively small especially compared to BOR or Corps of Engineers projects.

Table 15.—Status of USDA watershed projects

	1996	1997	1998
Under construction	532	523	509
Post installation assistance	893	915	930
Completed projects	27	28	30
Inactive projects	152	152	152

The Clinton Administration has proposed that both the grant and non-grant programs be phased out, for many of the same reasons that the BOR project-related work load has been diminished or eliminated.

Few, if any, of the projects can survive the cost benefit criteria set in water supply and development policy. Hence, few new projects are expected. Furthermore, as with the BOR program, the focus of the program has been

shifted from water development to more environmentally beneficial projects such as flood protection and wetlands protection. And, finally, it is clear that the Executive Branch has set any Federal funding of projects that are designed to benefit a highly targeted or localized interest as a low priority relative to water quality, and as shown in the next section, relative to recreation, flood control and most other water resource activities. Hence, no new construction type projects are expected to be placed in the pipeline, except those added by Congress on a case-by-case basis.

Bureau of Indian Affairs

The one exception to the above generalization is the water supply project construction program for Federal tribes. This program, which is funded by the Department of Interior's Bureau of Indian Affairs, has shown a reasonably steady growth since the 1960's. This growth has been the result of two separate policy decisions concerning the construction of water irrigation projects and payments for water rights held by tribes in treaties with the U.S. Government.

Table 16.—Bureau of Indian Affairs
Outlays (\$ in millions)

	1996	1997	1998	1999
Resource management construction	47	44	38	32
Water right settlements	70	61	54	53
Total	114	127	112	120

The inclusion of water right settlement costs in this analysis may appear to be overreaching, at first, because no actual construction of water development or irrigation delivery systems occur on tribal lands as they do under the resource management program. Furthermore, there are no federal water rights and the Federal Government does not actually purchase water rights from either tribes or individuals. But, the inclusion of BIA's water rights settlements program is important for two reasons.

First, Federal expenditures occur to reimburse tribes for the use of their water rights by non-tribal entities and individuals. If the tribes were to actually demand their water allotments then there would be less water

available for all other purposes in the State. The “payment” to tribes to in essence not claim their allotment in every sense is the equivalent of purchasing the water itself.

Although the Federal government has no legal stake in State water right claims, the Federal payment (as opposed to State) to tribes was a second major policy decision. The Federal government has decided to make the payments acting in its trustee responsibility on behalf of the tribes. Those settlements involving a federal payment preclude the need for tribes to pursue legal relief in State courts that could easily take a decade or more to accomplish.

Second, the importance (and costs) of settlements is rising, largely because there is a growing number of tribal claims. There are currently 26 active tribal claims receiving Federal funding with each claim averaging over \$200 million. Most analysts believe that there are more than 50 additional settlements that could be filed and negotiated. The implications are that the greater the number of potential claims, the greater the threat to the current distribution of water rights and the less funding there will be available to increase water supply through new project starts.

Other Water Programs

Federal support for water programs is certainly not limited to water quality and water supply, development and distribution. In fact, the majority of Federal programs associated with water are devoted to one or more of several other functions, ranging from conservation, to flood control, and to electricity production. Unfortunately, it is difficult to separate these functions into discreet programs. Most serve multiple purposes.

Energy Production

The Power Marketing Authorities, ranging from TVA to the Bonneville Power Administration have significant federal investments in the production and distribution of electricity through hydropower. The discussion below will focus on the role and funding of those PMA's located in the Western States.

The Alaska Power Administration is responsible for operation and maintenance of power marketing the Eklutna and Snettisham hydroelectric projects. This PMA is scheduled for termination and privatization over the next two years based on Public Law 104-58.

The Southeastern Power Marketing Authority markets power generated by the Corps of Engineers in an eleven State area in the Southeast, but owns no transmission facilities, dams or other types of water storage facilities. The Southwestern Power Marketing Authority has funding for water reserve project planning and the scheduling of water discharges in a six State western region.

The main Federal program is the Western Area Power Administration, which markets power in the 15 Western States from power plants that were constructed and operated (and owned) by the Bureau of Reclamation, the Corps of Engineers and the International Boundary and Water Commission. The Authority is also responsible for contributing \$5.5 million annually into a special fund to mitigate environmental damage that results from the BOR's Colorado River Storage Project in Utah.

The Bonneville Power Marketing Authority is a Federal electric power marketing agency in the Pacific Northwest. BPA markets power from 21 multipurpose water resource projects that are owned and operated by the Corps of Engineers and another 9 projects owned and operated by the Bureau of Reclamation. While the majority of BPA's activities are direct investments in electric distribution, approximately \$12-15 million each year is devoted to protecting fish habitat and providing for fish migration that is impacted by hydroelectric facilities, especially on the Columbia River and its tributaries. In addition, major Federal funds are being provided annually to the Colorado River Basins Power Marketing Fund of the Western Area Power Administration.

The majority of Federal funds are for the direct operation and maintenance of the Colorado River Basin Project which include Western's expenses associated with the Central Arizona Project operated by the BOR. Other projects include the Fort Peck project operated by the Corps of Engineers, the Seedskaadee project (a part of the Fontennelle Dam), and the Dolores project (part of the McPhee Dam in Southwestern Colorado formerly operated by the BOR, until 1994.)

Table 17.—Summary of power marketing administration spending
(\$ in millions)

	1980- 1990	1991- 1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Total funding	2,155	1,764	329	269	232	240	237
Water-related funding	216	176	33	37	23	24	24

A complete listing of each PMA's funding history is located in Appendix A. However, the PMA system has not been and cannot be expected to be a significant source of new water supply and distribution. There are few if any new major projects in the pipeline and its power marketing and distribution requirements rely entirely on an infrastructure that is owned and operated by the Corps of Engineers and Bureau of Reclamation.

Flood Protection

More than any other water resource agency, the Corps of Engineers constructs truly multipurpose projects. The same project may serve as flood control, electricity production, water supply, and recreation. Therefore, it is difficult to sort out precisely how much is spent on each of those functions. As noted above, over 50% of the electricity provided to cooperatives and other utilities in the Western States originates at Corps of Engineers water storage and hydroelectric facilities. The estimates provided here are based on the original intent of the projects' initial studies, or general investigations. Therefore, the estimates do not include all of the Corps' coastal programs or Harbor Maintenance/Dredging programs, and in land river dredging. It also is limited to the 1996-2000 period, i.e., essentially what the Corps is doing now and intends to be doing over the next few years. It is possible to construct a complete history of funding but would require a project-by-project review and would not add measurably to a discussion of the potential for future COE projects to add to future water supplies.

At a minimum, the corps is spending over \$1.1 billion each year in flood protection alone, which is more than what the Bureau of Reclamation spends on all its water supply and operation and maintenance programs. In addition, the Corps spends between \$100 and \$130 million each year in multipurpose power projects, some part of which are also flood protection.

Table 18.—Corps of Engineer spending on flood control
(\$ in millions)

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
General investigations	7	7	7	7	7
Construction	452	561	582	580	580
Operation and maintenance	346	327	313	300	300
Mississippi River ¹	325	288	277	266	267
Flood Control and Rehabilitation	<u>80</u>	<u>156</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>14</u>
Total	1,210	1,339	1,191	1,167	1,168

¹ Total remaining federal costs for this program are \$3.76 billion.

The future of flood control projects in the West may have a direct bearing on the potential for additional water supplies in the Western States. To the extent that dams or other water storage facilities are constructed as part of flood control projects, the water resources captured would be above the baseline water rights allocation and could be used subsequently to meet rising demands.

However, there is, today, no systematic linkage between future flood control and future storage of surplus waters. This is largely because the vast majority of flood control projects are initiated and specifically authorized by Congress, usually to solve a local or regional flood-related problem. Of the \$561 million appropriated in 1997, \$505 million was applied to specific projects authorized by Congress. A program that linked even individual projects to a broader network of potential users of stored waters would be needed to realize that potential.

Recreation

Finally, the Federal government spends significant amounts for water related recreation activities and a variety of conservation programs that contribute directly to the nation's recreation benefits. The major agencies include USDA's Forest Service, DOI's Fish and Wildlife Service and National Park Service, the Corps of Engineers, and the Bureau of Reclamation. Each fund slight different activities, however.

Table 19.—Summary of funding for recreation
(\$ in millions)

	Activity	1996	1997	1998	1999
Corps of Engineers	Beach Erosion and Shoreline Control	60	71	73	75
Fish and Wildlife Service	Fish Restoration Public Recreation	210	243	246	250
National Park Service	Public Recreation ¹	1,133	1,155	1,246	1,245
Bureau of Reclamation	Public Recreation	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Forest Service	Habitat Protection ² Public Recreation	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

¹ Does not include urban park recreation programs.

² Forest receives \$48 million per year in recreation user fees.

The demand for access to federally owned and operated facilities for the purpose of recreation is increasing inexorably and the Federal Government (both Congress and the Executive Branch) have greatly increased the priority associated with the public's access to public lands. Water resource development within Federal facilities is taking place almost exclusively to meet this demand. In the U.S. Forest Service, the timber production and other commercial uses of the forests that have historically been the dominant priority, with habitat protection second and recreation an incidental function of the use of forests. Today, recreation and environmental habitat enhancement loom as top priorities and the funding of those activities reflect the change in policy and priority.

The significance of this shift in Federal priority or potential water supply development cannot be overstated. Water resources and especially potentially new or additional water resources that reside on Federal lands will be primarily reserved for these higher priorities rather than be made available to commercial uses such as increasing community drinking water supplies. Further, protection of the environment, which requires maintenance of instream flows and temperature must be met before water can be made available for other purposes. Because large areas of the Western States contain Federal lands, this shift in Federal (and public) priorities will severely limit the potential for additional water resources from Federal lands.

Summary Conclusions

A complete listing of all the Federal program and agencies involved in water resources is located at Appendix A. This represents the complete historical data base from which others may wish to extend or vary the analysis above.

The major conclusion that results from this analysis is that environmental standards and conservation, recreation and hydropower are the three principal Federal priorities through the end of the decade. Water supply programs are in decline.

Improving Program and Budget Coordination

With water supply spending headed downward, obtaining maximum value from each budget dollar will require careful coordination of the various Federal water programs.

Recent efforts to date to improve the coordination of water projects have been focused on selected high profile projects. These include the Everglades, Columbia River Basin Fish and Wildlife, and the Bay/Delta restoration projects. Although improved coordination was the end objective, each project used different coordination procedures.

- *Everglades project* (South Florida Ecosystem Restoration Initiative). Seven Federal departments and agencies and seven Florida state agencies have participated in preparing annual crosscut budgets for this project. The most recent plan covers fiscal year 1998. These documents provide a line-item integrated description of restoration programs and projects proposed for the fiscal year by the Task Force member organizations. The reason cited in the plan for this extensive coordinated effort is as follows: "With the increasing complexity of the makeup of the partnership comes an increasing need to more effectively manage the enormous technical, informational, and financial resources required in the restoration initiative." The Task Force also issued an Integrated Financial Plan, which is a catalog of project descriptions that is scaled to the outyears, whereas the cross-cut budget reflects the planning for the upcoming fiscal year. According to the Cross-Cut Budget for Fiscal Year 1998, these documents, "...meet the mandate of the Water Resources Development Act of 1996, that required the Task Force to 'prepare an integrated financial plan and recommendations for

coordinated budget request for the funds proposed to be expended by agencies and entities represented in the Task Force for the restoration, preservation, and protection of the South Florida ecosystem...!"

- *Columbia River project.* A Memorandum of Agreement was entered into by the major Federal departments and agencies involved in the project. The Memorandum calls for the participants (Federal departments, the Northwest Power Planning Council, and the Indian Tribes of the Columbia River Basin) to, "...develop multi-year workplans for implementation of fish and wildlife measures.." It also requires implementation of, "...coordinated and integrated prioritization processes for all expenditures, using consistent criteria that allow for cost effective choices across all expenditures categories." Using those priorities, annual workplans are to be prepared and made available for public comment before they are adopted.
- *Bay/Delta project.* The Office of Management and Budget was required by The California Bay-Delta Environmental Enhancement and Water Security Act to submit to Congress with the President's 1998 budget an interagency crosscut budget for the project. The plan showed actual funding for fiscal years 1993 through 1996, and estimated funding for 1997 and 1998.

These three programs are high cost, require several years to complete, and involve several agencies. Most water projects, however, are much smaller and do not receive the same level of high-level interest. It therefore would appear to be useful to improve the coordination of these programs as well as for a few, high-visibility projects.

Even with declining resource levels, there will be a demand for new water supply projects to some extent. In fact, the demand for new projects may increase in response to population growth, changing demographics, and clean water requirements. This increases the value of wringing as much output as possible from each Federal budget dollar.

The Administration has made clear its priorities for water-related programs—environment and recreation have risen to the top; other programs have declined. The opportunity that improved coordination may present is one of finding ways to increase the water supply component of recreation, or flood control, or hydro electric projects.

An important first step would be the articulation by the Administration of a policy that explicitly states the priority of water supply in the development of other programs with a water content.

In developing an administration policy, all departments and agencies with water programs and responsibilities should participate. They can each provide valuable input on water-related problems and solutions from the context of their larger departmental objectives. Leadership for the effort should come from the Executive Office of the President. The most likely candidates are the OMB, the CEQ, or a joint OMB/CEQ activity.

This policy could be incorporated in the strategic plans each department and agency will submit to the Congress starting with the fiscal year 1999 budget that will be submitted in February 1998. These plans, required by the Government Performance and Results Act, will clarify departmental missions, priorities, and the expected results from proposed budgets. The departments will also be required to report on the actual results. This should create an incentive for departments to show that they are obtaining maximum value from their appropriations. That, in turn, should result in improved coordination among departments.

The second step in improving the output of the Federal water budget is creation of strengthened coordination at the regional level.

There are several ways that can be achieved, as described in the following paragraphs.

Description and Evaluation of Options to Improve Regional Coordination

Coordination should take place in the regions before budget proposals are submitted to higher headquarters for approval. Results of the coordination would be made available to the Department head before the bureau's budget is approved. A region could be a State, a group of states, a river, a hydro logic basin or some other definition.

Alternative 1. Appoint a neutral, existing government agency, such as OMB in the Executive Office of the President, to be in charge of regional coordination.

Arguments in favor of this alternative:

- OMB is independent of departments and has no stake in the distribution of funds for water programs.
- OMB has a decision-making role and could use its budget leverage to enforce decisions on water programs.
- OMB develops crosscutting budget issues and has access to all programs. Outside the big agencies—Bureau of Reclamation, Corps of Engineers, and EPA—funding for water programs is buried within other programs and not easily discernible.
- OMB already has an extensive role in interagency coordination concerning major programs and legislation.
- No change in law would be required.

Arguments against this alternative:

- OMB must follow and enforce Presidential policy.
- OMB has no field offices and a very limited travel budget.
- Water programs are a small portion of the Federal budget (less than 1 percent). Coordinating a variety of regional projects would be a new time-consuming task that would take away time from the existing big picture budget work of OMB. OMB has a Water and Power Branch that examines the programs of the Bureau of Reclamation and the Corps of Engineers, and coordinates flood control policy. Most of the other water programs are examined in other organizational units.
- Having OMB coordinate water programs could lead to pressures for additional OMB field offices to coordinate other cross-cutting programs.
- OMB would be placed in position of reviewing departmental proposals before they have been reviewed by Departmental officials.
- OMB probably would object to this expansion of its duties.

Alternative 2. Assign a Department to lead the coordination in specific regions, e.g., the department with the biggest programs in a region could be assigned responsibility).

Arguments for this alternative:

- Regional staffs have the greatest expertise available within the government.
- This can be done with no change in law.
- The regions would be able to address local issues in the context of their department's global policies.
- The departments set Administration policy direction on water programs. The agencies with the funds and expertise have a central role in developing options, making policy recommendations, and implementing programs.

Arguments against this alternative:

- The Department selected might not be acceptable to other departments operating in that region. With tight budgets and cutbacks coming, a department may be concerned that the department in charge of coordination might use its position to argue for larger budgets for itself.
- A regional office has no legal mandate to implement programs and cannot contradict the Departmental Secretary's policy.
- The departments lacks vision of the missions of all departments and their water related projects. Departments have specific program objectives and they can be in apparent conflict with the objectives of other departments and agencies. For many of them, their water projects are a way to accomplish a larger objective and not an end result. For example, the Corps may view the urgency and value of an individual project quite differently from the EPA. Further, the departments work with different Congressional committees and those Committees, which may disagree with the priorities of the department in charge or coordination.

- This could lead to pressures for creation of a new bureaucrat organizations in the regions when the Congressional and Administration objectives are on downsizing government.

Alternative 3. Expand the responsibilities of the Western Water Policy Advisory Commission. This could be established within a Department or continued through law with a Congressional Charter. If established in a Department, the sponsoring Department would be required under administration policy to abolish some other advisory Committee. The Commission could be Congressionally mandated, with members appointed by President, and be required to send reports to both the Congress and the President. The Commission's Charter could emphasize that the mission is to maximize the value of existing water budgets through interagency coordination and not to argue for more funding for water programs in general or funding for a specific department or agency. The Commission's tasking could range from certification that coordination took place (minimalist function) to holding hearings and writing reports on the degree of coordination. The legislation could require the departments to explain when they do not take the advice provided by the Commission, providing department heads and the relevant Congressional committees to ask why the advice was not taken.

Arguments in favor or this alternative:

- A Commission would be composed of nationally recognized experts. They could bring more expertise on a particular issue than would be available in a single department.
- If an arm of Congress, the Commission has a stronger role than if an arm of the Executive Branch.
- This would be another source of information for OMB and the Congress to use when allocating funds to the various water programs and departments.
- A Commission would be independent of the departments with the funds and therefore have no stake in the distribution of funds.

Arguments against this alternative:

- This would require creation of another advisory board and review layer that would be objectionable to the Administration. The Administration would object to creation of yet another Commission to solve Federal issues within the President's control. Over the last 15 years, there have been efforts to reduce the number of advisory commissions, that now number in the hundreds.
- Recommendations even from an independent advisory commission are unlikely to be accepted by departments if they are in conflict with departmental or Presidential policies.
- An advisory commission has no legal mandate to implement recommendations.
- A Commission has no budgetary leverage.

Alternative 4. Strengthened interagency coordination. Regional teams could be led by representatives of each agency with the lead rotating each year among the departments.

Arguments in favor of this alternative:

- This might be most acceptable to most departments.
- This requires no change in law.
- Interagency discussion without decision-making power does not take away from departmental prerogatives, but it gives the department head confidence that efforts have been taken to eliminate duplication.
- Interagency meetings would provide a forum for discussing projects and the potential impacts on other departments.
- This could be a first step toward a more powerful coordinating operation if it fails to produce desired coordination.

Arguments against this alternative:

- This could lead to situation where all agencies support each other's programs.
- Some departments may be hesitant to share all information about a particular project before it has been reviewed and decided at headquarters.

Alternative 5. Establishment of three interstate compacts modeled after the interstate nuclear waste compacts with perhaps a direct Congressional mandate to develop acceptable joint state policies, procedures and long-term water supply development plans.

Arguments in favor of this alternative:

- A seventeen state regional plan is inappropriate. The needs, potential sources, and priority uses are very different in the Pacific Northwest and the Southwest. Therefore a regional approach should be limited to those states that have essentially similar needs and problems to solve.
- Water rights are State rights, not Federal rights and long-term solutions will be largely dependent on future State plans. Even if there is a significant Federal participation or investment, the essential ingredient to developing future sources will be dependent on State water use criteria and population planning.
- Interstate compacts have legal authority and their plans are binding solutions once approved by the States and the Congress.
- Interstate compacts can be Congressionally funded, without Executive Branch interference or budgeting control.
- The current Western Water Rights Advisory Commission Charter is an excellent model to be carried forward to individual Interstate Compacts. Further, the current Commission Report can be the basis for future plans.

- Any solution must also involve the PMA's and the hydroelectric dams operated by the Corps and the BOR. Hence, Interstate Compacts will best fit into the existing power marketing regional structures.

Arguments against this alternative:

- Interstate Compacts will face the same difficulties that all regionally-based planning commissions will face—the needs of individual states to meet multiple water use needs exceeds the availability of water. There must be winners and losers if additional sources are not found or water rights are not reallocated among users.

Interstate Compacts ignore the essential role of the Federal government, which owns and operates the water storage and conveyance systems and which produce the majority of the electricity.

- Interstate Compacts often take years to develop mutually agreeable plans—a time frame that may not be compatible with the current problems.
- Congressional jurisdiction must be carefully defined and assigned. Oversight is critical to success and assignment to one committee is highly desirable.

These alternatives cover a wide range of options. Alternatives 1, 2, and 4 are possible under current law; Alternatives 3 and 5 require authorizing legislation. Alternative 1 (OMB coordination) is not recommended because it would add a new layer of workload to OMB and it is likely to be opposed by OMB. Alternative 2 (Department-led coordination) may be unacceptable to the other departments. Alternative 3 (Commission) probably will be opposed by the Administration as an intrusion into the President's and Executive Branch prerogatives. Alternative 4 (Regional interagency groups) is an easy step to take, and may be the alternative most acceptable to all Federal Departments as a next step. Alternative 5 (Interstate Compacts) may be the most time-saving, but it may also be the alternative most likely to produce long-term coordination of all water programs at all levels of government—Federal, State and local.

Appendix A

Appendix A

Appendix A is a data base listing the outlays for all discretionary appropriations with water-related spending during the years 1962 through 2002. The raw data was obtained from backup information provided by the Office of Management and Budget with the President's budget for 1998. This data was used to estimate the portion of discretionary spending for water-related projects.

Explanation of columns:

Column	Item
A	Department
B	Bureau
C	Account number for the appropriation
D	Title of the appropriation
E	Budget function
F	Categorization of spending among Supply (s), Quality (q), and Other (O)
G	Estimated portion of appropriation that is used for water-related projects
H	Identifies whether spending was for Grants (G) or Non-Grants (NG)

DISCRETIONARY OUTLAYS FOR WATER 1962-2002

(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
		Acct#	Acct Title	Fnct.	Cat	water %	Gr												
BUDGET SUBFUNCTION 301 -- WATER RESOURCES																			
DOI	DOI	517330	Central Valley project restoration fund - Revenue	301	o	100%	NG	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DOI	DOI	517430	Federal contributions to principal, Utah mitigation and co	301	o	100%	NG	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DOI	DOI	517460	Annual appropriations for commission, Utah mitigation a	301	o	100%	NG	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DOI	C Utah	0787	C Utah Proj Completion Account	301	s	100%	NG	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DOI	C Utah	5174	Utah reclamation mitigation and conservation account	301	s	100%	NG	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DOI	Dept M	9911	Miscellaneous expiring appropriations	301	s	100%	NG	4	9	9	14	13	17	36	40	37	40	43	41
DOI	Dept M	9911	Miscellaneous expiring appropriations	301	s	100%	G	0	0	0	0	5	6	0	0	0	0	0	0
			DOI Departmental					4	9	9	14	19	23	36	40	37	40	43	41
					s			4	9	9	14	19	23	36	40	37	40	43	41
					q														
					o			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DOI	BOR	0667	BOR loan liquidating account	301	s	100%	NG	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-2	0	11	18
DOI	BOR	0667	BOR loan liquidating account	301	s	100%	G	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	-2	2	2
DOI	BOR	0680	Water and Related Resources	301	s	100%	NG	277	286	270	260	309	258	238	224	207	269	287	373
DOI	BOR	0680	Water and Related Resources	301	s	100%	G	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DOI	BOR	0685	BOR loan program account	301	s	100%	NG	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DOI	BOR	0685	BOR loan program account	301	s	100%	G	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DOI	BOR	0687	California Bay-Delta ecosystem restoration	301	s	100%	NG	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DOI	BOR	4079	Lower Colorado River Basin development fund	301	s	100%	NG	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DOI	BOR	4081	Upper Colorado River Basin fund	301	s	100%	NG	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DOI	BOR	4524	Working capital fund	301	s	100%	NG	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DOI	BOR	5065	Policy and Administration	301	s	100%	NG	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DOI	BOR	5173	Central Valley Project Restoration fund	301	s	100%	NG	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DOI	BOR	5656	Colorado River dam fund, Boulder Canyon project	301	s	100%	NG	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
			BOR					277	286	270	260	309	258	238	224	207	267	301	392
					s			277	286	270	260	309	258	238	224	207	267	301	392
					q														
					o														
COE	COE	3112	Flood control, Mississippi River and tributaries	301	o	100%	NG	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
COE	COE	3121	General investigations	301	o	100%	NG	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

DISCRETIONARY OUTLAYS FOR WATER 1962-2002

(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
		Acct#	Acct Title	Funct.	Cat	water %	Grt												
COE	COE	3122	Construction, general	301	o	100%	NG	945	1053	1083	1155	1230	1264	1243	1202	1144	1335	1489	1686
COE	COE	3122	Construction, general	301	o	100%	G	0	17	8	12	18	12	15	15	19	4	1	0
COE	COE	3123	Operation and maintenance, general	301	o	100%	NG	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
COE	COE	3124	General expenses	301	o	100%	NG	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
COE	COE	3125	Flood control and coastal emergencies	301	o	100%	NG	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
COE	COE	3126	Regulatory program	301	o	100%	NG	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
COE	COE	4902	Revolving fund	301	o	100%	NG	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
COE	COE	502210	Regulatory program permit fees	301	o	100%	NG	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
COE	COE	8333	Coastal wetlands restoration trust fund	301	o	100%	NG	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
COE	COE	8861	Inland waterways trust fund	301	o	100%	NG	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
COE	COE	8863	Harbor maintenance trust fund	301	o	100%	NG	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
COE	COE	8868	Oil spill research	301	o	100%	NG	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
			COE					945	1070	1091	1167	1248	1276	1258	1217	1163	1339	1490	1686
					s														
					q														
					o			945	1070	1091	1167	1248	1276	1258	1217	1163	1339	1490	1686
DOA	NRCS	1000	Conservation operations	301	q	100%	NG	0	0	0	5	6	6	14	15	16	16	17	17
DOA	NRCS	1010	Resource conservation and development	301	s	100%	NG	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DOA	NRCS	1072	Watershed and flood prevention operations	301	s	100%	NG	20	22	28	28	27	29	23	21	24	27	28	27
DOA	NRCS	1072	Watershed and flood prevention operations	301	s	100%	G	39	57	57	58	69	72	64	64	74	74	80	79
			NRCS					59	80	85	91	102	108	101	100	114	117	125	123
					s			59	80	85	86	96	101	87	85	98	101	108	106
					q			0	0	0	5	6	6	14	15	16	16	17	17
					o														
DOS	Inter Co	1069	Salaries and expenses, IBWC	301	q	100%	NG	11	14	11	15	33	28	23	13	5	7	8	8
DOS	Inter Co	1078	Construction, IBWC	301	q	100%	NG	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DOS	Inter Co	1082	American sections, Inter Com	301	o	100%	NG	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
			DOS					11	14	11	15	33	28	23	13	5	7	8	8
					s														
					q			11	14	11	15	33	28	23	13	5	7	8	8
					o			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

DISCRETIONARY OUTLAYS FOR WATER 1962-2002

(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
		Acct#	Acct Title	Fnct.	Cat	water %	Grt												
Del Ri	Del Riv	0100	Salaries and expenses	301	q	100%	NG	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Del Ri	Del Riv	0102	Contribution to Del Riv Basin Comm	301	q	100%	NG	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nat W	Nat Wat	0000	Salaries and expenses	301	o	100%	NG	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	2	1
Susq	Susque	0500	Salaries and expenses	301	q	100%	NG	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Susq	Susque	0501	Contribution to Susquehanna River Basin Commission	301	q	100%	NG	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wat R	Wat Rs.	0000	Consolidated working fund	301	q	100%	NG	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wat R	Wat Rs.	0100	Water resources planning	301	q	100%	NG	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	2	3
Wat R	Wat Rs.	0100	Water resources planning	301	q	100%	G	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	2	4	3	3
River	River B	9912	River basin commissions	301	q	100%	NG	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
			Other					0	0	0	0	0	2	3	4	4	7	7	8
					s			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
					q			0	0	0	0	0	2	3	3	3	5	5	6
					o			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	2	1
Total 301 WATER								1296	1459	1466	1547	1712	1694	1660	1597	1530	1777	1973	2258
s								340	374	364	360	424	382	361	348	342	408	452	539
q								11	14	11	20	40	36	40	31	24	29	30	31
o								945	1070	1091	1167	1248	1276	1258	1217	1164	1340	1491	1687
BUDGET SUBFUNCTION 304 -- pollution CONTROL AND ABATEMENT																			
DOA	NRCS	3318	Colorado river basin salinity control program	304	q	100%	NG	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DOA	NRCS	3337	Rural clean water program	304	q	100%	NG	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NRCS WATER								0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
s								0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
q								0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
o								0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
EPA	EPA	0100	Operations, research, and facilities	304	q	20%	NG	28	35	51	59	70	93	113	142	190	183	302	182
EPA	EPA	0103	State and Tribal Assistance Gs	304	q	100%	NG	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
EPA	EPA	0103	State and Tribal Assistance Gs	304	q	100%	G	42	52	66	70	81	84	122	135	176	478	413	684
EPA	EPA	0107	Science and technology	304	q	10%	NG	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	65
EPA	EPA	0108	Environmental Programs and mgt	304	q	20%	NG	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	80
EPA	EPA	0108	Environmental Programs and mgt	304	q	20%	G	0	0	0	5	7	13	14	26	18	42	46	61
		8145	Hazardous substance superfund	304	q	50%	Non	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

DISCRETIONARY OUTLAYS FOR WATER 1962-2002

(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973		
		Acct#	Acct Title	Fnct.	Cat	water %	Gr														
		8145	Hazardous substance superfund	304	q	50%	Gra	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
EPA	EPA	0118	Abatement, control, and compliance loan program accou	304	q	50%	NG	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
EPA	EPA	0118	Abatement, control, and compliance loan program accou	304	q	50%	G	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
EPA	EPA	0200	Program and research operations	304	q	20%	NG	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1	0	40		
EPA	EPA	4321	Abatement, control, and compliance direct loan liquidatin	304	q	50%	NG	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Inters	Intersta	0446	Contribution to Interstate Commission on the Potomac Ri	304	q	100%	NG	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Natl C	Nationa	0061	Salaries and expenses	304	q	100%	NG	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
EPA WATER								48	59	77	83	97	106	147	168	218	523	483	763		
s																					
q								48	59	77	83	97	106	147	168	218	523	483	763		
o																					
Total 304 WATER								48	59	77	83	97	106	147	168	218	523	483	763		
s								0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
q								48	59	77	83	97	106	147	168	218	523	483	763		
o								0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

BUDGET SUBFUNCTION 302 -- CONSERVATION AND LAND MANAGEMENT

DOA	NRCS	1000	Conservation operations	302	o	10%	NG	88	92	95	102	106	108	111	117	130	138	155	150	
DOA	NRCS	1010	Resource conservation and development	302	o	50%	NG	0	0	0	2	3	4	7	3	1	1	10	11	
DOA	NRCS	1010	Resource conservation and development	302	o	50%	G	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	7	8	12	6	7	
DOA	NRCS	3320	Water bank program	302	o	100%	NG	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
DOA	NRCS	3320	Water bank program	302	o	100%	G	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
NRCS WATER								9	9	10	11	12	13	16	17	18	20	24	25	
s																				
q																				
o								9	9	10	11	12	13	16	17	18	20	24	25	
DOA	Forest	1103	Reconstruction and construction	302	o	10%	NG	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	20	28	
DOA	Forest	1106	National forest system	302	o	10%	NG	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
DOA	Forest	9923	Land acquisition accounts	302	o	10%	NG	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Forest Service WATER								0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	3	
s																				
q																				

DISCRETIONARY OUTLAYS FOR WATER 1962-2002

(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
		Acct#	Acct Title	Fnct.	Cat	water %	Grt												
					o			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	3
DOI	BLM	1109	Mgt of lands and resources	302	o	5% NG		40	50	53	53	67	78	75	83	107	99	118	125
DOI	BLM	1116	Oregon and California G lands	302	o	10% NG		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DOI	BLM	5011	Recreation development and operation of recreation facili	302	o	10% NG		0	0	1	2	3	2	2	3	0	0	0	0
			BLM WATER					2	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	5	5	6	6
					s														
					q														
					o			2	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	5	5	6	6
DOI	NPS	5160	Everglades restoration fund	302	o	100% NG		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DOI	NPS	5160	Everglades restoration fund	302	o	100% G		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
			NPS WATER					0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
					s														
					q														
					o			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
			302 WATER					11	12	13	14	16	17	20	21	23	26	32	34
					s			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
					q			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
					o			11	12	13	14	16	17	20	21	23	26	32	34
BUDGET SUBFUNCTION 303 RECREATIONAL RESOURCES																			
DOA	Forest	1106	National forest system	303	o	10% NG		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
			FS WATER					0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
					s														
					q														
					o			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DOI	DOI	515030	Federal payment wildlife conservation and appreciation f	303	o	20% NG		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DOI	BOR	0680	Water and Related Resources	303	o	100% NG		1	2	3	3	4	4	4	3	3	2	1	1
DOI	USGS	0804	Surveys, investigations and research	303	o	25% NG		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
			Other DOI WATER					1	2	3	3	4	4	4	3	3	2	1	1
					s														
					q														
					o			1	2	3	3	4	4	4	3	3	2	1	1

DISCRETIONARY OUTLAYS FOR WATER 1962-2002

(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
		Acct#	Acct Title	Funct.	Cat	water %	Grt												
DOI	USF&W	1611	Resource mgt	303	o	10%	NG	4	8	11	15	17	18	15	49	54	58	68	74
DOI	USF&W	1611	Resource mgt	303	o	10%	G	20	20	21	20	22	22	31	0	0	0	0	0
DOI	USF&W	1612	Construction	303	o	10%	NG	5	6	6	8	8	8	8	5	2	4	2	2
DOI	USF&W	1612	Construction	303	o	10%	G	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	2	5	6
DOI	USF&W	5020	Land acquisition	303	o	50%	NG	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DOI	USF&W	5028	Development and operation of recreation facilities	303	o	10%	NG	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DOI	USF&W	5241	North American wetlands conservation fund	303	o	50%	NG	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
			USF&W WATER					3	3	4	4	5	5	5	5	6	6	8	8
					s														
					q														
					o			3	3	4	4	5	5	5	5	6	6	8	8
DOI	NPS	1036	Operation of the national park system	303	o	5%	NG	42	47	53	57	64	69	81	86	101	120	127	165
DOI	NPS	1036	Operation of the national park system	303	o	5%	G	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DOI	NPS	1039	Construction	303	o	10%	NG	52	64	76	76	38	22	14	18	13	14	29	20
DOI	NPS	1043	Illinois and Michigan canal national heritage-corridor Co	303	o	50%	NG	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
			NPS WATER					7	9	10	10	7	6	5	6	6	7	9	10
					s														
					q														
					o			7	9	10	10	7	6	5	6	6	7	9	10
COE	COE	3123	Operation and maintenance, general	303	o	100%	NG	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
			COE WATER					0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
					s														
					q														
					o			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
			303 WATER					4	6	7	8	9	9	9	9	9	8	9	9
					s			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
					q			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
					o			11	15	17	18	16	15	15	15	15	15	18	19
BUDGET SUBFUNCTION 306 – OTHER NATURAL RESOURCES																			
DOC	NOAA	1450	Operations, research, and facilities	306	o	15%	NG	101	128	147	163	180	203	199	204	238	249	309	296
DOC	NOAA	1450	Operations, research, and facilities	306	o	15%	G	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	20	26

DISCRETIONARY OUTLAYS FOR WATER 1962-2002

(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
		Acct#	Acct Title	Funct.	Cat	water %	Grt												
			NOAA WATER					15	19	22	24	27	30	30	31	36	38	49	48
					s														
					q														
					o			15	19	22	24	27	30	30	31	36	38	49	48
DOI	USGS	0804	Surveys, investigations and research	306	o	25% NG		50	56	60	68	74	80	88	91	103	105	116	130
DOI	USGS	0804	Surveys, investigations and research	306	o	25% G		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	11	8
			USGS WATER					12	14	15	17	19	20	22	23	26	28	32	35
					s														
					q														
					o			12	14	15	17	19	20	22	23	26	28	32	35
			Total 306 WATER					28	33	37	41	46	50	52	53	61	66	81	83
					s			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
					q			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
					o			28	33	37	41	46	50	52	53	61	66	81	83
BUDGET FUNCTION 350 – AGRICULTURE																			
DOA	Ag Res	1400	Ag Research Service	352	s	5% NG		136	151	166	184	207	226	254	253	269	286	252	203
DOA	Ag Res	1400	Ag Research Service	352	s	5% G		0	0	0	1	2	3	3	1	1	1	7	0
			ARS WATER					7	8	8	9	10	11	13	13	14	14	13	10
					s			7	8	8	9	10	11	13	13	14	14	13	10
					q														
					o														
BUDGET FUNCTION 450 – COMMUNITY AND REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT																			
DOA	RUS	1980	Rural water and waste disposal loans program account	452	q	100% NG		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DOA	RUS	1980	Rural water and waste disposal loans program account	452	q	100% G		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DOA	RUS	1981	Salaries and expenses	452	q	25% NG		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0400	Rural community advancement program	452	q	80% Non		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0400	Rural community advancement program	452	q	80% Gra		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DOA	RUS	1982	Rural utilities assistance program	452	q	100% NG		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DOA	RUS	2066	Rural water and waste disposal Gs	452	q	100% NG		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DOA	RUS	2066	Rural water and waste disposal Gs	452	q	100% G		0	0	0	0	0	11	29	28	25	26	35	42
			RUS WATER					0	0	0	0	0	11	29	28	25	26	35	42

DISCRETIONARY OUTLAYS FOR WATER 1962-2002

(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
		Acct#	Acct Title	Fnct.	Cat	water %	Gr												
					s														
					q			0	0	0	0	0	11	29	28	25	26	35	42
					o														
DOI	BIA	2301	Construction	452	s	35% NG		42	65	61	71	73	56	46	48	49	50	65	83
DOI	BIA	2303	Indian land and water claim settlements and miscellaneo	452	s	90% NG		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
			BIA WATER					15	23	21	25	25	20	16	17	17	18	23	29
					s			15	23	21	25	25	20	16	17	17	18	23	29
					q														
					o														
TVA	TVA	4110	TVA fund	452	o	40% NG		37	39	47	48	48	63	66	53	50	55	54	54
			TVA WATER					15	15	19	19	19	25	26	21	20	22	22	22
					s														
					q														
					o			15	15	19	19	19	25	26	21	20	22	22	22
			452 total WATER					30	38	40	44	45	56	72	66	63	65	80	93
					s	Sup		15	23	21	25	25	20	16	17	17	18	23	29
					q	Qua		0	0	0	0	0	11	29	28	25	26	35	42
					o	Oth		15	15	19	19	19	25	26	21	20	22	22	22
BUDGET FUNCTION 270 -- ENERGY																			
DOE	PMA	0302	O & M, Southeastern Power Administration	271	o	10% NG		0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
DOE	PMA	0303	O & M, Southwestern Power Administration	271	o	10% NG		6	6	10	8	9	8	8	8	7	6	7	6
DOE	PMA	0304	O & M, Alaska Power Administration	271	o	10% NG		0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1
DOE	PMA	4452	Colorado river basins power marketing fund, Western Ar	271	o	10% NG		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DOE	PMA	5068	Western Area Power Admin Construction, rehab, O&M	271	o	10% NG		54	57	69	67	59	62	61	64	60	63	70	83
DOE	PMA	5069	Emergency fund, Western Area Power Administration	271	o	10% NG		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DOE	PMA	5178	Falcon and Amistad operating and maintenance fund	271	o	10% NG		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DOE	PMA	5653	Continuing fund, Southeastern Power Administration	271	o	10% NG		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
			PMA WATER					6	6	8	8	7	7	7	7	7	7	8	9
					s														
					q														
					o			6	6	8	8	7	7	7	7	7	7	8	9

DISCRETIONARY OUTLAYS FOR WATER 1962-2002

(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
		Acct#	Acct Title	Funct.	Cat	water %	Grt												
DOE	DOE	089400	Fees and Recoveries, FERCs, Energy	276	o	33% NG		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DOE	DOE	523000	Fees and Recoveries, FERCs ,Energy	276	o	33% NG		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DOE	Energy	0212	FERC	276	o	33% NG		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
			FERC WATER					0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
					s														
					q														
					o			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL WATER								1428	1620	1655	1754	1941	1951	1980	1934	1924	2487	2679	3259
				301				1296	1459	1466	1547	1712	1694	1660	1597	1530	1777	1973	2258
				304				48	59	77	83	97	106	147	168	218	523	483	763
				All other				85	103	112	124	132	151	172	169	176	187	223	238
				452				30	38	40	44	45	56	72	66	63	65	80	93
				302				11	12	13	14	16	17	20	21	23	26	32	34
				303				4	6	7	8	9	9	9	9	9	8	9	9
				306				28	33	37	41	46	50	52	53	61	66	81	83
				352				7	8	8	9	10	11	13	13	14	14	13	10
				271				6	6	8	8	7	7	7	7	7	7	8	9
				276				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
					s			362	404	394	394	460	413	390	378	372	440	487	578
					q			58	73	87	102	136	153	217	227	267	578	548	837
					o			1016	1152	1184	1268	1351	1391	1378	1335	1291	1477	1652	1854
					%s			25%	25%	24%	22%	24%	21%	20%	20%	19%	18%	18%	18%
					%q			4%	5%	5%	6%	7%	8%	11%	12%	14%	23%	20%	26%
					%o			71%	71%	72%	72%	70%	71%	70%	69%	67%	59%	62%	57%
Summary by department																			
			BOR					278	288	272	263	313	262	242	227	209	269	302	393
			OTHER INTERIOR					43	60	63	73	78	77	89	95	97	105	120	129
			USGS					12	14	15	17	19	20	22	23	26	28	32	35

DISCRETIONARY OUTLAYS FOR WATER 1962-2002

(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	
		Acct#	Acct Title	Funct.	Cat	water %	Grt													
			USFWS					3	3	4	4	5	5	5	5	6	6	8	8	
			BIA					15	23	21	25	25	20	16	17	17	18	23	29	
			NPS					7	9	10	10	7	6	5	6	6	7	9	10	
			BLM					2	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	5	5	6	6	
			OTHER					4	9	9	14	19	23	36	40	37	40	43	41	
			TOTAL INTERIOR					321	348	335	337	391	340	331	322	307	374	422	522	
			COE					945	1070	1091	1167	1248	1276	1258	1217	1163	1339	1490	1686	
			EPA					48	59	77	83	97	106	147	168	218	523	483	763	
			RUS					0	0	0	0	0	11	29	28	25	26	35	42	
			NRCS					68	89	95	103	114	121	117	117	132	137	149	148	
			USFS					0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	3	
			ARS					7	8	8	9	10	11	13	13	14	14	13	10	
			TOTAL AGRICULTURE					75	96	103	112	125	144	159	157	171	178	199	203	
			OTHER					47	55	60	66	86	92	89	75	72	81	94	95	
			NOAA					15	19	22	24	27	30	30	31	36	38	49	48	
			STATE					11	14	11	15	33	28	23	13	5	7	8	8	
			PMA					6	6	8	8	7	7	7	7	7	7	8	9	
			FERC					0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
			TOTAL ENERGY					6	6	8	8	7	7	7	7	7	7	8	9	
			TVA					15	15	19	19	19	25	26	21	20	22	22	22	
			OTHER					0	0	0	0	0	2	3	4	4	7	7	8	
			TOTAL					1436	1629	1665	1764	1948	1957	1985	1940	1931	2495	2688	3269	
ESTIMATED WATER OUTLAYS IN 1997\$																				
			1997\$ inflator					5.870	5.630	5.396	5.237	5.064	4.930	4.750	4.464	4.179	3.881	3.614	3.415	
			Constant \$ appropriations with water																	
			total					8384	9122	8932	9183	9829	9620	9403	8635	8042	9653	9680	11128	
			301					7608	8211	7912	8100	8671	8353	7884	7128	6393	6898	7130	7710	
			304					280	331	413	433	490	521	701	751	911	2030	1746	2606	
			All other					496	579	607	651	668	746	819	756	737	726	804	811	
			452					174	214	216	231	226	276	342	294	262	253	289	316	
			302					63	66	68	74	80	86	93	94	96	100	114	117	

DISCRETIONARY OUTLAYS FOR WATER 1962-2002

(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
		<u>Acct#</u>	<u>Acct Title</u>	<u>Funct.</u>	<u>Cat</u>	<u>water %</u>	<u>Grt</u>												
		303						21	33	35	41	44	45	44	39	37	31	33	30
		306						162	188	200	217	231	248	246	239	256	258	293	283
		352						40	42	45	48	53	56	61	57	57	56	47	35
		271						35	36	43	39	34	35	33	33	29	28	28	31
		276						0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
				s				2122	2275	2125	2063	2329	2039	1854	1686	1556	1708	1761	1975
				q				343	411	471	535	691	753	1030	1015	1118	2241	1981	2857
				o				5962	6485	6390	6639	6843	6856	6544	5960	5394	5732	5970	6329

Summary by department

BOR	1630	1622	1470	1379	1587	1293	1147	1013	875	1044	1092	1341
OTHER INTERIOR	255	339	338	384	395	380	425	425	406	406	433	442
USGS	73	80	82	89	94	98	104	102	107	110	115	118
USFWS	17	19	20	23	24	24	26	24	25	25	27	28
BIA	86	127	114	130	129	97	77	75	72	68	82	99
NPS	43	49	56	55	35	28	26	27	27	29	33	35
BLM	12	14	15	15	18	20	19	20	22	19	21	21
OTHER	24	49	51	72	95	114	173	176	153	156	154	141
TOTAL INTERIOR	1884	1961	1808	1762	1982	1674	1572	1438	1281	1451	1525	1783
COE	5549	6025	5887	6112	6322	6290	5977	5434	4861	5195	5383	5757
EPA	280	331	413	433	490	521	701	751	911	2030	1746	2606
RUS	0	0	0	0	0	55	139	125	106	100	128	144
NRCS	398	500	512	537	579	596	556	522	551	532	539	506
USFS	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	7	10
ARS	40	42	45	48	53	56	61	57	57	56	47	35
TOTAL AGRICULTURE	438	543	557	586	633	708	757	703	714	690	721	694
OTHER	275	311	322	345	438	456	422	336	301	315	339	323
NOAA	89	108	119	128	137	150	142	136	149	148	179	165
INTERNATIONAL	63	80	58	76	168	136	108	56	21	28	28	27
PMA	35	36	43	39	34	35	33	33	29	28	28	31

DISCRETIONARY OUTLAYS FOR WATER 1962-2002

(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
		<u>Acct#</u>	<u>Acct Title</u>	<u>Funct.</u>	<u>Cat</u>	<u>water %</u>	<u>Grt</u>												
			FERC					0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
			TOTAL ENERGY					35	36	43	39	34	35	33	33	29	28	28	31
			TVA					88	87	101	101	97	124	126	94	84	85	78	74
			OTHER					0	1	1	1	1	10	14	16	18	27	25	26
			TOTAL					8427	9171	8987	9238	9864	9648	9429	8662	8068	9682	9713	11163

DISCRETIONARY OUTLAYS FOR WATER 1962-2002

(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
		Acct#	Acct Title	Funct.	Cat	water %	Gr											
BUDGET SUBFUNCTION 301 – WATER RESOURCES																		
DOI	DOI	517330	Central Valley project restoration fund - Revenue	301	o	100%	NG	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DOI	DOI	517430	Federal contributions to principal, Utah mitigation and co	301	o	100%	NG	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DOI	DOI	517460	Annual appropriations for commission, Utah mitigation a	301	o	100%	NG	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DOI	C Utah	0787	C Utah Proj Completion Account	301	s	100%	NG	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DOI	C Utah	5174	Utah reclamation mitigation and conservation account	301	s	100%	NG	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DOI	Dept M	9911	Miscellaneous expiring appropriations	301	s	100%	NG	27	23	23	14	18	24	28	33	11	2	1
DOI	Dept M	9911	Miscellaneous expiring appropriations	301	s	100%	G	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
			DOI Departmental					27	23	23	14	18	24	28	33	11	2	1
					s			27	23	23	14	18	24	28	33	11	2	1
					q													
					o			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DOI	BOR	0667	BOR loan liquidating account	301	s	100%	NG	12	10	14	25	21	22	30	26	29	31	45
DOI	BOR	0667	BOR loan liquidating account	301	s	100%	G	1	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DOI	BOR	0680	Water and Related Resources	301	s	100%	NG	253	289	341	579	474	631	685	722	726	767	829
DOI	BOR	0680	Water and Related Resources	301	s	100%	G	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
DOI	BOR	0685	BOR loan program account	301	s	100%	NG	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DOI	BOR	0685	BOR loan program account	301	s	100%	G	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DOI	BOR	0687	California Bay-Delta ecosystem restoration	301	s	100%	NG	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DOI	BOR	4079	Lower Colorado River Basin development fund	301	s	100%	NG	62	44	42	58	83	16	-9	-19	-18	-10	-35
DOI	BOR	4081	Upper Colorado River Basin fund	301	s	100%	NG	14	9	1	45	45	-11	18	-17	10	-10	-20
DOI	BOR	4524	Working capital fund	301	s	100%	NG	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DOI	BOR	5065	Policy and Administration	301	s	100%	NG	18	21	22	23	25	26	30	39	40	40	44
DOI	BOR	5173	Central Valley Project Restoration fund	301	s	100%	NG	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DOI	BOR	5656	Colorado River dam fund, Boulder Canyon project	301	s	100%	NG	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
			BOR					360	377	421	730	651	684	753	751	787	819	864
					s			360	377	421	730	651	684	753	751	787	819	864
					q													
					o													
COE	COE	3112	Flood control, Mississippi River and tributaries	301	o	100%	NG	9	73	54	41	225	234	247	265	247	284	395
COE	COE	3121	General investigations	301	o	100%	NG	62	70	68	70	96	124	139	144	130	138	139

DISCRETIONARY OUTLAYS FOR WATER 1962-2002

(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
		Acct#	Acct Title	Fnct.	Cat	water %	Grt											
COE	COE	3122	Construction, general	301	o	100%	NG	987	1135	1184	1274	1476	1610	1655	1518	1453	1258	1103
COE	COE	3122	Construction, general	301	o	100%	G	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
COE	COE	3123	Operation and maintenance, general	301	o	100%	NG	452	522	556	639	757	806	886	980	981	1098	1281
COE	COE	3124	General expenses	301	o	100%	NG	34	42	43	50	56	65	71	89	84	104	104
COE	COE	3125	Flood control and coastal emergencies	301	o	100%	NG	124	212	201	220	6	19	156	104	37	46	37
COE	COE	3126	Regulatory program	301	o	100%	NG	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
COE	COE	4902	Revolving fund	301	o	100%	NG	-1	-15	5	-22	-53	37	67	35	31	-14	-16
COE	COE	502210	Regulatory program permit fees	301	o	100%	NG	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
COE	COE	8333	Coastal wetlands restoration trust fund	301	o	100%	NG	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
COE	COE	8861	Inland waterways trust fund	301	o	100%	NG	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
COE	COE	8863	Harbor maintenance trust fund	301	o	100%	NG	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
COE	COE	8868	Oil spill research	301	o	100%	NG	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
			COE					1667	2038	2110	2272	2562	2895	3222	3136	2962	2914	3042
					s													
					q													
					o			1667	2038	2110	2272	2562	2895	3222	3136	2962	2914	3042
DOA	NRCS	1000	Conservation operations	301	q	100%	NG	20	25	28	27	29	27	29	28	25	24	24
DOA	NRCS	1010	Resource conservation and development	301	s	100%	NG	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DOA	NRCS	1072	Watershed and flood prevention operations	301	s	100%	NG	34	50	42	62	75	106	163	134	53	57	67
DOA	NRCS	1072	Watershed and flood prevention operations	301	s	100%	G	97	94	114	115	99	123	57	71	144	134	151
			NRCS					152	169	185	205	203	255	249	233	222	215	242
					s			132	144	157	177	175	228	221	205	197	191	218
					q			20	25	28	27	29	27	29	28	25	24	24
					o													
DOS	Inter Co	1069	Salaries and expenses, IBWC	301	q	100%	NG	4	5	5	6	7	7	8	8	8	8	10
DOS	Inter Co	1078	Construction, IBWC	301	q	100%	NG	8	12	9	3	7	6	4	7	15	8	1
DOS	Inter Co	1082	American sections, Inter Com	301	o	100%	NG	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3
			DOS					13	18	16	11	15	15	14	17	26	19	14
					s													
					q			12	17	14	9	13	13	12	15	23	16	11
					o			1	1	1	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3

DISCRETIONARY OUTLAYS FOR WATER 1962-2002

(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
		Acct#	Acct Title	Funct.	Cat	water %	Grt											
Del Ri	Del Riv	0100	Salaries and expenses	301	q	100%	NG	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Del Ri	Del Riv	0102	Contribution to Del Riv Basin Comm	301	q	100%	NG	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nat W	Nat Wat	0000	Salaries and expenses	301	o	100%	NG	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Susq	Susque	0500	Salaries and expenses	301	q	100%	NG	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Susq	Susque	0501	Contribution to Susquehanna River Basin Commission	301	q	100%	NG	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wat R	Wat Rs.	0000	Consolidated working fund	301	q	100%	NG	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wat R	Wat Rs.	0100	Water resources planning	301	q	100%	NG	4	5	5	10	9	9	17	16	4	1	1
Wat R	Wat Rs.	0100	Water resources planning	301	q	100%	G	3	5	5	2	3	3	8	7	0	0	0
River	River B	9912	River basin commissions	301	q	100%	NG	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
			Other					8	10	11	13	13	13	26	24	4	2	1
				s														
				q				7	10	11	13	13	13	26	23	4	2	1
				o				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total 301 WATER								2226	2636	2765	3244	3462	3887	4292	4194	4013	3971	4164
				s				518	544	601	921	843	936	1002	989	995	1012	1083
				q				40	52	53	49	55	53	66	66	52	42	36
				o				1668	2040	2111	2273	2564	2898	3224	3139	2965	2917	3045

BUDGET SUBFUNCTION 304 -- pollution CONTROL AND ABATEMENT

DOA	NRCS	3318	Colorado river basin salinity control program	304	q	100%	NG	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DOA	NRCS	3337	Rural clean water program	304	q	100%	NG	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	5	6	5
NRCS WATER								0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	5	6	5
				s														
				q				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	5	6	5
				o														
EPA	EPA	0100	Operations, research, and facilities	304	q	20%	NG	77	29	21	8	5	6	3	2	0	-1	1
EPA	EPA	0103	State and Tribal Assistance Gs	304	q	100%	NG	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
EPA	EPA	0103	State and Tribal Assistance Gs	304	q	100%	G	1553	1938	2429	3530	3187	3756	4343	3881	3756	2983	2619
EPA	EPA	0107	Science and technology	304	q	10%	NG	116	167	170	164	164	207	157	145	116	124	124
EPA	EPA	0108	Environmental Programs and mgt	304	q	20%	NG	162	230	229	295	322	418	243	263	205	185	172
EPA	EPA	0108	Environmental Programs and mgt	304	q	20%	G	70	87	134	194	203	206	260	300	320	270	246
		8145	Hazardous substance superfund	304	q	50%	Non	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	77	135	229

DISCRETIONARY OUTLAYS FOR WATER 1962-2002

(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984		
		Acct#	Acct Title	Fnct.	Cat	water %	Gr													
		8145	Hazardous substance superfund	304	q	50%	Gra	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	13	57		
EPA	EPA	0118	Abatement, control, and compliance loan program accou	304	q	50%	NG	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
EPA	EPA	0118	Abatement, control, and compliance loan program accou	304	q	50%	G	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
EPA	EPA	0200	Program and research operations	304	q	20%	NG	48	54	66	73	71	95	473	546	521	541	585		
EPA	EPA	4321	Abatement, control, and compliance direct loan liquidatin	304	q	50%	NG	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Inters	Intersta	0446	Contribution to Interstate Commission on the Potomac Ri	304	q	100%	NG	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Natl C	Nationa	0061	Salaries and expenses	304	q	100%	NG	1	8	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
EPA WATER								1638	2043	2543	3660	3323	3922	4555	4122	4017	3268	2979		
s																				
q								1638	2043	2543	3660	3323	3922	4555	4122	4017	3268	2979		
o																				
Total 304 WATER								1638	2043	2543	3660	3323	3922	4555	4124	4022	3274	2984		
s								0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
q								1638	2043	2543	3660	3323	3922	4555	4124	4022	3274	2984		
o								0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		

BUDGET SUBFUNCTION 302 – CONSERVATION AND LAND MANAGEMENT

DOA	NRCS	1000	Conservation operations	302	o	10%	NG	165	187	207	215	242	256	281	305	330	327	353	
DOA	NRCS	1010	Resource conservation and development	302	o	50%	NG	11	13	14	20	14	7	17	19	17	12	12	
DOA	NRCS	1010	Resource conservation and development	302	o	50%	G	8	9	13	11	17	19	14	17	13	14	17	
DOA	NRCS	3320	Water bank program	302	o	100%	NG	1	2	3	5	6	8	8	11	10	11	10	
DOA	NRCS	3320	Water bank program	302	o	100%	G	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
NRCS WATER								27	32	37	42	46	47	52	60	59	57	60	
s																			
q																			
o								27	32	37	42	46	47	52	60	59	57	60	
DOA	Forest	1103	Reconstruction and construction	302	o	10%	NG	34	39	27	26	66	137	267	488	421	402	292	
DOA	Forest	1106	National forest system	302	o	10%	NG	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	847	1039	986	1057	
DOA	Forest	9923	Land acquisition accounts	302	o	10%	NG	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	
Forest Service WATER								3	4	3	3	7	14	27	134	146	139	135	
s																			
q																			

DISCRETIONARY OUTLAYS FOR WATER 1962-2002

(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
		Acct#	Acct Title	Funct.	Cat	water %	Grt											
					o			3	4	3	3	7	14	27	134	146	139	135
DOI	BLM	1109	Mgt of lands and resources	302	o	5% NG		135	201	225	357	336	377	437	471	386	408	418
DOI	BLM	1116	Oregon and California G lands	302	o	10% NG		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	51	55	53
DOI	BLM	5011	Recreation development and operation of recreation facili	302	o	10% NG		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
			BLM WATER					7	10	11	18	17	19	22	24	24	26	26
					s													
					q													
					o			7	10	11	18	17	19	22	24	24	26	26
DOI	NPS	5160	Everglades restoration fund	302	o	100% NG		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DOI	NPS	5160	Everglades restoration fund	302	o	100% G		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
			NPS WATER					0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
					s													
					q													
					o			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
			302 WATER					37	46	51	63	69	79	100	217	229	221	221
					s			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
					q			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
					o			37	46	51	63	69	79	100	217	229	221	221
BUDGET SUBFUNCTION 303 RECREATIONAL RESOURCES																		
DOA	Forest	1106	National forest system	303	o	10% NG		2	2	3	3	3	4	1	0	0	0	0
			FS WATER					0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
					s													
					q													
					o			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DOI	DOI	515030	Federal payment wildlife conservation and appreciation f	303	o	20% NG		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DOI	BOR	0680	Water and Related Resources	303	o	100% NG		2	1	2	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
DOI	USGS	0804	Surveys, investigations and research	303	o	25% NG		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
			Other DOI WATER					2	1	2	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
					s													
					q													
					o			2	1	2	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	0

DISCRETIONARY OUTLAYS FOR WATER 1962-2002

(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
		Acct#	Acct Title	Funct.	Cat	water %	Grt											
DOI	USF&W	1611	Resource mgt	303	o	10%	NG	84	96	115	129	164	193	214	225	237	244	275
DOI	USF&W	1611	Resource mgt	303	o	10%	G	0	0	0	2	1	3	5	5	1	3	2
DOI	USF&W	1612	Construction	303	o	10%	NG	6	5	8	7	31	48	82	67	32	16	12
DOI	USF&W	1612	Construction	303	o	10%	G	3	4	4	6	3	3	4	4	1	3	4
DOI	USF&W	5020	Land acquisition	303	o	50%	NG	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	20	20
DOI	USF&W	5028	Development and operation of recreation facilities	303	o	10%	NG	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DOI	USF&W	5241	North American wetlands conservation fund	303	o	50%	NG	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
			USF&W WATER					9	11	13	14	20	25	30	30	33	36	39
					s													
					q													
					o			9	11	13	14	20	25	30	30	33	36	39
DOI	NPS	1036	Operation of the national park system	303	o	5%	NG	175	229	254	297	343	381	426	460	507	549	640
DOI	NPS	1036	Operation of the national park system	303	o	5%	G	0	0	0	0	11	10	9	0	3	0	2
DOI	NPS	1039	Construction	303	o	10%	NG	40	56	66	35	79	83	137	134	87	106	103
DOI	NPS	1043	Illinois and Michigan canal national heritage-corridor Co	303	o	50%	NG	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
			NPS WATER					13	17	19	18	26	28	35	36	34	38	42
					s													
					q													
					o			13	17	19	18	26	28	35	36	34	38	42
COE	COE	3123	Operation and maintenance, general	303	o	100%	NG	0	1	1	2	5	4	4	5	5	5	6
			COE WATER					0	1	1	2	5	4	4	5	5	5	6
					s													
					q													
					o			0	1	1	2	5	4	4	5	5	5	6
			303 WATER					11	13	16	22	30	29	34	35	38	41	45
					s			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
					q			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
					o			24	30	35	40	56	56	70	72	72	79	88
BUDGET SUBFUNCTION 306 – OTHER NATURAL RESOURCES																		
DOC	NOAA	1450	Operations, research, and facilities	306	o	15%	NG	380	405	474	491	619	624	651	709	751	846	827
DOC	NOAA	1450	Operations, research, and facilities	306	o	15%	G	18	18	23	19	18	43	69	47	50	80	109

DISCRETIONARY OUTLAYS FOR WATER 1962-2002

(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
		Acct#	Acct Title	Funct.	Cat	water %	Grt											
			NOAA WATER					60	63	75	76	96	100	108	113	120	139	140
				s														
				q														
				o				60	63	75	76	96	100	108	113	120	139	140
DOI	USGS	0804	Surveys, investigations and research	306	o	25% NG		171	216	270	302	360	408	471	495	499	422	411
DOI	USGS	0804	Surveys, investigations and research	306	o	25% G		7	9	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
			USGS WATER					45	56	70	76	90	102	118	124	125	106	103
				s														
				q														
				o				45	56	70	76	90	102	118	124	125	106	103
			Total 306 WATER					104	120	144	152	186	202	226	237	245	244	243
				s				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
				q				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
				o				104	120	144	152	186	202	226	237	245	244	243
BUDGET FUNCTION 350 -- AGRICULTURE																		
DOA	Ag Res	1400	Ag Research Service	352	s	5% NG		207	230	245	293	316	338	366	416	448	472	491
DOA	Ag Res	1400	Ag Research Service	352	s	5% G		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
			ARS WATER					10	11	12	15	16	17	18	21	22	24	25
				s				10	11	12	15	16	17	18	21	22	24	25
				q														
				o														
BUDGET FUNCTION 450 -- COMMUNITY AND REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT																		
DOA	RUS	1980	Rural water and waste disposal loans program account	452	q	100% NG		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DOA	RUS	1980	Rural water and waste disposal loans program account	452	q	100% G		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DOA	RUS	1981	Salaries and expenses	452	q	25% NG		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0400	Rural community advancement program	452	q	80% Non		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0400	Rural community advancement program	452	q	80% Gra		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DOA	RUS	1982	Rural utilities assistance program	452	q	100% NG		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DOA	RUS	2066	Rural water and waste disposal Gs	452	q	100% NG		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DOA	RUS	2066	Rural water and waste disposal Gs	452	q	100% G		34	35	75	113	180	287	325	269	210	157	135
			RUS WATER					34	35	75	113	180	287	325	269	210	157	135

DISCRETIONARY OUTLAYS FOR WATER 1962-2002

(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
		Acct#	Acct Title	Funct.	Cat	water %	Grt											
					s													
					q			34	35	75	113	180	287	325	269	210	157	135
					o													
DOI	BIA	2301	Construction	452	s	35%	NG	105	127	120	125	166	198	107	146	156	133	124
DOI	BIA	2303	Indian land and water claim settlements and miscellaneous	452	s	90%	NG	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
			BIA WATER					37	45	42	44	58	69	37	51	54	46	43
					s			37	45	42	44	58	69	37	51	54	46	43
					q													
					o													
TVA	TVA	4110	TVA fund	452	o	40%	NG	64	65	96	96	127	132	159	162	192	160	166
			TVA WATER					26	26	38	39	51	53	64	65	77	64	67
					s													
					q													
					o			26	26	38	39	51	53	64	65	77	64	67
			452 total WATER					96	105	156	195	289	409	426	385	341	267	245
					s		Sup	37	45	42	44	58	69	37	51	54	46	43
					q		Qua	34	35	75	113	180	287	325	269	210	157	135
					o		Oth	26	26	38	39	51	53	64	65	77	64	67
BUDGET FUNCTION 270 – ENERGY																		
DOE	PMA	0302	O & M, Southeastern Power Administration	271	o	10%	NG	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	4	6	9
DOE	PMA	0303	O & M, Southwestern Power Administration	271	o	10%	NG	4	4	5	19	12	20	16	33	23	24	26
DOE	PMA	0304	O & M, Alaska Power Administration	271	o	10%	NG	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	3	4	3	3
DOE	PMA	4452	Colorado river basins power marketing fund, Western Ar	271	o	10%	NG	0	0	0	9	6	-7	-30	-18	-3	-38	-36
DOE	PMA	5068	Western Area Power Admin Construction, rehab, O&M	271	o	10%	NG	69	124	0	89	91	79	106	148	112	125	150
DOE	PMA	5069	Emergency fund, Western Area Power Administration	271	o	10%	NG	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
DOE	PMA	5178	Falcon and Amistad operating and maintenance fund	271	o	10%	NG	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DOE	PMA	5653	Continuing fund, Southeastern Power Administration	271	o	10%	NG	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
			PMA WATER					8	13	1	12	11	10	10	17	14	12	15
					s													
					q													
					o			8	13	1	12	11	10	10	17	14	12	15

DISCRETIONARY OUTLAYS FOR WATER 1962-2002

(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
		<u>Acct#</u>	<u>Acct Title</u>	<u>Funct.</u>	<u>Cat</u>	<u>water %</u>	<u>Grt</u>											
DOE	DOE	089400	Fees and Recoveries, FERCs, Energy	276	o	33% NG		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DOE	DOE	523000	Fees and Recoveries, FERCs ,Energy	276	o	33% NG		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-40
DOE	Energy	0212	FERC	276	o	33% NG		0	0	0	0	38	50	67	69	80	78	89
			FERC WATER					0	0	0	0	13	17	22	23	26	26	16
					s													
					q													
					o			0	0	0	0	13	17	22	23	26	26	16
TOTAL WATER								4131	4986	5688	7362	7399	8570	9683	9253	8950	8081	7959
				301				2226	2636	2765	3244	3462	3887	4292	4194	4013	3971	4164
				304				1638	2043	2543	3660	3323	3922	4555	4124	4022	3274	2984
				All other				267	308	380	458	613	762	836	935	915	836	811
				452				96	105	156	195	289	409	426	385	341	267	245
				302				37	46	51	63	69	79	100	217	229	221	221
				303				11	13	16	22	30	29	34	35	38	41	45
				306				104	120	144	152	186	202	226	237	245	244	243
				352				10	11	12	15	16	17	18	21	22	24	25
				271				8	13	1	12	11	10	10	17	14	12	15
				276				0	0	0	0	13	17	22	23	26	26	16
					s			565	600	655	979	917	1022	1057	1061	1072	1082	1151
					q			1712	2130	2672	3822	3558	4262	4946	4459	4284	3473	3155
					o			1867	2274	2381	2579	2949	3314	3715	3769	3628	3564	3695
					%s			14%	12%	12%	13%	12%	12%	11%	11%	12%	13%	14%
					%q			41%	43%	47%	52%	48%	50%	51%	48%	48%	43%	40%
					%o			45%	46%	42%	35%	40%	39%	38%	41%	41%	44%	46%
Summary by department																		
			BOR					361	378	423	735	656	684	753	751	787	819	864
			OTHER INTERIOR					137	161	178	184	228	266	271	298	281	254	255
			USGS					45	56	70	76	90	102	118	124	125	106	103

DISCRETIONARY OUTLAYS FOR WATER 1962-2002

(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)												
		Acct#	Acct Title	Funct.	Cat	water %	Grt	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	
			USFWS					9	11	13	14	20	25	30	30	33	36	39	
			BIA					37	45	42	44	58	69	37	51	54	46	43	
			NPS					13	17	19	18	26	28	35	36	34	38	42	
			BLM					7	10	11	18	17	19	22	24	24	26	26	
			OTHER					27	23	23	14	18	24	28	33	11	2	1	
			TOTAL INTERIOR					498	539	601	919	884	950	1024	1049	1069	1073	1118	
			COE					1667	2039	2111	2274	2567	2899	3226	3141	2967	2919	3048	
			EPA					1638	2043	2543	3660	3323	3922	4555	4122	4017	3268	2979	
			RUS					34	35	75	113	180	287	325	269	210	157	135	
			NRCS					179	201	222	247	249	302	301	295	286	278	307	
			USFS					3	4	3	3	7	14	27	134	146	139	135	
			ARS					10	11	12	15	16	17	18	21	22	24	25	
			TOTAL AGRICULTURE					226	251	312	377	452	620	671	718	664	597	602	
			OTHER					114	131	141	151	199	207	243	259	267	261	254	
			NOAA					60	63	75	76	96	100	108	113	120	139	140	
			STATE					13	18	16	11	15	15	14	17	26	19	14	
			PMA					8	13	1	12	11	10	10	17	14	12	15	
			FERC					0	0	0	0	13	17	22	23	26	26	16	
			TOTAL ENERGY					8	13	1	12	24	26	32	40	40	38	32	
			TVA					26	26	38	39	51	53	64	65	77	64	67	
			OTHER					8	10	11	13	13	13	26	24	4	2	1	
			TOTAL					4143	5003	5707	7380	7424	8598	9719	9289	8984	8119	8001	
ESTIMATED WATER OUTLAYS IN 1997\$																			
			1997\$ inflator					3.185	2.879	2.669	2.451	2.303	2.139	1.948	1.756	1.647	1.572	1.515	
			Constant \$ appropriations with water																
			total					13156	14356	15183	18048	17042	18334	18866	16248	14744	12699	12060	
			301					7090	7588	7382	7952	7975	8314	8363	7364	6610	6241	6310	
			304					5216	5881	6788	8972	7654	8390	8874	7241	6626	5145	4522	
			All other					850	887	1014	1124	1413	1630	1629	1642	1508	1313	1229	
			452					306	304	415	478	665	875	830	676	561	420	371	
			302					118	132	135	154	159	170	195	382	378	348	335	

DISCRETIONARY OUTLAYS FOR WATER 1962-2002

(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)											
		<u>Acct#</u>	<u>Acct Title</u>	<u>Funct.</u>	<u>Cat</u>	<u>water %</u>	<u>Grt</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>	<u>1977</u>	<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>1982</u>	<u>1983</u>	<u>1984</u>
								36	36	43	54	69	61	67	62	62	65	69
								332	344	386	373	428	432	440	416	404	384	368
								33	33	33	36	36	36	36	36	37	37	38
								24	37	2	29	26	20	19	30	23	19	23
								0	0	0	0	29	35	43	40	43	40	25
				s				1800	1728	1748	2401	2113	2186	2060	1863	1766	1700	1744
				q				5452	6131	7131	9369	8196	9118	9636	7829	7057	5458	4781
				o				5945	6546	6355	6322	6792	7089	7239	6619	5976	5601	5600

Summary by department

BOR	1151	1088	1128	1802	1511	1463	1468	1318	1297	1287	1309
OTHER INTERIOR	435	465	476	451	525	570	527	524	464	400	386
USGS	142	162	186	185	207	218	229	217	206	166	156
USFWS	29	30	34	35	46	53	59	53	54	57	60
BIA	117	128	112	107	134	148	73	90	90	73	66
NPS	41	49	52	45	59	59	69	64	56	60	64
BLM	22	29	30	44	39	40	43	41	40	41	40
OTHER	85	66	62	35	41	51	54	58	18	3	1
TOTAL INTERIOR	1586	1553	1604	2253	2036	2033	1995	1841	1761	1687	1695
COE	5310	5871	5634	5574	5912	6202	6284	5516	4887	4587	4619
EPA	5216	5881	6788	8972	7654	8390	8874	7238	6617	5136	4514
RUS	108	101	201	277	415	614	634	472	345	246	204
NRCS	569	579	591	605	574	646	586	518	472	436	466
USFS	11	11	7	7	15	29	52	235	241	218	205
ARS	33	33	33	36	36	36	36	36	37	37	38
TOTAL AGRICULTURE	721	724	832	924	1040	1325	1307	1262	1095	938	912
OTHER	362	376	375	369	457	443	474	454	440	411	385
NOAA	190	182	199	187	220	214	211	199	198	218	213
INTERNATIONAL	42	53	42	26	35	33	28	31	42	30	22
PMA	24	37	2	29	26	20	19	30	23	19	23

DISCRETIONARY OUTLAYS FOR WATER 1962-2002

(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
		<u>Acct#</u>	<u>Acct Title</u>	<u>Funct.</u>	<u>Cat</u>	<u>water %</u>	<u>Grt</u>											
			FERC					0	0	0	0	29	35	43	40	43	40	25
			TOTAL ENERGY					24	37	2	29	55	56	62	70	66	59	48
			TVA					81	74	102	94	117	113	124	114	126	101	101
			OTHER					25	29	30	32	30	28	50	41	7	3	2
			TOTAL					13196	14405	15234	18092	17100	18392	18935	16311	14800	12759	12124

DISCRETIONARY OUTLAYS FOR WATER 1962-2002

(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
		Acct#	Acct Title	Funct.	Cat	water %	Grt											
BUDGET SUBFUNCTION 301 -- WATER RESOURCES																		
DOI	DOI	517330	Central Valley project restoration fund - Revenue	301	o	100%	NG	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-34
DOI	DOI	517430	Federal contributions to principal, Utah mitigation and co	301	o	100%	NG	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-5	-5
DOI	DOI	517460	Annual appropriations for commission, Utah mitigation a	301	o	100%	NG	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-5	0
DOI	C Utah	0787	C Utah Proj Completion Account	301	s	100%	NG	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25	29
DOI	C Utah	5174	Utah reclamation mitigation and conservation account	301	s	100%	NG	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3
DOI	Dept M	9911	Miscellaneous expiring appropriations	301	s	100%	NG	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DOI	Dept M	9911	Miscellaneous expiring appropriations	301	s	100%	G	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
			DOI Departmental					0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	-7
					s			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	26	32
					q													
					o			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-10	-39
DOI	BOR	0667	BOR loan liquidating account	301	s	100%	NG	60	48	52	190	27	27	0	0	0	0	0
DOI	BOR	0667	BOR loan liquidating account	301	s	100%	G	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DOI	BOR	0680	Water and Related Resources	301	s	100%	NG	838	870	802	846	898	865	533	545	587	576	575
DOI	BOR	0680	Water and Related Resources	301	s	100%	G	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DOI	BOR	0685	BOR loan program account	301	s	100%	NG	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	1
DOI	BOR	0685	BOR loan program account	301	s	100%	G	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	5	6
DOI	BOR	0687	California Bay-Delta ecosystem restoration	301	s	100%	NG	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DOI	BOR	4079	Lower Colorado River Basin development fund	301	s	100%	NG	6	28	-1	-22	-18	0	183	164	114	156	104
DOI	BOR	4081	Upper Colorado River Basin fund	301	s	100%	NG	-13	36	-3	-23	-20	-2	132	114	99	59	23
DOI	BOR	4524	Working capital fund	301	s	100%	NG	0	-21	5	-6	-7	-13	-14	5	7	2	-11
DOI	BOR	5065	Policy and Administration	301	s	100%	NG	49	62	50	51	48	46	49	54	54	55	50
DOI	BOR	5173	Central Valley Project Restoration fund	301	s	100%	NG	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	24
DOI	BOR	5656	Colorado River dam fund, Boulder Canyon project	301	s	100%	NG	0	0	0	0	-2	0	0	0	0	0	0
			BOR					940	1022	905	1037	926	924	884	884	865	862	772
					s			940	1022	905	1037	926	924	884	884	865	862	772
					q													
					o													
COE	COE	3112	Flood control, Mississippi River and tributaries	301	o	100%	NG	328	330	281	273	320	333	365	375	324	347	391
COE	COE	3121	General investigations	301	o	100%	NG	138	131	125	132	144	134	132	165	168	169	195

DISCRETIONARY OUTLAYS FOR WATER 1962-2002

(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
		Acct#	Acct Title	Funct.	Cat	water %	Grt											
COE	COE	3122	Construction, general	301	o	100%	NG	1033	908	951	1058	1105	1180	1140	1182	999	967	1077
COE	COE	3122	Construction, general	301	o	100%	G	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
COE	COE	3123	Operation and maintenance, general	301	o	100%	NG	1299	1303	1298	1195	1255	1196	1057	1055	1062	1170	1176
COE	COE	3124	General expenses	301	o	100%	NG	110	110	112	112	123	126	137	140	144	143	150
COE	COE	3125	Flood control and coastal emergencies	301	o	100%	NG	39	27	38	25	22	48	18	36	53	163	71
COE	COE	3126	Regulatory program	301	o	100%	NG	0	0	0	53	59	66	74	85	88	93	99
COE	COE	4902	Revolving fund	301	o	100%	NG	51	-6	-86	13	7	-42	-68	-42	0	0	0
COE	COE	502210	Regulatory program permit fees	301	o	100%	NG	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
COE	COE	8333	Coastal wetlands restoration trust fund	301	o	100%	NG	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
COE	COE	8861	Inland waterways trust fund	301	o	100%	NG	0	0	34	59	61	123	147	122	75	76	93
COE	COE	8863	Harbor maintenance trust fund	301	o	100%	NG	0	0	35	148	159	159	333	462	446	477	521
COE	COE	8868	Oil spill research	301	o	100%	NG	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
			COE					2998	2803	2788	3068	3255	3323	3335	3580	3361	3604	3774
					s													
					q													
					o			2998	2803	2788	3068	3255	3323	3335	3580	3361	3604	3774
DOA	NRCS	1000	Conservation operations	301	q	100%	NG	24	23	21	18	21	21	21	22	24	24	24
DOA	NRCS	1010	Resource conservation and development	301	s	100%	NG	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DOA	NRCS	1072	Watershed and flood prevention operations	301	s	100%	NG	89	88	82	71	72	86	87	88	108	93	31
DOA	NRCS	1072	Watershed and flood prevention operations	301	s	100%	G	160	169	124	114	94	122	133	113	128	187	244
			NRCS					273	280	227	203	187	229	241	223	260	304	299
					s			249	257	206	185	166	208	220	201	236	280	275
					q			24	23	21	18	21	21	21	22	24	24	24
					o													
DOS	Inter Co	1069	Salaries and expenses, IBWC	301	q	100%	NG	11	11	10	11	10	10	11	12	12	11	12
DOS	Inter Co	1078	Construction, IBWC	301	q	100%	NG	0	1	1	3	-1	5	3	1	10	8	-27
DOS	Inter Co	1082	American sections, Inter Com	301	o	100%	NG	3	3	3	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	6
			DOS					15	15	14	18	12	19	18	17	26	23	-9
					s													
					q			12	12	11	14	9	15	13	13	22	20	-15
					o			3	3	3	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	6

DISCRETIONARY OUTLAYS FOR WATER 1962-2002

(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	
		Acct#	Acct Title	Funct.	Cat	water %	Grt												
Del Ri	Del Riv	0100	Salaries and expenses	301	q	100%	NG	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Del Ri	Del Riv	0102	Contribution to Del Riv Basin Comm	301	q	100%	NG	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Nat W	Nat Wat	0000	Salaries and expenses	301	o	100%	NG	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Susq	Susque	0500	Salaries and expenses	301	q	100%	NG	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Susq	Susque	0501	Contribution to Susquehanna River Basin Commission	301	q	100%	NG	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Wat R	Wat Rs.	0000	Consolidated working fund	301	q	100%	NG	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Wat R	Wat Rs.	0100	Water resources planning	301	q	100%	NG	0	-1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Wat R	Wat Rs.	0100	Water resources planning	301	q	100%	G	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
River	River B	9912	River basin commissions	301	q	100%	NG	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	
			Other					1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	
					s														
					q			1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	
					o			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total 301 WATER								4226	4120	3935	4326	4381	4496	4480	4706	4513	4809	4831	
s								1189	1279	1112	1221	1092	1132	1104	1085	1101	1168	1079	
q								36	35	33	32	30	37	36	36	47	44	11	
o								3001	2806	2790	3072	3259	3327	3340	3584	3365	3598	3741	
BUDGET SUBFUNCTION 304 -- pollution CONTROL AND ABATEMENT																			
DOA	NRCS	3318	Colorado river basin salinity control program	304	q	100%	NG	0	0	1	4	4	8	10	11	16	12	10	
DOA	NRCS	3337	Rural clean water program	304	q	100%	NG	7	7	6	5	4	3	3	4	1	0	1	
NRCS WATER								7	7	8	9	9	10	12	15	17	12	11	
s																			
q								7	7	8	9	9	10	12	15	17	12	11	
o																			
EPA	EPA	0100	Operations, research, and facilities	304	q	20%	NG	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
EPA	EPA	0103	State and Tribal Assistance Gs	304	q	100%	NG	11	3	1	0	-4	0	0	8	20	17	0	
EPA	EPA	0103	State and Tribal Assistance Gs	304	q	100%	G	2889	3109	2919	2514	2354	2290	2389	2412	2109	1962	2455	
EPA	EPA	0107	Science and technology	304	q	10%	NG	125	140	156	152	130	214	236	252	293	297	303	
EPA	EPA	0108	Environmental Programs and mgt	304	q	20%	NG	180	219	286	303	324	280	406	535	768	802	1099	
EPA	EPA	0108	Environmental Programs and mgt	304	q	20%	G	262	260	290	295	299	341	357	407	488	475	232	
		8145	Hazardous substance superfund	304	q	50%	Non	313	386	499	751	838	946	1155	1137	1231	1300	1320	

DISCRETIONARY OUTLAYS FOR WATER 1962-2002

(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	
		Acct#	Acct Title	Fnct.	Cat	water %	Grt												
		8145	Hazardous substance superfund	304	q	50%	Gra	47	49	42	78	120	198	262	154	187	189	153	
EPA	EPA	0118	Abatement, control, and compliance loan program accou	304	q	50%	NG	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	
EPA	EPA	0118	Abatement, control, and compliance loan program accou	304	q	50%	G	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	8	9	9	
EPA	EPA	0200	Program and research operations	304	q	20%	NG	631	659	674	763	834	837	908	1066	875	851	892	
EPA	EPA	4321	Abatement, control, and compliance direct loan liquidatin	304	q	50%	NG	0	0	0	0	0	37	19	0	0	0	0	
Inters	Intersta	0446	Contribution to Interstate Commission on the Potomac Ri	304	q	100%	NG	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	
Natl C	Nationa	0061	Salaries and expenses	304	q	100%	NG	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
EPA WATER								3307	3572	3457	3216	3134	3194	3466	3495	3300	3183	3671	
								s											
								q	3307	3572	3457	3216	3134	3194	3466	3495	3300	3183	3671
								o											
Total 304 WATER								3314	3579	3465	3225	3142	3204	3478	3510	3317	3195	3682	
								s	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
								q	3314	3579	3465	3225	3142	3204	3478	3510	3317	3195	3682
								o	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BUDGET SUBFUNCTION 302 – CONSERVATION AND LAND MANAGEMENT																			
DOA	NRCS	1000	Conservation operations	302	o	10%	NG	368	346	362	450	446	493	500	555	580	588	566	
DOA	NRCS	1010	Resource conservation and development	302	o	50%	NG	16	17	18	16	17	6	7	28	28	34	28	
DOA	NRCS	1010	Resource conservation and development	302	o	50%	G	11	10	7	11	9	19	22	5	8	1	5	
DOA	NRCS	3320	Water bank program	302	o	100%	NG	10	9	10	9	9	9	9	11	12	12	11	
DOA	NRCS	3320	Water bank program	302	o	100%	G	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
NRCS WATER								60	58	58	67	66	70	74	83	87	88	84	
								s											
								q											
								o	60	58	58	67	66	70	74	83	87	88	84
DOA	Forest	1103	Reconstruction and construction	302	o	10%	NG	273	253	228	243	221	205	227	259	0	234	217	
DOA	Forest	1106	National forest system	302	o	10%	NG	1063	1145	1231	964	1606	1205	1240	1364	1634	1308	1320	
DOA	Forest	9923	Land acquisition accounts	302	o	10%	NG	1	1	2	0	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	
Forest Service WATER								134	140	146	121	183	141	147	163	163	154	154	
								s											
								q											

DISCRETIONARY OUTLAYS FOR WATER 1962-2002

(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
		Acct#	Acct Title	Funct.	Cat	water %	Grt											
					o			134	140	146	121	183	141	147	163	163	154	154
DOI	BLM	1109	Mgt of lands and resources	302	o	5% NG		449	446	450	538	565	430	462	531	536	555	614
DOI	BLM	1116	Oregon and California G lands	302	o	10% NG		53	55	55	57	60	78	86	90	89	85	90
DOI	BLM	5011	Recreation development and operation of recreation facili	302	o	10% NG		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
			BLM WATER					28	28	28	33	34	29	32	36	36	36	40
					s													
					q													
					o			28	28	28	33	34	29	32	36	36	36	40
DOI	NPS	5160	Everglades restoration fund	302	o	100% NG		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DOI	NPS	5160	Everglades restoration fund	302	o	100% G		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
			NPS WATER					0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
					s													
					q													
					o			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
			302 WATER					222	225	232	221	283	241	252	281	287	278	278
					s			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
					q			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
					o			222	225	232	221	283	241	252	281	287	278	278
BUDGET SUBFUNCTION 303 RECREATIONAL RESOURCES																		
DOA	Forest	1106	National forest system	303	o	10% NG		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
			FS WATER					0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
					s													
					q													
					o			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DOI	DOI	515030	Federal payment wildlife conservation and appreciation f	303	o	20% NG		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1	-1
DOI	BOR	0680	Water and Related Resources	303	o	100% NG		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DOI	USGS	0804	Surveys, investigations and research	303	o	25% NG		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	110	151
			Other DOI WATER					0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	27	38
					s													
					q													
					o			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	27	38

DISCRETIONARY OUTLAYS FOR WATER 1962-2002

(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
		Acct#	Acct Title	Funct.	Cat	water %	Grt											
DOI	USF&W	1611	Resource mgt	303	o	10%	NG	298	285	281	336	353	368	448	513	525	487	501
DOI	USF&W	1611	Resource mgt	303	o	10%	G	3	6	5	4	6	9	9	1	20	5	0
DOI	USF&W	1612	Construction	303	o	10%	NG	18	16	24	24	38	37	49	58	73	62	93
DOI	USF&W	1612	Construction	303	o	10%	G	4	3	2	2	3	3	3	2	0	0	0
DOI	USF&W	5020	Land acquisition	303	o	50%	NG	57	52	39	38	69	62	80	110	96	84	79
DOI	USF&W	5028	Development and operation of recreation facilities	303	o	10%	NG	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DOI	USF&W	5241	North American wetlands conservation fund	303	o	50%	NG	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	1	4	5	9
			USF&W WATER					61	57	51	56	75	72	96	113	112	100	103
					s													
					q													
					o			61	57	51	56	75	72	96	113	112	100	103
DOI	NPS	1036	Operation of the national park system	303	o	5%	NG	621	622	648	730	841	764	838	925	1018	1028	1083
DOI	NPS	1036	Operation of the national park system	303	o	5%	G	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DOI	NPS	1039	Construction	303	o	10%	NG	82	110	101	97	98	125	155	201	257	250	238
DOI	NPS	1043	Illinois and Michigan canal national heritage-corridor Co	303	o	50%	NG	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
			NPS WATER					39	42	43	46	52	51	58	67	77	77	78
					s													
					q													
					o			39	42	43	46	52	51	58	67	77	77	78
COE	COE	3123	Operation and maintenance, general	303	o	100%	NG	16	11	13	12	15	20	20	15	16	18	37
			COE WATER					16	11	13	12	15	20	20	15	16	18	37
					s													
					q													
					o			16	11	13	12	15	20	20	15	16	18	37
			303 WATER					77	69	63	68	90	92	116	128	128	145	178
					s			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
					q			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
					o			116	111	106	114	141	143	173	194	204	222	256
BUDGET SUBFUNCTION 306 – OTHER NATURAL RESOURCES																		
DOC	NOAA	1450	Operations, research, and facilities	306	o	15%	NG	820	1068	891	1052	1003	1230	1239	1504	1579	1777	1856
DOC	NOAA	1450	Operations, research, and facilities	306	o	15%	G	143	139	158	140	151	93	126	49	59	53	14

DISCRETIONARY OUTLAYS FOR WATER 1962-2002

(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
		Acct#	Acct Title	Funct.	Cat	water %	Grt											
			NOAA WATER					144	181	157	179	173	199	205	233	246	275	281
					s													
					q													
					o			144	181	157	179	173	199	205	233	246	275	281
DOI	USGS	0804	Surveys, investigations and research	306	o	25% NG		445	426	400	451	483	487	507	592	623	594	558
DOI	USGS	0804	Surveys, investigations and research	306	o	25% G		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
			USGS WATER					111	106	100	113	121	122	127	148	156	148	140
					s													
					q													
					o			111	106	100	113	121	122	127	148	156	148	140
			Total 306 WATER					256	287	257	291	294	320	332	381	402	423	420
					s			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
					q			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
					o			256	287	257	291	294	320	332	381	402	423	420
BUDGET FUNCTION 350 – AGRICULTURE																		
DOA	Ag Res	1400	Ag Research Service	352	s	5% NG		502	504	510	537	589	604	633	680	706	688	707
DOA	Ag Res	1400	Ag Research Service	352	s	5% G		3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
			ARS WATER					25	25	25	27	29	30	32	34	35	34	35
					s			25	25	25	27	29	30	32	34	35	34	35
					q													
					o													
BUDGET FUNCTION 450 – COMMUNITY AND REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT																		
DOA	RUS	1980	Rural water and waste disposal loans program account	452	q	100% NG		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DOA	RUS	1980	Rural water and waste disposal loans program account	452	q	100% G		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DOA	RUS	1981	Salaries and expenses	452	q	25% NG		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0400	Rural community advancement program	452	q	80% Non		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0400	Rural community advancement program	452	q	80% Gra		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DOA	RUS	1982	Rural utilities assistance program	452	q	100% NG		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DOA	RUS	2066	Rural water and waste disposal Gs	452	q	100% NG		0	0	0	0	0	0	26	31	41	55	61
DOA	RUS	2066	Rural water and waste disposal Gs	452	q	100% G		176	178	157	136	126	132	125	153	200	268	295
			RUS WATER					176	178	157	136	126	132	151	184	240	323	356

DISCRETIONARY OUTLAYS FOR WATER 1962-2002

(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
		Acct#	Acct Title	Funct.	Cat	water %	Grt											
					s													
					q			176	178	157	136	126	132	151	184	240	323	356
					o													
DOI	BIA	2301	Construction	452	s	35%	NG	122	111	88	89	78	107	144	155	114	145	188
DOI	BIA	2303	Indian land and water claim settlements and miscellaneous	452	s	90%	NG	0	0	0	11	13	183	55	133	36	101	73
			BIA WATER					43	39	31	41	39	202	100	174	73	142	132
					s			43	39	31	41	39	202	100	174	73	142	132
					q													
					o													
TVA	TVA	4110	TVA fund	452	o	40%	NG	140	122	112	97	94	98	107	95	143	170	210
			TVA WATER					56	49	45	39	38	39	43	38	57	68	84
					s													
					q													
					o			56	49	45	39	38	39	43	38	57	68	84
			452 total WATER					275	266	233	216	202	373	293	396	370	532	572
					s		Sup	43	39	31	41	39	202	100	174	73	142	132
					q		Qua	176	178	157	136	126	132	151	184	240	323	356
					o		Oth	56	49	45	39	38	39	43	38	57	68	84
BUDGET FUNCTION 270 – ENERGY																		
DOE	PMA	0302	O & M, Southeastern Power Administration	271	o	10%	NG	8	13	19	31	25	17	19	22	23	25	23
DOE	PMA	0303	O & M, Southwestern Power Administration	271	o	10%	NG	29	27	20	18	22	21	22	21	30	33	34
DOE	PMA	0304	O & M, Alaska Power Administration	271	o	10%	NG	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	3	3	3	4
DOE	PMA	4452	Colorado river basins power marketing fund, Western Ar	271	o	10%	NG	-70	-59	-30	-7	8	4	-12	-10	-16	-5	11
DOE	PMA	5068	Western Area Power Admin Construction, rehab, O&M	271	o	10%	NG	190	262	192	282	181	247	218	256	420	347	285
DOE	PMA	5069	Emergency fund, Western Area Power Administration	271	o	10%	NG	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DOE	PMA	5178	Falcon and Amistad operating and maintenance fund	271	o	10%	NG	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DOE	PMA	5653	Continuing fund, Southeastern Power Administration	271	o	10%	NG	0	0	4	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
			PMA WATER					16	25	21	33	24	29	25	29	46	40	36
					s													
					q													
					o			16	25	21	33	24	29	25	29	46	40	36

DISCRETIONARY OUTLAYS FOR WATER 1962-2002

(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
		Acct#	Acct Title	Fnct.	Cat	water %	Grt											
DOE	DOE	089400	Fees and Recoveries, FERCs, Energy	276	o	33% NG		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DOE	DOE	523000	Fees and Recoveries, FERCs ,Energy	276	o	33% NG		-43	-46	-50	-50	-109	-122	-123	-141	-159	0	0
DOE	Energy	0212	FERC	276	o	33% NG		94	94	95	99	109	113	118	130	142	-17	-5
			FERC WATER					17	16	15	16	0	-3	-2	-4	-5	-6	-2
					s													
					q													
					o			17	16	15	16	0	-3	-2	-4	-5	-6	-2
TOTAL WATER								8428	8612	8246	8422	8447	8783	9006	9460	9091	9452	10029
				301				4226	4120	3935	4326	4381	4496	4480	4706	4513	4809	4831
				304				3314	3579	3465	3225	3142	3204	3478	3510	3317	3195	3682
				All other				887	913	847	872	923	1083	1048	1245	1262	1448	1517
				452				275	266	233	216	202	373	293	396	370	532	572
				302				222	225	232	221	283	241	252	281	287	278	278
				303				77	69	63	68	90	92	116	128	128	145	178
				306				256	287	257	291	294	320	332	381	402	423	420
				352				25	25	25	27	29	30	32	34	35	34	35
				271				16	25	21	33	24	29	25	29	46	40	36
				276				17	16	15	16	0	-3	-2	-4	-5	-6	-2
					s			1257	1343	1168	1289	1161	1364	1235	1293	1209	1344	1246
					q			3526	3792	3655	3394	3298	3373	3664	3730	3604	3562	4049
					o			3684	3519	3466	3786	4040	4097	4164	4504	4355	4623	4813
					%s			15%	16%	14%	15%	14%	16%	14%	14%	13%	14%	12%
					%q			42%	44%	44%	40%	39%	38%	41%	39%	40%	38%	40%
					%o			44%	41%	42%	45%	48%	47%	46%	48%	48%	49%	48%
Summary by department																		
			BOR					940	1022	905	1037	926	924	884	884	865	862	772
			OTHER INTERIOR					282	273	252	289	320	476	412	537	453	546	523
			USGS					111	106	100	113	121	122	127	148	156	176	177

DISCRETIONARY OUTLAYS FOR WATER 1962-2002

(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
		Acct#	Acct Title	Funct.	Cat	water %	Grt											
			USFWS					61	57	51	56	75	72	96	113	112	100	103
			BIA					43	39	31	41	39	202	100	174	73	142	132
			NPS					39	42	43	46	52	51	58	67	77	77	78
			BLM					28	28	28	33	34	29	32	36	36	36	40
			OTHER					0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	-7
			TOTAL INTERIOR					1222	1295	1157	1325	1246	1400	1296	1421	1317	1408	1295
			COE					3014	2814	2800	3080	3270	3343	3355	3595	3377	3622	3811
			EPA					3307	3572	3457	3216	3134	3194	3466	3495	3300	3183	3671
			RUS					176	178	157	136	126	132	151	184	240	323	356
			NRCS					340	345	293	279	262	310	328	321	364	403	394
			USFS					134	140	146	121	183	141	147	163	163	154	154
			ARS					25	25	25	27	29	30	32	34	35	34	35
			TOTAL AGRICULTURE					674	688	622	562	600	613	657	701	803	915	939
			OTHER					249	285	253	285	249	284	290	315	371	401	392
			NOAA					144	181	157	179	173	199	205	233	246	275	281
			STATE					15	15	14	18	12	19	18	17	26	23	-9
			PMA					16	25	21	33	24	29	25	29	46	40	36
			FERC					17	16	15	16	0	-3	-2	-4	-5	-6	-2
			TOTAL ENERGY					33	40	36	49	25	26	24	26	41	35	34
			TVA					56	49	45	39	38	39	43	38	57	68	84
			OTHER					1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
			TOTAL					8467	8654	8289	8469	8499	8834	9064	9527	9168	9529	10107
<hr/>																		
			ESTIMATED WATER OUTLAYS IN 1997\$															
			1997\$ inflator					1.462	1.423	1.375	1.326	1.274	1.228	1.170	1.141	1.109	1.080	1.053
			Constant \$ appropriations with water															
			total					12321	12252	11341	11167	10764	10782	10534	10797	10079	10206	10565
			301					6179	5862	5412	5735	5584	5520	5239	5371	5003	5193	5089
			304					4845	5092	4765	4276	4005	3933	4068	4006	3677	3450	3879
			All other					1297	1299	1164	1156	1176	1329	1226	1421	1399	1563	1598
			452					402	378	320	286	258	458	343	452	411	575	602
			302					324	320	319	293	361	295	295	321	318	300	293

DISCRETIONARY OUTLAYS FOR WATER 1962-2002

(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)											
		<u>Acct#</u>	<u>Acct Title</u>	<u>Funct</u>	<u>Cat</u>	<u>water %</u>	<u>Grt</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>1986</u>	<u>1987</u>	<u>1988</u>	<u>1989</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>1991</u>	<u>1992</u>	<u>1993</u>	<u>1994</u>	<u>1995</u>
				303				112	98	87	90	114	113	136	146	141	157	187
				306				374	409	354	386	375	393	388	435	445	457	442
				352				37	36	35	36	38	37	37	39	39	37	37
				271				24	35	29	43	31	36	29	33	51	44	38
				276				25	22	20	21	0	-4	-2	-4	-6	-6	-2
				s				1837	1911	1606	1709	1479	1675	1445	1475	1340	1451	1312
				q				5155	5395	5026	4500	4203	4140	4286	4257	3995	3846	4265
				o				5386	5006	4767	5020	5148	5029	4870	5140	4828	4992	5070

Summary by department

BOR	1374	1454	1245	1374	1180	1134	1034	1009	959	930	813
OTHER INTERIOR	413	388	347	383	408	584	482	613	502	590	551
USGS	163	151	137	149	154	150	148	169	173	190	187
USFWS	89	81	70	74	95	89	112	129	124	108	109
BIA	62	55	42	54	50	248	117	198	81	153	139
NPS	57	60	59	61	66	62	67	76	85	83	82
BLM	41	39	38	43	44	36	37	41	40	39	42
OTHER	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	-8
TOTAL INTERIOR	1786	1843	1592	1757	1588	1719	1515	1621	1460	1520	1364
COE	4407	4004	3851	4084	4168	4103	3924	4103	3744	3910	4015
EPA	4835	5082	4754	4265	3994	3920	4054	3988	3658	3437	3867
RUS	257	254	216	180	160	162	176	210	267	348	375
NRCS	496	491	403	370	333	380	383	366	404	436	415
USFS	195	199	201	160	233	173	172	186	181	167	162
ARS	37	36	35	36	38	37	37	39	39	37	37
TOTAL AGRICULTURE	986	979	855	746	764	753	768	800	891	988	990
OTHER	365	405	348	378	317	349	340	360	411	433	412
NOAA	211	257	216	237	221	244	240	266	272	296	295
INTERNATIONAL	22	21	19	24	16	24	21	20	29	25	-9
PMA	24	35	29	43	31	36	29	33	51	44	38

DISCRETIONARY OUTLAYS FOR WATER 1962-2002

(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
		Acct#	Acct Title	Funct.	Cat	water	% Grt											
			FERC					25	22	20	21	0	-4	-2	-4	-6	-6	-2
			TOTAL ENERGY					48	57	49	65	31	32	28	29	45	37	36
			TVA					82	69	62	52	48	48	50	43	63	73	88
			OTHER					1	0	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	2
			TOTAL					12379	12312	11400	11229	10831	10844	10601	10873	10164	10288	10647

DISCRETIONARY OUTLAYS FOR WATER 1962-2002

(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	2002/							
		Acct#	Acct Title	Funct.	Cat	water %	Grt	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	1997
BUDGET SUBFUNCTION 301 – WATER RESOURCES															
DOI	DOI	517330	Central Valley project restoration fund - Revenue	301	o	100%	NG	0	-31	-31	-31	-31	-31	-31	-31
DOI	DOI	517430	Federal contributions to principal, Utah mitigation and co	301	o	100%	NG	-5	-5	-5	-5	-5	-5	-5	0
DOI	DOI	517460	Annual appropriations for commission, Utah mitigation a	301	o	100%	NG	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DOI	C Utah	0787	C Utah Proj Completion Account	301	s	100%	NG	25	33	29	29	29	29	29	29
DOI	C Utah	5174	Utah reclamation mitigation and conservation account	301	s	100%	NG	6	36	12	12	12	12	12	12
DOI	Dept M	9911	Miscellaneous expiring appropriations	301	s	100%	NG	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DOI	Dept M	9911	Miscellaneous expiring appropriations	301	s	100%	G	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
			DOI Departmental					26	33	5	5	5	5	5	10
					s			31	69	41	41	41	41	41	41
					q										
					o			-5	-36	-36	-36	-36	-36	-36	-31
DOI	BOR	0667	BOR loan liquidating account	301	s	100%	NG	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DOI	BOR	0667	BOR loan liquidating account	301	s	100%	G	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DOI	BOR	0680	Water and Related Resources	301	s	100%	NG	553	707	576	566	565	565	565	565
DOI	BOR	0680	Water and Related Resources	301	s	100%	G	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DOI	BOR	0685	BOR loan program account	301	s	100%	NG	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DOI	BOR	0685	BOR loan program account	301	s	100%	G	13	21	11	10	10	10	10	10
DOI	BOR	0687	California Bay-Delta ecosystem restoration	301	s	100%	NG	0	0	50	143	143	93	0	0
DOI	BOR	4079	Lower Colorado River Basin development fund	301	s	100%	NG	106	86	60	61	61	61	61	61
DOI	BOR	4081	Upper Colorado River Basin fund	301	s	100%	NG	20	36	19	19	19	19	19	19
DOI	BOR	4524	Working capital fund	301	s	100%	NG	-2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DOI	BOR	5065	Policy and Administration	301	s	100%	NG	49	48	48	48	48	48	48	48
DOI	BOR	5173	Central Valley Project Restoration fund	301	s	100%	NG	30	77	39	39	39	39	39	39
DOI	BOR	5656	Colorado River dam fund, Boulder Canyon project	301	s	100%	NG	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
			BOR					769	975	803	886	885	835	742	742
					s			769	975	803	886	885	835	742	742
					q										
					o										
COE	COE	3112	Flood control, Mississippi River and tributaries	301	o	100%	NG	325	288	277	266	267	264	271	271
COE	COE	3121	General investigations	301	o	100%	NG	156	144	152	150	150	150	150	150

DISCRETIONARY OUTLAYS FOR WATER 1962-2002

(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	2002/							
		Acct#	Acct Title	Fnct.	Cat	water %	Gr	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	1997
COE	COE	3122	Construction, general	301	o	100%	NG	1061	987	983	1025	1045	1014	984	
COE	COE	3122	Construction, general	301	o	100%	G	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
COE	COE	3123	Operation and maintenance, general	301	o	100%	NG	1234	1178	1116	1063	1059	1076	1084	
COE	COE	3124	General expenses	301	o	100%	NG	150	172	148	148	148	148	148	
COE	COE	3125	Flood control and coastal emergencies	301	o	100%	NG	80	156	12	14	14	14	14	
COE	COE	3126	Regulatory program	301	o	100%	NG	100	104	111	112	112	112	112	
COE	COE	4902	Revolving fund	301	o	100%	NG	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
COE	COE	502210	Regulatory program permit fees	301	o	100%	NG	0	0	-7	-14	-14	-14	-14	
COE	COE	8333	Coastal wetlands restoration trust fund	301	o	100%	NG	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
COE	COE	8861	Inland waterways trust fund	301	o	100%	NG	87	83	72	54	53	62	66	
COE	COE	8863	Harbor maintenance trust fund	301	o	100%	NG	482	519	490	468	473	482	484	
COE	COE	8868	Oil spill research	301	o	100%	NG	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	
			COE					3676	3631	3354	3286	3307	3308	3299	
					s										
					q										
					o			3676	3631	3354	3286	3307	3308	3299	
DOA	NRCS	1000	Conservation operations	301	q	100%	NG	14	13	68	75	76	76	76	
DOA	NRCS	1010	Resource conservation and development	301	s	100%	NG	0	0	12	13	13	13	13	
DOA	NRCS	1072	Watershed and flood prevention operations	301	s	100%	NG	32	31	0	0	0	0	0	
DOA	NRCS	1072	Watershed and flood prevention operations	301	s	100%	G	228	252	70	45	40	40	40	
			NRCS					274	296	150	133	129	129	129	
					s			260	283	82	58	53	53	53	
					q			14	13	68	75	76	76	76	
					o										
DOS	Inter Co	1069	Salaries and expenses, IBWC	301	q	100%	NG	12	15	18	18	18	18	18	
DOS	Inter Co	1078	Construction, IBWC	301	q	100%	NG	50	8	7	7	6	6	6	
DOS	Inter Co	1082	American sections, Inter Com	301	o	100%	NG	5	6	6	6	6	6	6	
			DOS					67	29	31	31	30	30	30	
					s										
					q			62	23	25	25	24	24	24	
					o			5	6	6	6	6	6	6	

DISCRETIONARY OUTLAYS FOR WATER 1962-2002

(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	2002/							
		Acct#	Acct Title	Funct.	Cat	water %	Grt	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	1997
Del Ri	Del Riv	0100	Salaries and expenses	301	q	100%	NG	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Del Ri	Del Riv	0102	Contribution to Del Riv Basin Comm	301	q	100%	NG	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nat W	Nat Wat	0000	Salaries and expenses	301	o	100%	NG	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Susq	Susque	0500	Salaries and expenses	301	q	100%	NG	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Susq	Susque	0501	Contribution to Susquehanna River Basin Commission	301	q	100%	NG	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wat R	Wat Rs.	0000	Consolidated working fund	301	q	100%	NG	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wat R	Wat Rs.	0100	Water resources planning	301	q	100%	NG	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wat R	Wat Rs.	0100	Water resources planning	301	q	100%	G	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
River	River B	9912	River basin commissions	301	q	100%	NG	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
			Other					2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
					s										
					q			2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
					o			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total 301 WATER								4814	4964	4343	4341	4356	4307	4210	
s								1060	1327	926	985	979	929	836	
q								78	36	93	100	100	100	100	
o								3676	3601	3324	3256	3277	3278	3274	

BUDGET SUBFUNCTION 304 – pollution CONTROL AND ABATEMENT

DOA	NRCS	3318	Colorado river basin salinity control program	304	q	100%	NG	4	6	2	0	0	0	0	0
DOA	NRCS	3337	Rural clean water program	304	q	100%	NG	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
			NRCS WATER					4	7	3	1	0	0	0	0
					s										
					q			4	7	3	1	0	0	0	0
					o										
EPA	EPA	0100	Operations, research, and facilities	304	q	20%	NG	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
EPA	EPA	0103	State and Tribal Assistance Gs	304	q	100%	NG	0	1	1	1	1	1	2	
EPA	EPA	0103	State and Tribal Assistance Gs	304	q	100%	G	2573	2499	2521	2654	2820	2984	2861	
EPA	EPA	0107	Science and technology	304	q	10%	NG	437	558	565	612	640	659	679	
EPA	EPA	0108	Environmental Programs and mgt	304	q	20%	NG	1688	1799	1873	1935	2008	2059	2103	
EPA	EPA	0108	Environmental Programs and mgt	304	q	20%	G	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
		8145	Hazardous substance superfund	304	q	50%	Non	1276	1241	1362	1751	1690	1551	1498	

DISCRETIONARY OUTLAYS FOR WATER 1962-2002

(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	2002/								
		<u>Acct#</u>	<u>Acct Title</u>	<u>Funct.</u>	<u>Cat</u>	<u>water %</u>	<u>Gr</u>	<u>1996</u>	<u>1997</u>	<u>1998</u>	<u>1999</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>2001</u>	<u>2002</u>	<u>1997</u>	
		8145	Hazardous substance superfund	304	q	50%	Gra	140	135	189	0	0	0	0		
EPA	EPA	0118	Abatement, control, and compliance loan program accou	304	q	50%	NG	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
EPA	EPA	0118	Abatement, control, and compliance loan program accou	304	q	50%	G	4	2	1	0	0	0	0		
EPA	EPA	0200	Program and research operations	304	q	20%	NG	41	14	0	0	0	0	0		
EPA	EPA	4321	Abatement, control, and compliance direct loan liquidatin	304	q	50%	NG	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Inters	Intersta	0446	Contribution to Interstate Commission on the Potomac Ri	304	q	100%	NG	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Natl C	Nationa	0061	Salaries and expenses	304	q	100%	NG	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
EPA WATER								3673	3607	3729	3979	4132	4238	4101		
								s								
								q	3673	3607	3729	3979	4132	4238	4101	
								o								
Total 304 WATER								3677	3614	3732	3980	4132	4238	4101		
								s	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
								q	3677	3614	3732	3980	4132	4238	4101	
								o	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

BUDGET SUBFUNCTION 302 -- CONSERVATION AND LAND MANAGEMENT

DOA	NRCS	1000	Conservation operations	302	o	10%	NG	612	648	650	645	646	646	646	
DOA	NRCS	1010	Resource conservation and development	302	o	50%	NG	27	27	36	34	34	34	34	
DOA	NRCS	1010	Resource conservation and development	302	o	50%	G	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	
DOA	NRCS	3320	Water bank program	302	o	100%	NG	7	10	9	8	7	7	0	
DOA	NRCS	3320	Water bank program	302	o	100%	G	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
NRCS WATER								83	89	93	90	89	89	82	
								s							
								q							
								o	83	89	93	90	89	89	82
DOA	Forest	1103	Reconstruction and construction	302	o	10%	NG	204	159	157	150	146	146	146	
DOA	Forest	1106	National forest system	302	o	10%	NG	1288	1318	1359	1380	1425	1470	1518	
DOA	Forest	9923	Land acquisition accounts	302	o	10%	NG	26	13	4	1	1	1	1	
Forest Service WATER								152	149	152	153	157	162	167	
								s							
								q							

DISCRETIONARY OUTLAYS FOR WATER 1962-2002

(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	2002/							
		<u>Acct#</u>	<u>Acct Title</u>	<u>Funct.</u>	<u>Cat</u>	<u>water %</u>	<u>Grt</u>	<u>1996</u>	<u>1997</u>	<u>1998</u>	<u>1999</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>2001</u>	<u>2002</u>	<u>1997</u>
					o			152	149	152	153	157	162	167	
DOI	BLM	1109	Mgt of lands and resources	302	o	5% NG		531	649	593	609	628	648	666	
DOI	BLM	1116	Oregon and California G lands	302	o	10% NG		87	152	101	104	108	112	115	
DOI	BLM	5011	Recreation development and operation of recreation facili	302	o	10% NG		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
			BLM WATER					35	48	40	41	42	44	45	
					s										
					q										
					o			35	48	40	41	42	44	45	
DOI	NPS	5160	Everglades restoration fund	302	o	100% NG		0	0	18	19	15	19	11	
DOI	NPS	5160	Everglades restoration fund	302	o	100% G		0	0	32	71	85	81	39	
			NPS WATER					0	0	50	90	100	100	50	
					s										
					q										
					o			0	0	50	90	100	100	50	
			302 WATER					270	286	334	374	389	394	343	
					s			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
					q			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
					o			270	286	334	374	389	394	343	
BUDGET SUBFUNCTION 303 RECREATIONAL RESOURCES															
DOA	Forest	1106	National forest system	303	o	10% NG		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
			FS WATER					0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
					s										
					q										
					o			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
DOI	DOI	515030	Federal payment wildlife conservation and appreciation f	303	o	20% NG		-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	
DOI	BOR	0680	Water and Related Resources	303	o	100% NG		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
DOI	USGS	0804	Surveys, investigations and research	303	o	25% NG		140	138	147	145	145	145	145	
			Other DOI WATER					35	34	37	36	36	36	36	
					s										
					q										
					o			35	34	37	36	36	36	36	

DISCRETIONARY OUTLAYS FOR WATER 1962-2002

(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	2002/							
		Acct#	Acct Title	Funct.	Cat	water %	Grt	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	1997
DOI	USF&W	1611	Resource mgt	303	o	10% NG		493	521	555	575	592	609	626	
DOI	USF&W	1611	Resource mgt	303	o	10% G		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
DOI	USF&W	1612	Construction	303	o	10% NG		100	60	50	38	36	36	36	
DOI	USF&W	1612	Construction	303	o	10% G		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
DOI	USF&W	5020	Land acquisition	303	o	50% NG		37	45	44	45	45	45	45	
DOI	USF&W	5028	Development and operation of recreation facilities	303	o	10% NG		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
DOI	USF&W	5241	North American wetlands conservation fund	303	o	50% NG		6	8	15	16	15	15	15	
			USF&W WATER					81	85	90	92	93	95	96	
					s										
					q										
					o			81	85	90	92	93	95	96	
DOI	NPS	1036	Operation of the national park system	303	o	5% NG		1095	1105	1204	1228	1256	1291	1328	
DOI	NPS	1036	Operation of the national park system	303	o	5% G		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
DOI	NPS	1039	Construction	303	o	10% NG		230	183	171	163	160	156	155	
DOI	NPS	1043	Illinois and Michigan canal national heritage-corridor Co	303	o	50% NG		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
			NPS WATER					78	74	77	78	79	80	82	
					s										
					q										
					o			78	74	77	78	79	80	82	
COE	COE	3123	Operation and maintenance, general	303	o	100% NG		22	29	30	30	30	30	30	
			COE WATER					22	29	30	30	30	30	30	
					s										
					q										
					o			22	29	30	30	30	30	30	
			303 WATER					138	148	157	158	159	161	244	
					s			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
					q			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
					o			215	221	234	236	238	241	244	
BUDGET SUBFUNCTION 306 -- OTHER NATURAL RESOURCES															
DOC	NOAA	1450	Operations, research, and facilities	306	o	15% NG		1995	1897	1854	1665	1618	1527	1601	
DOC	NOAA	1450	Operations, research, and facilities	306	o	15% G		26	26	4	4	4	4	4	

DISCRETIONARY OUTLAYS FOR WATER 1962-2002

(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	2002/							
		<u>Acct#</u>	<u>Acct Title</u>	<u>Funct.</u>	<u>Cat</u>	<u>water %</u>	<u>Grt</u>	<u>1996</u>	<u>1997</u>	<u>1998</u>	<u>1999</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>2001</u>	<u>2002</u>	<u>1997</u>
			NOAA WATER					303	288	279	250	243	230	241	
					s										
					q										
					o			303	288	279	250	243	230	241	
DOI	USGS	0804	Surveys, investigations and research	306	o	25% NG		556	623	601	601	601	599	599	
DOI	USGS	0804	Surveys, investigations and research	306	o	25% G		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
			USGS WATER					139	156	150	150	150	150	150	
					s										
					q										
					o			139	156	150	150	150	150	150	
			Total 306 WATER					442	444	429	401	394	379	391	
					s			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
					q			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
					o			442	444	429	401	394	379	391	
BUDGET FUNCTION 350 -- AGRICULTURE															
DOA	Ag Res	1400	Ag Research Service	352	s	5% NG		702	715	724	731	743	755	766	
DOA	Ag Res	1400	Ag Research Service	352	s	5% G		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
			ARS WATER					35	36	36	37	37	38	38	
					s			35	36	36	37	37	38	38	
					q										
					o										
BUDGET FUNCTION 450 -- COMMUNITY AND REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT															
DOA	RUS	1980	Rural water and waste disposal loans program account	452	q	100% NG		-74	13	0	0	0	0	0	
DOA	RUS	1980	Rural water and waste disposal loans program account	452	q	100% G		175	104	0	0	0	0	0	
DOA	RUS	1981	Salaries and expenses	452	q	25% NG		4	32	29	31	33	33	33	
		0400	Rural community advancement program	452	q	80% Non		0	0	106	98	100	102	107	
		0400	Rural community advancement program	452	q	80% Gra		0	0	574	530	544	550	582	
DOA	RUS	1982	Rural utilities assistance program	452	q	100% NG		13	0	0	0	0	0	0	
DOA	RUS	2066	Rural water and waste disposal Gs	452	q	100% NG		72	81	0	0	0	0	0	
DOA	RUS	2066	Rural water and waste disposal Gs	452	q	100% G		351	391	0	0	0	0	0	
			RUS WATER					538	597	551	510	523	530	559	

DISCRETIONARY OUTLAYS FOR WATER 1962-2002

(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	2002/							
		<u>Acct#</u>	<u>Acct Title</u>	<u>Funct.</u>	<u>Cat</u>	<u>water %</u>	<u>Grt</u>	<u>1996</u>	<u>1997</u>	<u>1998</u>	<u>1999</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>2001</u>	<u>2002</u>	<u>1997</u>
					s										
					q			538	597	551	510	523	530	559	
					o										
DOI	BIA	2301	Construction	452	s	35%	NG	134	126	108	90	118	125	125	
DOI	BIA	2303	Indian land and water claim settlements and miscellaneo	452	s	90%	NG	78	68	60	59	59	59	59	
			BIA WATER					117	105	92	85	94	97	97	
					s			117	105	92	85	94	97	97	
					q										
					o										
TVA	TVA	4110	TVA fund	452	o	40%	NG	107	109	107	70	17	12	0	
			TVA WATER					43	44	43	28	7	5	0	
					s										
					q										
					o			43	44	43	28	7	5	0	
			452 total WATER					698	746	686	623	625	632	656	
					s		Sup	117	105	92	85	94	97	97	
					q		Qua	538	597	551	510	523	530	559	
					o		Oth	43	44	43	28	7	5	0	
BUDGET FUNCTION 270 – ENERGY															
DOE	PMA	0302	O &M, Southeastern Power Administration	271	o	10%	NG	23	17	16	15	15	15	15	
DOE	PMA	0303	O & M, Southwestern Power Administration	271	o	10%	NG	30	26	27	26	26	26	26	
DOE	PMA	0304	O & M, Alaska Power Administration	271	o	10%	NG	4	5	2	0	0	0	0	
DOE	PMA	4452	Colorado river basins power marketing fund, Western Ar	271	o	10%	NG	22	-10	-16	-11	-11	-11	-11	
DOE	PMA	5068	Western Area Power Admin Construction, rehab, O&M	271	o	10%	NG	249	230	202	209	206	195	180	
DOE	PMA	5069	Emergency fund, Western Area Power Administration	271	o	10%	NG	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
DOE	PMA	5178	Falcon and Amistad operating and maintenance fund	271	o	10%	NG	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
DOE	PMA	5653	Continuing fund, Southeastern Power Administration	271	o	10%	NG	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
			PMA WATER					33	27	23	24	24	23	21	
					s										
					q										
					o			33	27	23	24	24	23	21	

DISCRETIONARY OUTLAYS FOR WATER 1962-2002

(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)						2002/		
		<u>Acct#</u>	<u>Acct Title</u>	<u>Funct.</u>	<u>Cat</u>	<u>water %</u>	<u>Grt</u>	<u>1996</u>	<u>1997</u>	<u>1998</u>	<u>1999</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>2001</u>	<u>2002</u>	<u>1997</u>
DOE	DOE	089400	Fees and Recoveries, FERCs, Energy	276	o	33% NG		-50	-31	-22	-22	-23	-24	-24	
DOE	DOE	523000	Fees and Recoveries, FERCs ,Energy	276	o	33% NG		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
DOE	Energy	0212	FERC	276	o	33% NG		38	1	-3	-1	-1	-1	-1	
			FERC WATER					-4	-10	-8	-8	-8	-8	-8	
					s										
					q										
					o			-4	-10	-8	-8	-8	-8	-8	
TOTAL WATER								10102	10255	9732	9929	10106	10163	9996	-3%
				301				4814	4964	4343	4341	4356	4307	4210	-15%
				304				3677	3614	3732	3980	4132	4238	4101	13%
				All other				1612	1677	1657	1608	1618	1618	1686	1%
				452				698	746	686	623	625	632	656	-12%
				302				270	286	334	374	389	394	343	20%
				303				138	148	157	158	159	161	244	65%
				306				442	444	429	401	394	379	391	-12%
				352				35	36	36	37	37	38	38	7%
				271				33	27	23	24	24	23	21	-22%
				276				-4	-10	-8	-8	-8	-8	-8	-17%
					s			1212	1468	1054	1106	1111	1064	971	-34%
					q			4293	4247	4376	4590	4755	4868	4760	12%
					o			4675	4613	4379	4311	4319	4312	4265	-8%
					%s			12%	14%	11%	11%	11%	10%	10%	-32%
					%q			42%	41%	45%	46%	47%	48%	48%	15%
					%o			46%	45%	45%	43%	43%	42%	43%	-5%
Summary by department															
			BOR					769	975	803	886	885	835	742	-24%
			OTHER INTERIOR					511	534	541	576	600	606	566	6%
			USGS					174	190	187	187	187	186	186	-2%

DISCRETIONARY OUTLAYS FOR WATER 1962-2002

(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)			2002/					
		<u>Acct#</u>	<u>Acct Title</u>	<u>Funct.</u>	<u>Cat</u>	<u>water %</u>	<u>Grt</u>	<u>1996</u>	<u>1997</u>	<u>1998</u>	<u>1999</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>2001</u>	<u>2002</u>	<u>1997</u>
			USFWS					81	85	90	92	93	95	96	14%
			BIA					117	105	92	85	94	97	97	-8%
			NPS					78	74	127	168	179	180	132	79%
			BLM					35	48	40	41	42	44	45	-6%
			OTHER					26	33	5	5	5	5	10	-70%
			TOTAL INTERIOR					1280	1509	1344	1462	1485	1441	1308	-13%
			COE					3698	3660	3384	3316	3337	3338	3329	-9%
			EPA					3673	3607	3729	3979	4132	4238	4101	14%
			RUS					538	597	551	510	523	530	559	-6%
			NRCS					361	392	246	224	218	218	211	-46%
			USFS					152	149	152	153	157	162	167	12%
			ARS					35	36	36	37	37	38	38	7%
			TOTAL AGRICULTURE					1086	1174	985	924	936	947	975	-17%
			OTHER					444	378	367	326	296	279	284	-25%
			NOAA					303	288	279	250	243	230	241	-17%
			STATE					67	29	31	31	30	30	30	3%
			PMA					33	27	23	24	24	23	21	-22%
			FERC					-4	-10	-8	-8	-8	-8	-8	-17%
			TOTAL ENERGY					29	17	15	16	16	14	13	-24%
			TVA					43	44	43	28	7	5	0	-100%
			OTHER					2	0	0	0	0	0	0	
			TOTAL					10180	10329	9809	10007	10185	10243	9996	-3%
ESTIMATED WATER OUTLAYS IN 1997\$															
			1997\$ inflator					1.026	1.000	0.968	0.946	0.919	0.896	0.875	
			Constant \$ appropriations with water												
			total					10364	10255	9420	9391	9282	9101	8743	-15%
			301					4939	4964	4204	4106	4001	3857	3682	-26%
			304					3772	3614	3613	3764	3795	3795	3586	-1%
			All other					1654	1677	1604	1521	1487	1449	1474	-12%
			452					716	746	664	589	574	566	574	-23%
			302					277	286	324	354	357	353	300	5%

DISCRETIONARY OUTLAYS FOR WATER 1962-2002

(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	2002/							
		<u>Acct#</u>	<u>Acct Title</u>	<u>Funct.</u>	<u>Cat</u>	<u>water %</u>	<u>Grt</u>	<u>1996</u>	<u>1997</u>	<u>1998</u>	<u>1999</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>2001</u>	<u>2002</u>	<u>1997</u>
				303				141	148	152	149	146	144	214	44%
				306				454	444	415	379	361	340	342	-23%
				352				36	36	35	35	34	34	33	-6%
				271				34	27	22	23	22	20	18	-31%
				276				-4	-10	-8	-7	-7	-7	-7	-27%
					s			1244	1468	1020	1046	1020	952	849	-42%
					q			4404	4247	4236	4341	4368	4359	4163	-2%
					o			4797	4613	4239	4077	3967	3861	3730	-19%
Summary by department															
			BOR					789	975	777	838	813	748	649	-33%
			OTHER INTERIOR					524	534	523	545	551	543	495	-7%
			USGS					179	190	181	176	171	167	163	-14%
			USFWS					83	85	87	87	85	85	84	-1%
			BIA					120	105	89	80	87	87	85	-20%
			NPS					80	74	123	159	164	161	115	57%
			BLM					36	48	38	39	39	39	39	-18%
			OTHER					26	33	5	5	4	4	9	-74%
			TOTAL INTERIOR					1313	1509	1301	1383	1364	1290	1144	-24%
			COE					3794	3660	3276	3136	3065	2989	2912	-20%
			EPA					3768	3607	3610	3763	3795	3795	3586	-1%
			RUS					552	597	534	482	481	474	489	-18%
			NRCS					371	392	238	212	200	195	185	-53%
			USFS					156	149	147	145	144	145	146	-2%
			ARS					36	36	35	35	34	34	33	-6%
			TOTAL AGRICULTURE					1114	1174	953	874	860	848	853	-27%
			OTHER					455	378	356	308	272	250	248	-34%
			NOAA					311	288	270	237	223	206	211	-27%
			INTERNATIONAL					69	29	30	29	28	27	26	-10%
			PMA					34	27	22	23	22	20	18	-31%

DISCRETIONARY OUTLAYS FOR WATER 1962-2002

(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	2002/							
		<u>Acct#</u>	<u>Acct Title</u>	<u>Funct.</u>	<u>Cat</u>	<u>water %</u>	<u>Grt</u>	<u>1996</u>	<u>1997</u>	<u>1998</u>	<u>1999</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>2001</u>	<u>2002</u>	<u>1997</u>
			FERC					-4	-10	-8	-7	-7	-7	-7	-27%
			TOTAL ENERGY					30	17	14	16	14	13	11	-34%
			TVA					44	44	41	26	6	4	0	-100%
			OTHER					2	0	0	0	0	0	0	
			TOTAL					10444	10329	9495	9464	9355	9173	8743	-15%

CONSTRUCTION OUTLAYS

(\$ in millions)

	<u>Construction Outlays</u>				<u>Construction Outlays in Constant 1997\$</u>				<u>Corps of Engineers</u>	<u>Bureau of Reclamation</u>
	<u>Corps of Engineers</u>	<u>Bureau of Reclamation</u>	<u>EPA Grants</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Corps of Engineers</u>	<u>Bureau of Reclamation</u>	<u>EPA Grants</u>	<u>Total</u>		
1945	68	37		105	791	430		1221		
1946	172	48		220	1532	428		1960		
1947	266	93		359	2192	767		2959		
1948	360	151		511	2915	1223		4138		
1949	448	212		660	3613	1710		5323		
1950	540	292		832	4128	2232		6360		
1951	514	260		774	3664	1853		5517		
1952	486	208		694	3226	1381		4607		
1953	561	192		753	3682	1260		4942		
1954	400	163		563	2380	970		3350		
1955	393	128		521	2465	803		3268		
1956	406	124		530	2510	767		3276		
1957	473	130		603	2800	770		3570		
1958	554	183		737	3104	1025		4129		
1959	620	197		817	3472	1103		4575		
1960	711	128		839	3760	677		4437		
1961	759	202		961	3940	1049		4989		
1962	774	261	42	1,077	4032	1360	219	5611	82%	94%
1963	876	270	52	1,198	4428	1365	263	6056	82%	94%
1964	904	262	66	1,232	4496	1303	328	6127	83%	96%
1965	931	246	70	1,247	4554	1203	342	6099	80%	94%

CONSTRUCTION OUTLAYS

(\$ in millions)

	Construction Outlays				Construction Outlays in Constant 1997\$				Corps of Engineers	Bureau of Reclamation
	Corps of Engineers	Bureau of Reclamation	EPA Grants	Total	Corps of Engineers	Bureau of Reclamation	EPA Grants	Total		
1966	997	278	81	1,356	4772	1331	388	6490	80%	89%
1967	1,057	231	84	1,372	4915	1074	391	6380	83%	88%
1968	978	211	122	1,311	4389	947	548	5884	78%	87%
1969	841	201	135	1,177	3579	855	575	5009	69%	89%
1970	765	174	176	1,115	3090	703	711	4504	66%	83%
1971	952	223	478	1,653	3634	851	1825	6310	71%	83%
1972	1,084	241	413	1,738	3952	879	1506	6336	73%	80%
1973	1,018	311	684	2,013	3559	1087	2391	7038	60%	79%
1974	1,088	312	1,553	2,953	3527	1012	5035	9574	65%	86%
1975	1,325	320	1,938	3,583	3898	941	5701	10541	65%	85%
1976	1,331	385	2,429	4,145	3658	1058	6675	11391	63%	91%
1977	1,442	603	3,530	5,575	3672	1536	8989	14197	63%	82%
1978	1,540	500	3,187	5,227	3666	1190	7586	12442	60%	76%
1979	1,684	518	3,756	5,958	3703	1139	8259	13101	58%	76%
1980	1,751	559	4,343	6,653	3494	1115	8666	13275	54%	74%
1981	1,634	555	3,881	6,070	2964	1007	7039	11009	52%	74%
1982	1,611	567	3,756	5,934	2742	965	6393	10101	54%	72%
1983	1,419	582	2,983	4,984	2308	947	4853	8108	49%	71%
1984	1,429	608	2,619	4,656	2233	950	4093	7277	47%	70%
1985	1,307	657	2,889	4,853	1972	991	4360	7323	43%	70%
1986	1,180	738	3,109	5,027	1728	1081	4554	7363	42%	72%

CONSTRUCTION OUTLAYS

(\$ in millions)

	<u>Construction Outlays</u>				<u>Construction Outlays in Constant 1997\$</u>				<u>Corps of Engineers</u>	<u>Bureau of Reclamation</u>
	<u>Corps of Engineers</u>	<u>Bureau of Reclamation</u>	<u>EPA Grants</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Corps of Engineers</u>	<u>Bureau of Reclamation</u>	<u>EPA Grants</u>	<u>Total</u>		
1987	1,305	678	2,919	4,902	1852	962	4143	6957	47%	75%
1988	1,608	662	2,514	4,784	2196	904	3434	6534	52%	64%
1989	1,712	717	2,354	4,783	2237	937	3075	6249	52%	77%
1990	1,832	666	2,290	4,788	2292	833	2865	5991	55%	72%
1991	1,687	674	2,389	4,750	2015	805	2854	5675	50%	76%
1992	1,723	604	2,412	4,739	1998	700	2797	5496	48%	68%
1993	1,468	505	2,109	4,082	1657	570	2381	4608	43%	58%
1994	1,456	470	1,962	3,888	1606	518	2164	4288	40%	55%
1995	1,591	429	2,455	4,475	1714	462	2644	4820	42%	56%
1996	1,550	474	2,573	4,597	1635	500	2714	4849	42%	62%
1997 est. (1)	1,493	565	2,499	4,557	1534	580	2567	4681	41%	58%
1998 est. (1)	1,475	317	2,521	4,313	1475	317	2521	4313	44%	39%
	56,549	19,322	71,373	147,244	161,352	53,426	125,849	340,627		
Change from 1965 to 1998	58%	29%	3501%	246%	-68%	-74%	636%	-29%		

Source: OMB, Historical Tables, Budget of the United States Government

