

County of Santa Cruz

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

199

701 OCEAN STREET, SUITE 500, SANTA CRUZ, CA 95060-4069

(831) 454-2200 FAX: (831) 454-3262 TDD: (831) 454-2123

JANET K. BEAUTZ
FIRST DISTRICT

WALTER J. SYMONS
SECOND DISTRICT

MARDI WORMHOUDT
THIRD DISTRICT

TONY CAMPOS
FOURTH DISTRICT

JEFF ALMQUIST
FIFTH DISTRICT

AGENDA: 8/3/99

June 25, 1999

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS
County of Santa Cruz
701 Ocean Street
Santa Cruz, CA 95060

RE: UNITED STATES SENATE BILL 446 - RESOURCES 2000

Dear Members of the Board:

Attached is a letter from Harold Wolgamott, President of the Association of Monterey Bay Area Governments, urging our Board to take a position in support of legislation introduced by United States Senators Barbara Boxer and George Miller, S. 446, which would enact the Resources 2000 Act. Also attached is a copy of the Bill summary, and a copy of the full text of S. 446 is on file with the Clerk of the Board.

As introduced, S. 446 would permanently set aside \$2.3 billion annually to provide substantial and permanent funding from offshore oil resources for the acquisition, improvement and maintenance of public resources throughout the United States, including public lands, parks, marine and coastal resources, historic preservation, fish and wildlife. S. 446 would guarantee that at least a portion of these funds is directed to the following projects: developing picnic facilities and play areas for public parks, protecting our oceans, creating trails for hikers and bicyclists, protecting historic buildings, and adding land to our state and local parks and beaches.

I agree with the AMBAG Board of Directors that S. 446 deserves our support. Accordingly, I recommend that the Board of Supervisors take the following actions:

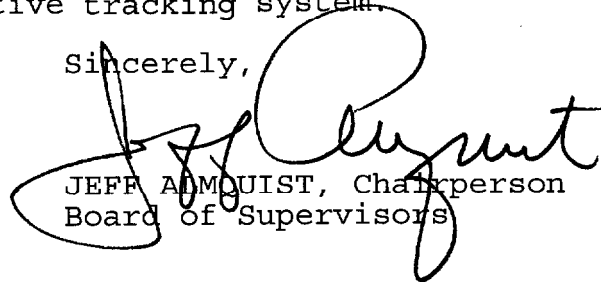
1. Adopt the attached resolution supporting S. 446.
2. Direct the Clerk of the Board to distribute the resolution as indicated.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS
June 25, 1999
Page 2

200

3. Direct the County Administrative Officer to place the Bill in our legislative tracking system.

Sincerely,



JEFF AMUNDSON, Chairperson
Board of Supervisors

JA:ted
Attachments

cc: Howard Wolgamott, President, AMBAG Board of Directors
Senator Barbara Boxer

1551A6

BEFORE THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS
OF THE COUNTY OF SANTA CRUZ, STATE OF CALIFORNIA

RESOLUTION NO.

On the motion of Supervisor
duly seconded by Supervisor
the following resolution is adopted

RESOLUTION SUPPORTING S. 446 - RESOURCES 2000

WHEREAS, Senators Barbara Boxer and George Miller have introduced S. 446 into the United States Senate; and

WHEREAS, S. 446 would enact the Resources 2000 Act and permanently set aside \$2.3 billion annually to provide substantial and permanent funding from offshore oil resources for the acquisition, improvement and maintenance of public resources throughout the United States, including public lands, parks, marine and coastal resources, historic preservation, fish and wildlife; and

WHEREAS, S. 446 would guarantee that at least a portion of these funds is directed to the following projects: developing picnic facilities and play areas for public parks, protecting our oceans, creating trails for hikers and bicyclists, protecting historic buildings, and adding land to our state and local parks and beaches; and

WHEREAS, the passage of S. 446 would be of benefit to the citizens throughout the United States.

NOW, THEREFORE, the Santa Cruz County Board of Supervisors hereby supports the passage of S. 446.

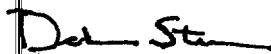
PASSED AND ADOPTED by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Santa Cruz, State of California, this _____ day of _____, 1999, by the following vote:

AYES: SUPERVISORS
NOES: SUPERVISORS
ABSENT: SUPERVISORS

JEFF ALMQUIST, Chairperson
Board of Supervisors

ATTEST: _____
Clerk of said Board

Approved as to form:



County Counsel

DISTRIBUTION: Senator Barbara Boxer
Senator Dianne Feinstein
Congress Member Sam Farr
Congress Member Tom Campbell

1551A6

June 15, 1999

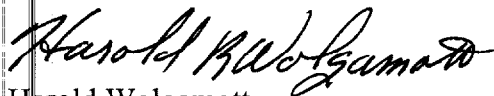
Mr. Jeff Almquist
Chair, Board of Supervisors
County of Santa Cruz
701 Ocean Street, Room 500
Santa Cruz, CA 95060

Dear Chair Almquist and Board of Supervisors of the County of Santa Cruz:

At the June 9, 1999 meeting of the Board of Directors of the Association of Monterey Bay Area Governments, the Board approved a motion to support Senator Barbara Boxer's bill, America's Resources 2000, and to urge our member agencies to do the same. Information regarding the bill is attached.

We encourage you to send a letter to Senator Boxer in support of her efforts to ensure that America's natural and historic resources are protected for future generations to enjoy.

Sincerely,



Harold Wolgamott
President

attachments: Memo and information from Senator Boxer regarding Resources 2000

United States Senate

HART SENATE OFFICE BUILDING
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senator@boxer.senate.gov
http://www.senate.gov/boxer

April 14, 1999

TO: California Council of Governments Members

FROM: Senator Barbara Boxer

RE: Resources 2000 - Increasing federal funding for local environmental and historic preservation projects

Enclosed is some information on my Permanent Protection for America's Resources 2000 bill that I thought would interest you. **If my bill passes, it would increase the amount of funding available for local environmental and historic preservation projects by millions of dollars.**

My bill, also known as Resources 2000, would permanently set aside \$2.3 billion annually for projects that protect and preserve our natural and historic heritage. My bill would fully fund the Land and Water Conservation Fund and the Historic Preservation Fund and create new funds to protect our heritage. The funding would come from offshore oil and gas drilling fees, which this year alone will total over \$4 billion. My bill would guarantee that at least a portion of these funds is directed to projects such as:

- Developing picnic facilities and play areas for public parks
- Protecting our oceans
- Creating trails for hikers and bicyclists
- Protecting historic buildings
- Adding land to our state and local parks and beaches

Support from California's local government is crucial to the passage of Resources 2000. I hope you will review the materials in this packet and decide to support my effort to ensure that America's natural and historic resources are protected for future generations to enjoy. **If you would like to support Resources 2000 or have questions about my bill, please contact my State Director, Rose Kapolczynski, at 213/894-5000.**

Thank you.

28

10 MONTGOMERY STREET
SUITE 240
SAN FRANCISCO, CA 94111
415-403-1100

2250 EAST IMPERIAL HIGHWAY
SUITE 345
EL SEGUNDO, CA 90245
310-414-5700

550 CAPITOL MALL
SUITE 5542
SACRAMENTO, CA 95814
916-448-2787

2300 TULARE STREET
SUITE 130
PESNO, CA 93721
209-497-5105

600 B STREET
SUITE 2240
SAN DIEGO, CA 92101
619-235-3884

210 NORTH B STREET
SUITE 210
SAN BERNARDINO, CA 92401
909-388-1501

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205

PERMANENT PROTECTION FOR AMERICA'S RESOURCES 2000

(Authors: Congressman George Miller and Senator Barbara Boxer)

PERMANENT PROTECTION FOR AMERICA'S RESOURCES 2000 is a bold, historic initiative to provide substantial and permanent funding from offshore oil resources for the acquisition, improvement and maintenance of public resources throughout the United States: public lands, parks, marine and coastal resources, historic preservation, fish and wildlife. **Resources 2000** will provide permanent, annual of funding for high priority resources preservation goals:

Land and Water Conservation Fund (Federal): \$450 million

One-half of the annual \$900 million allocation of the LWCF would be dedicated to Federal land acquisition purposes. These funds would be used to acquire lands or interests in authorized by Congress for our national parks, national forests, national wildlife refuges, and public lands.

Land and Water Conservation Fund (Stateside): \$450 million

One-half of the annual \$900 million allocation of the LWCF would go for matching grants to the States for the acquisition of lands or interests, planning, and development of outdoor recreation facilities. Two-thirds of the funds shall be allocated by formula of which 30% shall be distributed equally among the States, and 70% apportioned on the basis of the population each State bears to the total population of all States. One-third would be awarded on the basis of competitive grants. Modifies the requirements of the State Plan in order to be more flexible in meeting the purposes of the Act.

Urban Parks and Recreational Recovery: \$100 million

Matching grants to local governments to rehabilitate recreation areas and facilities, provide for the development of improved recreation programs, and to acquire, develop, or construct new recreation sites and facilities.

Historic Preservation Fund: \$150 million

Funding for the programs of the Historic Preservation Act, including grants to the States, maintaining the National Register of Historic Places, and administer numerous historic preservation programs. Allows up to one-third of the funds for priority preservation projects of public and private entities, including preserving historic structures and sites, as well as significant documents, photographs, works of art, etc.

Lands Restoration: \$250 million

Provides funds to undertake a coordinated program on Federal and Indian lands to restore degraded lands, protect resources that are threatened with degradation and protect public health and safety.

Endangered and Threatened Species Recovery Fund: \$100 million

Creates a dedicated source of funding to the Fish and Wildlife Service and the National Marine Fisheries Service for the purpose of implementing a private landowners incentive program for the recovery of endangered and threatened species and the habitat that they depend on. Monies would be used by the Secretaries to enter in to "endangered and threatened species recovery agreements" with private landowners, providing grants to 1) carry out activities and protect habitat (not otherwise required by the law) that would contribute to the recovery of a threatened or endangered species or 2) to refrain from carrying out otherwise lawful activities that would inhibit the recovery of such species. Priority will be given to small landowners who would otherwise not have the resources to participate in such programs.

Ocean Fish/ Wildlife Conservation, Restoration, and Management: \$300 million

Funding for the conservation, restoration and management of ocean fish and wildlife of the United States. Two-thirds of the total would be available to coastal states (including Great Lakes States, territories, and possessions of the U.S.) for the development, revision, and implementation of comprehensive ocean fish and wildlife conservation plans. Funds would be allocated to the states by a formula that gives two-thirds weight to a state's coastal population and one-third weight to the length of a state's shoreline. Minimum and maximum grants sizes will be utilized to ensure equitable funding among the states. To be approved, a state ocean fish and wildlife conservation plan must provide for: an inventory of ocean fish and wildlife and their habitat; identification and prioritization of conservation actions; monitoring of plan species and the effectiveness of conservation actions; public input; and periodic plan review and revision.

The remaining one-third of funds would be awarded by the Secretary of Commerce as competitive, peer-reviewed grants for living marine resource conservation. High priority would be given to proposals involving public/private conservation partnerships, but any person would be eligible to apply for a grant under this provision. A maximum grant size will be established to ensure that a small number of large projects do not consume the bulk of the funding in a given fiscal year.

Native Fish/Wildlife Conservation, Restoration, Management: \$350 million

Permanent appropriation for the conservation of native fish, wildlife and plants. It amends the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Act of 1980 (FWCA, 16 U.S.C. 2901 et seq.) to make funding available to the states for the development and implementation of comprehensive native wildlife conservation plans. To be approved, a state's plan must provide for: an inventory of wildlife and its habitat on a state-wide basis; identification and prioritization of conservation actions; monitoring of plan species and the effectiveness of conservation actions; public input; and periodic plan review and revision. Funds are to be allocated on a formula based one-third on the area of a state relative to the total area of all the states and two-thirds on the relative population of a state.

States are eligible for reimbursement of 75 percent of the cost of developing and implementing state wildlife conservation plans. Federal funds are only available for plan development costs for the first 10 years. As an additional incentive, federal funds will pay for up to 90 percent of: plan development costs during the first three years; and conservation actions undertaken by two or more states. In addition, in the absence of an approved plan, the Secretary may reimburse a state for certain on-the-ground conservation actions during the first five years of the program.

Farmland and Open Space Preservation Grants: \$150 million

Matching, competitive grants to state, local and tribal governments for open space planning, acquisition and administration of threatened farmland and urban forests, to help communities grow in ways that ensure a high quality of life and strong, sustainable economic growth. Such grants could be used to match state or local long term bond initiatives approved by voters to preserve green spaces for conservation, recreation and other environmental goals. These monies could also be used for administration or management by private, non-profit organizations, such as land trusts, assigned fee-simple title or administrative functions by states or local governments when the state, local or tribal government so chooses.

United States Senate

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Questions and Answers

Question: What is the Outer Continental Shelf (OCS), and what is OCS revenue?

Answer: The Outer Continental Shelf (OCS) consists of the submerged lands, subsoil, and seabed, lying between the seaward extent of the States' jurisdiction and the seaward extent of Federal jurisdiction. The United States OCS has been divided into four leasing regions: the Gulf of Mexico OCS Region, the Atlantic OCS Region, the Pacific OCS Region, and the Alaska OCS Region. In 1953, Congress designated the Secretary of the Interior to administer mineral exploration and development of the entire OCS through the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act (OCSLA). The OCSLA was amended in 1978, directing the Secretary to:

- Conserve the Nation's natural resources;
- Develop natural gas and oil reserves in an orderly and timely manner;
- Meet the energy needs of the country;
- Protect the human, marine, and coastal environments; and
- Receive a fair and equitable return on the resources of the OCS.

Our Resources 2000 bill is completely funded by so-called OCS revenue – funds derived from offshore oil drilling royalties, leasing fees and other charges associated with oil exploration and extraction. OCS revenue totals many billions of dollars each year; indeed, since 1996, OCS revenue has averaged \$4 billion annually. Resources 2000 would dedicate \$2.3 billion in OCS revenue annually to the programs funded by our bill, including permanent, full funding of the Land and Water Conservation and Historic Preservation Funds.

Question: How does funding for the Historic Preservation Fund work?

Answer: Under current law, \$150 million of OCS revenue goes into the Historic Preservation Fund each year. However, in order for the money to be used, it must be appropriated from the Fund by Congress. Each year, a portion of the money is appropriated to the Interior Secretary to be used for State grants. As with the LWCF, States would be allowed to provide funds to non-profit entities as well as State agencies under Resources 2000. Last year, Congress also began appropriating money from the Fund for the Save America's Treasure program – a new program to provide competitive

matching grants to preserve America's historical and cultural treasures.

Unfortunately, Congress has in past years failed to appropriate the full \$150 million from the Historic Preservation Fund. In fact, for fiscal year 1999, Congress only appropriated \$72 million from the Fund.

Resources 2000 would mandate that the full \$150 million from the Historic Preservation Fund be provided each year without further appropriation. Resources 2000 maintains the same formula for distribution, except that it would require that 50 percent of the funds be spent on actual restoration development projects – so called “brick and mortar” activities.

Question: How does the stateside portion of the Land and Water Conservation Fund work?

Answer: Under current law, the Secretary of Interior is authorized to provide matching grants to the States for: 1) designing a comprehensive state plan for outdoor recreation; 2) land acquisition; and/or 3) development of basic outdoor recreation facilities to serve the general public.

Resources 2000 would make 50 percent (\$450 million) of the \$900 million available for the same stateside purposes. The formula for distribution would be amended somewhat. Two-thirds (\$300 million) would be allocated under a formula grant program, by which 30 percent (\$90 million) would be distributed equally among all states and 70 percent (\$210 million) would be distributed on the basis of the ratio which the population of each state bears to the total population of all states. The remaining one-third (\$150 million) would be allocated under a competitive grant program established by the Secretary of Interior. States would be allowed to provide funds to non-profit entities as well as state agencies.

Our bill still requires states to develop a “State Plan” in order to be eligible for funding and only slightly modifies the requirements of the State Plan in order to be more flexible in meeting the purposes of our bill.

Question: How does your legislation compare to the President's Land Legacy proposal?

Answer: Our legislation incorporates aspects of the President's Land Legacy Initiative and then expands upon many of the same themes. However, the most important distinction is that the President's proposal is only a request for one fiscal year. In order for anyone to see – and be able to use – this money, it must survive the arduous appropriations process. If passed, Resources 2000 would ensure funding for these

important environmental programs every year – without further action from Congress.

Question: How does your bill differ from the Murkowski or Young proposals?

Answer: One of my primary problems with those proposals is that they provide incentives to continue or increase drilling. The amount of money a state receives under their formulas is directly linked to the amount of drilling that occurs in that state and how close it is to the **shore**. Now, California would get a lot of money from such a formula, but I think it is bad policy to give states an incentive to drill more. It is important to help coastal states mitigate the impacts caused by offshore oil drilling. Our legislation gives money to coastal states, but requires that they spend the money on activities that will actually benefit the environment, not further degrade it. I am encouraged that Congressman Young has stated that he would like to rid his legislation of these incentives. I look forward to working with him to ensure that, indeed, those incentives are removed. I also hope that my colleagues in the Senate will follow that example.

Their legislation also does not require that Coastal Impact Assistance funding be used for environmental purposes. Under their legislation, roads and other infrastructure improvements could be built **with this** funding. I believe that the revenue that we generate from depleting one non-renewable resource must be invested in the protection of our nation's renewable resources.

There are also provisions in the Murkowski bill concerning the Land and Water Conservation Fund that I oppose. Such provisions include restrictions on the amount of money that can be spent in the Western United States and requirements for additional, and unnecessary, authorization for appropriations over \$5 million.

Furthermore, the wildlife component of the Murkowski bill is problematic because there is not enough emphasis on non-game species. I believe there must be a guarantee that States will use funding to help protect and recover non-game species as well.

RESOURCES 2000

Land and Water Conservation Fund	\$900 million
Federal Projects – \$450 million	
State Projects – \$450 million	
Urban Parks and Recreation Recovery (UPARR)	\$100 million
Historic Preservation Fund	\$150 million
Lands Restoration	\$250 million
Endangered and Threatened Species Recovery Fund	\$100 million
Living Marine Resources	\$300 million
Native Fish/Wildlife Conservation, Restoration, Management	\$350 million
Farmland, Open Space and Forest Conservation Grants	\$150 million
TOTAL	\$2.3 billion

212

Bill Summary & Status for the 106th Congress**Item 10 of 35****PREVIOUS BILL | NEXT BILL****PREVIOUS BILL:ALL | NEXT BILL:ALL****NEW SEARCH | HOME | HELP****S.446****SPONSOR: Sen Boxer, Barbara** (introduced 02/23/99)Jump to: [Titles](#), [Status](#), [Committees](#), [Amendments](#), [Cosponsors](#), [Summary](#)**TITLE(S):**

- **SHORT TITLE(S) AS INTRODUCED:**
Resources 2000 Act
- **OFFICIAL TITLE AS INTRODUCED:**
A bill to provide for the permanent protection of the resources of the United States in the year 2000 and beyond.

STATUS: Floor Actions

NONE

STATUS: Detailed Legislative Status**Senate Actions****Feb 23, 99:**

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

Apr 20, 99:

Committee on Energy and Natural Resources. Hearings held.(Apr 27, 99; May 4, 99; May 11, 99).

STATUS: Congressional Record Page References

02/23/99 Introductory remarks on Measure (CR S 1809- 18 11, S 1820-1822)

02/23/99 Full text of Measure as introduced printed (CR S 18 11-1820)

COMMITTEE(S):

- **COMMITTEE(S) OF REFERRAL:**
[Senate Energy](#) and [Natural Resources](#)

AMENDMENT(S):

NONE

COSPONSORS(9):

213

Sen Kerry, John F. - 02/23/99 Sen Torricelli, Robert G. - 02/23/99
Sen Lautenberg, Frank R. - 03/03/99 Sen Biden, Joseph R., Jr. - 03/03/99
Sen Sarbanes, Paul S. - 03/18/99 Sen Kennedy, Edward M. - 04/15/99
Sen Wellstone, Paul D. - 04/15/99 Sen Feinstein, Dianne - 06/09/99
Sen Schumer, Charles E. - 06/09/99

SUMMARY:

(AS INTRODUCED)

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

- Title I: Land and Water Conservation Fund Revitalization
- Title II: Urban Park and Recreation Recovery Program Amendments
- Title III: Historic Preservation Fund
- Title IV: Farmland, Ranchland, and Open Space, and Forestland Protection
- Title V: Federal and Indian Lands Restoration Fund
- Title VI: Living Marine Resources Conservation, Restoration, and Management Assistance
- Title VII: Funding for State Native Fish and Wildlife Conservation and Restoration
- Title VIII: Endangered and Threatened Species Recovery

Resources 2000 Act - Reduces according to a specified formula the amount of qualified Outer Continental Shelf (OCS) revenues that shall be deposited for a limited fiscal year into the Land and Water Conservation Fund, the Historic Preservation Fund, or any other fund or account established by this Act.

(Sec. 6) Limits the amount available for administrative expenses to two percent.

(Sec. 7) Requires off-budget treatment of the receipts and disbursements of funds under this Act.

Title I: Land and Water Conservation Fund Revitalization - Amends the Land and Water Conservation Act of 1965 to extend indefinitely the period for: (1) depositing amounts into the Land and Water Conservation Fund (currently, such period ends September 30, 2015); and (2) under specified conditions, annual authorization of appropriations to the Fund in certain amounts for FY 1977 through 1978 and each succeeding fiscal year.

(Sec. 103) Makes \$900 million available each fiscal year for obligation or expenditure without further appropriation, to be allocated as follows: (1) 50 percent for Federal purposes; and (2) 50 percent for State grants.

(Sec. 105) Removes the "outdoor recreation" limitation on the use of financial assistance to States to carry out planning, land acquisition, and development projects for land and water conservation purposes.

(Sec. 106) Revises the formula used to allocate amounts made available for State purposes from the Fund each fiscal year, including distributing one-third of such funds among the several States under a competitive grant program.

(Sec. 107) Revises the requirement that a State have a comprehensive statewide outdoor recreation plan as a prerequisite to consideration by the Secretary of the Interior of financial assistance for acquisition or development projects. Allows a State, in order to reduce costly repetitive planning

214

efforts, to use for such a plan a current State comprehensive outdoor recreation plan, a State recreation plan, or a State action agenda under criteria developed by the Secretary.

(Sec. 108) Removes the restriction on providing financial assistance to States for incidental costs relating to land and water acquisition.

Permits local funding and a limited percent of the amount of State allocated funds in any one year to be used for sheltered facilities for swimming pools and ice skating rinks in areas where the Secretary determines a need to enhance public safety.

(Sec. 109) Requires the Secretary to approve, subject to certain conditions, the conversion of property (other than for public outdoor recreation use) acquired or developed with assistance under the Act only if the State demonstrates that no prudent or feasible alternative exists. Exempts from such requirement conversion of property that is no longer viable as an outdoor conservation or recreation facility due to changes in demographics, or that must be abandoned because of environmental contamination which endangers public health and safety.

Title II: Urban Park and Recreation Recovery Program Amendments - Amends the Urban Park and Recreation Recovery Act of 1978 to provide for the development of new recreation areas and facilities (including the acquisition of lands for such development) under the urban park and recreation recovery program.

(Sec. 205) Revises requirements for: (1) Federal assistance grant eligibility; (2) matching grants to local governments for rehabilitation, development, and innovation purposes; (3) local park and recreation recovery action programs; (4) State action incentives; and (5) conversion of recreation property for any other purpose other than public recreation purposes.

(Sec. 210) Establishes in the Treasury the Urban Park and Recreation Recovery Fund. Specifies the amount to be deposited into the Fund each fiscal year out of qualified OCS revenues, which shall be available, without further appropriation, until expended.

Sets forth limitations on annual State grants under this Act and grant and program administration.

(Sec. 211) Repeals sunset provisions and congressional reporting requirements with respect to: (1) the impact of the urban park and recreation recovery program; and (2) the annual achievements of the innovation grant program.

Title III: Historic Preservation Fund - Amends the National Historic Preservation Act to specify the amount to be deposited into the Historic Preservation Fund each fiscal year after FY 1998 out of qualified OCS revenues, which shall remain available, without further appropriation, and until expended, only to carry out the purposes of such Act.

(Sec. 301) Requires at least one half of the funds obligated or expended each fiscal year under this Act to be used for preservation projects on historic properties (giving priority to the preservation of endangered historic properties).

Title IV: Farmland, Ranchland, Open Space, and Forestland Protection - Establishes in the Treasury the Farmland, Ranchland, Open Space, and Forestland Protection Fund.

(Sec. 403) Authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to use specified amounts from the Fund for the farmland protection and forest legacy programs.

Authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to use specified amounts from the Fund for the ranchland protection program.

28

(Sec. 404) Amends the Federal Agriculture Improvement and Reform Act of 1996 with respect to the farmland protection program to: (1) specify that the program shall be a matching grant program carried out through eligible entities such as State and local government, Indian tribes, and nonprofit conservation organizations; (2) eliminate acreage limitations; and (3) increase the existing funding cap, revising it from a total program cap to a fiscal year cap.

(Sec. 405) Directs the Secretary of the Interior to establish a ranchland protection program similar to the farmland protection program.

Title V: Federal and Indian Lands Restoration Fund - Establishes the Federal and Indians Lands Restoration Fund which shall be used as a dedicated source of funding for a coordinated program on Federal and Indian lands to restore degraded lands, protect resources that are threatened with degradation, and protect public health and safety. Deposits \$250 million of qualified Outer Continental Shelf revenues received by the United States each fiscal year into the Fund and allocates: (1) 60 percent to the Secretary of the Interior for lands within the National Park System, National Wildlife Refuge System, and public lands administered by the Bureau of Land Management; (2) 30 percent to the Secretary of Agriculture for lands within the National Forest System; and (3) ten percent to the Secretary of the Interior for competitive grants to Indian tribes under this Act.

Requires the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture to: (1) each establish priority lists for the use of funds which give priority to projects based upon the protection of significant resources, the severity of damages or threats to resources, and the protection of public health or safety; and (2) jointly establish a coordinated program for tracking the progress of activities carried out and determining the extent to which demonstrable results are being achieved.

Title VI: Living Marine Resources Conservation, Restoration, and Management Assistance - Authorizes the Secretary of Commerce to use amounts from the Living Marine Resources Conservation Fund for allocation to a coastal State with a Living Marine Resources Conservation Plan to reimburse the State for the costs of developing, implementing, and revising such a plan. Sets forth plan requirements.

Establishes the Living Marine Resources Conservation Fund. Provides for the deposit in such fund of specified amounts received by the United States as qualified Outer Continental Shelf revenues. Authorizes the Secretary to make grants from such fund for the conservation, restoration, or management of living marine resources. Sets forth criteria for grant approval.

Defines "living marine resources" as indigenous fin fish, anadromous fish, mollusks, crustaceans, and all other forms of marine animal and plant life, including marine mammals and birds, that inhabit marine or brackish waters of the United States during all or part of their life cycle.

Title VII: Funding for State Native Fish and Wildlife Conservation and Restoration - Amends the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Act of 1980 to revise the purposes and applicability of such Act so as to: (1) provide for promoting conservation of native (currently, nongame) fish and wildlife; and (2) preserving biological diversity by maintaining natural assemblages of native fish and wildlife. Replaces the definition of "fish and wildlife" and "nongame fish and wildlife" with a definition of "native fish and wildlife" as a fish, animal, or plant species that: (1) historically occurred or occurs in an ecosystem, other than as a result of an introduction, and lives in an unconfined state; and (2) does not include any population of a domesticated species that has reverted to a feral existence.

(Sec. 703) Requires State conservation plans requirements to promote balanced and diverse assemblages of native fish and wildlife.

(Sec. 704) Repeals the provision specifying that conservation actions set forth in a conservation plan approved by the Secretary of the Interior shall be eligible for reimbursement as fish and wildlife

216

projects.

(Sec. 705) Makes amendments relating to the reimbursement of State costs for the development, revision, and implementation of conservation plans to: (1) extend eligibility for reimbursement of costs incurred by States for developing conservation plans through FY 2010, and for implementing conservation plans through FY 2005; (2) repeal specified reimbursement requirements; (3) prohibit paying reimbursement to any State for any cost incurred in implementing an approved conservation plan or action to the extent that more than 50 (currently ten) percent of such costs in any such year are accounted for by inkind contributions; and (4) prohibit the amount of reimbursement paid to any State for any fiscal year after FY 2010 from exceeding 75 percent of the cost of implementing and revising the plan during the fiscal year.

(Sec. 706) Establishes the Native Fish and Wildlife Conservation and Restoration Fund into which the following amounts received as qualified Outer Continental Shelf revenues shall be deposited: (1) \$100 million for each of FY's 2000 and 2001; (2) \$200 million for each of FY's 2002, 2003, and 2004; and (3) \$350 million for FY 2005 and each proceeding fiscal year. Makes up to the amount stated for a fiscal year available to the Secretary of the Interior for that fiscal year to reimburse States for conservation plans and actions.

Title VIII: Endangered and Threatened Species Recovery - Authorizes the Secretary of the Interior or the Secretary of Commerce to use amounts in the Endangered and Threatened Species Recovery Fund to provide financial assistance to persons for development and implementation of Endangered and Threatened Species Recovery Agreements. Requires either Secretary to give priority to the development and implementation of Agreements that: (1) implement actions identified under recovery plans approved by the Secretary; (2) have the greatest potential for contributing to the recovery of an endangered or threatened species; and (3) require use of the assistance on land owned by a small landowner or on a family farm by the owner or operator.

Prohibits the Secretary from providing financial assistance for any action that is required by a permit issued under the Endangered Species Act of 1973 or that is otherwise required under Federal law.

(Sec. 803) Authorizes the Secretary to enter into such Agreements and sets forth Agreement requirements, including: (1) requiring activities not otherwise mandated by law that contribute to species recovery; and (2) specifying species recovery goals. Requires the Secretary to review Agreements for compliance with such requirements, propose necessary revisions, approve Agreements in compliance, periodically monitor the implementation of each Agreement, and disburse financial assistance to implement the Agreement.

(Sec. 804) Establishes the Endangered and Threatened Species Recovery Fund in the Treasury and requires \$100 million to be deposited into the Fund each fiscal year from amounts received as qualified Outer Continental Shelf revenues.