



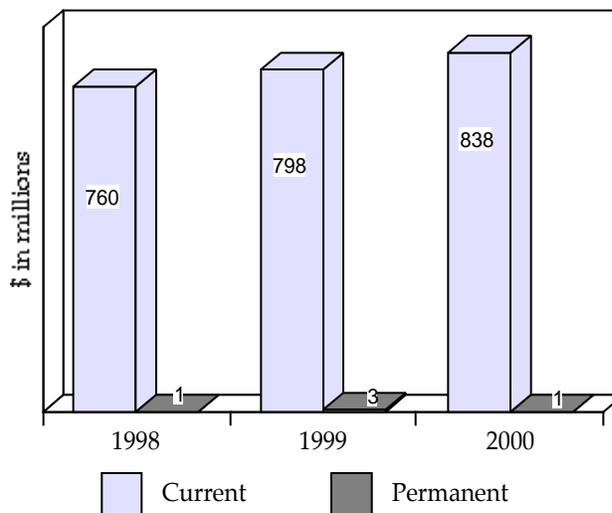
# U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

**Mission** - In 1879, an act of Congress established the U.S. Geological Survey. Its initial charge was for the "classification of public lands, and the examination of the geological structure, mineral resources, and products of the national domain." In the following 120 years, USGS has changed its programs to respond to the Nation's need for unbiased scientific information that is readily available to the public and private sectors to assist them in meeting their land and resource management responsibilities. The USGS continues to evolve in order to address increasingly complex resource issues challenging the Department and other natural resource managers.

The USGS is the Nation's primary provider of earth and biological science information related to natural hazards; certain aspects of the environment; and energy, mineral, water and biological resources. It is the Federal Government's principal civilian mapping agency and a primary source of data on the quality and quantity of the Nation's water resources. The information produced by USGS helps others manage, develop and protect America's water, energy, mineral, land, and biological resources. The USGS supplies the scientific information needed to make sound decisions to minimize or mitigate the effects of natural and human-induced hazards.

**Program Overview** - With appropriations from Congress, USGS provides scientific information to Federal, State, and local land, resource, and water managers. Over the years, USGS has adapted its programs to respond to emergency needs brought on by natural disasters and the changing priorities of its customers. The USGS work accomplished through direct appropriations is supplemented by leveraging more than \$60 million per year in matching funds from State and local governments for mapping, water quality and quantity resource gaging, and related studies. This is an affirmation of the importance of USGS research, data, and service to the American people. As further evidence of the caliber and value of USGS science, the Survey conducts over \$300 million of reimbursable work per year. This is work USGS performs for Interior, other Federal agencies, foreign governments, States, and others that is critical to those entities' abilities to fulfill their responsibilities and missions.

## USGS Funding



**Budget Request Overview** - The USGS 2000 budget request is \$838.5 million, an increase of \$40.6 million over 1999. The request reflects tradeoffs, redirections and offsets to achieve a final budget that addresses the Department's and Nation's most urgent science needs and fully covers the bureau's fixed cost increases. The budget includes \$53.6 million for programmatic increases and \$19.6 million for uncontrollable cost increases in order to continue the current services level of program operations and prevent program erosion that would occur from absorbing these increased costs. The increases are partially offset by reductions totaling \$32.6 million.

**Interior Science Priorities** - A key emphasis of the 2000 USGS budget is \$30.0 million in new and focused base funding to aggressively respond to the highest priority science needs of the Department's land management bureaus. On a daily basis, Interior land and wildlife managers are confronted with a multitude of vexing problems, from how to cope with the insidious threat of nonindigenous invasive species to evaluating the impact of a grazing or logging permit on water quality and sensitive riparian habitat. Their needs outstrip USGS's current capabilities. The request for Interior Science

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Priorities will enable USGS to quickly analyze issues and develop decision support systems so that land management bureaus can respond more effectively and expeditiously to these emerging problems and challenges.

Priorities for research to be conducted with this funding will be identified through a collaborative, annual process including USGS and these land management bureaus. Generally, most of this research will be geared toward improving techniques for managing, protecting, and restoring threatened or damaged natural resources. For example, USGS will develop improved monitoring protocols that enable the land management bureaus to more effectively judge the condition of natural resources under their purview, to gauge the effectiveness of management practices, and more efficiently allocate their financial and staff resources to the most serious problem areas. The USGS will also work on improved methods for restoring degraded habitats, particularly riparian areas that have come under increased stress in recent years, and whose health is essential to the larger surrounding ecosystem.

The Interior Science Priorities proposal includes \$15.0 million in new funding and \$15.0 million within base resources to focus science resources on the highest priorities of land managers. In 2000, Interior is piloting a process to assess the status of current science support, identify gaps and cross-bureau applications, and formulate priorities for USGS research in support of land management needs.

**Place-Based Studies** - For several years USGS has addressed natural resources science issues from a multidisciplinary perspective, integrating the geological, hydrological, biological, and mapping sciences. This approach has been successful in the Chesapeake Bay region, South Florida/ Everglades, and California Bay-Delta. For 2000, an increase of \$2.4 million is requested to support integrated science studies in several other ecosystems of concern; specifically, the Great Lakes, Platte River, Greater Yellowstone, and Mojave. These geographic areas have been targeted because they have unique habitat characteristics that are at risk due to habitat loss or degradation and because the environmental, social, or economic costs of inaction are so high. The sustainability of each of these areas is being threatened by a variety of stressors. Development of effective mitigation and restoration strategies depends on a deeper understanding of each ecosystem's vulnerability, dynamics, and stresses. An increase of \$1.1 million is also requested to address Hypoxia in the Mississippi River/ Gulf of Mexico and expand research on the interacting stressors on the Pacific Islands.

Separate increases of \$5.6 million and \$1.0 million are proposed in 2000 for the USGS to expand its amphibian

research and monitoring program and its coral reef research and monitoring work. Amphibian populations are declining at an alarming rate and coral reefs are in serious state of decline around the world. The implications of these problems cannot be overstated. The rapid loss of any species is troubling and upsets the natural balance, but in the case of amphibians, the problem is even more dire. Amphibians are extremely sensitive to environmental stressors, and as such are key indicators of the overall health of ecosystems. An aggressive monitoring and research program is needed to determine the scope and causes of the amphibian population decline to help reverse the trend and eliminate the causes before other species succumb to these same stresses.

Coral reefs are among the most biologically productive and diverse natural ecosystems and are vital to the health of the oceans' fisheries. Over the last two decades, coral reefs appear to have undergone a dramatic decline worldwide. Some sources estimate that ten percent of all reefs have been degraded beyond recovery and another 20 to 30 percent are in peril over the next 10 to 20 years. In 2000, increases are requested for several bureaus, including the USGS, to better understand the extent of the problem and its causes, and to mount a defense against further declines. The USGS will focus its efforts on mapping and characterization of reef resources within U.S. jurisdiction, and will conduct research projects to identify coral's response and tolerance to a number of stressors.

**USGS Satellite Data Archive** - The request includes a \$2.5 million increase for National Satellite Land Remote Sensing Data Archive at the EROS Data Center. Building on a 1999 increase of \$2.5 million, the request achieves a \$5.0 million increase necessary to expand archiving capabilities and to accommodate the dramatic increase in land remote sensing data from NASA Earth Observing System missions and from the next release of DOD declassified data. The Federal Government has invested billions of dollars in the Earth observing satellites, and to fully reap the benefits of this enormous investment, a modest increase is needed to expand USGS capabilities to handle the explosive growth in data and ensure its availability to Interior land managers and to scientists and policymakers worldwide.

**National Biological Information Infrastructure (NBII)** - The request includes a modest increase of \$1.0 million for USGS to expand and enhance the NBII. Government agencies, universities and museums have accumulated vast collections of biological information, but access to this data is limited and difficult. If made more accessible, this information could greatly assist States, local communities and the private sector in resolving questions about natural resources. The \$1.0 million increase will enable

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USGS to begin development of the “next generation” of the NBII by assisting selected universities, research institutions, and supercomputer facilities around the U.S. to establish regionally focused NBII nodes. These nodes will use advanced computing systems to automatically find, analyze, and synthesize vast amounts of biological data from many sources and to quickly deliver the resulting information to many different customers including resource managers, scientists, private industry, States and local communities.

The 2000 USGS request includes a \$10.0 million increase to expand the National Spatial Data Infrastructure through a Community/Federal Information Partnership (C/FIP) proposal that will expand the repository of spatial data and enhance local governments’ ability to use it for improved land use planning. A key feature of the C/FIP proposal is \$6.7 million in grants to communities which will increase collaborative efforts to develop geospatial data and advance the capacity of local communities to create and use these data and technologies to improve their ability for making informed land use decisions.

**Real Time Hazards Warnings** - Hazards research, assessment, and monitoring are at the core of USGS’s mission and are critical to the timely notification of the public of impending disasters and mobilization after such events. The USGS maintains an enormous infrastructure of sensors and monitors that form the backbone for monitoring earthquake and volcanic activity and streamflow levels. Significant advancements in sensor technology and telemetry capabilities can dramatically improve warning capabilities and reduce the human and economic toll of disasters. Unfortunately, the overall hazards infrastructure has not kept pace with advancements in technology. The 2000 request seeks to begin to address this problem through a \$5.5 million increase to accelerate instrument modernization, including expanding the use of real time telemetry that allows rapid notification to emergency response agencies that deal with natural disasters.

**Disaster Information Network** - The 2000 budget requests \$8.0 million for the Disaster Information Network (DIN). The DIN request and Real Time Hazards Warning request, taken in tandem, represent a comprehensive strategy for improved disaster mitigation and recovery. It incorporates both a state-of-the-art disaster monitoring and detection component and an advanced, integrated, and coordinated communications link among the sources of disaster information and the users of that information to ensure access during all phases of disaster management. In a study completed in 1998, the National Re-

search Council’s review of the DIN program strongly endorsed the advancement of the concept for an improved information system to save lives and reduce losses related to natural hazards disasters.

**Deferred Maintenance** - The USGS budget includes an increase of \$1.5 million to address its highest priority deferred maintenance and capital improvement needs. This request is consistent with the pledge Interior made to the Appropriations Committees to develop and submit five year deferred maintenance and capital improvement plans. The request will enable USGS to maintain its capital investments, including, among other things, 15 science centers, and extensive networks of cableways and seismic sensors.

**Budget Restructuring** - The 2000 budget submission proposes key changes to the USGS budget structure. It includes: consolidation of all facilities costs associated with appropriated work into an overall Facilities budget activity, while also identifying the incremental facilities costs borne by reimbursable customers; consolidation of all bureau level general administration costs into a new Science Support budget activity; and creation of a new Integrated Science budget activity for tactical science work for the land management bureaus, as well as specific place-based studies. Consolidation of the appropriated facilities and general administration costs into bureau-wide budget activities will eliminate the assessment for the cost of these items to cooperators and customers, establishing a clear basis for what is funded through appropriated dollars. Because of the transition to the new budget structure, it may appear that programs throughout the bureau are decreasing significantly. However, both facilities and general administration expenses were always a part of these program lines, which gave the impression that more dollars for science existed than was really the case. Moving these costs to bureau-wide accounts improves accountability for all aspects of the organization, and promotes common business practices throughout the bureau. A much clearer view of the money available for science is the result. The “Integrated Science” activity will result in more efficient planning and operations for projects that benefit from bringing to bear the multi-disciplinary science talents of the bureau, and those projects that are designated for the tactical science needs of the land management bureaus.

**Government Performance and Results Act** - The USGS has formulated a revised and streamlined strategic plan that better identifies goals related to natural resource science and hazards activities.

**SUMMARY OF BUREAU APPROPRIATIONS**  
(all dollar amounts in thousands)

*Comparison of 2000 Request with 1999 Enacted:*

	1999 Enacted		2000 Request		Change From 1999	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
Appropriations						
Surveys, Investigations, & Research .....	6,648	797,896	6,648	838,485	0	40,589
Emergency Supplemental (unreleased/non-add) .....		[+1,000]				
Permanents, Trust Funds, & Others						
Operations & Maintenance of Quarters .....	0	80	0	99	0	19
Contributed Funds .....	0	2,657	0	550	0	-2,107
Working Capital Fund .....	234	0	234	0	0	0
Subtotal, Permanents, Trust Funds, & Others...	234	2,737	234	649	0	-2,088
Transfers & Reimbursables .....	2,855	0	2,855	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL, U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY .....</b>	<b>9,737</b>	<b>800,633</b>	<b>9,737</b>	<b>839,134</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>38,501</b>

**HIGHLIGHTS OF BUDGET CHANGES**  
By Appropriation Activity/Subactivity

**APPROPRIATION: Surveys, Investigations, and Research**

	<u>1998 Actual</u>	<u>1999 Enacted</u>	<u>2000 Request</u>	<u>Change from 1999 Enacted</u>
National Mapping Program				
Mapping Data Collect/Integration .....	65,096	63,858	58,125	-5,733
Earth Science Info Mgmt/Delivery.....	33,146	36,388	43,700	7,312
Geographic Research/Applications ...	37,543	38,069	33,609	-4,460
Subtotal, Mapping .....	135,785	138,315	135,434	-2,881
Geologic Hazards, Resource & Processes				
Geologic Hazards Assessments.....	75,396	76,369	68,810	-7,559
Geologic Landscape/Coastal Assess ..	72,986	74,091	60,701	-13,390
Geologic Resource Assessments.....	87,157	88,690	69,106	-19,584
Subtotal, Geologic Hazards.....	235,539	239,150	198,617	-40,533
Water Resources Investigations .....				
Water Resources Assessment/Rsch....	95,851	104,433	88,298	-16,135
Water Data Collection/Mgmt.....	28,989	29,528	20,790	-8,738
Federal / State Coop Water Program.	66,231	70,137	58,356	-11,781
Water Resources Rsch Act Program ...	4,553	5,055	5,062	7
Subtotal, Water Resources.....	195,624	209,153	172,506	-36,647
Biological Research.....				
Biological Research/Monitoring .....	122,907	138,521	97,734	-40,787
Biological Info Mgmt/Delivery.....	11,145	11,443	14,550	3,107
Cooperative Research Units.....	11,199	12,497	12,680	183
Subtotal, Biological Research .....	145,251	162,461	124,964	-37,497
Integrated Science.....	0	0	47,686	47,686
Science Support.....	25,584	27,308	73,996	46,688
Facilities .....	22,575	21,509	85,282	63,773
<b>TOTAL APPROPRIATION .....</b>	<b>760,358</b>	<b>797,896</b>	<b>838,485</b>	<b>40,589</b>

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## Highlights of Budget Changes

	<u>Amount</u>
Uncontrollable Cost Net Increase (non-add)	[+19,596]
National Mapping Program	
Mapping Data Collection and Integration	-5,733
<p>The proposed increase (+\$4,000) for Community / Federal Information Partnership (C / FIP) will enable the USGS to expand its ability to leverage Federal investments with other Federal, State, and local organizations and the private sector to collaboratively develop and maintain consistent national geospatial data such as orthoimagery, elevation, and hydrography information. The decrease (-\$729) reflects anticipated savings resulting from technological and process improvements through the application of new hardware, software, and procedures. The decrease (-\$2,000) reduces funding for high-performance computing and communication, a pilot begun in FY 1998, that delivers natural science data to a consortium of academic institutions in Ohio. The remaining funds allow operation and maintenance of the project with the OhioView Consortium. There is also an increase (+\$876) for uncontrollable costs and a decrease (-\$7,880) for technical adjustments related to the budget restructuring.</p>	
Earth Science Information Management & Delivery	+7,312
<p>The proposed increase (+\$8,000) is requested for a Disaster Information Network that will improve the integration and coordination of disaster information among the many sources and users of this information in order to help disaster management organizations save lives and reduce the costs of natural disasters. The proposed increase (+\$2,500) for the Satellite Data Archive will allow for continued and future support for the long-term preservation of existing data and enable the acquisition of, and access to, massive future additions to the archive from planned government and private satellite missions, ensuring continued availability of these data for all who require them. The increase (+\$1,250) for C / FIP will provide Internet-based access to the USGS's vast collection of natural science information, including maps and related research, and provide for metadata (data about data) development and data information clearinghouse participation. There is also an increase (+\$759) for uncontrollable costs and a decrease (-\$5,197) for technical adjustments related to the budget restructuring.</p>	
Geographic Research & Applications	-4,460
<p>The proposed increase (+\$600) for Amphibian Research and Monitoring will support the compilation and analysis of geospatial data to characterize habitat in areas of demonstrated amphibian loss that have been targeted for controlled experiments by USGS biologists and to develop methods to use spatial analytical techniques to predict potential amphibian loss. The proposed increase (+\$450) will be used to develop new analytical tools and establish a capability in the USGS Center for Integration of Natural Disaster Information to ensure that appropriate scientific spatial analysis can be applied in future disasters. There is also an increase (+\$875) for uncontrollable costs and a decrease (-\$6,385) for technical adjustments related to the budget restructuring.</p>	
Geologic Hazards, Resources, & Processes	
Geologic Hazard Assessments	-7,559
<p>The proposed increase (+\$1,600) will be used to purchase and install approximately 80 modern seismographs to initiate pilot projects in San Francisco, Seattle, and Salt Lake City. The time interval needed to report the occurrence of an earthquake in these regions will be reduced significantly. The proposed increase (+\$400) will allow the USGS to expand data processing capability to provide more accurate and timely processing and delivery of information on geomagnetic data. The proposed reduction (-\$250) will be taken in Volcano Hazards to fund higher priority programs. There is also an increase (+\$1,581) for uncontrollable costs and a decrease (-\$10,890) for technical adjustments related to the budget restructuring.</p>	
Geologic Landscape & Coastal Assessments	-13,390
<p>The proposed increase (+\$1,500) for Community / Federal Information Partnership will expand the development of the Internet-based National Geologic Map Database and the production of National Spatial Data Infrastructure-compliant digital geologic map data that meet community needs to address hazards, resources, and environmental issues, in partnership with State geological surveys and universities. The proposed increase (+\$600) will gather geologic information on</p>	

the extent and character of coral reef ecosystems nationwide to support definition of the natural processes causing the wide spread decline in reef health. The proposed decrease(-\$3,500) will curtail or terminate lower priority investigations of coastal erosion; studies of rapid subsidence and sea level rise; geologic mapping of sea floor habitats; investigations of offshore earthquake, landslide, and tsunami hazards along the Pacific coast; and surveys and assessments of the Nation's offshore marine mineral resources. There is also an increase (+\$1,616) for uncontrollable costs and a decrease (-\$13,606) for technical adjustments related to the budget restructuring.

#### Geologic Resource Assessments

-19,584

The proposed decrease (-\$3,000) will terminate work for Federal, State, and local land and resource managers to plan for the future development of metallic and industrial minerals and to devise strategies for minimizing environmental effects of mineral resource development. The proposed decrease (-\$2,000) will curtail support of cooperative activities to update and archive existing minerals information and materials in Alaska and make them available digitally. The proposed decrease (-\$1,000) in the Energy Resources Program will terminate lower priority coal availability and recoverability studies. There is also an increase (+\$2,187) for uncontrollable costs and a decrease (-\$15,771) for technical adjustments related to the budget restructuring.

#### Water Resources Investigations

##### Water Resources Assessment and Research

-16,135

The proposed increase (+\$1,000) for Amphibian Research and Monitoring will provide water quality monitoring support for an interdisciplinary investigation to assess the scope, severity, and cause of amphibian declines in the U.S., and to gather information that will lead to formulation of effective actions to arrest or reverse declines. The proposed decrease of (-\$826) will curtail a regional assessment on contamination and research on subsidence. There is also an increase (+\$3,144) for uncontrollable costs and a decrease (-\$19,453) for technical adjustments related to the budget restructuring.

##### Water Data Collection and Management

-8,738

The proposed increase (+\$3,000) for Real-Time Hazards will enable new/upgraded streamgaging telemetry at 150 gaging stations supporting high-priority river forecasting locations selected in consultation with the National Weather Service, and new velocity sensing equipment for an additional 5 locations. In addition, USGS will enhance its ability to estimate streamflow from water levels at approximately 50 gaging stations and reactivate 10 discontinued stations at vital locations. The proposed increase (+\$400) will expand research on hypoxia in the Gulf of Mexico, with high priority onimproving the monitoring network and scientific methods for identifying nutrient sources and the associated land uses. To make water data more accessible and interchangeable for improved watershed management, the proposed Community/Federal Information Partnership increase (+\$250) will accelerate standardized referencing of stream and watershed locations throughout the Nation.

The proposed decrease (-3,342) will 1) reduce funding for the USGS Hydrologic Instrumentation Facility (HIF) by recovering costs from customers for testing and developing new instrumentation for water monitoring; 2) eliminate support for the infrastructure resources research; 3) eliminate funding for gaging activities in the Lake Champlain basin which will be sought through alternative funding arrangements with Federal, State, and local agencies; 4) reduce funding for watershed modeling studies; 5) discontinue support for endocrine disruption studies; and 6) eliminate funding as a result of completing the evaluation of the site location for ground water monitoring well on Molokai, Hawaii. There is also an increase (+\$1,002) for uncontrollable costs and a decrease (-\$10,048) for technical adjustments related to the budget restructuring.

##### Federal-State Coop Water Program

-11,781

The proposed decrease (-\$2,500) will reduce funding for monitoring and assessment activities addressing issues such as: determining the linkage between pesticides in ground water and agricultural practices; providing a more quantitative understanding of the sources of nutrients entering a stream; determining the continuing effects of past land use; or understanding the relationships of water quality to the health of aquatic organisms. There is also an increase (+\$2,177) for uncontrollable costs and a decrease (-\$11,458) for technical adjustments related to the budget restructuring.

	<u>Amount</u>
Biological Research	
Biological Research and Monitoring	-40,787
<p>The proposed increase (+\$4,000) for Research and Monitoring for Amphibians as an indicator species will focus on amphibians as good indicators of ecosystem health. The majority of this proposed increase will be used to expand current efforts to create a coordinated, nation-wide monitoring program that will conduct statistically valid amphibian surveys on DOI lands. The remaining funds will be used to identify factors causing amphibian declines. The proposed increase (+\$700) for the Hawaii Archipelago will expand USGS research to assess the effects of interacting stressors on island ecosystems, and to develop management strategies to improve the status of rare, threatened, and endangered native species. The proposed increase (+\$400) for Coral Reefs will be used to examine recent evidence that indicates coral reefs are deteriorating worldwide. The USGS will initiate pilot studies on emerging technologies to map coral reefs, seagrasses and mangroves in U.S. waters; develop GIS databases and physical/biological models; examine factors responsible for overall decline in corals, seagrasses and mangrove systems; and implement methodologies to assess and monitor diversity and resources at selected index sites.</p> <p>The proposed decrease (-\$6,260) will result in discontinuing research intended to provide landscape-scale information on relationships between multiple species assemblages and their habitats. Additionally, the decrease will curtail research initiated to provide information on biological impacts and management strategies associated with common water quality problems in a variety of habitats. The proposed decrease (-\$5,600) for the Alaska Grant will reduce the amount available for a grant program to conduct basic marine research on the Bering Sea and those areas in the North Pacific Ocean. The decrease (-\$250) is proposed because the study and design for replacement of the heating, ventilation, and air condition system for Leetown has been completed. There is also an increase (+\$3,192) for uncontrollable costs and a decrease (-\$35,669) for technical adjustments related to the budget restructuring. In addition, this subactivity includes technical adjustments (-\$1,000) related to the one-time cost of incinerator replacements and (-\$300) reflecting the San Marcos field station funds transfers to the Fish and Wildlife Service.</p>	
Biological Information Management and Delivery	+3,107
<p>The proposed increase (+3,000) for Community/Federal Information Partnerships will fund partnership activities with State, local, and tribal governments, other Federal agencies, academic institutions, private organizations, and others to help increase the amount of spatially referenced resources information available through the National Spatial Data Infrastructure. This includes support for specific partnership activities which will accelerate the establishment of operational Gap Analysis programs in all 50 States and improve on the application of this innovative approach for land use planning, land acquisition, and resource management. The proposed increase (+\$1,000) will continue development of the National Biological Information Infrastructure by focusing on expanding access to a distributed network of biological resources data from many different government and non-government agencies and organizations. There is also an increase (+\$302) for uncontrollable costs and a decrease (-\$1,195) for technical adjustments related to the budget restructuring.</p>	
Integrated Science	+47,686
<p>The proposed increase for DOI Science Priorities (+\$15,000) will provide for sound and effective scientific support to the National Park Service, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and Bureau of Land Management. The request provides the first step in establishing a broad partnership with these Federal managers to enhance scientifically sound management of the lands and resources under their stewardship. The three bureaus identified their highest priority needs for the integrated scientific capabilities of the USGS including: 1) formulation of strategies for ecosystem restoration; 2) establishment of ecosystem monitoring protocols; 3) assessment of rangeland and riparian health; 4) investigation and restoration of declining species and species at risk; 5) prediction and effects of invasive alien species; 6) Natural Resources Preservation Program tactical studies; and 7) interpretive services for the National Park Service. The proposed increase (+\$2,400) for place-based studies will support efforts to provide scientific information in areas with critical Federal and societal interests, including augmentation of pilot efforts in the Platte River, Mojave Desert, Greater Yellowstone, and initiation of new work in the Great Lakes region. Maps and other scientific information from the Great Lakes region will help managers determine water supply availability, protect groundwater resources and restore coastal habitats. This activity also includes an increase (+\$30,286) for technical adjustments related to the budget restructuring.</p>	

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	<u>Amount</u>
Science Support	+46,688
<p>There is a net increase (+\$1,547) for uncontrollable costs and an increase (+\$45,141) for technical adjustments related to the budget restructuring.</p>	
Facilities	+63,773
<p>The proposed increase (+\$1,500) will provide funding for the USGS' highest priority deferred maintenance and capital improvement projects included in the Five-Year Deferred Maintenance and Capital Improvement Plan. The USGS is participating in the Department of the Interior's Safe Visits to Public Lands initiative and is committed to improving the maintenance of existing facilities and equipment. The increase will also be used to begin a condition assessment process for the identification of maintenance needs and implement a maintenance management system bureau-wide. This activity also reflects an increase (+\$68) for uncontrollable costs and an increase (+\$62,205) for technical adjustments related to the budget restructuring.</p>	