

Appropriations: Miscellaneous Permanent Payments

APPROPRIATION LANGUAGE SHEET

The Permanent Payment Accounts provide for sharing specified receipts collected from the sale, lease, or use of the public lands and resources with States and counties. They do not require annual appropriations action by the Congress. Amounts are estimated based on anticipated collections, or in some cases, upon provisions required by permanent legislation. BLM distributes these funds in accordance with the provisions of the various laws that specify the percentages to be paid to the applicable recipient jurisdictions and, in some cases, how the States and counties must use these funds. These payments are made subject to the authorities of permanent law, and the amounts are made available by operation of permanent laws. The payment amounts shown for each year are the amounts paid, or estimated will be paid, in that year.

AUTHORIZATIONS

65 Stat. 252

The State of Oklahoma is paid 37 ½ percent of the Red River oil and gas royalties in lieu of State and local taxes on Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache Tribal lands, to be used for construction and maintenance of public roads and support of public schools. (65 Stat. 252).

30 U.S.C. 191, 286; 95 Stat. 12051

Mineral leasing receipts are collected from the leasing of public land (including bonuses, royalties and rents) for exploration of oil and gas, coal, oil shale, and other minerals. The amount charged depends on the type of mineral that is leased.

1952 Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act (65 Stat. 252)

States are paid 5 percent of the net proceeds (4 percent of gross proceeds) from the sale of public land and public land products.

Taylor Grazing Act of 1934 (43 U.S.C. 315 b, i and m)

States are paid 12½ percent of the grazing fee receipts from lands within organized grazing district boundaries; States are paid 50 percent of the grazing fee receipts from public land outside of organized grazing districts; and States are paid specifically determined amounts from grazing fee and mineral receipts from miscellaneous lands within grazing districts that are administered under certain cooperative agreements which stipulate that the fees be retained by the BLM for distribution.

94 Stat. 1964 (42 U.S.C. 6508)

Alaska is paid 50 percent of the receipts from sales, bonuses, royalties, and rentals resulting from oil and gas leasing in the National Petroleum Reserve in Alaska.

7 U.S.C. 1012, the Bankhead Jones Farm Tenant Act of 1937, and Executive Orders 107878 and 10890

25 percent of the revenues received from the use of these LU project lands, including grazing and mineral leasing, are paid to the counties in which such lands are located. The Act transfers the management of certain Farm Tenant Act-Land Utilization Project lands to the jurisdiction of the Department of the Interior

The Burton-Santini Act of 1980 (P.L. 96-586) and P.L. 105-263

Authorizes and directs the sale of up to 700 acres per year of certain lands in Clark County, Nevada, and the acquisition of environmentally sensitive lands in the Lake Tahoe Basin, with 85 percent of the proceeds. The remaining 15 percent of proceeds from sales are distributed to Nevada and Clark county.

Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act, P>L. 105-263.

Authorizes the disposal through sale of 27,000 acres in Clark County, Nevada, the proceeds of which are distributed as follows: (a) 5 percent for use in the general education program of the State of Nevada; (b) 10 percent for use by Southern Nevada Water Authority for water treatment and transmission facility infrastructure in Clark County, Nevada; and (c) the remaining 85 percent to be used to acquire environmentally sensitive lands in Nevada; to make capital improvements to areas administered by NPS, FWS and BLM in Clark County, Nevada; to develop a multi-species habitat plan in Clark County, Nevada; to develop parks, trails, and natural areas in Clark County, Nevada; and to provide reimbursements for BLM costs incurred in arranging sales and exchanges under this Act.

The Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1971 as amended by Public Law 94-204 of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1611)

Directs the Secretary to make conveyances to Cook Inlet Region, Inc. in accordance with the "Terms and Conditions for Land Consolidation and Management in Cook Inlet Area."

The Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act of 1980 (43 U.S.C. 1611)

Authorizes CIRI to bid on surplus property in accordance with the *Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1940 (40 U.S.C. 484)*, and provides for the establishment of a CIRI surplus property account by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The Alaska Railroad Transfer Act of 1982 (43 U.S.C. 1611)

Expands the account by allowing CIRI to bid on properties anywhere in the U.S.

The 1988 Department of Defense Appropriations Act (101 Stat. 1329- 318)

Authorizes CIRI to bid at any public sale of property by any agent of the U.S., including the Department of the Defense.

The 1990 Department of Defense Appropriation Act (16 U.S.C 396f)

Appropriated monies to be placed into the CIRI Property Account in the U.S. Treasury as permanent budget authority.

P.L. 102-172

Authorizes land exchanges with Calista Corporation, a Native corporation authorized under the laws of the State of Alaska

Alaska Land Status Technical Corrections Act of 1992 (P.L. 102-415)

Authorizes payments to the Haida and Gold Creek Corporations to reimburse them for claims in earlier land settlements.

***The Rural Schools and
Community Self-
Determination Act of 2000
(P.L. 106-393)***

Authorizes stabilized payments to O&C Grant lands and Coos Bay Wagon Road Counties for fiscal years 2001 through 2006. Each county that received a payment during the eligibility period (1988-1999) will have an option to receive an amount equal to the average of the three highest 50 percent payments and safety net payments made for the fiscal years of the eligibility period. The payments will be adjusted to reflect 50 percent of the cumulative changes in the Consumer Price Index that occur after publication of the index for fiscal year 2000.

***Clark County
Conservation of Public
Land and Natural
Resources Act of 2002***

Enlarges the area in which the BLM can sell lands under the Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act; approves a land exchange in the Red Rock Canyon Area; designates wilderness; designates certain BLM lands for a new airport for Las Vegas; and gives land to the State and City for certain purposes.

SUMMARY OF REQUIREMENTS (\$000)

Comparison by Activity/ Subactivity	2002 Actual		2003 Estimate		Related Changes (+/-)		Changes (+/-)		Budget Request		Dec(-) from 2003	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
Miscellaneous Permanent Payments Appropriation	13	117,570	17	187,231	0	0	0	-53,405	17	133,826	0	-53,405
Payments to States from Mineral Leasing Act	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Payments to States from Proceeds of Sales	0	316	0	1,710	0	0	0	-220	0	1,490	0	-220
Payments to States from Grazing Fees, etc. on Public Lands outside Grazing Districts	0	13	0	1,521	0	0	0	0	0	1,521	0	0
Payments to States from Grazing Fees, etc. on Public Lands within Grazing Districts	0	37	0	1,350	0	0	0	0	0	1,350	0	0
Payments to Counties, National Grasslands (Farm Tenant Lands)	0	562	0	596	0	0	0	0	0	596	0	0
Payments to Nevada from Receipts on Land Sales (includes 15%)	0	276	0	31,894	0	0	0	-23,795	0	8,099	0	-23,795
Native Alaskan Groups' Property	0	5,000	0	5,000	0	0	0	0	0	5,000	0	0
Alaska, National Petroleum Reserve	0	1,686	0	34,600	0	0	0	-30,550	0	4,050	0	-30,550

Comparison by Activity/ Subactivity	2002 Actual		2003 Estimate		Related Changes (+/-)		Changes (+/-)		Budget Request		Dec(-) from 2003	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
Secure Rural Schools	13	109,680	17	110,559	0	0	0	1,160	17	111,719	0	1,160
Payments to O&C Counties, Title I/III		101,085		101,448		0		1,065		102,513		+1,065
Payments to Coos Bay Wagon Road Counties, Title I/III		875		885		0		9		894		+9
Payments to O&C and Coos Bay Wagon Road Counties, Title II		7,720		8,226		0		86		8,312		+86

Appropriation: Miscellaneous Permanent Payments Appropriations

ACTIVITY SUMMARY (\$000)

Subactivity		2002 Actual Amount	2003 Estimate Amount	Uncontrollable & Related Changes (+/-) Amount	Program Changes (+/-) Amount	2004 Budget Request Amount	Inc(+) Dec(-) from 2003 Amount
Payments to States from Mineral Leasing Act	\$	0	1	0	0	1	0
	FTE	0	0	0	0	0	0
Payments to States from Proceeds of Sales	\$	316	1,710	0	-220	1,490	-220
	FTE	0	0	0	0	0	0
Payments to States from Grazing Fees, etc. on Public Lands outside Grazing Districts	\$	13	1,521	0	0	1,521	0
	FTE	0	0	0	0	0	0
Payments to States from Grazing Fees, etc. on Public Lands within Grazing Districts	\$	37	1,350	0	0	1,350	0
	FTE	0	0	0	0	0	0
Payments to Counties, National Grasslands (Farm Tenant Lands)	\$	562	596	0	0	596	0
	FTE	0	0	0	0	0	0
Payments to Nevada from Receipts on Land Sales (includes 15%)	\$	276	31,894	0	-23,795	8,099	-23,795
	FTE	0	0	0	0	0	0
Native Alaskan Groups' Property	\$	5,000	5,000	0	0	5,000	0
	FTE	0	0	0	0	0	0
Alaska, National Petroleum Reserve	\$	1,686	34,600	0	-30,550	4,050	-30,550
	FTE	0	0	0	0	0	0

Subactivity		2002 Actual Amount	2003 Estimate Amount	Uncontrollable & Related Changes (+/-) Amount	Program Changes (+/-) Amount	2004 Budget Request Amount	Inc(+) Dec(-) from 2003 Amount
Secure Rural Schools	\$	109,680	110,559	0	+1,160	111,719	+1,160
	FTE	13	17	0	0	17	0
Total	\$	117,570	187,231	0	-53,405	133,826	-53,405
	FTE	13	17	0	0	17	0

2004 PROGRAM OVERVIEW

The following activities include payments made to States and counties from the sale, lease, or use of other public lands or resources under the provisions of permanent legislation and do not require annual congressional appropriations. The payment amounts for 2003 and 2004 are estimated based on several factors, including the provisions of various laws that specify the percentage of receipts to be paid to designated States, counties, or other recipients, and the amounts of collections or receipts as authorized by applicable legislation.

Activity: Payments to Oklahoma - The State of Oklahoma is paid 37½ percent of the Red River oil and gas royalties in lieu of State and local taxes on Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache tribal lands, which is to be used for construction and maintenance of public roads and support of public schools (65 Stat. 252). Payments are made biannually. No payment was made in 2002, and payments of \$1 thousand are estimated for 2003 and 2004.

Activity: Payments to Coos and Douglas Counties, Oregon, from Receipts, Coos Bay Wagon Road Grant Lands - Under the *Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act of 2000 (P.L. 106-393)*, Coos and Douglas Counties receive annual payments equal to the average of the three highest “in lieu of tax” payments and safety net payments made for the fiscal years 1988-1999, adjusted for inflation. Payments are derived from any revenues, fees, penalties, or miscellaneous receipts, exclusive of deposits to any relevant trust fund or permanent operating funds, received by the Federal government from BLM activities on Coos Bay Wagon Road lands and, to the extent of any shortfall, out of any funds in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Activity: Payments to Western Oregon Counties – Under *Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act of 2000 (P.L. 106-393)*, the annual payments to the 18 O&C counties are derived from any revenues, fees, penalties, or miscellaneous receipts (exclusive of deposits to any relevant trust fund, or permanent operating funds such as the Timber Sale Pipeline Restoration or the Forest Ecosystem Health and Recovery funds) received by the Federal government from activities by the BLM on O&C lands, and to the extent of any shortfall, out of any funds in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated. *P.L. 106-393* provides that for 2001-2006, each payment to eligible counties will be an amount equal to the average of the three highest payments made during fiscal years 1986-1999. For each payment made under the law, the full payment amount will be adjusted for inflation. The first payment under this law was made for 2001 early in Fiscal Year 2002 (November, 2001).

**Payments to Counties Under
P.L. 106-393 (Million \$)**

Fiscal Year	O&C Land	CBWR Lands	Total Payments
2001	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
2002	\$108.8	\$0.9	\$109.7
2003	\$109.6	\$1.0	\$110.6
2004	\$111.7	\$0.9	\$111.7
2005	\$111.9	\$1.0	\$112.9
2006	\$113.1	\$1.0	\$114.1
2007	\$114.3	\$1.0	\$115.3

Note: Table may differ from the summary of requirements table due to rounding and updated Consumer Price Index.

Activity: Mineral Leasing Act - Mineral leasing receipts (including bonuses, royalties, and rents) are collected from the leasing of public land as well as from exploration for oil and gas, coal, oil shale, and other minerals. In 1995, the Minerals Management Service began to collect and distribute most mineral leasing receipts for the Federal government and continues this practice today. The BLM collects first-year rentals and initial bonuses from mineral leasing, but deposits these receipts directly into a Minerals Management Service Account. Payments are made to States based on receipts collected from mineral leasing on public land, lands selected by the States, and acquired land administered under the *Mineral Leasing Act*.

Activity: Payments to States (Proceeds of Sales) - The States are paid five percent of the net proceeds from the sale of public domain land and materials lying within their limits (*31 U.S.C. 1305*). These payments are used either for educational purposes or for the construction and improvement of public roads. Payments are made on an annual basis. The estimated payment for 2004 includes the States' share of additional receipts that would result from an Administration proposal to broaden BLM's land sale authority under the Federal Land Transaction Facilitation Act of 2000.

Activity: Payments to States from Grazing Receipts, etc., on Public Lands within Grazing Districts - The States are paid 12½ percent of grazing receipts from public lands inside grazing districts (*43 U.S.C. 315b, 315i*). These funds are to be expended by the State for the benefit of the counties in which the lands are located. Payments are made annually.

Also included are grazing receipts from isolated or disconnected tracts. The States are paid specifically determined amounts from grazing receipts derived from miscellaneous lands within grazing districts when payment is not feasible on a percentage basis (*43 U.S.C. 315m*). These funds are to be expended by the State for the benefit of the counties in which the lands are located. Payments are made annually.

Activity: Payments to States from Grazing Receipts, etc., on Public Lands outside Grazing Districts - The States are paid 50 percent of the grazing receipts from public lands outside grazing districts (*43 U.S.C. 315i, 315m*). These funds are to be expended by the State for the benefit of the counties in which the lands are located. The States will continue to receive receipts from public lands outside organized grazing districts. Payments are made annually.

Activity: Payments to Alaska, National Petroleum Reserve - The State of Alaska is paid 50 percent of the receipts from oil and gas leasing in the National Petroleum Reserve in Alaska. Funds are to be used for planning, constructing, maintaining, and operating essential public facilities, and for other necessary provisions of public service. Payments are made biannually for the previous six months' collections. The NPRA payment to Alaska in 2003 is expected to increase to \$34.6 million because of a planned oil and gas lease sale in that year. The payment for 2004 is projected to decrease to \$4.1 million because no sale is planned for 2004.

Activity: Payments to Counties, National Grasslands (Farm Tenant Act Lands) - Of the revenues received from the use of *Bankhead-Jones Act* lands administered by the BLM, 25 percent is paid to the counties in which such lands are situated for schools and roads (*7 U.S.C. 1012*). Payments are made annually on a calendar-year basis.

Activity: Payments to Nevada from Receipts on Land Sales-

- The *Burton-Santini Act* authorizes and directs the Secretary to sell not more than 700 acres of public lands per calendar year in and around Las Vegas, Nevada, the proceeds of which are to be used to acquire environmentally sensitive land in the Lake Tahoe Basin of California and Nevada. Annual revenues are distributed to the State of Nevada (five percent) and the county in which the land is located (ten percent).
- The *Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act* authorizes the disposal through sale of 27,000 acres in Clark County, Nevada, the proceeds of which are to be distributed as follows: (a) 5 percent for use in the general education program of the State of Nevada (b) 10 percent for use by Southern Nevada Water Authority for water treatment and transmission facility infrastructure in Clark County, Nevada and (c) the remaining 85 percent for use in acquiring environmentally sensitive lands in Nevada; making capital improvements to areas administered by the National Park Service and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and the BLM in Clark County, Nevada; developing a multi-species habitat plan in Clark County, Nevada; developing parks, trails, or natural areas in Clark County, Nevada; and reimbursing BLM for the costs incurred in arranging sales and exchanges under this Act.
- *P.L. 107-282* amends the Southern Nevada Lands Act to increase the boundary area in which the BLM can sell lands. It also approves a land exchange in the Red Rock Canyon area, designates wilderness and certain BLM lands for a new airport, and gives lands to the State and City for other purposes. It also makes a technical amendment to the Mesquite Lands Act.

Payments to the State and counties are made annually on a calendar-year basis. Payments in 2003 are expected to increase to \$31.9 million because of a \$180 million sale in November 2002. Payments in 2004 are expected to be \$8.1 million because receipts from sales are expected to return to a lower more typical level.

Activity: Native Alaskan Groups' Properties - Alaska Native Corporations are organized pursuant to the *Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1971*. Pursuant to *P.L. 23-203*, as amended, Alaska Native Corporations may opt for the cash valuation of their lands. The cash valuation of the lands is, or will be, warranted into an account established within the Department of the Treasury. Funds are appropriated from the General Fund of the Treasury. Amounts listed are not payments but the cash valuation warranted into the Treasury accounts. Funds were appropriated by the *Department of Defense Appropriations Act of 1990* and the Cook Inlet Region, Incorporated, *Public Law 102-172* for the Calista Corporation and by *Public Law 102-415* for the Haida Corporation and the Gold Creek Susitna Association, Incorporated, for the acquisition by those groups of Federal real properties to fulfill claims originally settled in 43 U.S.C. 1617, the *Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act*. This activity includes the following native corporation property accounts:

- **Cook Inlet Region, Inc., Property Account** - This account received funding appropriated by section 9102 of the *1990 Department of Defense Appropriations Act* for the acquisition of Federal real properties, improvements on such lands or rights to their use or exploitation, and any personal property related to the land purchased by the Cook Inlet Region,

Incorporated, as authorized by the provisions of section 12(b) of *P.L. 94-204* (43 U.S.C. 1611). Funds are made available to the BLM for administration and subsequent payment to accounts accepting CIRI offers for Federal properties. Several statutes have granted authorities to various Native corporations and the State of Alaska to select parcels of Federal land in Alaska. The *ANCSA* authorized Native corporations to select 44 million acres of land. Native corporations, which were established by *ANSCA* to handle money and lands granted to Alaska Natives, wanted land that could be developed for the economic benefit of Alaska Natives as well as for home lands where Native peoples have historically lived, hunted, and fished.

CIRI was established as a Native corporation by *ANCSA*. CIRI had problems obtaining land entitled to it under *ANCSA*, which resulted in a number of legislative and administrative resolution attempts. Amendments to *ANCSA in P.L. 94-204* of January 2, 1976, provided for: (1) the establishment (but not funding) of the CIRI Surplus Property Account for the purpose of bidding on Federal surplus property; (2) identification of the entitlement to be charged against the surplus property account; and (3) the basis for computing gain or loss against CIRI's entitlement. In 1990, actual funding for the CIRI Property Account was appropriated as permanent budget authority by *P.L. 101-165*, the *Department of the Defense Appropriation Act of 1990*. Various legislative authorities and agreements between the Department and CIRI further defined a mechanism to account for CIRI *entitlements*. A Memorandum of Understanding between the Department and CIRI dated April 11, 1986, requires the Department to adjust the CIRI's Remaining Obligation Entitlement Account periodically to reflect changes in the consumer price index for the Anchorage, area. The BLM has been assigned responsibility for administering the operations of the CIRI Property Account and appropriated funds. The remaining entitlement balance in the CIRI Property Account as of September 30, 2002, including all CPI adjustment to that date, is \$2,376,394. No payments are anticipated in either 2003 or 2004.

- **Calista** - Section 8126 of *P.L. 102-172*, dated November 26, 1991, authorized the Secretary of the Interior to exchange excess government properties for lands, and interests in lands, of equal value identified in a document entitled "The Calista Conveyance and Relinquishment Document," dated October 28, 1991. Public Law 105-333, 112 STAT. 3132, dated October 31, 1998, amended the *ANCSA* to clarify the land bank protection provisions and assigned a value of \$39 million to properties to be conveyed by the Calista Corporation in exchange for monetary credits to Federal properties. This amount is to be paid over an eight-year period; the first payment of \$5,000,000 was made in 2000. Pursuant to that Act, this account was paid \$5,000,000 in 2002. The estimate for 2003 and 2004 is \$5,000,000 each.
- **Haida** - This account was established under the authority of *P.L. 102-415*, Section 13, 106 Stat. 2122. Haida Property Account is an account for an Alaska native corporation organized pursuant to the *ANSCA*, as amended. Pursuant to Section 16, which amends the *Haida Land Exchange Act of 1986*, this account received \$47,573,000 in 1997 for the assignment and land exchange credit as prescribed in the Act. In 2001, this account received \$8,435,072 for the exchange of 380 acres. In 2002, this account received no payment nor is any estimated for 2003 and 2004.

Budget Schedules

SUMMARY OF REQUIREMENTS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY BY OBJECT CLASS (MILLION \$)

Object Class	2003 Request		Uncontrollable & Related Changes		Program Changes		2004 Request	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
11.1 Full-time permanent		1						1
25.2 Other services		3						3
25.4 Operation and maintenance of facilities		1						1
41. Grants, Subsidies, & Contributions		182		0		-53		129
99.9 Total	17	187	0	0	0	-53	17	134

PROGRAM AND FINANCING (MILLION \$)

Identification code: 14-9921-0-2-999		2002 a/ actual	2003 request	2004 estimate
Secure Rural Schools, PL 106-393				
00.01	Payments to O&C Counties, Title I/III	101	101	103
00.02	Payments to Coos Bay Wagon Road Counties, Title I/III	1	1	1
00.03	Payments to O&C and CBWR Counties, Title II	4	8	8
Other payments to States and Counties:				
00.04	From grazing fees, etc., public lands outside grazing districts	0	2	2
00.05	From grazing fees, etc., public lands within grazing districts	0	1	1
00.06	Payments to Clark County, Nevada (15%)	0	32	8
00.07	Proceeds from Sales	0	1	1
00.08	Native Alaskan groups' property	5	5	5
00.09	Payments to counties from national grasslands	1	1	1
00.10	Naval petroleum reserve -Alaska share	2	35	4
00.11	Mineral leasing payments to States	0	1	1
10.00	Total obligations (object class 41.0)	114	188	135
Budgetary resources available for obligation:				
21.40	Unobligated balance available, start of year	4	6	6
22.00	New budget authority (gross)	114	187	134

Identification code: 14-9921-0-2-999		2002 a/ actual	2003 request	2004 estimate
23.90	Total budgetary resources available for obligations	121	193	140
23.95	Total new obligations	-114	-187	-134
23.97	Deficiency	4	0	0
24.40	Unobligated balance carried forward, end of year	11	6	6
New budget authority (gross), detail:				
60.00	Mandatory:	94	0	0
60.20	Appropriation (special fund & general fund feeder)	23	187	134
60.50	Appropriation (total mandatory)	117	187	134
Change in unpaid obligations:				
72.40	Obligated balance start of year	0	3	13
73.10	Total new obligations	114	188	135
73.20	Total outlays (gross)	-120	-179	-140
74.40	Obligated balance, end of year	3	13	8
Outlays (gross), detail:				
86.97	Outlays from new mandatory authority	117	171	122
86.98	Outlays from mandatory balances	3	8	18
87.00	Total outlays (gross)	120	179	140
Net budget authority and outlays:				
89.00	Budget authority	117	187	134
90.00	Outlays	117	179	140

a/ For purposes of comparability and to avoid overstating the payment amount, the 2002 budget authority, outlay, and obligation amounts exclude the \$94 million transfer from the General fund.

OBJECT CLASSIFICATION (MILLION \$)

Identification code: 14-9921-0-2-999		2002 actual	2003 request	2004 estimate
11.1	Full-time permanent	1	1	1
25.2	Other services	3	3	3
25.4	Operation and maintenance of facilities	1	1	1
41.0	Grants, subsidies, and contributions	118	86	34
94.0	Financial transfers	94	98	96
99.0	Subtotal obligations, Direct obligations	217	189	135
99.99	Total new obligations	217	189	135
Civilian full-time equivalent employment		13	17	17
FTE inherently governmental (civilian)		9	12	12
FTE commercial (civilian)		4	5	5