

CRS Report for Congress

Received through the CRS Web

The Endangered Species Act (ESA) in the 109th Congress: Conflicting Values and Difficult Choices

June 13, 2006

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Summary

The 109th Congress is considering proposals to amend the Endangered Species Act (ESA; P.L. 93-205, 16 U.S.C. §§1531-1543). Major issues in recent years have included changing the role of science in decision-making, modifying critical habitat (CH) procedures, incorporating further protection and incentives for property owners, and increasing protection of listed species, among others. In addition, many have advocated enacting as law some ESA regulations promulgated during the Clinton Administration.

The ESA has been one of the more contentious environmental laws. This may stem from its strict substantive provisions, which can affect the use of both federal and nonfederal lands and resources. Under the ESA, species of plants and animals (both vertebrate and invertebrate) can be listed as *endangered* or *threatened* according to assessments of their risk of extinction. Once a species is listed, powerful legal tools are available to aid its recovery and protect its habitat. The ESA may also be controversial because dwindling species are usually harbingers of broader ecosystem decline: the most common cause of listing species is habitat loss.

The authorization for spending under the ESA expired on October 1, 1992. The prohibitions and requirements of the ESA remain in force, even in the absence of an authorization, and funds have been appropriated to implement the administrative provisions of the ESA in each subsequent fiscal year. In the 109th Congress, H.R. 3824 and S. 2110 would extensively amend and reauthorize the ESA; the House passed H.R. 3824 (amended) on September 29, 2005. Proponents of both bills indicate that they are designed to make the ESA more effective by redefining the relationship between private and public property uses and species protection, implementing new incentives for species conservation, and removing what some see as undue land use restrictions. However, critics argue that proposed changes create gaps in the ESA safety net of protections and prohibitions. This report identifies other bills that have been introduced in the 109th Congress to address specific concerns related to how the ESA is implemented and how endangered species are managed.

This report replaces CRS Issue Brief IB10144, *The Endangered Species Act (ESA) in the 109th Congress: Conflicting Values and Difficult Choices*, by Eugene H. Buck et al., and will be updated periodically to reflect legislative action.

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Most Recent Developments

On May 25, 2006, President Bush signed P.L. 109-225 (S. 1165), expanding Hawaii's James Campbell National Wildlife Refuge to protect habitat for endangered waterbirds. On May 18, 2006, the House passed (amended) H.R. 5386, providing FY2007 ESA appropriations for the Fish and Wildlife Service. On May 17, 2006, the House passed (amended) H.R. 4200, which would authorize emergency procedures to comply with ESA §7 for pre-approved management practices for federal land damaged by a catastrophe and for catastrophic event research and recovery projects. On May 16, 2006, the House passed S. 1165.

Background and Analysis

Overview

The 1973 ESA (P.L. 93-205, as amended; 16 U.S.C. §§1531-1543) is a comprehensive attempt to protect species at risk of extinction and to consider habitat protection as an integral part of that effort. A stated purpose of the ESA is to protect the ecosystems of which listed species are a part. Under the ESA, species of plants and animals (both vertebrate and invertebrate) may be listed as either *endangered* or *threatened* according to assessments of the risk of their extinction. More flexible management can be provided for species listed as threatened. Distinct population segments of vertebrate species may also be listed as threatened or endangered, and consequently some populations of chinook, coho, chum, and sockeye salmon in Washington, Oregon, Idaho, and California are protected under the ESA, even as other healthy populations of these same species in Alaska are not listed and may be commercially harvested. More limited protection is available for plant species under the ESA. Once a species is listed, powerful legal tools, including penalties and citizen suits, are available to aid species recovery and protect habitat. Use of these tools, or the failure to use them, has led to conflict.¹

The ESA is administered by the Department of the Interior's Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) for terrestrial and freshwater species and some marine mammals, and by the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS; also popularly referred to as

¹ For additional background, see CRS Report RL31654, *The Endangered Species Act: A Primer*, by Pamela Baldwin, Eugene H. Buck, and M. Lynne Corn.

NOAA Fisheries) in the Department of Commerce's National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) for the remaining marine and anadromous species.² The U.S. Geological Survey's Biological Resources Division conducts research on species for which the FWS has management authority; NMFS conducts research on the species for which it is responsible.

As of January 18, 2006, a total of 1,090 species of animals and 748 species of plants had been listed as either endangered or threatened, of which the majority (527 species of animals and 745 species of plants) occur in the United States and its territories and the remainder only in other countries. Of the 1,272 U.S. species (an increase of 10 species since December 31, 2002), 1,042 are covered in recovery plans (an increase of 42 species since December 31, 2002). Of the U.S. species, 473 have designated critical habitat in some portion of their range.

At times, efforts to protect and recover listed species are controversial; declining species often function like the proverbial canary in the coal mine, by flagging larger issues of resource scarcity and altered ecosystems. Past resource debates in which ESA-listed species were part of larger issues include Tennessee's Tellico Dam (water storage and construction jobs versus farmland protection and tribal graves, as well as snail darters); Pacific northwest timber harvest (protection of logging jobs and communities versus commercial and sport fishing, recreation, and ecosystem protection, as well as salmon and spotted owls); and Texas's Edwards Aquifer (allocation of water among various users with differing short- and long-term interests, as well as several spring-dependent species).

Major Provisions of Domestic Law

Listing. Species may be listed on the initiative of the appropriate Secretary or by petition from an individual, group, or state agency. The Secretary must decide whether to list the species based only on the best available scientific and commercial information, after an extensive series of procedural steps to ensure public participation and the collection of scientific information. These steps, including policies to solicit independent scientific peer review, are described in 59 *Fed. Reg.* 34270 (July 1, 1994). In deciding whether a species needs the protections of the ESA, the Secretary *may not* take into account the economic effects that listing may have; economic and other considerations are taken into account in structuring alternatives for assisting the species after listing.³

Recent regulatory activities include (1) FWS initiated a status review for listing Graham's beardtongue (plant); (2) FWS proposed to delist the Northern Rocky Mountain distinct population segment (DPS) of gray wolf and the Yellowstone DPS of grizzly bears; (3) FWS determined listing may be warranted and initiated status

² For background on the ESA programs of the two administering agencies, see the FWS programs at [<http://www.fws.gov/endangered/>] and the NMFS programs at [<http://www.nmfs.noaa.gov/pr/species/>].

³ For an analysis of when and how the ESA allows consideration of economic factors, see CRS Report RL30792, *The Endangered Species Act: Consideration of Economic Factors*, by Pamela Baldwin.

reviews for polar bears, the northern Mexican gartersnake, and the island marble butterfly; (4) FWS determined listing was not warranted for the Mussentuchit gilia (plant), Henderson's checkermallow (plant), the Black Hills mountainsnail, the Yellowstone cutthroat trout, the Douglas County pocket gopher, Gunnison's prairie dog, and the Black Hills DPS of the American dipper; and (5) FWS rejected a petition to reclassify the Florida scrub-jay from threatened to endangered. These activities reflect the typical variety of ESA listing issues regularly considered by FWS and NMFS.

Critical Habitat. With certain exceptions, if a species is listed, the Secretary must designate critical habitat (CH) in areas where the species is currently found or which might provide additional habitat for the species' recovery.⁴ However, if the publication of this information is not prudent (e.g., might encourage vandals or collectors), the Secretary may decide not to designate CH. The Secretary may postpone designation for up to one year after listing, if the information is not determinable (16 U.S.C. §1533). As of December 17, 2004, the FWS had designated CH for 37% of listed domestic species.

As a practical matter, CH has not been designated for most listed species largely because the FWS prefers to allocate its limited resources to listing new species, based on its regulation (50 C.F.R. §402.02) that takes away much of the legal value of designating CH to the recovery of the species. Yet the FWS consistently loses legal challenges for failure to designate CH, and several courts have found the regulation in question to be an erroneous interpretation of the law, because it does not take into account the duty to avoid adverse modification of CH.⁵ Others have asserted the value of CH; for example, the Center for Biological Diversity has released a study concluding that CH designation enhances species recovery.⁶ On February 17, 2006, the Keystone Center's ESA Working Group on Habitat released a letter to Senators on habitat protection and the ESA.⁷

CH is frequently misunderstood by the public as posing a significant direct restriction on private landowners' authority to manage land. While a landowner may experience some additional procedures and possible restrictions on land management because of the presence of an ESA-listed species (through the ESA's prohibitions on taking a listed species), and the presence of CH may shed light on whether "harm" has occurred, the duty to avoid adverse modification of CH is an express obligation only for federal agencies and actions, or private (nonfederal) actors in actions with a federal nexus (i.e., actions that involve any federal funding, permit, or license). (See also "Issues in the 109th Congress," below.)

⁴ For additional background on CH, see CRS Report RS20263, *Designation of Critical Habitat under the Endangered Species Act (ESA)*, by Pamela Baldwin.

⁵ *Sierra Club v. United States Fish and Wildlife Service*, 245 F. 3d 434 (5th Cir. 2001), cited with approval in *New Mexico Cattle Growers Ass'n v. FWS*, 248 F. 3d 1277 (10th Cir. 2001); *Gifford Pinchot Task Force v. USFWS*, 2004 U.S. App. LEXIS 16215 (9th Cir. August 6, 2004).

⁶ See [<http://www.biologicaldiversity.org/swcbd/programs/policy/ch/sub1.html>].

⁷ Available at [<http://www.keystone.org/spp/env-esa.html>].

Prohibitions and Penalties. The ESA contains prohibitions on the “take” of endangered species; *take* means to “harass, harm, pursue, hunt, shoot, wound, kill, trap, capture, or collect or attempt to engage in any such conduct” (16 U.S.C. §1532; harassment and harm are further defined in regulation at 50 C.F.R. §17.3). There has been controversy over the extent to which habitat modification is prohibited. A 1995 Supreme Court decision held that the inclusion of significant habitat modification was a reasonable interpretation of the term “harm” in the ESA.⁸ The ESA provides civil and criminal penalties for violations.

Permits and Consultation. Proposed actions that may have adverse impacts on listed species may be permitted in two ways. First, under §7 of the ESA, if federal agency actions (or actions of a nonfederal party that require an agency’s approval, permit, or funding) may affect a listed species, the federal agency must ensure that those actions are “not likely to jeopardize the continued existence” of any endangered or threatened species, nor to destroy or adversely modify CH. To review the possible effects of their actions on listed species and CH, federal agencies must consult with the appropriate Secretary. If the Secretary finds that an action would jeopardize a listed species or destroy or adversely modify CH, the Secretary must suggest reasonable and prudent alternatives that would avoid these harms. Pending completion of the consultation process, agencies may not make irretrievable commitments of resources that would foreclose any alternatives. The Secretary issues a written statement, called a *biological opinion*, that may allow the agency or the applicant to take individuals of a species incidental to otherwise lawful activities without triggering the ESA’s penalties, subject to terms and conditions specified in the opinion (16 U.S.C. §1536), or may conclude that jeopardy cannot be avoided, in which case the agency may seek an exemption for the action from the Endangered Species Committee.

For actions without a federal nexus (i.e., no federal funding, permit, or license), the appropriate Secretary may issue permits under §10 of the ESA to allow the *incidental take* of species during otherwise lawful actions. An applicant for a permit must submit a habitat conservation plan (HCP) that shows the likely impact of the planned action; steps to be taken to minimize and mitigate the impact; funding for the mitigation; alternatives that were considered and rejected; and any other measures that the Secretary may require. The use of this section has been vastly expanded, and streamlined procedures are provided for activities with minimal impacts (50 C.F.R. §17.22).

Exemptions. Proponents of a federal action may apply for an exemption from the prohibition against jeopardy for *that action* (not for a species). Under the ESA, a high-level Endangered Species Committee (commonly called the “God Squad”) decides whether to allow a project to proceed despite likely harm to a species. To date, this process has been little used and only one exemption (Grayrocks Dam, WY) has been granted and carried out. The committee is required to accept the President’s determination (under specified circumstances) on an exemption in declared disaster areas. The ESA committee must grant an exemption if the Secretary of Defense

⁸ See CRS Report 95-778, *Habitat Modification and the Endangered Species Act: The Sweet Home Decision*, by Pamela Baldwin.

determines that an exemption is necessary for national security (16 U.S.C. §1536). DOD has claimed that requirements under the ESA conflict with its readiness activities, but DOD has not requested any exemptions to date. (See also “Issues in the 109th Congress,” below.) Other statutes may provide for waivers of ESA provisions; for example, §102(c) of the Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996 provides for a waiver of the ESA (and NEPA) to the extent the Attorney General determines is necessary to ensure expeditious construction of barriers and roads at borders. In the 109th Congress, §2(b) of H.R. 3693 would waive ESA provisions to the extent the Secretary of Homeland Security deems necessary to prevent illegal border crossings. In addition, H.R. 5235 asserts that P.L. 108-148, the Healthy Forests Restoration Act of 2003, exempted certain actions by federal land management agencies from ESA consultation and would require a National Academy of Sciences study of the impacts of P.L. 108-148.

Emergencies. 50 C.F.R. §402.05 provides for ESA procedures in case of emergencies, basically requiring only very informal consultations during an emergency with more complete consultation after the emergency has passed. According to FWS, all hurricane-related federal activities in presidentially declared disaster areas will invoke the emergency consultation provisions of the ESA. Specifically, FWS states that restoring “any infrastructure damaged or lost due to the hurricane back into the original footprint does not require ESA consultation with the Service.” In the 109th Congress, S. 2079/H.R. 4200 would authorize emergency procedures to comply with ESA §7 for pre-approved management practices for federal land damaged by a catastrophe (§104(e)) and for catastrophic event research and recovery projects (§105(c)). The House passed H.R. 4200 (amended) on May 17, 2006.

Recovery Plans. The appropriate Secretary generally must develop a recovery plan for the survival and conservation (defined in §3(3) of the ESA as “to bring any endangered species or threatened species to the point at which the measures provided pursuant to this Act are no longer necessary” — i.e., recovery) of a listed species; these plans are not binding on federal agencies or others, but rather serve as guidelines. At first, recovery plans tended to cover popular species, like birds or mammals, but a 1988 amendment forbade the Secretary from favoring particular taxonomic groups (16 U.S.C. §1533).

Land Acquisition and Cooperation. The federal government may acquire land to conserve/recover listed species, and the ESA authorizes money from the Land and Water Conservation Fund for land acquisition (16 U.S.C. §1534). The appropriate Secretary must cooperate with the states in conserving protected species and must enter into cooperative agreements to assist states in their endangered species programs, if the programs meet certain specified standards. If there is a cooperative agreement, the states may receive federal funds to implement the program, but must normally provide a minimum 25% match. Under the 1988 amendments, the Cooperative Endangered Species Conservation Fund was authorized to provide state grants. While regular annual deposits to this fund are set by a formula (16 U.S.C. §1535(i)(1)), spending from the fund requires annual appropriation.

Miscellaneous. Other provisions specify exemptions for certain captive raptors and their progeny; regulate subsistence activities by Alaskan Natives; prohibit interstate transport and sale of listed species and parts; control trade in parts or products of endangered species owned before the ESA went into effect; and specify rules for establishing experimental populations (16 U.S.C. §1539).

Major Provisions of International Law

For the United States, the ESA is the domestic implementing legislation for the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES; TIAS 8249), signed by the United States on March 3, 1973; and the Convention on Nature Protection and Wildlife Preservation in the Western Hemisphere (the Western Hemisphere Convention; 50 Stat. 1354; TS 981), signed by the United States on October 12, 1940. CITES parallels the ESA by dividing its listed species into groups, according to the estimated risk of extinction, but uses three major categories (called Appendices), rather than two. In contrast to the ESA, CITES classifies species based solely on the risk that trade poses to their survival. (For more information on CITES, see [<http://www.cites.org/>].) The ESA makes violations of CITES violations of U.S. law if committed within U.S. jurisdiction (16 U.S.C. §1538). The ESA also regulates import and export of controlled products and provides some exceptions.⁹

On August 18, 2003, the FWS published a draft policy for enhancement-of-survival permits for foreign species listed under the ESA (68 *Fed. Reg.* 49512). These permits would allow imports of endangered species into the United States for scientific research and for the enhancement of survival of the species in their range country (i.e., the country where the population of the species in question naturally exists). The comment period on this draft policy has closed, but FWS has not yet published its final policy.¹⁰

Related to international species conservation, the United States has created the Multinational Species Conservation Fund (MSCF), which currently benefits tigers, the six species of rhinoceroses, Asian and African elephants, marine turtles, and great apes (gorillas, chimpanzees, bonobos, orangutans, and the various species of gibbons). The fund supports conservation efforts benefitting these species, often in conjunction with efforts under CITES.¹¹

Legislation under consideration in the 109th Congress includes:

⁹ For more information on CITES, see CRS Report RL32751, *The Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES): Background and Issues*, by Pervaze A. Sheikh and M. Lynne Corn.

¹⁰ For additional information, see CRS Report RS22420, *Enhancement-of-Survival Permits: Background and Status of Proposed Policy*, by Pervaze A. Sheikh.

¹¹ For more information on the MSCF, see CRS Report RS21157, *Multinational Species Conservation Fund*, by Pervaze A. Sheikh and M. Lynne Corn.

- Several bills that would expand species eligible for assistance from the MSCF by creating a Flagship Species Conservation Fund (H.R. 93), by creating a Great Cats and Rare Canids Conservation Fund (H.R. 1707), or by creating a Crane Conservation Fund (S. 943/H.R. 3520);
- S. 270 would establish a framework for legislative and executive consideration of unilateral economic sanctions against foreign nations, such as could be imposed in relationship to CITES;
- H.R. 518 would amend the Neotropical Migratory Bird Conservation Act (P.L. 106-247; 16 U.S.C. §§6101 et seq.) to modify funding. The House Resources Subcommittee on Fisheries Conservation, Wildlife, and Oceans held a hearing on H.R. 518 on June 23, 2005;
- H.R. 2693/S. 1250 would amend and reauthorize the Great Ape Conservation Act of 2000 (P.L. 106-411; 16 U.S.C. §§6301 et seq.) to provide grants and emergency assistance to address conservation needs. The House Resources Subcommittee on Fisheries Conservation, Wildlife, and Oceans held a hearing on H.R. 2693 on June 23, 2005. On August 31, 2005, the Senate Committee on Environment and Public Works reported (amended) S. 1250 (S.Rept. 109-123); the Senate passed this bill (amended) on September 9, 2005; and
- H.R. 3469 would provide measures to improve the conservation of coral reef species and further the obligations of the United States under CITES.

Is Species Protection and Restoration Working?

The answer to this question depends on what is measured. Since a major goal of the ESA is the recovery of species to the point at which ESA protection is no longer necessary, this seems a good starting point. Since the ESA was enacted in 1973, 40 U.S. and foreign species have been delisted. The reasons cited by the FWS are (a) recovery (17); (b) extinction (9, but some may have been extinct when listed); (c) new understanding of the taxonomy of the species, making some ineligible for listing under current law (7); and (d) new information, including a determination that erroneous data were provided to the FWS at the time of listing (7). Recovered species include alligators, peregrine falcons (two subspecies), and three species of kangaroos. Extinct species include the dusky seaside sparrow, Guam broadbill (a bird), and two small fish living in desert springs. However, it can be quite difficult to prove whether extraordinarily rare species are simply that or, in fact, are already extinct. For example, a rare shorebird thought by many to be extinct was rediscovered in a remote area of Canada a few years ago; it might just as easily have quietly gone extinct without being rediscovered. Rare species are, by definition, hard to find.

Some have asserted that the ESA is a failure since only 17 species have been delisted as recovered, as of January 25, 2006. Others note that full recoveries are relatively few because the two principal causes of extinction — invasive non-native species and habitat loss — are increasing. In addition, some scientific studies have demonstrated that most species are listed only after they become very depleted (e.g., median population of 407 animals for endangered vertebrates, according to one

study), thereby making recovery difficult. Another measure of “success” might be the number of species that have stabilized or increased their populations, even if the species are not actually delisted. If this standard is used, the ESA could be considered a success, since a large number (41%, according to one study) of listed species have improved or stabilized their population levels after listing. Other species (e.g., red wolves and California condors) might not exist at all without ESA protection, and this too might be considered a measure of success, even though these species are still rare.¹²

On May 17, 2005, the House Committee on Resources released an oversight report entitled *Implementation of the Endangered Species Act of 1973*.¹³ It reviews various ways recovery may be measured. One approach is to look at what proportion of the recovery objectives identified in species recovery plans have been achieved.

Issues in the 109th Congress

ESA reauthorization has been on the legislative agenda since the funding authorization expired in 1992, and bills have been introduced in each subsequent Congress to address various aspects of endangered species protection. The issues for the 109th Congress include effects of the ESA on private and federal land use, how to better promote species recovery, agency use of scientific information, specific regional resource conflicts, and other matters. Below are descriptions of some of the issues most commonly raised.¹⁴

Critical Habitat Designation. With limited exceptions, the FWS or NMFS must designate CH at the time a species is listed. However, some critics argue that CH designation places undue burdens on landowners or that it has little conservation benefit. Others argue (and the courts have largely agreed) that the FWS and NMFS have misinterpreted and failed to enforce the current statute. There are also disagreements over the value and timing of CH designation. (See “Critical Habitat,” above, and “ESA Listing Caps, New and Old,” below.)

In the 109th Congress, H.R. 1299 would modify the CH definition as well as the process for determining and designating CH. H.R. 1837 would limit CH designation for some aquatic habitats. Section 5 of H.R. 3824 would repeal the designation of CH and label current areas of CH as *areas of special value* for recovery planning purposes. The House Committee on Resources reported this bill (amended) on September 27, 2005 (H.Rept. 109-237), and the House passed it (amended) on September 29, 2005. S. 2110 would designate any habitat of an endangered species

¹² See archived CRS Report 98-32, *Endangered Species Act List Revisions: A Summary of Delisting and Downlisting*, by Robert J. Noecker, available from [lcorn@crs.loc.gov].

¹³ Available at [http://resourcescommittee.house.gov/issues/more/esa/ESA_Implementation_Report5.17.05.pdf].

¹⁴ For additional background, see CRS Report RL33309, *Reauthorization of the Endangered Species Act: A Comparison of Pending Bills and a Proposed Amendment with Current Law*, by Pervaze A. Sheikh, et al.

or a threatened species that is considered to be CH in accordance with the priority system.

Use of “Sound Science”. The ESA requires that determinations of species status be made “solely on the basis of the best scientific and commercial data available ...”¹⁵ In several recent situations, legal, economic, and social disputes have resulted from actions under the ESA. Examples of these controversies include the Canada lynx, Florida panthers, and Klamath River Basin suckers and coho salmon. Critics in some of these disputes suggest that the science supporting ESA action has been insufficiently rigorous or mishandled by the agencies.

Many rare and endangered species are little studied because they are hard to find or because it is difficult to locate enough of them to support scientific research. There may be little information on many species facing extinction, and only limited personnel or funds available to conduct studies on many of the less charismatic species, or those of little known economic import. What should be done in such instances? Some suggest that considerations other than species conservation should prevail; others seek to change the current posture of the law by changing the role of “science.” These considerations are complicated by the costs and time required to acquire more complete data, particularly in connection with many lesser-known species.

The ESA does not elaborate on this question, but some assert that, given the protective purpose of the ESA — to save and recover species — and the wording of “best ... data *available*,” arguably dwindling species are to be given the benefit of the doubt and a margin of safety provided. This is the position taken on page 1-7 of the *Endangered Species Consultation Handbook*, which states that efforts should be made to develop information, but if a biological opinion must be rendered promptly, it should be based on the available information, “giving the benefit of the doubt to the species,” with consultation possibly being reinitiated if additional information becomes available.¹⁶ This phrase is drawn from H.Rept. 96-697, p. 12 (1979), which states that the “best information available” language was intended to allow the FWS to issue biological opinions even when information was incomplete, rather than being forced to issue negative opinions. The report also states that if a biological opinion is rendered on the basis of inadequate information, the federal agency proposing an action has the duty to show its actions will not jeopardize a species and a continuing obligation to make a reasonable effort to develop information, and that the statutory language “continues to give the benefit of the doubt to the species.”

Information Quality. Section 515 of P.L. 106-554, known as the Information Quality Act or the Data Quality Act, directs the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) to issue government-wide guidelines to federal agencies to ensure and maximize the quality, objectivity, utility, and integrity of information disseminated by federal agencies. OMB published final guidelines on February 22, 2002 (67 *Fed. Reg.* 8452). The Department of the Interior and FWS have both issued additional

¹⁵ See CRS Report RL32992, *The Endangered Species Act and “Sound Science,”* by Eugene H. Buck, et al.

¹⁶ Available at [http://www.nmfs.noaa.gov/pr/pdfs/laws/esa_section7_handbook.pdf].

guidelines that are available through their websites,¹⁷ and a process is established for interested persons to seek correction of information. Even before these latest guidelines, FWS had promulgated guidance on information quality and peer review procedures — issues that also have been addressed in recent legislation.

The FWS and NMFS developed an Interagency Cooperative Policy on Information Standards Under the Endangered Species Act (59 *Fed. Reg.* 34271, July 1, 1994). Under this policy, the FWS and NMFS are to receive and use information from a wide variety of sources, including from individuals. Submitted information may range from the informal — oral, traditional, or anecdotal — to peer-reviewed scientific studies, and hence the reliability of the information can vary widely. Agency biologists are to review and evaluate all information impartially for purposes of listing, CH designation, consultation, recovery, and permitting actions, and to ensure that any information used by the agencies to implement the ESA is “reliable, credible, and represents the best scientific and commercial data available.” Agency biologists are to document their evaluations of all information and, to the extent consistent with the use of the best scientific and commercial data available, use primary and original sources of information as the basis for recommendations. In addition, agency managers are to review the work of FWS and NMFS biologists to “verify and assure the quality of the science used to establish official positions, decisions, and actions...”

Additionally, a companion Interagency Cooperative Policy for Peer Review in Endangered Species Act Activities (59 *Fed. Reg.* 34270, July 1, 1994) notes that, in addition to the public comments received on proposed listing rules and draft recovery plans, the Services are also to formally solicit expert opinions and peer review to ensure the best biological and commercial information. For listing decisions, the agencies are to solicit the expert opinions of three specialists and summarize these in the record of final decision. Special independent peer review can also be used when it is likely to reduce or resolve an unacceptable level of scientific uncertainty.

Court Cases on the ESA and Science.¹⁸ Courts that have considered the “best data available” language have held that an agency is not obliged to conduct studies to obtain missing data,¹⁹ but cannot ignore available biological information,²⁰ especially if the ignored information is the most current.²¹ Nor may an agency treat one species differently from other similarly situated species,²² nor decline to list a dwindling species and wait until it is on the brink of extinction in reliance on

¹⁷ For example, see [http://www.fws.gov/stand/standards/process_WWW.html].

¹⁸ For more information, see CRS Report RL32992, *The Endangered Species Act and “Sound Science,”* by Eugene H. Buck et al.

¹⁹ *Southwest Center for Biological Diversity v. Babbitt*, 215 F. 3d 58 (D.C. Cir. 2000).

²⁰ *Connor v. Burford*, 848 F. 2d 1441 (9th Cir. 1988).

²¹ *Southwest Center for Biological Diversity v. Babbitt*, 926 F. Supp. 920 (D.C. Ariz. 1996).

²² *Id.*

possible but uncertain future actions of an agency.²³ “Best scientific and commercial data available” is not a standard of absolute certainty, reflecting Congress’s intent that the FWS take conservation measures before a species is conclusively headed for extinction.²⁴ If the FWS does not base its listings on speculation or surmise or disregard superior data, the imperfections of the studies upon which it relies do not undermine those studies as the best scientific data available — “the Service must utilize the best scientific ... data *available*, not the best scientific data *possible*.”²⁵

Judicial review can also help ensure that agency decisions and their use of scientific data are not “arbitrary or capricious” and that regulations are rationally related to the problems causing the decline of a species, especially when other interests are adversely affected. See *Connor v. Andrus* (453 F. Supp. 1037 (W.D. TX. 1978)) striking down regulations totally banning duck hunting in an area to protect one listed species of duck. In *Arizona Cattle Growers Association v. United States Fish and Wildlife Service* (273 F. 3d 1229, 9th Cir. 2001), the court stated that the evidentiary bar the FWS must clear is very low, but it must at least clear it. In the context of issuing Incidental Take Permits under §10(a), this ruling means the agency must demonstrate that a species is or could be in an area before regulating it, and must establish the causal connection between the land use being regulated and harm to the species in question. Mere speculation as to the potential for harm is not sufficient. An agency must consider the relevant facts and articulate a rational connection between these facts and the choices made.²⁶

Specific Regional Resource Conflicts. One express purpose of the ESA is to “provide a means whereby the ecosystems upon which endangered species and threatened species depend may be conserved” (16 U.S.C. §1531(b)). As open space dwindles and increasing human populations put pressures on our wildlands and natural resources, the conservation of species and their habitats may highlight underlying resource crises and economic conflicts. Public values and affected economic interests may be complex and sometimes at odds. The situations described below are some of the situations that have been the subject of recent congressional oversight and legislative interest. In the 109th Congress and reflecting several of these regional conflicts, the House Resources Subcommittee on Water and Power held an oversight hearing on June 22, 2005, focusing on the effect of the ESA on water supplies.

Klamath River Basin. Controversy erupted in 2001 when the Department of the Interior’s Bureau of Reclamation announced it would not release water from part of its Klamath irrigation project to approximately 200,000 acres of farm and pasture lands within the roughly 235,000-acre project service area. The operational change sought to make more water available for three fish species under ESA

²³ *Biodiversity Legal Foundation v. Babbitt*, 943 F. Supp. 23 (D. D.C. 1996).

²⁴ *Defenders of Wildlife v. Babbitt*, 958 F. Supp. 670, 679-680 (D. D.C. 1997).

²⁵ *Building Industry Ass’n of Sup. Cal. v. Norton*, 247 F. 3d 1241, 1246-1267 (D.C. Cir. 2001), *cert. denied* 2002 U.S. LEXIS 479.

²⁶ *Pacific Coast Federation of Fishermen’s Associations, Inc. v. NMFS*, 265 F.3d 1028, 1034 (9th Cir. 2001).

protection — two endangered sucker species, and a threatened coho salmon population. The Klamath Project straddles the Oregon/California border and has been the site of increasingly complex water management issues involving several tribes, fishermen, farmers, environmentalists, and recreationists. Upstream farmers point to their contractual rights to water from the Klamath Project and to hardships for their families if water is cut off. Others assert that the downstream salmon fishery is more valuable and that farmers could be provided temporary economic assistance, while salmon extinction would be permanent. Still others assert that there are ways to serve all interests, or that the science underlying agency determinations is simply wrong. Specifically at issue is how to operate the Bureau's project facilities to meet irrigation contract obligations without jeopardizing the three listed fish. The Trinity River diversion from the Klamath basin to central California also has ramifications for the Bureau's role in the Central Valley Project. Various 10-year and annual operation plans, and associated biological assessments (by the Bureau) and biological opinions (by the FWS and NMFS) have been criticized and defended.²⁷

Salmon Restoration. Salmon protection in the Pacific Northwest in general presents many difficult choices, especially because of recent droughts and the connection between regional hydropower facilities and fishery management decisions. NMFS officials have listed a total of 26 distinct population segments (called *evolutionarily significant units* or ESUs) of Pacific salmon and steelhead trout as either threatened or endangered, and are working with state, local, and tribal officials, as well as the public, to implement recovery measures addressing habitat restoration and other concerns. Recent controversies and litigation have focused on three issues: (1) the biological opinion on operations of the Federal Columbia River Power System (FCRPS) as it relates to retaining (or removing) four dams on the lower Snake River, and how properly to factor the presence of the dams into evaluations of jeopardy; (2) whether or not salmon produced in hatcheries should be included in listed ESUs of Pacific salmon; and (3) the role and extent of CH designation in the recovery of Pacific salmon. Interim decisions of the federal district court for Oregon have invalidated NMFS's approach to evaluating jeopardy to salmon from dam operations on the Columbia and Snake Rivers, and ordered increased spills of water to assist transit of juvenile salmon to the sea.

In the 109th Congress, S. 232 would authorize the Bureau of Reclamation to assist in implementing fish passage and screening facilities at nonfederal water projects in the Columbia River Basin to meet the Bureau's ESA obligations. On March 10, 2005, the Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources reported S. 232 (S.Rept. 109-31); the Senate passed it on July 26, 2005. H.R. 1615 would require a National Academy of Sciences analysis of federal salmon recovery efforts and a Government Accountability Office study of the effects of partially removing four lower Snake River dams, and would authorize partial removal of these four dams under certain conditions. Section 103 of S. 2432/H.R. 5006 would designate salmon restoration areas in California.

²⁷ For more information, see CRS Report RL31098, *Klamath River Basin Issues: An Overview of Water Use Conflicts*, by Betsy A. Cody, et al.

Rio Grande Silvery Minnow. Efforts to hold back water necessary for the Rio Grande silvery minnow from competing New Mexico water users (primarily the city of Albuquerque and irrigators) ignited considerable controversy. At issue is the operation of two Bureau of Reclamation water projects on the Middle Rio Grande: the San Juan-Chama Project and the Middle Rio Grande Project. The New Mexico District Court held that withholding water from irrigators for ESA-related purposes was permissible under the water contracts at issue.²⁸ Congress halted implementation and an agreement regarding the minnow has been negotiated.

In the 109th Congress, §121 (Title I, Corps of Engineers) of P.L. 109-103 authorizes certain activities related to the Middle Rio Grande Endangered Species Collaborative Program (MRGESCP). S. 1540 would direct the Secretary of the Army and the Secretary of the Interior to establish the MRGESCP to improve water management and contribute to the recovery of endangered species in the Middle Rio Grande, NM. S. 2254 would direct the Corps of Engineers to carry out restoration projects along the Middle Rio Grande in consultation with the MRGESCP.

Counterpart Regulations: Pesticides and Fire Management Projects. In 50 C.F.R. §402.04, “counterpart” regulations are authorized that allow an action agency to determine unilaterally whether its actions are likely to adversely affect listed species, thereby avoiding §7 consultation with FWS or NMFS. Although the regulation has been on the books for years, it has not been used until recently, and hence its validity has not yet been tested in the courts. Several new counterpart regulations have recently been finalized and suits challenging the regulations have been filed.

New counterpart pesticide regulations were finalized on August 5, 2004 (69 *Fed. Reg.* 47732), for Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) regulatory actions on pesticides, such that when the EPA is taking action under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA; P.L. 80-104; 7 U.S.C. §§136, et seq.), the EPA and the FWS may execute an alternative consultation agreement under which the EPA will decide whether a proposed FIFRA action is likely to adversely affect a listed species or critical habitat. The EPA may make this determination without informal consultation with, and written concurrence from, the FWS Director. If the EPA makes such a determination, no further consultation is required. There is to be FWS oversight of the consistency of EPA’s determinations with the ESA. Under 50 C.F.R. §402.43, the EPA may ask the FWS for information on listed species that may be present in an area that might be affected by the FIFRA action, including the applicable environmental baseline for each species or habitat, and under new §402.44, the EPA may request FWS personnel to assist in an effects determination and must use its “best efforts” to include the FWS representative in relevant discussions. These two regulations appear to apply with or without an alternative consultation agreement. Critics note that the EPA has a poor record on consultations (see *Washington Toxics Coalition v. EPA*, Civ. No CO1-132C (W.D. Wa. 2002)), and fear that the new self-consultation process will allow more harm to listed species. Supporters counter that the new process will increase EPA flexibility and efficiency.

²⁸ Affirmed by the 10th Cir., 333 F.3d 1109 (10th Cir 2004).

Counterpart regulations also were finalized December 8, 2003 (68 *Fed. Reg.* 68254), among the Forest Service, the Bureau of Land Management, the Bureau of Indian Affairs, the National Park Service, the FWS, and NMFS, to streamline consultation on projects supporting the National Fire Plan (NFP). The alternative consultation process contained in these counterpart regulations eliminates the need to conduct informal consultation with the FWS or NMFS, and eliminates the requirement to obtain written concurrence from the FWS or NMFS for those NFP actions that the action agency determines are “not likely to adversely affect” any listed species or designated CH.

Private Property and Fifth Amendment Takings. The presence of endangered species on private property is sometimes welcomed by owners. Builders, for example, have been known to market a new residential development in part on the basis of the wildlife present on undeveloped parts of the tract. Still, the prohibitions in §9 (private actions) and §7 (federal nexus) may at times frustrate the economic desires of owners of land or other property. This has long been a rallying cry for the ESA’s detractors, who assert that restrictions under the ESA routinely “take” property in the constitutional sense of the term. Conflicts between the ESA and property owners come about despite the existence of ESA mechanisms intended to soften its impact on property owners.

Under the Fifth Amendment, property cannot be “taken” by the United States without just compensation. The Supreme Court has long tried, with limited success, to define which government actions affect private property so severely as to effect such a “taking.” In briefest outline, government actions usually are deemed a taking when they cause either a permanent physical occupation of private property or a *total* elimination of its economic use. When the government restriction removes only part, but not all, of the property’s use or value, a three-factor balancing test is used. Though these factors have been little explicated by the courts, it is clear that for a taking to occur, the property impact must be severe. Moreover, except for physical takings, the property impact is assessed with regard to the property as a whole, not just the regulated portion.

More than a dozen court decisions have addressed takings challenges to ESA restrictions on land or other property, with all but one finding no taking. These cases have involved restrictions on timber cutting, reductions in water delivery to preserve instream flows needed by listed species, restrictions on shooting marauding animals resulting in loss of livestock, and prohibitions on the transport or sale of endangered species. In several of these cases, the taking claim failed because it was filed in the wrong court or was not “ripe.” Where taking claims were reached by the court, they were rejected principally because the economic impact was insufficient as to the property as a whole, or because of the longstanding principle that the government is not responsible for the actions of wild animals. In the one decision favoring the property owner, ESA-related cutbacks in water delivered by a state reclamation project to water districts were held a taking by the United States of state-contract-created water rights.²⁹ This decision has been controversial for several reasons, including the Department of Justice’s settlement of the case (for \$16.7

²⁹ *Tulare Lake Basin Water Storage Dist. v. United States*, 49 Fed. Cl. 313 (2001).

million) despite arguments pressed on it from several quarters that the case was incorrectly decided.³⁰

ESA critics want the ESA amended to afford compensation for a broader range of property impacts than the Constitution provides — perhaps by specifying a fixed percentage of ESA-related property value loss, above which compensation must always be paid. Similar provisions have been included in bills of previous Congresses. In the 109th Congress, §14 of H.R. 3824 would require federal compensation for property owners who forgo use of property following determinations that continued use would not comply with ESA species take prohibitions. The House Committee on Resources reported this bill (amended) on September 27, 2005 (H.Rept. 109-237), and the House passed it (amended) on September 29, 2005. Opponents of an explicit compensation standard counter that the ESA should not be singled out for a more property owner-friendly standard than the Constitution's. More fundamentally, they note that property rights have never been absolute, and that regulation has long been noncompensable as long as the impact on the property owner is not severe. The likely consequences of a generous compensation threshold — added federal costs and/or a chill on ESA implementation — are among the issues slowing action on ESA reauthorization.

In the 109th Congress, §3 of H.R. 411 would award compensation for ESA activities that eliminate or reduce grazing privileges. H.R. 3166 would authorize the waiver of grazing permits in designated CH and provide compensation for waived permits. However, both proponents and opponents of the ESA favor enacting incentives (primarily tax benefits) to encourage landowner cooperation. S. 2110 would provide a variety of tax benefits.

Making the ESA More User-Friendly. Former Interior Secretary Babbitt initiated actions to decrease ESA conflicts in several ways. Joint FWS and NMFS policies streamlined permit procedures for small landowners, and other initiatives encouraged landowners to increase protection for populations of listed species on their land. Under *safe harbor* agreements, landowners who increased suitable habitat could return to “baseline conditions” without penalty. *No surprises* agreements provided landowners with greater certainty regarding activities that might otherwise trigger penalties — an incentive for landowners to develop Habitat Conservation Plans (HCP), since a landowner properly implementing such an agreement is assured that there will be no further costs or restrictions on the use of the property to benefit the species covered by the HCP, except by mutual consent or in unforeseen circumstances in which changes may be implemented by the government without costs borne by the landowner. Modifications to the *no surprises* rule required revoking an incidental take permit if the permitted taking would be inconsistent with the survival and recovery of the relevant listed species, and the inconsistency was not remedied in a timely fashion. These rules were repropose (69 *Fed. Reg.* 29681, May 25, 2004) and finalized (69 *Fed. Reg.* 71723, December 10, 2004) in response

³⁰ See CRS Report RL31796, *The Endangered Species Act and Claims of Property Rights “Takings”*, by Robert Meltz; and CRS Congressional Distribution Memorandum, *The ‘Tulare Lake’ Decision’s Implications for Use of Bureau of Reclamation Project Water*, by Pamela Baldwin and Robert Meltz, available from [pbaldwin@crs.loc.gov].

to litigation, but may still present issues raised previously. Federal managers also focused on listing species as threatened rather than endangered, to allow the FWS to take advantage of the ESA's more flexible provisions for protecting threatened species. While administrative changes have been made within the framework of existing law, there is great interest among some groups in codifying many of these changes in an amended ESA. Others are critical of HCP agreements as difficult to enforce and as locking in the government to inflexible long-term positions that sometimes are based on inadequate knowledge.

In the 109th Congress, §365 of P.L. 109-58, the Energy Policy Act of 2005, established a pilot project in WY, MT, CO, UT, and NM to better coordinate federal permits, including ESA §7 permits. Additional bills introduced include:

- S. 260/H.R. 2018 would expand the authorization of the Secretary of the Interior to assist private landowners in restoring, enhancing, and managing endangered and threatened species habitat on private land through the Partners for Fish and Wildlife Program; S. 260 was reported (amended) by the Senate Committee on Environment and Public Works on June 22, 2005 (S.Rept. 109-86), and passed the Senate (amended) on June 27, 2005. The House Resources Subcommittee on Fisheries and Oceans held a hearing on H.R. 2018 and S. 260 on September 23, 2005;
- H.R. 3300 would authorize species recovery agreements obligating the federal government to make annual payments or provide other compensation for activities that improve the recovery of listed species;
- S. 1497 would require the Secretary of the Interior to provide incidental take permits to public electric utilities that adopt avian protection plans; and
- S. 2110 would codify the *no surprises* policy.

Additional Legislative Initiatives

In the 109th Congress, bills have been introduced in both the House and Senate to reauthorize and comprehensively amend the ESA — H.R. 3824, the Threatened and Endangered Species Recovery Act of 2005, and S. 2110, the Collaboration for the Recovery of Endangered Species Act. The House Committee on Resources reported H.R. 3824 (amended) on September 27, 2005 (H.Rept. 109-237); the House passed H.R. 3824 (amended) on September 29, 2005.

Proponents of both bills indicate that they are designed to make the ESA more effective by redefining the relationship between private and public property uses and species protection, implementing new incentives for species conservation, and removing what some see as undue land use restrictions. Thus, both proposals contain provisions meant to encourage greater voluntary conservation of species by states and private landowners, a concept that has been supported by many observers. Further, both proposals would modify or eliminate certain procedural or other elements of the current ESA that some have viewed as significant protections and prohibitions, including:

- eliminating or changing the role of “critical habitat” (CH) (which would eliminate one aspect of the current consultation process);
- making the listing of all threatened and endangered species more difficult or less likely;
- expanding §10 permits allowing incidental take (which could incur a greater need for agency oversight and enforcement); and
- expanding state rather than federal implementation of ESA programs (which might make oversight more difficult).

Proponents of these changes assert that tighter listing standards would enable a better focus on species with the most dire needs, and that other measures would achieve recovery of more species. Critics argue that proposed changes create gaps in the ESA safety net of protections and prohibitions.³¹

Additional measures enacted and under consideration by the 109th Congress include:

- P.L. 109-183 (S. 1578) reauthorized Upper Colorado and San Juan River Basin endangered fish recovery programs.
- P.L. 109-225 (S. 1165) expanded Hawaii’s James Campbell National Wildlife Refuge to protect habitat for endangered waterbirds.
- S. 164 would facilitate acquisition of UT lands to protect desert tortoise.
- S. 362 and H.R. 3692 would establish NOAA and Coast Guard programs to manage marine debris and address its adverse effects on endangered species. The Senate Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation reported S. 362 (amended) on April 13, 2005 (S.Rept. 109-56), and the Senate passed this bill (amended) on July 1, 2005. The House Committee on Resources reported S. 362 (amended) on December 8, 2005 (H.Rept. 109-332, Part I).
- Section 1505 of S. 732, as reported on April 6, 2005 (S.Rept. 109-53), by the Senate Committee on Environment and Public Works, would authorize state programs for mitigating highway and surface transportation impacts, including those affecting endangered and threatened species.
- H.R. 2323 would promote southern sea otter recovery and research.
- Section 1505(c) of H.R. 3, as agreed to by the Senate on May 17, 2005, would have provided for state mitigation funds to benefit endangered and threatened species; these provisions were *not* retained in the conference agreement, subsequently enacted as P.L. 109-59.
- H.Res. 249 celebrates the rediscovery of the ivory-billed woodpecker in Arkansas.

³¹ For additional information, see CRS Report RL33309, *Reauthorization of the Endangered Species Act: A Comparison of Pending Bills and a Proposed Amendment with Current Law*, by Pervaze A. Sheikh, et al.

- H.R. 2779 would amend the ESA to enable federal agencies to rescue and relocate threatened or endangered species in certain circumstances where flood control levees are reconstructed, maintained, or repaired.
- H.R. 3110 would amend the ESA to treat distinct population segments of the Eastern oyster as separate species. On July 19, 2005, the House Committee on Resources held an oversight hearing on ESA listing of this species.
- S.Res. 219 would designate March 8, 2006, as “Endangered Species Day;” S.Res. 431 would designate May 11, 2006, as “Endangered Species Day;” the Senate agreed to S.Res. 431 on April 5, 2006.
- Section 203 of H.R. 3908 would amend the Internal Revenue Code to exempt payments from gross revenue for landowner incentive programs that conserve species or protect habitat.
- H.R. 4857 would require that certain electricity consumers be informed of ESA compliance costs; the House Committee on Resources held a hearing on this bill on March 16, 2006.
- Section 212 of S. 2012 and §209 of H.R. 5051 would require a study of sea turtle excluder devices; S. 2012 was reported by the Senate Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation on April 4, 2006 (S.Rept. 109-229).

Appropriations Issues. Appropriations play an important role in the ESA debate, providing funds for listing and recovery activities as well as financing FWS and NMFS consultations that are necessary for federal projects. **Table 1** shows recent ESA funding. The FY2006 Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, P.L. 109-54, provided \$271.9 million for the FWS’s ESA activities. Overall, FY2006 FWS funding for ESA and related programs is \$6.5 million less than the President’s request, and \$11.8 million more than the FY2005 appropriations level. FY2006 funding for ESA programs administered by NMFS was provided in the Science, State, Justice, Commerce, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, P.L. 109-108. Provisions in P.L. 109-148 (H.R. 2863, the Department of Defense, Emergency Supplemental Appropriations to Address Hurricanes in the Gulf of Mexico, and Pandemic Influenza Act) rescinded unobligated balances of \$2 million from FWS’s Landowner Incentive Program and \$1 million from the Cooperative Endangered Species Conservation Fund. For FY2007, FWS appropriations are provided in H.R. 5386, which passed the House (amended) on May 18, 2006.

An April, 2005 GAO study found that, although FWS spends almost half of its recovery funds on highest priority species, factors other than a species’ priority ranking (e.g., regional office workload, opportunities for partnerships to maximize scarce recovery funds), in practice, determine how funding is allocated. GAO found that FWS does not have a process to routinely assess funding decisions to ensure that they are appropriate.³²

³² Government Accountability Office, *Endangered Species: Fish and Wildlife Service Generally Focuses Recovery Funding on High-Priority Species, but Needs to Periodically* (continued...)

Table 1. Funding for Endangered Species and Related Programs, FY2005-FY2007
(\$ in thousands)

	FY2006 Request	FY2006 Approp.	FY2007 Request	FY2007 Hse Passed
Endangered Species Program				
Candidate Conservation	8,252	8,619	8,063	8,163
Listing	18,130	17,630	17,759	17,759
Consultation	49,484	47,997	49,337	50,018
Recovery	64,243	73,562	65,879	70,670
<i>Subtotal</i>	<i>140,109</i>	<i>147,808</i>	<i>141,038</i>	<i>146,610</i>
Related programs				
Landowner Incentive Program	40,000	21,667	24,400	15,000
Stewardship Grants	10,000	7,277	9,400	7,000
Cooperative Endangered Species Conservation Fund ^a	80,000	80,001	80,001	80,507
Multinational Species Conservation Fund ^b	8,300	6,404	8,217	6,057
Neotropical Migratory Bird Fund ^b	0	3,941	0	4,000
Total FWS	278,409	267,098	263,056	259,174
NMFS	213,687	181,000	189,000	not available
Total (to date)	492,096	448,098	452,056	

Sources: Annual budget justifications, House and Senate committee and conference reports.

- For FY2006, the conference agreement derived \$62.039 million from the Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF); for FY2007, the Administration requests all \$80.001 million from the LWCF.
- From FY2002 to FY2007, the President's budget proposed subsuming the Neotropical Migratory Bird Fund within the Multinational Species Conservation Fund; to date, Congress has rejected this proposal.

ESA Listing Caps, New and Old. Beginning in FY1998, Congress enacted annual limits (*caps*) on funding the FWS could use for its ESA listing function. This appropriations language limits FWS discretion to transfer funds to finance additional listings, so that if courts mandate agency action on listing certain species, other listings may not be able to be funded. The FWS supported these limits to assure that funding for other agency programs could not be diverted to finance additional ESA listing activities. However, courts have held that budget constraints do not excuse an agency from compliance, in some circumstances. These limits have been approved by Congress in succeeding fiscal year appropriations bills. P.L. 109-54, FY2006 Department of the Interior appropriations, limits listing activities to \$18.13 million, of which no more than \$12.852 million could be used for activities related

³² (...continued)

Assess Its Funding Decisions, GAO-05-211, April 6, 2005. Available at [<http://www.gao.gov/new.items/d05211.pdf>].

to critical habitat designation. For FY2007, the Bush Administration proposed — and the House Committee on Appropriations report on H.R. 5386, H.Rept. 109-465, agreed to — limiting listing activities to \$17.759 million, of which no more than \$12.581 million could be used for activities related to critical habitat designation.