

Fiscal Year 2023  
The **Interior**  
**Budget** in **Brief**

April 2022

Front cover photo:

**Yaquina Head in California.**

*BLM Photo by Meredith Matherly.*



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# FOREWORD

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## Background and Organization

This document highlights the programs of the Department of the Interior and its 2023 President's Budget request. The **DEPARTMENTAL HIGHLIGHTS** section summarizes budgetary resource requirements at the Department level and presents major Departmentwide initiatives, programs, and budget proposals. The **BUREAU HIGHLIGHTS** section presents a narrative summary of the budget request for each bureau and an in-depth comparison in tabular form of 2022–2023 budgetary resource estimates. The **APPENDIXES** present tabular summaries of pertinent budgetary data. Appendix A is a Departmentwide table, presenting the 2023 request with prior-year amounts. Other appendixes contain summaries and project-level information of Interior initiatives and crosscutting programs, including maintenance and construction, Land and Water Conservation Fund, grants and payments, receipt amounts, energy revenue payments to States, and staffing levels.

## Usage and Terminology

All year references are fiscal years unless noted, and amounts presented reflect budget authority unless otherwise specified. Numbers in tables and graphs may not add to totals because of rounding. Numbers shown in brackets “[ ]” are displayed for informational purposes and are not included in totals.

At the time the budget was prepared, the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2022, establishing full-year appropriations for the Department's activities funded through the Interior and Environment Appropriations bill and the Energy and Water Development Appropriations bill, was not yet enacted.

The *2023 Interior Budget in Brief* displays 2022 funding in columns marked as the 2022 CR, 2022 Estimate, or 2022. Amounts in the 2022 column reflect an annualized level of funding made available under the four continuing resolutions providing funding through March 15, 2022. All 2022 funding amounts in this document reflect adjustments required in the *OMB Report to the Congress on the BBEDCA\* 251A Sequestration for Fiscal Year 2022*, which was issued on May 28, 2021.

References to 2021 Actual, 2021 Appropriations, or 2021 Enacted signify amounts appropriated in the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021 (Public Law 116-260), for both the Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations and the Energy and Water Development Appropriations. The 2021 amounts appearing in this volume reflect adjustments required in the *OMB Report to Congress on the Joint Committee Reductions for Fiscal Year 2021* issued on February 10, 2020.

Fixed costs refer to costs that are unavoidable in the short term (e.g., cost-of-living pay increases, General Services Administration-negotiated space rate costs, unemployment compensation, and governmentwide changes in health benefits). Tables in the President's Budget typically include actual full-time equivalent (FTE) levels for the previous fiscal year and estimates for the two most current fiscal years. Due to the timing of FY 2022 appropriations and enactment of the Bipartisan Infrastructure Bill (Public Law 117-58) resulting in adjustments to execution plans for some programs and information available at the time of publication of the FY 2023 President's Budget, variances in FTEs may occur between the President's Budget Appendix and Department and bureau budget materials.

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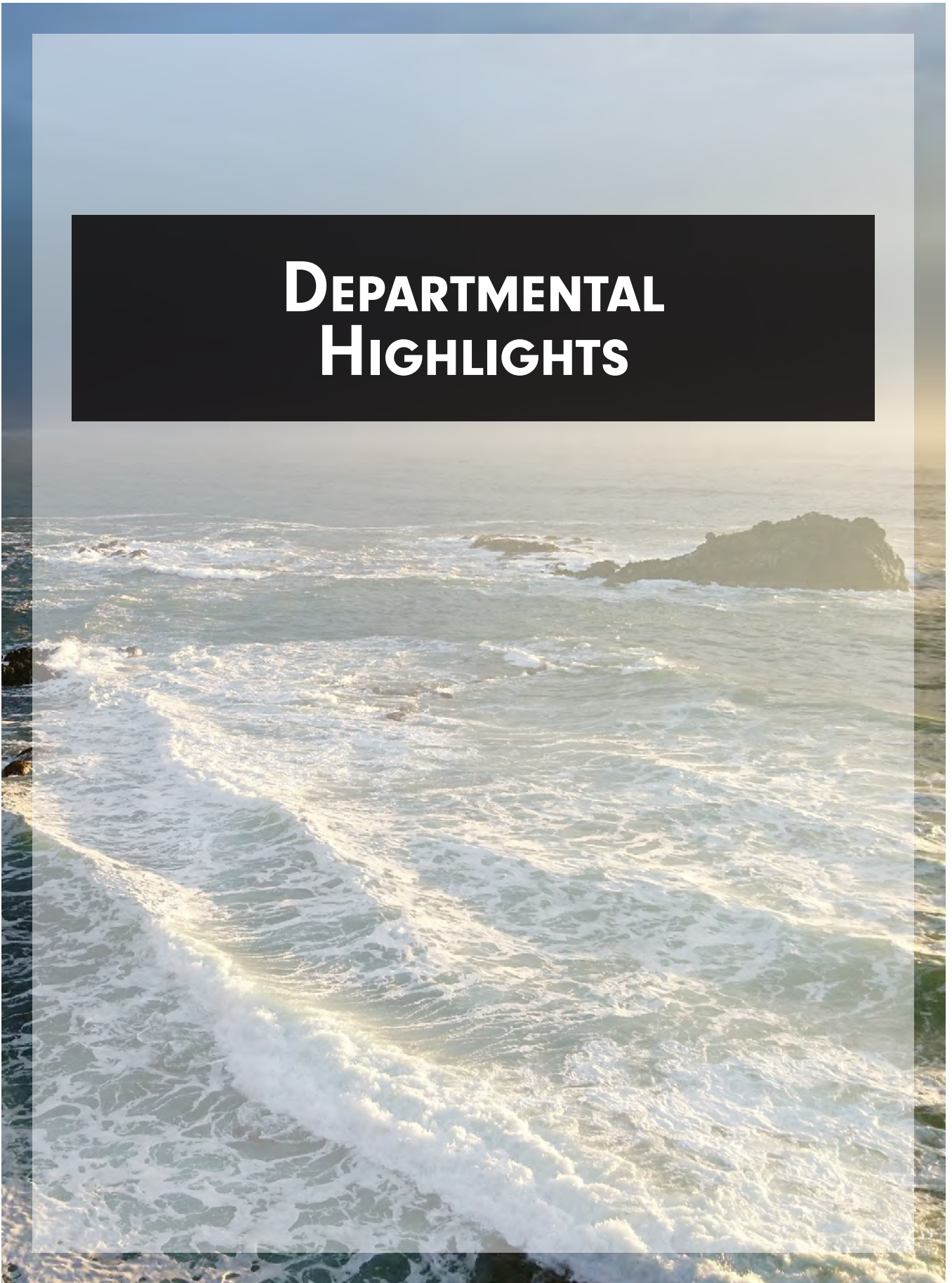
\* Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

A listing of frequently used acronyms follows:

BA	Budget Authority	LWCF	Land and Water Conservation Fund
BIA	Bureau of Indian Affairs	NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
BIE	Bureau of Indian Education	NIGC	National Indian Gaming Commission
BLM	Bureau of Land Management	NPS	National Park Service
BOEM	Bureau of Ocean Energy Management	NRDAR	Natural Resource Damage Assessment and Restoration
BSEE	Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement	OIA	Office of Insular Affairs
BTFA	Bureau of Trust Funds Administration	OIG	Office of Inspector General
CR	Continuing Resolution	ONRR	Office of Natural Resources Revenue
CUPCA	Central Utah Project Completion Act	OS	Office of the Secretary
DO	Departmental Offices	OSMRE	Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement
DOI	Department of the Interior; Interior	OST	Office of the Special Trustee for American Indians
DWP	Departmentwide Programs	PILT	Payments in Lieu of Taxes
ECRP	Energy Community Revitalization Program	SIPI	Southwestern Indian Polytechnic Institute
EPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency	SOL	Office of the Solicitor
ESA	Endangered Species Act	TPA	Tribal Priority Allocations
FWS	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	USACE	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
GSA	General Services Administration	USBM	U.S. Bureau of Mines
GAOA	Great American Outdoors Act	USDA	U.S. Department of Agriculture
HCP	Habitat Conservation Plan	USFS	U.S. Forest Service
IBC	Interior Business Center	USGS	U.S. Geological Survey
LBBP	Land Buy-Back Program for Tribal Nations	WCF	Working Capital Fund
LRF	National Parks and Public Land Legacy Restoration Fund		



# DEPARTMENTAL HIGHLIGHTS





# DEPARTMENTAL OVERVIEW

“We must shift our thinking away from short-term gain toward long-term investment and sustainability, and always have the next generations in mind with every decision we make.”

— Secretary Deb Haaland



As the steward of 20 percent of America’s lands, the Department of the Interior serves several important roles for America. As the manager of our country’s national parks, national wildlife refuges, and other public lands, Interior works with States, Tribal Nations, and other partners to conserve and steward the Nation’s natural resources and cultural heritage for the benefit, use, and enjoyment of the American people. Interior’s programs are also helping to generate jobs, grow the economy, and build resilience to the challenges of our changing climate.

The President’s 2023 Budget Request for Interior maintains the Administration’s commitments to deliver jobs and economic growth, build resilience to climate challenges, advance a transition to clean energy, strengthen the Nation-to-Nation relationship with Tribal Nations, and work with partners to conserve lands and expand outdoor recreation opportunities. The 2023 budget continues to reflect the importance of science, diversity and inclusion, and collaboration between Federal, State, Tribal, and local partners in carrying out Interior’s important missions.

## The 2023 Budget

The Department’s 2023 budget totals \$18.1 billion in current authority (\$17.5 billion in net discretionary authority)—an increase of \$2.9 billion, or

19 percent, from the 2022 continuing resolution. An additional \$340.0 million is accessible through a budget cap adjustment for wildfire suppression to ensure that funds are available in the event the regular annual appropriation is inadequate to meet suppression needs. The budget also provides an estimated \$10.9 billion in permanent funding in 2023. Within the increase for 2023, \$269.0 million will be used to cover fixed-cost increases, such as rent and Federal salary adjustments needed to maintain Interior’s core operations, which are carried out by more than 70,000 people living and working in every corner of the country.

The 2023 President’s Budget complements the landmark 2021 Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (BIL) (Public Law 117-58) investments now being implemented. The BIL provides the significant down payment needed to address longstanding health and safety risks from abandoned coal mines and oil and gas infrastructure across the country; accelerate completion of Indian Water Rights Settlement agreements; map and increase understanding of the Nation’s mineral resources; and build resilience of critical ecosystems, Tribal Nations, and communities to meet the challenges of critical drought and threats of wildland fires, which pose unprecedented risks across the country.

The 2023 President’s Budget allocates important mandatory funding investments available through

the Great American Outdoors Act (GAOA), including \$1.6 billion for deferred maintenance projects through the National Parks and Public Land Legacy Restoration Fund (LRF) in the Bureau of Land Management (BLM), U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS), National Park Service (NPS), and the Bureau of Indian Education (BIE). The 2023 budget allocates \$681.9 million in mandatory funding for Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) programs, which includes \$294.8 million for voluntary land acquisition projects.

The 2023 President's Budget Request was prepared before enactment of the full-year 2022 appropriations bills. All comparisons in the detailed budget materials are shown against the amounts that would be available under a full-year continuing resolution in 2022.

### Legislative Proposals

The 2023 budget request includes the following legislative proposals and technical budgetary adjustments.

**Indian Water Rights Settlements**—Enactment of the BIL makes \$2.5 billion available to advance completion of enacted Indian Water Rights Settlements managed by the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) and the Bureau of Reclamation (Reclamation). In February 2022, the Department allocated \$1.7 billion for eligible settlements.

For 2023, the budget further proposes to provide mandatory funding of \$34.0 million annually over 10 years to Reclamation for ongoing operations, maintenance, and repair costs for previously enacted Indian Water Rights Settlements, and the Administration is interested in working with Congress on an approach to provide a mandatory funding source for future settlement costs.

**Tribal Contract Support Costs**—Contract Support Costs funding enables Tribes to assume responsibility for operating Federal programs by covering the costs to administer the programs. Consistent with the Administration's commitment in the 2022 President's Budget, the budget proposes to reclassify Tribal Contract Support Costs from discretionary to mandatory funding beginning in

2023. Interior's 2023 budget submission displays these requirements as fully offset proposed mandatory funding totaling \$409.0 million.

**Payments for Tribal Leases**—Section 105(l) of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act provides that Tribes and Tribal organizations carrying out Federal functions under a self-determination contract or self-governance compact may enter into a lease agreement with the Department of the Interior for the tribally owned or rented facility used to carry out those functions. Consistent with the Administration's commitment in the 2022 President's Budget, the budget proposes to reclassify 105(l) lease agreement requirements from discretionary to mandatory funding beginning in 2023. Interior's 2023 budget submission displays these requirements as fully offset proposed mandatory funding totaling \$55.4 million.

**Compacts of Free Association (COFA)**—The Administration supports funding the renewal of our COFA relationships with the Federated States of Micronesia (FSM), the Republic of the Marshall Islands (RMI), and the Republic of Palau. Financial assistance under the COFA is scheduled to end after 2023 for the FSM and the RMI and in 2024 for Palau. The Administration will request necessary mandatory funding to be appropriated to the Department of State, with language calling for continued implementation by the Department of the Interior. The United States remains committed to its longstanding partnerships with the governments and the people of the Freely Associated States as we work together to promote a free and open Indo-Pacific.

**Injurious Species**—The budget also supports congressional efforts to amend Title 18 of the Lacey Act to return the longstanding authority of FWS to prohibit interstate transport of injurious species. Recent incidences of injurious species, such as invasive mussels contaminating commercial products, demonstrate the need to restore this authority.

### Addressing Climate Challenges and Building Resilience

Interior has unique responsibilities on behalf of our country to steward many of our lands, waters,

“We have been presented with a unique opportunity to collaborate and advance our shared priorities to build a better America. The infrastructure law invests in areas where we, working closely together, have a chance to make a better future for the people we serve in the areas of wildfire, drought, legacy pollution cleanup, and restoration of the outdoors that we all love.”

–Secretary Deb Haaland

## DOI Bipartisan Infrastructure Law Funding

In November 2021, President Biden signed the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (BIL), a once-in-a-lifetime investment in the Nation's infrastructure and economic competitiveness. The BIL invests \$30.6 billion to jump-start economic investment and address longstanding needs in Interior programs, including \$21.3 billion in 2022 and \$2.3 billion in 2023.

- \$8.3 billion for the Bureau of Reclamation to address drought and invest in water infrastructure and an additional \$50 million for the Department's Central Utah Project Completion Act
- \$11.3 billion for the Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement to support reclamation of abandoned coal mines on State and Tribal lands
- \$4.7 billion for a new Orphaned Well Site Plugging, Remediation, and Restoration Program, which addresses orphaned oil and gas wells on State, Tribal, and Federal lands
- \$2.5 billion in mandatory funding for enacted Indian Water Rights Settlements
- \$1.5 billion for Wildland Fire Management to strengthen the wildland firefighting workforce, build fire resilience through fuels management and burned area rehabilitation treatments, and invest in research, infrastructure, and technology modernization
- \$455.0 million for the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) to restore important ecosystem areas and fish passages
- \$510.7 million for the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) to improve our understanding of mineral resources across the country through integrated mapping, the preservation and collection of geological and geophysical data, and a laboratory facility for energy and minerals research
- \$466.0 million for the Bureau of Indian Affairs to invest in Tribal climate resilience and infrastructure improvements
- \$905.0 million for the Office of the Secretary to launch a suite of ecosystem restoration programs, including grants to support State, Territorial, and Tribal efforts

Interior has moved quickly to implement these programs and make this funding available for investment in America. The following points highlight some of Interior's accomplishments since the BIL was enacted.

- The Department of the Interior launched a \$4.7 billion new program to cap and plug orphaned oil and gas wells to reduce methane emissions and create jobs. The first \$1.2 billion in funding is available to 26 States to create jobs cleaning up orphaned oil and gas wells across the country.
- DOI made nearly \$725 million in 2022 funding available to 22 States and the Navajo Nation to create good-paying union jobs and catalyze economic opportunity by reclaiming abandoned mine lands. The program will help communities eliminate dangerous environmental conditions and pollution caused by past coal mining.
- DOI announced more than \$167 million will go toward a new USGS laboratory facility to work on energy and mineral programs.
- FWS announced a record \$1.5 billion in annual funding through the Wildlife and Sport Fish Restoration Program to support State and local outdoor recreational opportunities and wildlife and habitat conservation efforts that were reauthorized by the BIL.
- Starting in December 2021, Reclamation announced application periods for hundreds of millions of dollars in BIL funding opportunities for water infrastructure. Funding opportunities for the maintenance of aging infrastructure and water recycling and desalination projects have been advertised, with more on the way during the remainder of 2022.
- DOI allocated \$1.7 billion in mandatory funding from the Indian Water Rights Settlement Completion Fund to fulfill terms of enacted Tribal water settlements.

and natural resources; provide essential scientific information about those resources; and uphold the Nation's commitments to American Indians and Alaska Natives. As such, Interior's programs

inherently include a focus on the climate crisis. Similar to farmers, ranchers, community planners, and disaster preparedness professionals across the country, Interior land and resource managers are



Vermilion Cliffs National Monument in Arizona.

*BLM Photo by Bob Wick.*

seeing climate-related changes on the ground and are working to address them. Worsening drought, increased weather risks, more extreme wildfires, profound threats to wildlife habitats, warming water temperatures, and new threats from invasive species are among the tangible challenges land and resource managers face right now.

The 2023 budget recognizes that Interior plays a crucial role in the whole-of-government approach to tackling climate change. The 2023 budget continues funding for the immediate challenges of the changing climate while laying the foundation to build America's resilience and promoting economic growth, creating good-paying jobs, and ensuring that 40 percent of the benefits of certain climate and clean energy investments accrue to disadvantaged communities.

### **Water Challenges**

The effects of the current drought conditions in the West are severe and long lasting, and a full recovery will take multiple years. The challenges these communities are facing now will likely continue

through 2023. Drought analyses, combined with projections of future hydroclimate conditions, suggest that overall, drought severity and duration will increase across the West in the coming century. A growing risk to effective water management in the western United States is climate change. The BIL provides \$8.3 billion for Reclamation to invest over 5 years to build up America's ability to address pervasive drought conditions in the West. This work is underway with States, Tribes, and communities in the most drought-affected geographic areas to ensure predictable and sustainable water supplies.

Complementing this transformative investment, the 2023 budget includes \$1.4 billion for Reclamation programs and projects. The budget supports a suite of water conservation, recycling, and planning programs to help communities mitigate drought and climate change impacts. The 2023 budget includes \$62.4 million for Reclamation's WaterSMART (Sustain and Manage America's Resources for Tomorrow) programs, which work cooperatively with States, Tribes, and local

communities as they plan for and implement actions to increase water supply. Cumulatively, projects funded through Reclamation's Water Conservation Program between 2010 and 2021 are expected to result in water savings of 1,588,556 acre-feet. One acre-foot, or 325,851 gallons of water, supplies enough water for a family of four for 1 year.

The budget includes additional investments to support drought-impacted areas of the West. For example, \$11.5 million is requested for the Lower Colorado River Operations Program to implement drought contingency plans and response actions to maintain elevations at Lake Mead. Another \$2.0 million is requested for water infrastructure investments along the Texas border, whereas \$5.0 million of the request within the Central Valley Project in California is specific to drought planning and resiliency efforts that will be implemented in coordination with the California Department of Water Resources.

### **Wildland Fire Management**

In the United States, on average, more than 62,000 wildfires burn 7.5 million acres every

year. At the height of the 2021 wildfire season, every geographic area experienced large wildfires for extended periods. In 2021, Interior's wildfire managers saw that the intensity of fires increased earlier in the year and required elevated levels of fire preparedness for longer periods. The Nation remained at Preparedness Level 4 or 5 for a record 99 consecutive days, requiring a significant commitment of firefighters and firefighting resources over an extended period. Communities and wildland firefighters across the West felt the devastating impacts of these changing fire patterns.

The 2023 budget request for the Wildland Fire Management (WFM) account is \$1.5 billion, including \$340.0 million in wildfire suppression resources in the Wildfire Suppression Operations Reserve Fund, which was authorized by the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2018 (Public Law 115-141). The Reserve Fund ensures the availability of sufficient funds above the appropriated amount for suppression in the event of a severe fire season. The budget includes \$477.2 million for Preparedness. This budget request will provide resources for Interior to increase firefighting capacity, continue



NPS funds an Ancestral Lands Veteran Fire Corps that employs and trains veterans in wildland firefighting operations.

NPS Photo.

the transformation to a more permanent and professional wildland fire workforce, and support pay and compensation reforms, including the President's commitment that Federal firefighters are paid at least \$15 per hour. The budget proposes \$304.3 million for Fuels Management and \$20.5 million for Burned Area Rehabilitation. The budget request for Fuels Management will enable Interior to increase the pace and scale of fuel treatments by proactively addressing wildfire risk on Federal and Tribal lands and reducing carbon emissions. This discretionary request complements the \$218.6 million investment in Fuels Management and Burned Area Rehabilitation available through the BIL in 2023 to address the significant need for this work. The budget funds Suppression Operations at \$383.7 million, in accordance with Division O of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2018 (Public Law 115-141).

### Using Science to Help Build Resilience

The 2023 budget leverages the science of the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) to address real, on-the-ground climate challenges facing communities. For instance, USGS proposes to invest \$2.0 million in 2023 to design and deliver tools to help Federal resource managers and adjacent communities minimize climate risk by providing them the opportunity to evaluate resilience enhancement options and the associated risk reduction benefits to communities. Another \$2.0 million investment supports wildland fire response planning and decisions. USGS proposes to integrate advanced understanding and data regarding systems (ecosystems, invasive species, climate change, post-fire impact and risk) with models of fire behavior and on-the-ground and remotely sensed data on the current state of wild-fires, fuels and vegetation, weather, hydrology, and other factors to support managers working to make communities and landscapes more resilient.

### Building Resilient Communities

Communities across the country are considering the changing climate not only as in the context of disaster preparedness but also as they plan long-term infrastructure and program investments. Interior programs support these efforts in a variety of ways. USGS manages the Groundwater and Streamflow Information Program, which maintains a nationwide network of streamflow and

water-level information from more than 11,000 sites. The budget includes \$117.0 million for this program. The information from the network is available online to help natural resource managers, scientists, and emergency managers across the country with monitoring for floods and drought and with forecasting water availability for natural resources and crops. The budget also includes \$60.9 million for the USGS Coastal and Marine Hazards and Resources Program, which provides information that informs long- and short-term planning and mitigation of the impacts of climate change to the Nation's coastlines.

The budget includes \$61.0 million for Interior's Tribal Climate Resilience program to support Tribes in climate resilience planning, assessment, and adaptation activities. The program also funds planning and design work for Tribal communities evaluating the need for or pursuing climate-related relocation. The budget includes \$117.3 million for Assistance to Territories, which supports the Insular Areas through the provision of basic services as well as targeted investments related to climate change, including \$3.5 million for work related to coral reef ecosystems and other natural resource needs and \$15.5 million for clean energy projects and grid infrastructure improvements.

The 2023 budget for USGS includes \$10.0 million to support a climate information portal. The portal would integrate climate-relevant Federal data, tools, and information to help Tribal, State, and local governments; communities; and commercial entities understand potential climate-related hazards and guide infrastructure investment decisions and other efforts to build resilience to extreme events equitably and inclusively. Entities could use this research enterprise portal to explore the potential impact of climate hazards among human populations, economies, and built and natural environments; assess vulnerability and risk and determine which risks require actions; evaluate and evolve building standards and designs to help ensure that new infrastructure and capital improvement projects are climate resilient; and prepare climate impact assessments.



## Resource Stewardship

The 2023 budget includes increased focus on natural resource management across the Department to improve the resilience of the lands Interior manages. The 2023 budget includes \$4.9 billion across Interior to support the restoration, conservation, and improvements needed for healthier lands, waters, and ecosystems and their resident species. Healthier lands are more resilient to the effects of the changing climate, and investments that are made now will help ensure that the unique and spectacular lands and resources Interior manages endure for future generations. Within this funding is \$174.2 million across the Department to address invasive species, including targeted early detection and rapid response efforts. Invasive plants and animals outcompete native species, disrupt ecosystem function and deplete resources, exacerbate hazards such as fire and landslides, damage infrastructure, and spread wildlife and human disease.

### Collaborative Conservation Task Force

In February 2022, the Departments of the Interior and Agriculture joined the Western Governors Association to launch a Task Force on Collaborative Conservation. The Task Force will work to enhance collaboration across Federal, State, and local jurisdictions and provide a forum to work together to more effectively respond to the land, water, and wildlife challenges facing western landscapes. The Task Force will support cross-boundary coordination on issues such as wildfire mitigation, invasive species control, and habitat restoration; it will also help strengthen coordination and implementation for priority conservation programs and policies, including those affecting wildlife corridors, wildfire and drought resilience and response, and forest and rangeland restoration. It will also contribute to the America the Beautiful initiative by supporting the voluntary stewardship efforts of ranchers, farmers, and other private landowners to keep working lands working.

### The America the Beautiful Initiative

Interior plays a critical role in helping the Administration's America the Beautiful initiative meet the President's ambitious goal to work with States, Tribes, Territories, private landowners, local communities, and other partners to conserve 30 percent of U.S. lands and waters by 2030 to help address the climate crisis and its impacts on

nature. This initiative will help strengthen the economy, address the interconnected climate and biodiversity crises, and advance environmental justice and people's access to nature.

In 2023, America the Beautiful builds on those efforts and other broadly supported actions to advance land and water conservation in a manner that is locally led, is guided by science, honors Tribal trust and sovereignty, and is respectful of landowners. The implementation of this initiative continues to rely on broad engagement, including that of hunters, anglers, outdoor enthusiasts, private landowners, Tribal Nations, States, territories, and local officials. These important partners and stakeholders drive the strategies that reflect the priorities of all communities.

In 2023, through the Rivers, Trails, and Conservation Assistance Program, NPS will provide free, on-location help to communities working to create and restore parks and conservation areas. Completed projects have helped restore rivers, wildlife habitat, and impaired resources and have improved outdoor recreation opportunities to meet changing demands. Through Tribal Climate Adaptation Grants, BIA supports Tribes and Tribal organizations with planning, capacity building, and actions to address climate risks. With climate change disproportionately affecting the Arctic and northern areas of the United States, the program's planning and data development awards alone are estimated to benefit more than 440,000 Alaska Native people.

Building on the conservation efforts of the previous Administration, Interior is working to further the goals of Secretary's Order 3362 to enhance migration corridors and winter range for elk, mule deer, and pronghorns in the West; this work includes a grant program, administered by the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation, for projects that improve big game habitat through voluntary efforts on private and Tribal lands.

The 2023 budget invests across the Department to support partnerships that encourage conservation. For example, FWS includes funding to broaden support for habitat restoration on private lands that are located along migration corridors

and waterways through Candidate Conservation Agreements with partners. The budget includes \$20.4 million for the Candidate Conservation program and \$67.4 million for the FWS Partners for Fish and Wildlife program, which assists private landowners who are interested in restoring and enhancing wildlife habitat on their lands.

To support the collaborative conservation work called for in the America the Beautiful initiative, the budget includes \$25.5 million to establish an American Conservation Stewardship Atlas, which will build upon existing USGS Federal lands data to include information from partners, including State and local governments, about their land and resource conservation efforts. The Atlas will draw from collaboration with partners and consolidate information on conservation, stewardship, and restoration activities to better understand and measure ongoing conservation and restoration. USGS will lead an interagency working group and work with State, Tribal, and nongovernmental partners to update and collect data on conservation status and develop analytics to gain a greater understanding of ongoing partnership conservation and restoration efforts.

### **Land and Water Conservation Fund**

The investments made through the LWCF directly support the objectives of the Administration's America the Beautiful initiative by encouraging conservation and outdoor recreation opportunities in cities and towns across the country. The GAOA established permanent, mandatory funding for the LWCF totaling \$900.0 million a year. The LWCF provides funding to the Departments of the Interior and Agriculture to acquire lands to be managed by NPS, FWS, BLM, and the U.S. Forest Service. The program also supports several important grant programs to encourage local conservation and recreation investments.

The 2023 budget proposes to allocate \$681.9 million for Interior's LWCF programs. This funding includes \$294.8 million for Interior land acquisition and \$387.0 million for grant programs. Interior's land acquisition programs prioritize projects with strong local partnership engagement, protect at-risk natural or cultural resources, and



Red kit foxes in Bombay Hook National Wildlife Refuge in Delaware.

FWS Photo by Jennifer Cross.

advance the missions of the bureaus. Funding for LWCF grants features \$326.9 million for State LWCF grants, with an estimated \$125.2 million in additional funding anticipated from revenue derived from certain offshore oil and gas sales in the Gulf of Mexico. A table of LWCF funding and a detailed list of 2023 proposed LWCF land acquisition projects are provided in Appendixes D and E, respectively.

### **Creating Jobs to Meet Environmental and Energy Challenges**

Interior programs supported an estimated 1.9 million jobs in the U.S. economy in 2019, according to the most recent Department of the Interior Economic Contributions Report. Those jobs were driven primarily by Interior's work in the areas of energy and minerals, recreation and tourism, irrigation and other water-related activities, and grants and payments.

Interior's 2023 budget continues these core activities and includes additional investments that

complement funding made available through the GAOA and the BIL, which are targeted to boost economic and job growth. The President’s Budget proposes growth in areas that position the country to be more competitive in the changing economy and environment.

### **Clean Energy Jobs of the Future**

Interior is working hard to meet the President’s ambitious goal to deploy 30 gigawatts (GW; 30,000 megawatts [MW]) of offshore wind energy by 2030 to fight climate change and create nearly 80,000 jobs. To provide context for the Administration’s ambitious wind energy goal, earlier this year, Secretary Haaland commemorated the groundbreaking of the second commercial-scale offshore energy project approved for Federal waters, which will have the capacity to generate 130 MW of wind energy—enough to power more than 70,000 homes and businesses. The South Fork wind energy project will be located offshore Rhode Island and New York. In addition, nine additional project reviews were initiated in the first year of the Biden-Harris Administration.

Interior’s Bureau of Ocean Energy Management (BOEM) expects to complete the review of at least 16 plans to construct and operate commercial, offshore wind energy facilities by 2025, which—once in operation—would represent more than 22 GW of clean energy generation capacity for the Nation. As of February 2022, BOEM has approved 2 construction and operations plans for active leases, is actively processing 11 additional plans, and expects to receive 7 more new or significantly updated plans over the next 12 months. As of February 2022, BOEM oversees 18 active commercial wind energy leases in the Atlantic Outer Continental Shelf (OCS). If fully developed, these 18 leases could support approximately 27 GW of power to supply nearly 9.5 million homes. BOEM held the New York Bight offshore wind sale on February 23, 2022, offering six lease areas totaling more than 488,000 acres for potential wind energy development. The sale resulted in winning bids from six companies totaling \$4.37 billion, which was the Nation’s highest grossing competitive offshore energy lease sale in history, including oil and gas lease sales. The Administration is also preparing

for lease sales offshore the Carolinas and California in 2022 and is actively working with States, Tribes, ocean users, and key stakeholders to plan sales in the Gulf of Mexico and offshore the U.S. Central Atlantic coast in 2023. Additional planning is underway for potential lease areas offshore Oregon and Hawaii and in the Gulf of Maine. The 2023 budget includes \$51.7 million for BOEM’s Renewable Energy programs and \$7.7 million for the Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement (BSEE) to establish an offshore renewable energy inspection and regulation program.

Onshore, the Administration’s clean energy goal is to permit 25 GW of renewable energy by 2025, as required by the Energy Act of 2020. Interior plays a central role in achieving this goal by carrying out environmental reviews for clean energy projects on our Nation’s public lands, conducting meaningful consultations with Tribal Nations, and assessing potential impacts to species. To help achieve this



Lime Wind Energy Project in Oregon.

BLM Photo.

goal, the 2023 budget includes \$49.7 million for BLM's Renewable Energy program, which will focus on expanding the number of Renewable Energy Coordination Offices to specialize in permitting for renewable energy projects on public lands. To further improve coordination across the Government, Interior has signed a memorandum of understanding with the Departments of Agriculture, Defense, and Energy and the Environmental Protection Agency to streamline clean energy reviews. The BLM Resource Management Planning program also includes funding to support the siting of renewable energy projects on public lands.

BLM has prioritized and is actively processing dozens of large-scale renewable energy projects and transmission lines; as of March 2022, the bureau is working to complete the environmental review and permitting for 60 utility-scale onshore clean energy projects proposed on public lands. This effort includes 45 solar projects, 4 wind projects, 5 geothermal projects, and 6 interconnecting gen-tie lines that are vital to the feasibility of clean energy projects proposed on non-Federal lands. Combined, the 60 projects have the potential capacity to add more than 30,000 MW of renewable energy to the western electric grid. BLM also has approximately 60 applications that are still under initial or preliminary review, and the bureau has been receiving additional wind and solar applications weekly.

To facilitate the development of geothermal projects, the request includes \$3.6 million for USGS to characterize and assess domestic geothermal energy resources and work with partners to advance technologies to utilize those resources. Geothermal resources are a significant source of renewable electric power in the western United States and, with recent advances in technology, are becoming a potential source of a large fraction of baseload electric power. In addition, new geoscience and technologies are demonstrating geothermal resources' potential to provide district heating and cooling for much of the Nation. The Energy Act of 2020 directed USGS to develop a national geothermal assessment that would update the assessment published in 2008. Building toward that national assessment, USGS has launched

multiple initiatives in partnership with the Department of Energy to collect data on hidden geothermal systems, beginning in California and Nevada. Understanding the characteristics of those resources is essential to geothermal exploration and development and will help deploy renewable energy in a thoughtful, responsible, and economic manner.

### **Advancing a Clean Energy Future Through Federal Purchasing Power**

One of the commitments announced by the Administration was to transition the Federal fleet of vehicles to 100 percent zero-emission vehicles (ZEVs). By leveraging the buying power of the Federal Government and transforming its fleet of more than 600,000 cars and trucks to an all-electric fleet, the Administration aims to accelerate America's industrial capacity to supply domestically produced ZEVs and electric batteries to create new good-paying jobs and address the climate crisis.

Interior's fleet includes approximately 30,800 vehicles located across the country. Interior owns 70 percent of the vehicles, 80 percent of which are light- to medium-duty trucks, vans, and sport utility vehicles. The 2023 budget includes \$61.9 million to accelerate the transition of Interior's fleet to ZEVs as part of a governmentwide initiative. Funding will support either acquiring ZEVs within the owned fleet or transitioning to the General Services Administration's leased fleet, investing in the related charging infrastructure, and making plans and integrating those plans to effectively support the initiative.

### **Balancing the Nation's Energy Portfolio**

The 2023 budget includes \$478.9 million for oil and gas programs in BSEE, BOEM, and BLM. The budget for BSEE includes \$248.5 million for safety and environmental stewardship programs. The budget for BOEM provides \$63.6 million for conventional energy programs to support OCS planning, leasing, and oversight, including inventorying oil and gas reserves, overseeing ongoing activities, ensuring adequate financial assurances for decommissioning liability and risk management, developing and implementing the National OCS Oil and Gas Leasing Program (National OCS Program), reviewing and administering oil and gas exploration and development plans as well as geological and geophysical permitting, and conducting economic analyses and resource evaluations.

As required by section 18 of the OCS Lands Act, BOEM prepares the National OCS Program, which sets the schedule for proposed offshore oil and gas lease sales over a 5-year period. The National OCS Program is designed in a manner to best meet the Nation's energy needs while carefully considering factors to balance the potential for accessing oil and gas resources with the potential for adverse impacts from such activities.

The 2023 budget includes \$166.8 million for BLM's Oil and Gas Management program, including \$51.0 million for inspection fee activities. In addition to administering oil and gas leasing and ensuring environmentally responsible development, the budget request will allow BLM to remediate legacy well sites in the National Petroleum Reserve—Alaska. The 2023 budget proposes to offset the cost of BLM's Oil and Gas Inspection Activities program from appropriations to revenue from a new inspection fee.

### **Reclamation Jobs in Energy Communities**

The BIL provides nearly \$16 billion, mostly for States and Tribes, to reclaim abandoned coal mine lands and orphaned oil and gas wells across the country. Both important investments will support needed jobs, address environmental hazards and risks, and restore lands for other uses.

The 2023 budget includes related—but not duplicative—funding to address reclamation needs not addressed through the BIL. The budget includes \$65.0 million in the Energy Community

Revitalization Program for abandoned hardrock or non-coal mine reclamation, which was authorized but not funded in the BIL. States and the Interstate Mining Compact Commission have indicated that abandoned hardrock mines can be found across the country, and many States do not have good inventories or strong programs to manage those sites. Interior has identified thousands of mines and features on its lands that pose safety risks and generate environmental contaminants. The 2023 program will include \$33.0 million for assistance and support to States, \$10.0 million for reclamation work on Tribal lands, and \$17.0 million to address reclamation and restoration on Interior lands.

BLM previously estimated that more than 51,000 abandoned hardrock mines are on BLM lands, and of that number, 10 percent have environmental impacts and 95 percent pose physical safety risks. In recognition of the 150th anniversary of the Mining Law of 1872, the Department has established an Interagency Working Group to comprehensively review hardrock mine permitting and oversight on Federal lands to help ensure that mining operations adhere to strong social, environmental, and labor standards. As part of this whole-of-government effort, the Department will host extensive public input and comment sessions on potential hardrock mining reforms.

To address the volume and complexity of abandoned hard rock mines on BLM lands, the 2023 budget includes \$62.2 million for Abandoned Mine Lands (AMLs) and Hazardous Materials

## **Abandoned Mine Land and Economic Revitalization (AMLER) Programs at Work**

The Marions Branch Industrial Park in Pike County, KY, received \$5 million through AMLER, which is combined with \$43.5 million from national and regional investors, to expand digital technology infrastructure development. Work has been completed on a 50,000-square-foot industrial building, a broadband conduit, and foundation fill. Tens of millions of dollars have been committed from other sources and are currently being used on the ground. The infrastructure provided by the project will attract companies to the area, resulting in a stronger local

economy and long-term stability of the community. Project developers expect to attract more than 1,000 additional good-paying jobs to the area and stabilize the tax base of local communities.



Marions Branch Industrial Park in Pike County, KY.

OSMRE Photo.

Management. BLM's budget also includes \$29.4 million in the Oil and Gas Program to address Alaska Legacy Wells, which are the responsibility of Interior to address.

The budget for the Office of Surface Mining and Reclamation Enforcement (OSMRE) includes \$115.0 million for AML Economic Revitalization grants. This funding allows coal communities in States and Tribes with the greatest amount of unfunded AML problems to leverage mine land reclamation with local economic development.

### **Infrastructure**

Interior manages an infrastructure portfolio valued at more than \$400.0 billion, which captures a variety of structures, including dams, storage buildings, and national icons. The Department is responsible for roughly 43,000 buildings, 100,000 miles of road, and 83,000 structures. Interior's funding focuses significantly on the operations, maintenance, renewal, and modernization of infrastructure, which directly helps create jobs and benefit local economies.

The 2023 budget includes more than \$2.8 billion to address the Department's infrastructure operations, maintenance, renewal, and modernization needs. Interior's annual request for infrastructure funding is in addition to the estimated \$1.6 billion in mandatory funding that is available to Interior each year through 2025 through the LRF included in the GAOA. These funds are available to address the Department's deferred maintenance backlog in NPS, FWS, BLM, and BIE schools. The U.S. Forest Service also receives up to \$285 million in LRF funding each year.

At the end of 2022, Interior's LRF program will have initiated 228 projects touching all 50 States; Washington, DC; Puerto Rico; and the U.S. Virgin Islands. When completed, these projects are estimated to address \$2.2 billion of Interior's deferred maintenance backlog, create an average of 18,000 jobs each year, and contribute an average of \$1.9 billion each year to the overall gross domestic product. The 2023 budget proposes to allocate another \$1.6 billion in project funds. A list of 2023 LRF projects is provided in Appendix C.

### **Maintaining America's Heritage**

In 2022, the National Park Service (NPS) began to transform its facilities condition assessment process. This transformation will provide a more streamlined, comprehensive, consistent, and timely identification of estimated repair needs to maintain the NPS asset portfolio, including how it reports deferred maintenance and repair (DM&R). The new approach reduces the burden on parks and supports a more operationally useful assessment of the condition of and estimated deferred maintenance requirements for the NPS asset portfolio. This approach will improve the allocation of NPS infrastructure investments. NPS will calculate DM&R needs for its assets using three components: parametric condition assessments, a commonly used tool, for industry-standard assets; Federal Highway Administration assessments for transportation assets; and work orders for most other assets.

As NPS implements its process, Interior's other bureaus are exploring the lessons learned to improve their infrastructure investment processes. Historically, attention has focused on Interior's DM&R backlog as a proxy for infrastructure investment requirements, but mission fulfillment requirements also include operations, other maintenance, renewal, and modernization. This shift is part of an ongoing effort to manage Interior's assets to better direct limited resources to address more critical maintenance, renewal, or modernization needs. This approach aligns with Interior's longstanding investment criteria for asset management programs, which consider facility condition as merely one factor to ensure that assets can capably deliver mission requirements or other benefits.

### **Balancing Development and Conservation**

Interior also plays a critical role in balancing conservation and the development needed for vibrant communities with strong economies. The 2023 budget includes \$152.8 million for the FWS Ecological Services Planning and Consultation program to support reviews and permitting of clean energy and other infrastructure and development projects. These investments will help facilitate consultation and permitting required under the Endangered Species Act. FWS works collaboratively with industry, agencies, Tribes, and other stakeholders to provide technical assistance that informs project development to help avoid, minimize, and mitigate impacts on wildlife and habitats. The budget also includes \$12.3 million for the FWS Migratory Bird Management program to conduct activities to support development while

protecting migratory birds, notably iconic bald and golden eagles. These investments in the migratory bird management program will help modernize Interior’s permitting process to access the latest scientific and energy technology information when evaluating development proposals.

### Civilian Climate Corps

The Civilian Climate Corps (CCC) is an important Administration initiative that draws on America’s strength to work together to revitalize public lands, waters, infrastructure, and communities—and, in doing so, create jobs. This initiative expands the Department’s longstanding partnership, apprenticeship, and youth engagement programs to restore Interior’s lands and waters, improve access to outdoor recreation, increase reforestation, and inventory cultural heritage and paleontology sites, among other activities. These programs provide job opportunities and experience, teach skills, provide

a pathway to employment, contribute to the resilience of unique lands and resources, and reflect the diversity of America. The 2023 budget includes \$60.0 million to expand these programs, provide program participants with a living wage, and put more people to work restoring public lands.

BIA has also established the Indian Youth Service Corps to conserve and protect Indigenous people’s natural and cultural resources through maintenance, research, resilience, and mitigation. Program activities align Indigenous traditional cultural values with projects that provide sustainable benefits for program participants and Tribal communities. The program expands BIA’s Pathways Internship Program, which targets American Indian and Alaska Native students for internships across seven BIA programs and complements the BIA CCC program.

## Partnership and Apprentices Programs at Work

The National Park Service (NPS) Hawaiian Youth Ranger Program connects socially and economically disadvantaged high school youth with Pathways Program opportunities at the Hawaiian national parks. The targeted audience for this program is Native Hawaiians. Many of the DOI and the NPS goals, such as a commitment to public service and furthering the understanding and appreciation of our Nation’s natural and cultural resources, are advanced through the Youth Ranger Internship Program. The program also supports the Administration’s efforts to advance equity and racial justice and support underserved communities. Five former Youth Rangers are in permanent positions at Hawai’i Volcanoes National Park, and five others are moving toward their NPS careers in ongoing college Pathways positions.



2021 Interpretation Youth Rangers at Kilauea’s summit with mentor at Hawaii Volcanoes National Park.

NPS Photo.

To develop the next generation of lifelong conservation stewards and ensure its own skilled and diverse workforce pipeline, BLM Oregon-Washington has partnered with the Oregon Youth Conservation Corps (OYCC) to provide hundreds of work and training opportunities to young people across the State. The Oregon Legislature established the OYCC in 1987 to emulate the Civilian Conservation Corps of the 1930s and to provide a program to increase education, training, and employment opportunities for Oregon youth. The OYCC provides grants to local Youth Corps providers to run youth programs across the State serving individuals ages 13 to 24. These Youth Corps providers also serve as a valuable resource for developing programs; providing technical assistance; networking with other youth programs; and facilitating assistance in developing educational, service, and work projects with organizations such as BLM.



Members of the Oregon Youth Conservation Corps at Steens Mountain, OR.

BLM Photo.

## Strengthening Tribal Nations

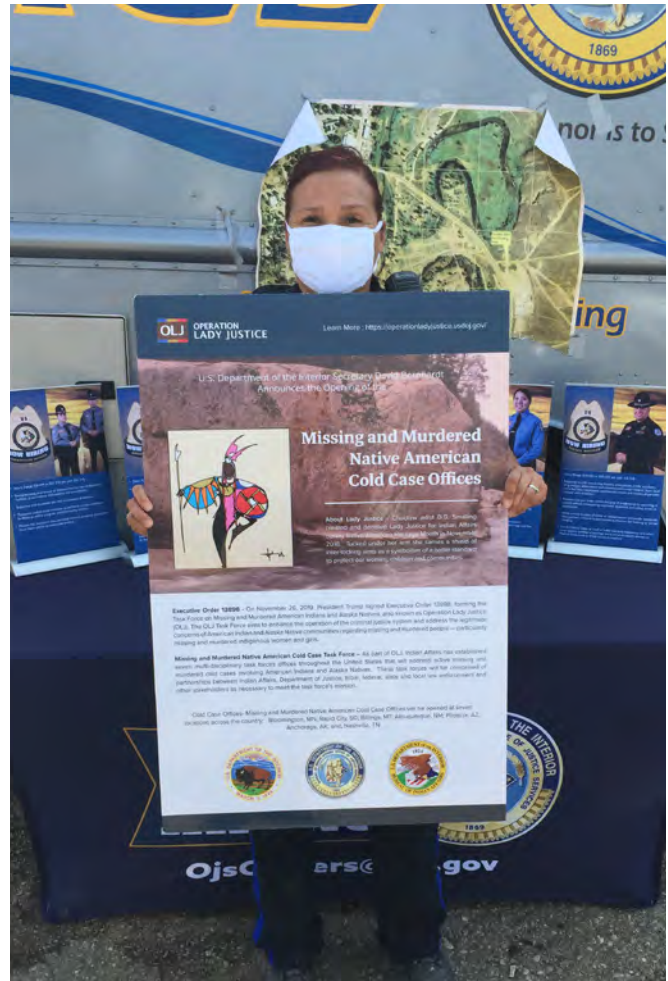
The Administration has made a strong governmentwide commitment to strengthen the Nation-to-Nation relationship with Tribes, honor Tribal sovereignty, advance equity and opportunity for all American Indians and Alaska Natives, and help Tribal Nations overcome new and longstanding challenges. Foremost among these priorities is ensuring meaningful Tribal consultation, including governmentwide consultation on the 2023 President's Budget in September 2021.

Interior's 2023 budget reflects the Administration's sustained commitment to Tribes with investments across the Department to support the inclusion of Tribes in addition to the \$4.5 billion in current authority (\$4.1 billion in net discretionary authority), which was proposed across all Indian Affairs programs. The budget expands many core programs and goes further to address outstanding gaps in areas such as improving environmental quality and ensuring that Tribal communities are part of the national priorities to address climate change and move toward clean energy.

The 2023 budget proposes to secure funding to meet ongoing requirements for Contract Support Costs and Payments for Tribal Leases by reclassifying these funds from discretionary to mandatory. The budget also proposes legislation that complements the \$2.5 billion investment in the BIL to accelerate completion of enacted Indian Water Rights Settlements. The 2023 budget proposal would provide \$340.0 million over 10 years as mandatory funding to support the operations, maintenance, and repairs associated with enacted Reclamation settlements. The Administration is interested in working with Congress on an approach to provide a mandatory funding source for future settlements.

### **Investing in Tribal Communities**

The 2023 budget includes \$2.8 billion in current authority for BIA programs and features an investment of \$44.7 million to expand the Tiwahe Initiative. Under Tiwahe, a portion of the funding assists Tribes at selected sites to implement a tribally driven approach to deliver services more effectively and efficiently. The initiative facilitates



Tribal officer of the BIA Office of Justice Services displays a poster on Missing and Murdered Native American Cold Case Offices at the Crow Fair in Montana. BIA Photo.

collaboration within Tribal communities—which can help to leverage resources, share expertise, reduce duplication, and exchange information about families' needs—to formulate the most responsive approaches to provide services. Since 2015, the Tiwahe Initiative has focused primarily on promoting family stability through several Human Services programs. The Department's 2023 budget expands Tiwahe in Social Services, Indian Child Welfare Act, Tribal Justice Support, and Economic Development programs.

The \$562.1 million included in the budget for Public Safety and Justice programs reflects the priority and importance of these programs. This total includes \$282.4 million for boots-on-the-ground police services, \$127.0 million for the operation of Detention and Corrections programs, and \$52.7 million to support Tribal Courts. This funding includes \$10.0 million to



support a Departmentwide initiative to equip all Interior-funded law enforcement officers with body-worn cameras. The 2023 budget includes \$16.5 million to address the crisis of Missing and Murdered Indigenous People and \$70.3 million for Public Safety and Justice Construction to address infrastructure needs at BIA-funded detention and corrections facilities.

BIA's budget includes additional investments in Tribal communities in areas such as Tribal climate resilience, clean energy, road maintenance, environmental quality projects, Tribal broadband grants, and funding, which is expected to raise the minimum Small Tribe Supplement payment to a minimum of \$300,000 for existing eligible Tribes in this program. The budget also proposes \$14.8 million for the acquisition of new Tribal lands and \$80 million for Indian land consolidation to address the ongoing fractionation on Indian lands.

### Healing from the Past and Looking to the Future

Beginning with the Indian Civilization Act of 1819, the United States enacted laws and implemented policies establishing and supporting Indian boarding schools across the Nation. The purpose of Indian boarding schools was to culturally assimilate Indigenous children by forcibly relocating them from their families and communities to distant residential facilities, where their American Indian, Alaska Native, and Native Hawaiian identities, languages, and beliefs were suppressed.

In June 2021, Secretary Haaland launched the Federal Indian Boarding School Initiative to review the history of Federal boarding schools. For more than a century, the Bureau of Indian Affairs was involved in the operation of Indian boarding schools in the United States, and the Department is uniquely positioned to assist in the effort to recover this history. Interior has focused initial efforts of the initiative on Tribal outreach, collection and review of Department documents and records, and compilation of existing data in the Department's jurisdiction. The 2023 budget includes \$7.0 million to move forward with the initiative to conduct outreach, research, and documentation to locate potential gravesites at former school locations and to help ensure the remains of those who are found are identified and protected. Additional resources are included in the budget to increase funding for native language grants, which are essential to revitalizing this critical component of Native culture.

### Advancing Indian Education

The 2023 budget includes \$1.6 billion for Indian Education programs to provide a strong educational foundation for Native children to succeed. Native students face stark inequities in access to education, many of which were highlighted and exacerbated by the COVID-19 pandemic. To help address this gap, the budget invests in the day-to-day operations of BIE-funded elementary and secondary schools. The budget includes \$500.6 million for the Indian Student Equalization Program formula funds, which provide the primary support for academic activities in the classroom, instructional services, and teacher training, recruitment, and retention. The budget includes \$146.4 million to operate and maintain BIE-funded schools and fully funds the estimated requirement for Tribal Grant Support costs to cover administrative costs for Tribes that choose to operate BIE-funded schools. The 2023 budget also features specific investments, including \$23.0 million to maintain support for distance learning and enhanced technology at BIE schools and \$4.0 million for Native language immersion programs.

The budget includes \$185.2 million for postsecondary schools and programs, including \$131.7 million for Haskell Indian Nations University and Southwestern Indian Polytechnic Institute, Tribal Colleges, Universities, and Technical Colleges and \$53.5 million for expanded Tribal scholarships and adult education programs.

Addressing BIE-funded school facilities that are in poor condition and deferred maintenance backlogs at more than 180 schools in the BIE school system continues to be a top priority for the Department. The 2023 budget includes \$420.1 million in annual funding for Education Construction. An additional \$95.0 million in mandatory funding through the GAOA will also be available in 2023. The continued emphasis on BIE school infrastructure conditions has produced tangible results, with four new campuses opened to students in 2021 and another three schools to be completed in 2022. At present, one facility replacement project is under construction and eight schools are in various stages of planning and design.

## Advancing and Incorporating Science Across Interior

Science is integral to the accomplishment of Interior's core mission activities. The 2023 budget includes more than \$1.4 billion for research and development programs across the Department, but the application of science is also essential in carrying out direct mission activities. FWS has integrated scientific information to help improve and streamline the environmental review process for Federal projects. The Consultation Package Builder leads agencies through development of biological assessments, and plans are in place to expand available data of species and their locations.

Interior's natural resource managers rely on science every day as they gather, analyze, and apply inventorying and monitoring data to inform stewardship decisions. The ability to examine data regarding the status of lands, waters, ecosystems, and the resident species plays an increasingly important role in understanding and building resilience to the effects of climate change. The 2023 budget includes funding to support adaptive management and applied science within the operating accounts of BLM, FWS, and NPS.

USGS is Interior's primary science organization, providing science and actionable information about natural hazards, natural resources, ecosystems and environmental health, mapping and land imaging, and the effects of climate change. The 2023 budget includes \$147.1 million for

applied science in species management and land management, directly supporting the work of Interior bureaus. USGS also supports a network of Climate Adaptation Science Centers (CASCs), which promote scientific collaboration to tackle regional climate science challenges. The budget includes \$124.7 million for this work, which helps provide resource managers with the ability to integrate the best available science into everyday resource management. The newest CASC, hosted at the University of Minnesota's Institute on the Environment, will pay special attention to Tribal concerns and build off the unique and robust experience of Midwest Tribes with adaptation science and practice.

USGS science plays an important role in addressing significant challenges that have substantial societal and environmental impacts. Frequently, USGS science is paired with resource management expertise in Interior bureaus as well as with other Federal and non-Federal partners. An example of this collaboration is USGS' role in ongoing governmentwide work to address the problem of invasive carp. USGS research in this area supports early detection, risk assessment, and development and assessment of tools to control the number of invasive carp. Removal efforts using a USGS-developed method in Barkley Lake, KY, removed tens of thousands of pounds of invasive silver and bighead carp. Research testing on the effectiveness of an acoustic deterrent system at Lock and Dam 19 on the Mississippi River will support efforts to stop

### Landsat 9—Up and Running

Landsat 9—a joint satellite mission between the U.S. Geological Survey and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration—was successfully launched in September 2021, ensuring continuation of the 50-year Landsat data record of Earth observations. The first images from Landsat 9 were released in November 2021. The imagery provided by Landsat 9 allows the public to visualize the globe's changing landscapes and supports public landowners, Tribes, and local and State authorities in their own planning and decision

making. These observations provide essential support to increase our understanding of changes occurring on the Earth. Landsat 9 continues to collect essential data on Earth's geologic formations, natural habitats, farmlands, cities, lakes, glaciers, coastlines, and other surface features. The groundbreaking technology of this newest satellite will provide imagery at landscape-scale resolution that can be used to support the Department's and the Nation's climate efforts.



NASA Photo.

the upstream expansion of invasive carp. Research on other deterrents, such as carbon dioxide, have proven effective against grass carp in laboratory tests. The 2023 budget includes \$47.9 million to continue the research on biological threats and invasive species.

### **Promoting Equity, Diversity, and Inclusion of Underserved Communities**

The Administration is adopting a whole-of-government approach to advance equity, civil rights, racial justice, and equal opportunity. The Interior 2023 budget request supports the actions needed to recognize and redress inequities and to proactively advance diversity, equity, inclusion, and accessibility within the Department's workforce.

#### ***Strengthening Interior's Commitment to Diversity and Equity***

The 2023 budget includes \$16.8 million as part of a Departmentwide Diversity, Equity, Inclusion, and Accessibility initiative. Funding will be used to increase capacity in the bureaus and in the Department's Office of Diversity, Inclusion, and Civil Rights; Office of Human Capital; and Office of Collaborative Alternative Dispute Resolution to address the following:

- Improve Interior's Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) adjudication, investigations, and processing of final Department decisions and increase EEO training across the Department;
- Expand capacity for alternative dispute resolution and EEO complaint mediation;
- Assess hiring programs to eliminate barriers to effective and inclusive recruitment; and
- Ensure consistent and equal pay for equal work.

In February 2022, Secretary Haaland established the first-ever Diversity, Equity, Inclusion and Accessibility Council to prioritize equity and inclusion and to incorporate best practices into the Department's work across its many bureaus, programs, and services. The budget includes additional specific investments to expand the Office of

Diversity within FWS and to establish an Office of Equity and Inclusion within BOEM.

For far too long, environmental policy decisions have failed to adequately account for environmental injustice, including the disproportionate, disparate, and cumulative impacts pollution and climate change have on low-income communities and communities of color. To address those inequities, the Administration is working to implement the Justice40 initiative to ensure that 40 percent of overall benefits of certain Federal investments in climate and clean energy are directed to disadvantaged communities. Interior bureaus and offices have been working as part of governmentwide efforts to refine the criteria and metrics needed to implement this important initiative. The 2023 budget includes \$4.0 million for dedicated staff and technical support to provide programmatic expertise, coordination, and outreach support across the Department. These additional resources will enable the Department to implement the Justice40 initiative while quantifying the benefits and positive impacts of Justice40-covered programs on disadvantaged communities across the country.

#### ***Building a More Inclusive Agency***

Interior is also working to make our mission programs and services more inclusive of diverse and underserved communities. The 2023 budget includes targeted investments to better connect with and be more responsive to new audiences. Examples of this effort in the budget include the following:

- The Natural Resource Damage Assessment and Restoration program includes \$8.1 million to better address environmental justice issues.
- USGS includes \$800,000 to enhance scientific capacity partnerships through technical training internships with Tribes, Alaska Native communities, and underserved communities.
- FWS includes \$4.0 million for an expanded Native American Programs Coordination Office.
- NPS includes \$5.7 million to establish an

Office of Native American Affairs and support Tribal liaisons at national parks to strengthen partnerships and improve coordination with Tribal Nations and support the Native American Tourism and Improving Visitor Experience (NATIVE) Act.

The 2023 budget also expands ongoing programs that are working to connect new audiences to the outdoors and to Interior’s mission activities. For example, the FWS budget includes \$12.5 million for its Urban Wildlife Conservation program. This program leverages the 101 national wildlife refuges that are within 25 miles of an urban area through local partnerships. The program helps to connect the refuges to their local communities through outreach and programming, creating opportunities for the 80 percent of Americans who are living in urban areas to benefit from time spent in nature.

### National Wildlife Refuges in Cities

In Minnesota, through the Twin Cities Nature Connections Urban Wildlife Refuge Partnership, local youth and their families connect to their local wildlife refuge, the Minnesota Valley National Wildlife Refuge, by engaging in educational and recreational activities and by restoring shoreline along the Minnesota River. These local students will meet academic goals and learn technical job skills while paddling canoes on the refuge, hiking, and restoring native plants.

In Texas, a partnership between the Pharr-San Juan-Alamo Independent School District and the Santa Ana National Wildlife Refuge restores school campuses to native habitats for the benefit of wildlife preservation and student education. These sites will serve as avenues for students and members of the community to learn about the region’s unique Tamaulipan Brushland ecosystem—found only in the four southernmost counties of Texas—and about conservation in the Lower Rio Grande Valley.



Crater Lake in Oregon.

NPS Photo.

The NPS mission includes the preservation of America’s cultural and historical resources. Including the cultural practices and history from across America in carrying out this mission is an important responsibility. The 2023 budget includes several important investments that reflect inclusion and diversity:

- Support for the African American Civil Rights Network to present a comprehensive narrative of the people, places, and events associated with the African American Civil Rights movement—\$5.4 million.
- Historic Preservation Fund support for Historically Black Colleges and Universities—\$10.0 million.
- Grants to Indian Tribes to support Tribal historic preservation offices that preserve the distinct cultural heritage of American Indian Tribes nationwide—\$23.0 million.
- Competitive historic preservation grants to support State and local efforts to preserve sites that document the struggle for equal opportunity for African Americans—\$21.8 million.
- Transfer of \$3.3 million to the 400 Years of African American History Commission for research and programs throughout the United States to recognize and highlight the resilience and cultural contributions of Africans and African Americans over 400 years.
- Expanded capacity at more than 30 national park units that preserve and tell the story of historically underrepresented and marginalized groups or conduct programs that reach out to local underserved communities.
- Assessment and addressing of transportation barriers to National Park System units from underserved communities—\$5.0 million.
- Establishment of the Park Accessibility for Visitors and Employees Network—\$5.0 million.

The 2023 budget also allocates \$125.0 million of mandatory LWCF funding for the NPS competitive Outdoor Recreation Legacy Program (ORLP) grants. ORLP grants support locally led conservation and recreation improvements in economically disadvantaged urban areas. These grants enable cities to provide equitable access to local parks and other outdoor recreational areas where none, or little, currently exists. Priority is given to projects that engage youth in underserved communities, provide opportunities for employment or job training, involve public-private partnerships, and rely on coordination across all levels of government. An example of the type of projects supported include a Downtown Waterfront Metropark in Toledo, OH, which created access to the 73-acre Toledo Manhattan Marsh Preserve, a large urban natural area on the Maumee River. This project developed boardwalks and aggregated walking paths as well as a canoe and kayak launch and related facilities.

### **Building a More Diverse Workforce**

The Bureau of Land Management's (BLM's) Arizona State Office takes pride in having a diverse workforce that reflects the communities it serves. Unique to BLM Arizona is the Diversity Inclusion and Awareness Recruitment Team (DIART), which consists of members statewide. The DIART goal is to address the immediate and long-term diversity and inclusion needs of BLM Arizona. Staff commitment to ensuring a diverse workforce also extends to their partners, who are integral in BLM's ability to execute the multiple-use mission. Through robust partnerships with organizations such as the Phoenix and Maricopa County Workforce Investment Boards, Arizona Call-a-Teen Youth Resources, American Indian Science and Engineering Society, and Chicago Botanic Garden, BLM Arizona can maximize its recruitment ability through meaningful internship opportunities.

### **Building Agency Capacity**

Interior is working in a number of areas to strengthen the Department moving forward and continuously improve the delivery of our mission programs and services to the American people. Efforts related to improving Interior’s workforce and operations and better leveraging technology and information are underway across the Department.

### **Workforce and Operational Improvements**

Interior's mission activities rely on a talented and dedicated workforce, and many bureau operations are labor intensive and complex. At the end of 2020, however, Interior's staffing was at a 10-year low, with 60,558 full-time equivalents (FTEs). Despite the pandemic, by the end of 2021, staffing had increased to 62,027 FTEs. When fully enacted, the Department's 2023 budget would support 68,133 FTEs.

As the Department rebuilds its workforce, Interior is working to recruit, hire, and train the next generation of talented people who will reflect the diversity and strength of the United States. Complementing our diverse workforce, the Department is committed to providing the tools critical for success across Interior. DOI will regularly conduct equity assessments and pursue more meaningful engagement with underserved communities to make sure they are visible and considered during outreach and hiring efforts. The budget includes \$2.3 million for Human Capital initiatives, which include the use of Talent Teams to strengthen recruitment and improve outreach to diverse candidates.

With regard to the WFM workforce, Interior is working closely with the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, and the Office of Personnel Management to ensure that Federal wildland firefighters receive pay that is competitive with the pay received by other firefighters. The 2023 budget continues to support a transition to a more permanent wildland fire workforce, with improved training and career development opportunities to encourage the retention of experienced and skilled staff members.

To better support Interior's uniformed law enforcement efforts, the 2023 budget includes \$21.1 million to ensure that Interior law enforcement personnel have body-worn cameras and the associated data storage capability they need. The 2023 budget proposal would provide coverage for all Interior law enforcement officers.

The Department continues its work to strengthen BLM's workforce, which experienced a significant loss of expertise during the 2019 reorganization

of the bureau, when the BLM headquarters was moved from the Washington, DC, area to Grand Junction, CO. At that time, more than 80 percent of the employees in positions identified for relocation chose not to relocate, and many employees moved to positions outside BLM and Interior. BLM is working now with employees to rebuild a headquarters in Washington, DC, and to fully leverage the strengths of the western headquarters in Grand Junction, CO, and in BLM field offices across the West.

### **Leveraging Technology and Information**

As part of a governmentwide initiative, the Department is working to incorporate a stronger analysis process through evidence-based program evaluations that rely on data. To improve data-management practices, the budget invests \$2.3 million to increase transparency by establishing a robust data-management program, organizing data through an enterprise data registry. The budget also includes \$4.3 million for an independent evaluation fund to support efforts to conduct independent evaluations of programs, initiatives, and processes across Interior. DOI will also develop and implement a Departmentwide Enterprise Risk Management program to better identify and address systemic risks across the agency. The 2023 budget includes an additional \$700,000 to support evidence-based evaluations and risk-management work across the Department.

To better support this data-driven work, the 2023 budget includes \$54.3 million to continue to modernize and enhance the Department's enterprise business management system, the Financial and Business Management System (FBMS). FBMS supports the administrative system's requirements across the Department for core accounting, budget execution, acquisition, aspects of financial assistance, real and personal property management, fleet management, travel integration, enterprise information management, and reporting.

In 2023, the Office of Natural Resources Revenue (ONRR) will invest \$17.5 million for the next phase of its ongoing Information Technology (IT) Modernization effort, which will focus on the design, development, and implementation of the



Great Sand Dunes National Park & Preserve in Colorado.

*NPS Photo by Patrick Myers.*

new system and the eventual decommissioning of the legacy financial system. ONRR ensures that revenue from Federal and Indian mineral leases is effectively, efficiently, and accurately collected, accounted for, analyzed, audited, and disbursed to recipients in a timely fashion. Revenue distributions, which totaled \$8.8 billion in 2021, benefit States, Tribes, individual Indian mineral royalty owners, and U.S. Treasury accounts. IT Modernization will provide the capacity, flexibility, and agility to reduce long-term operations and maintenance costs, and it will strengthen the cybersecurity of Federal networks and critical infrastructure.

In the area of law enforcement, the 2023 budget includes \$11.0 million to implement a unified Law Enforcement Records Management System (LERMS). With LERMS, Interior will be able to centralize law enforcement activities—including criminal investigations, jail management, and citation tracking—and securely transmit law enforcement records across the Department and other law enforcement agencies and courts. At present, data sharing between the two legacy law enforcement

systems is limited, and systems are inaccessible in rural areas, such as at national parks that do not have cell service or the internet and require officers to reenter handwritten paper ticket and report information at a computing device when a connection becomes available. The current systems do not have the capability to electronically transfer ticket information to the U.S. Courts or report mandatory data to the Department of Justice and the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). By transitioning to a unified LERMS, the realized efficiencies and increased capabilities will allow DOI law enforcement officers to spend more time protecting people and resources and will promote accountability.

Interior bureaus and offices use field communications to carry out critical operations, including law enforcement, wildland firefighting, land and resource management, scientific studies, and emergency management. The 2023 request includes \$28.6 million to be distributed across BIA, NPS, FWS, USGS, and the Office of the Chief Information Officer (OCIO) to modernize field

communications. This DOI Field Communications Modernization investment is part of a strategy to address needed upgrades in Interior's field communications systems to ensure more efficient and reliable voice communication and remote broadband connectivity to provide employees working in the field with voice, video, and data capabilities for all missions. In many locations, this deployment will enhance or replace voice-only, mid-20th-century land mobile radio technology with technology that is cheaper to operate and maintain. Operations and maintenance costs may be significantly reduced and communications capabilities will likely increase by assessing current capabilities and needs, leveraging current technological solutions, and seeking to deliver more cost-effective cellular and satellite services.

Interior is also investing in cybersecurity to ensure that the security and integrity of our systems are not compromised. In January 2022, the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency, FBI, and National Security Agency encouraged all agencies to increase cyber resilience in light of elevated risk. Interior continues to pivot to keep pace with a dynamic cybersecurity environment and deploy needed mitigation tools and upgraded capabilities. The 2023 budget includes \$44.3 million to address high-priority cyber defense requirements, better detect emerging threats, make needed improvements to Interior's IT networks, initiate supply chain risk management analysis, and maintain ongoing operations.



Hiking Bisti De-Na-Zin Wilderness in New Mexico.

BLM Photo by Bob Wick.



## BUDGET AUTHORITY AND RECEIPTS <sup>1/</sup>

(dollars in millions)

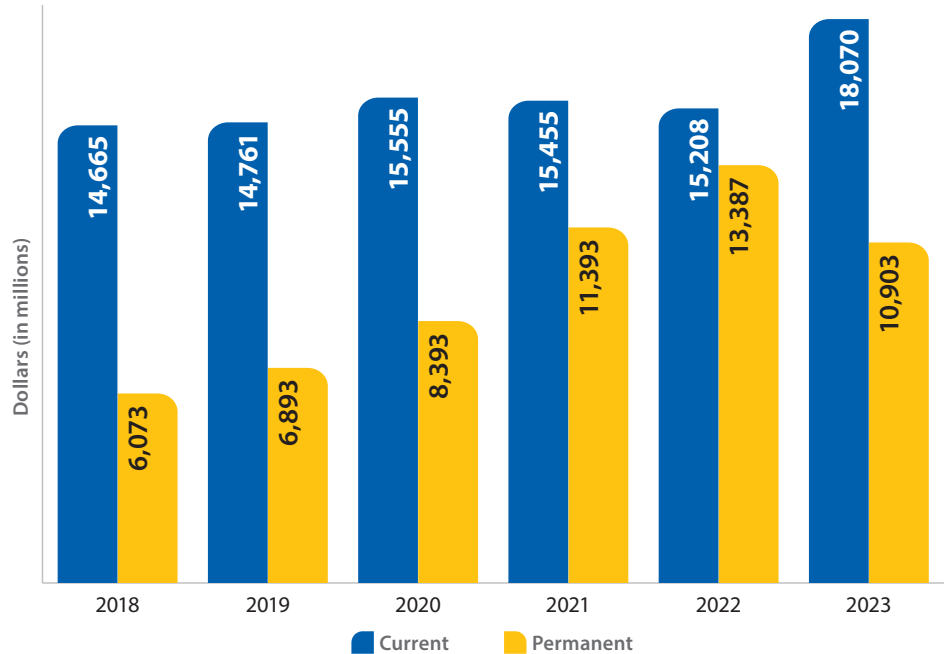
	2021 Actual	2022 CR	2023 Request	Change
<b>BUDGET AUTHORITY</b>				
Total Current Appropriations (w/o supplementals and cap adjustment) .....	15,455	15,208	18,070	+2,862
Permanent Appropriations (w/o mandatory proposal) .....	11,393	13,387	10,903	-2,484
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<b>26,848</b>	<b>28,595</b>	<b>28,974</b>	<b>+379</b>
[Net discretionary BA] .....	[15,310]	[15,089]	[17,462]	[+2,373]
<b>RECEIPTS</b>				
Outer Continental Shelf .....	4,239	10,720	6,369	-4,351
Onshore Mineral Leasing .....	3,900	5,557	5,164	-393
Other Offsetting Receipts .....	1,652	1,800	1,927	+128
Other Receipts .....	2,318	2,109	2,025	-83
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<b>12,109</b>	<b>20,185</b>	<b>15,485</b>	<b>-4,700</b>

<sup>1/</sup> Amounts in 2022 and 2023 reflect corrections from the 2023 President's Budget Appendix.

## THE NUMBERS

The Department's 2023 budget request totals \$18.1 billion in current authority. Of this, \$16.6 billion is requested for programs funded by the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act. The 2023 request for the Bureau of Reclamation and Central Utah Project Completion Act, funded in the Energy and Water Development Appropriations Act, is \$1.4 billion in current appropriations. In 2023, Interior will generate receipts of \$15.5 billion.

### Department of the Interior Funding



## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR FACTS

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**Land**—Interior manages more than 480 million acres, or about 20 percent of the land area of the United States; 700 million acres of subsurface minerals; and more than 760 million acres of submerged land in seven national monuments. The Department has jurisdiction over more than 2.5 billion acres of the Outer Continental Shelf.

**Parks, Refuges, and Public Lands**—Interior manages 423 units of the national park system, 567 national wildlife refuges, 71 fish hatcheries, and one historic fish hatchery, as well as 23 national conservation areas and similarly designated areas and 28 national monuments in BLM's national conservation lands.

**People**—Interior has nearly 70,000 employees in approximately 2,400 locations across the United States, Puerto Rico, U.S. territories, and Freely Associated States.

**Volunteers**—Interior benefits from more than 130,000 volunteers who provide nearly 4.5 million hours of service, valued at an estimated \$128 million per year.

**Conservation**—More than 625,000 acres of high-priority abandoned coal mine sites have been reclaimed through the Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement's Abandoned Mine Lands program. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service acts to protect more than 2,365 endangered and threatened species, 1,669 of which are in the United States.

**Revenues**—Interior collects revenues from energy, minerals, grazing, timber, land sales, and other revenue-producing activities. Interior's estimated revenue projections in 2022 are \$20.2 billion.

**Water**—The Department is the largest supplier and manager of water in the 17 western States. The Bureau of Reclamation manages 487 dams and 338 reservoirs that deliver water to more than 31 million people and one of every five western farmers, irrigating 10 million acres of farmland.

**Energy**—Interior manages lands, subsurface rights, and offshore areas that produce approximately 17 percent of the Nation's energy, including 14 percent of natural gas, 26 percent of oil, and 45 percent of coal. Federal lands also host projects that account for a significant portion of the Nation's renewable energy-generating capacity, including 14 percent of hydropower, 1 percent of wind power, 64 percent of geothermal energy, and 7 percent of solar energy.

**Visitation**—Annually, nearly 80 million visits are made to Bureau of Land Management public lands, more than 297 million visits to national park units, more than 65 million visits to national wildlife refuges and fish hatcheries, and more than 90 million visits to Reclamation recreation sites.

**American Indians**—The Department provides services to American Indians and Alaska Natives from the 574 federally recognized Tribes in the 48 contiguous States and Alaska. The

## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR FACTS

*(continued)*

Bureau of Indian Education (BIE) provides education services to 45,000 students in 23 States attending 183 elementary and secondary schools and dormitories and supports 33 BIE-funded community colleges, universities, and postsecondary schools. There are 96 Bureau of Indian Affairs-funded corrections programs and 191 bureau and Tribal law enforcement programs.

**American Indian Trust**—Interior has responsibility for the largest land trust in the world. Today, the Indian trust encompasses approximately 56 million surface acres and 59 million acres of subsurface mineral estates. On those lands, Interior manages more than 133,000 leases for uses such as farming, grazing, and oil and gas production on behalf of individual Indians and Tribes. The Bureau of Trust Funds Administration manages approximately \$6.16 billion of Indian trust funds held in about 3,900 Tribal accounts and about 404,000 Individual Indian Monies accounts.

**Science**—Interior provides unbiased, multidisciplinary science for use in understanding, mapping, and managing natural resources and hazards. Data are available to the public from more than 11,000 streamgages and more than 3,300 earthquake sensors. Interior is also responsible for operating three Earth observation satellites—the Landsat 7, 8, and 9 missions. The United States Geological Survey (USGS) has provided Landsat data products from its archives at no cost since 2008. In 2021, USGS distributed more than 685 million remotely sensed data products, of which more than 669 million were Landsat data products.



A University of Buffalo alumni volunteer with a Park Ranger after a volunteer event.



# BUREAU HIGHLIGHTS





# BUREAU HIGHLIGHTS

This section summarizes the budget requests of the bureaus and offices of the Department. The graph below and the tables on the following pages show the allocation of the proposed 2023 budget authority to the bureaus and offices. Additional details on the Department’s budget authority can be found in Appendix A.

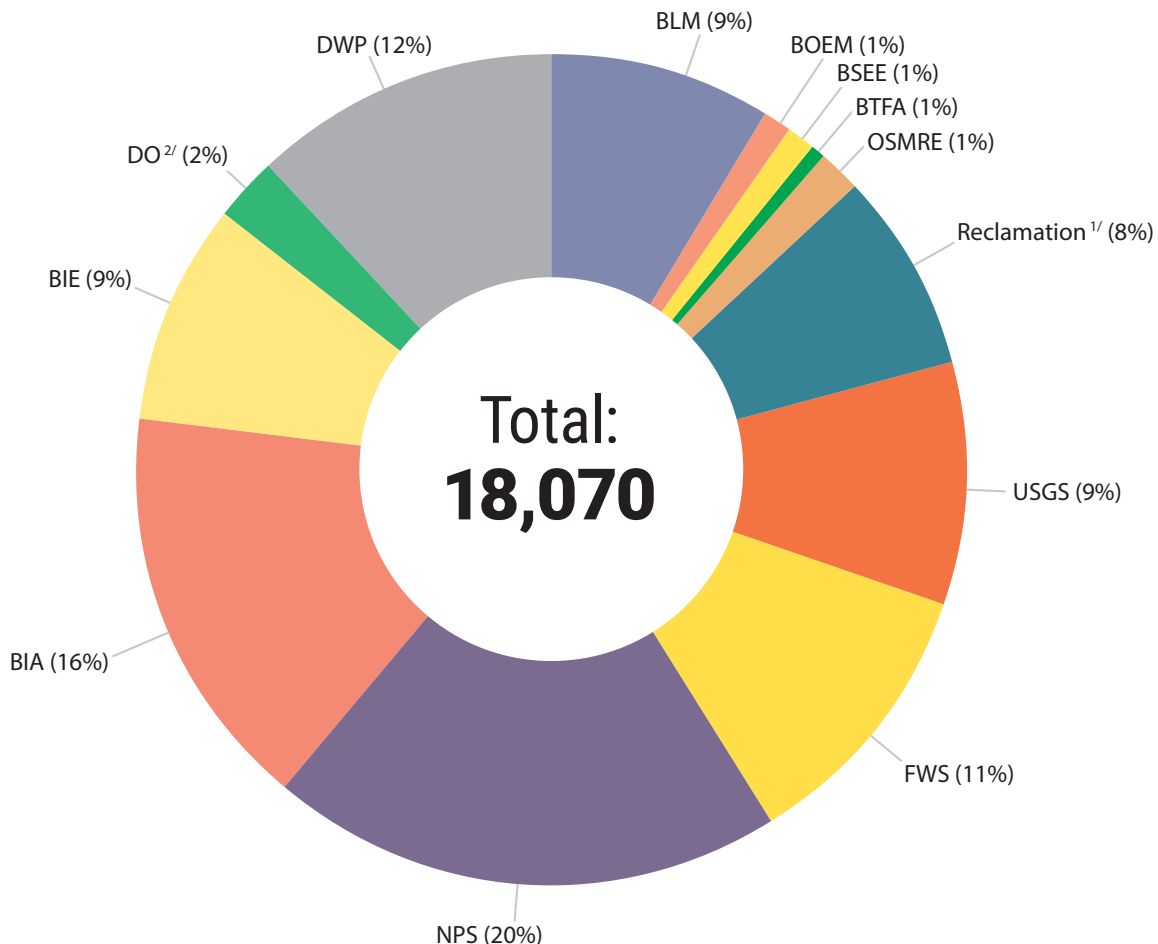
## FISCAL YEAR 2023 CURRENT APPROPRIATIONS

(dollar amounts in millions)

BLM	1,596	Reclamation <sup>1/</sup>	1,434	NPS	3,607	BTFA	113
BOEM	193	USGS	1,711	BIA	2,847	DO <sup>2/</sup>	451
BSEE	187	FWS	1,972	BIE	1,576	DWP	2,111
OSMRE	271						

<sup>1/</sup> Includes Central Utah Project Completion Act

<sup>2/</sup> Includes Departmental Management and Offices of Insular Affairs, Solicitor, and Inspector General



## CURRENT BUDGET AUTHORITY BY BUREAU

(dollar amounts in millions)

Bureau	2021 Actual	2022 CR	2023 Request	Change
<b>Current Budget Authority</b>				
Bureau of Land Management .....	1,336	1,358	1,596	+238
Bureau of Ocean Energy Management .....	145	133	193	+60
Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement .....	142	127	187	+61
Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement .....	223	228	271	+43
U.S. Geological Survey .....	1,316	1,316	1,711	+396
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service .....	1,584	1,584	1,972	+388
National Park Service .....	3,112	3,115	3,607	+492
Bureau of Indian Affairs <sup>1/</sup> .....	2,097	2,186	2,847	+661
Bureau of Indian Education .....	1,597	1,237	1,576	+338
Bureau of Trust Funds Administration .....	108	108	113	+4
Departmental Offices				
Office of the Secretary .....	101	121	147	+26
Office of Insular Affairs .....	115	115	126	+11
Office of the Solicitor .....	87	87	102	+15
Office of Inspector General .....	59	59	77	+18
<i>Subtotal, Departmental Offices</i> .....	362	381	451	+70
Departmentwide Programs				
Payments in Lieu of Taxes .....	530	525	535	+10
Office of Natural Resources Revenue .....	148	148	175	+27
Central Hazardous Materials Fund .....	10	10	10	0
Energy Community Revitalization Program .....	0	0	65	+65
Wildland Fire Management .....	997	993	1,200	+207
Natural Resource Damage Assessment and Restoration .....	8	8	8	0
Working Capital Fund .....	61	61	119	+58
<i>Subtotal, Departmentwide Programs</i> .....	1,753	1,745	2,111	+367
Bureau of Reclamation <sup>1/</sup> .....	1,659	1,670	1,414	-256
Central Utah Project Completion Account .....	21	21	20	-1
<b>Total Current Budget Authority</b> .....	<b>15,455</b>	<b>15,208</b>	<b>18,070</b>	<b>+2,862</b>
Adjustments for Current Mandatory Accounts <sup>2/</sup> .....	-67	-57	-532	-475
Adjustments for Discretionary Receipts Offsets .....	-78	-62	-77	-15
<b>Total Net Discretionary (w/o supplementals and cap adjustment)</b> .....	<b>15,310</b>	<b>15,089</b>	<b>17,462</b>	<b>+2,373</b>
Wildfire Suppression Operations Reserve Fund ( <i>cap adjustment</i> ) .....	310	310	340	+30
Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (P.L. 117-58) .....	0	18,848	2,318	-16,531
Disaster Relief Act (P.L. 117-43) .....	0	636	0	-636
<b>Total Net Discretionary (w/ supplementals and cap adjustment)</b> .....	<b>15,620</b>	<b>34,884</b>	<b>20,120</b>	<b>-14,764</b>

<sup>1/</sup> The 2023 President's Budget proposes legislation to shift Operations, Maintenance, and Repair for enacted Indian Water Rights Settlements to current mandatory funding beginning in 2023 at \$34.0 million a year.

<sup>2/</sup> The 2023 President's Budget proposes to reclassify BIA's Contract Support Costs (\$409.0 million) and Payments for Tribal Leases (\$55.4 million) accounts from discretionary to current mandatory funding beginning in 2023. These amounts are included in Current Budget Authority totals for BIA.



## TOTAL BUDGET AUTHORITY BY BUREAU <sup>1/</sup>

(dollar amounts in millions)

Bureau	2021 Actual	2022 CR	2023 Request	Change
<b>Total Budget Authority</b>				
Bureau of Land Management <sup>2/</sup> .....	1,638	1,901	2,195	+294
Bureau of Ocean Energy Management .....	145	133	193	+60
Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement <sup>2/</sup> .....	142	127	187	+61
Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement <sup>3/</sup> .....	1,115	12,341	1,197	-11,144
U.S. Geological Survey <sup>2/, 3/</sup> .....	1,316	1,582	1,781	+198
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service <sup>2/, 3/, 4/</sup> .....	3,265	3,714	3,832	+118
National Park Service <sup>2/</sup> .....	4,211	4,437	4,750	+313
Bureau of Indian Affairs <sup>2/, 3/, 4/</sup> .....	3,211	4,995	3,154	-1,841
Bureau of Indian Education <sup>4/, 5/</sup> .....	2,447	1,237	1,576	+338
Bureau of Trust Funds Administration .....	347	351	362	+10
Departmental Offices				
Office of the Secretary <sup>3/, 6/</sup> .....	2,299	3,387	3,178	-209
Office of Insular Affairs .....	713	722	736	+14
Office of the Solicitor .....	87	87	102	+15
Office of Inspector General <sup>3/</sup> .....	59	144	80	-64
<i>Subtotal, Departmental Offices</i> .....	3,157	4,341	4,097	-244
National Indian Gaming Commission .....	20	21	25	+4
Departmentwide Programs				
Payments in Lieu of Taxes .....	530	525	535	+10
Office of Natural Resources Revenue .....	148	148	175	+27
Central Hazardous Materials Fund .....	10	10	10	0
Energy Community Revitalization Program <sup>3/</sup> .....	0	4,654	65	-4,589
Wildland Fire Management <sup>2/, 3/</sup> .....	1,025	1,498	1,461	-37
Wildfire Suppression Operations Reserve Fund .....	282	310	340	+30
Natural Resource Damage Assessment and Restoration .....	576	607	609	+2
Working Capital Fund .....	61	61	119	+58
National Parks and Public Land Legacy Restoration Fund .....	1,615	1,525	1,620	+95
<i>Subtotal, Departmentwide Programs</i> .....	4,247	9,338	4,933	-4,404
Bureau of Reclamation <sup>2/, 3/</sup> .....	1,867	3,783	3,356	-427
Central Utah Project Completion Account <sup>2/, 3/</sup> .....	30	89	27	-61
<b>Total Budget Authority</b> .....	<b>27,158</b>	<b>48,389</b>	<b>31,665</b>	<b>-16,724</b>

<sup>1/</sup> Amounts displayed in this table reflect reductions to permanent accounts required by the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act.

<sup>2/</sup> The 2022 CR column includes \$635.9 million in emergency supplemental funding provided in the Disaster Relief Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2022 (P.L. 117-43). More information can be found in Appendix A.

<sup>3/</sup> The 2022 CR and 2023 Request columns include \$18.8 billion and \$2.3 billion, respectively, in emergency supplemental funding provided in the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (P.L. 117-58). More information can be found in Appendix A.

<sup>4/</sup> The 2021 Actual column includes \$1.9 billion in permanent funding provided in the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 (P.L. 117-2) for BIA (\$900.0 million), BIE (\$850.0 million), and FWS (\$105.0 million). More information can be found in Appendix A.

<sup>5/</sup> The 2021 Actual column includes a \$409.4 million transfer from the Education Stabilization Fund. More information can be found in Appendix A.

<sup>6/</sup> Amounts in 2022 and 2023 reflect corrections from the 2023 President's Budget Appendix.





# BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

## Mission

The Bureau of Land Management’s (BLM’s) mission is to sustain the health, diversity, and productivity of the public lands for the use and enjoyment of present and future generations.

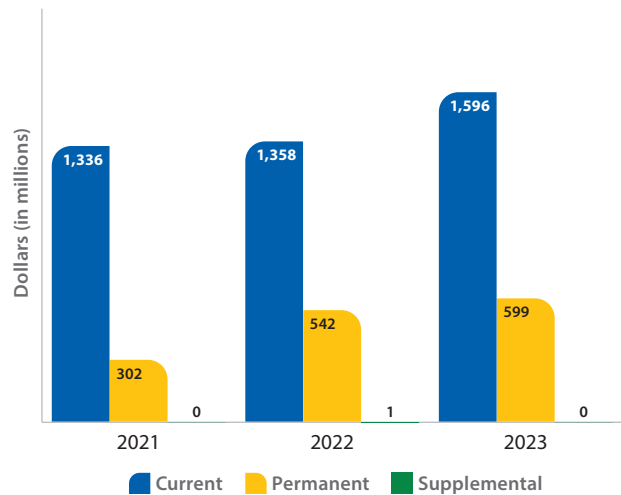
## Budget Overview

The 2023 BLM budget for current appropriations is \$1.6 billion, including \$1.4 billion for the Management of Lands and Resources appropriation and \$128.7 million for the Oregon and California Grant Lands appropriation, BLM’s two operating accounts. Included in the budget are significant investments in support of the Administration’s commitment to address climate change, including major investments to improve the health of the public lands, make them more resilient, and support the accelerated deployment of clean energy generation and transmission projects. The budget also invests in remediating and reclaiming abandoned wells and mine sites, which will improve human health, safety, and the environment and help create good-paying union jobs. BLM estimates the budget will support 10,592 full-time equivalents (FTEs) in 2023.

## Management of Land and Resources

The 2023 budget emphasizes clean energy deployment and the restoration and conservation of BLM-managed lands, with a focus on increasing the resilience of those lands to climate change. This work supports Interior’s core mission and contributes to President Biden’s goal to conserve 30 percent of the Nation’s land and water by 2030, which will help address the climate crisis, improve equitable access to the outdoors, and strengthen the economy. BLM’s capacity to improve the health

## BLM Funding



of public lands will be further enhanced with funding for ecosystem restoration and hazardous fuels management provided by the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (BIL) (Public Law 117-58).

The 2023 budget request provides new tools to help BLM meet the monumental challenge of restoring and conserving BLM lands to encourage greater resource health and increase their resilience and adaptability to climate change. For example, the budget will enable BLM to help establish and support the Civilian Climate Corps, which will leverage the skills of young adults and veterans to improve public lands, build a new generation of land and natural resource managers, and provide a pathway to good-paying jobs.

The budget proposes \$299.4 million for Land Resources. At a request level of \$110.1 million for



- **The Bureau of Land Management (BLM) was established in 1946 through consolidation of the General Land Office and the U.S. Grazing Service.**
- **The bureau administers more land than any other Federal agency by managing and conserving resources for multiple use and sustained yield on nearly 245 million surface acres of public land. Those uses include development of renewable and conventional energy resources; solid mineral exploration and development; timber production; domestic livestock grazing; outdoor recreation; fish and wildlife conservation; and the conservation of natural, historical, cultural, and other resources on public lands.**
- **BLM is responsible for the management of 700 million acres of onshore subsurface mineral estates.**
- **BLM manages the National Conservation Lands, including 28 national monuments, 23 national conservation areas and similarly designated areas, and 260 wilderness areas.**
- **In 2021, with approximately 10,500 employees and 12,500 volunteers, BLM worked to conserve and protect the natural and cultural resources on public lands and provide recreational and interpretative opportunities and programs.**

Rangeland Management, BLM will administer the grazing program and strive to improve the health and condition of rangelands through vegetative treatments and the eradication of invasive plant species. The budget proposes \$14.8 million for Public Domain Forest Management. BLM will increase efforts to restore forest structure and composition for fire and climate resilience and improve the carbon storage capacity of these forest lands by planting seedlings. With a request of \$21.4 million for Cultural Resources Management, BLM will support the management of cultural and paleontological resources to benefit the public and advance scientific knowledge. The budget proposes \$153.1 million for Wild Horse and Burro Management. Excess wild horse and burro populations undermine the health of public rangelands and adversely affect other uses of the lands and the species that depend on them. The Department looks forward to continued dialogue and support from Congress to achieve appropriate population-management levels and a fiscally sustainable program.

The budget proposes \$239.1 million for Wildlife and Aquatic Habitat Management. At a request level of \$158.5 million for Wildlife Habitat Management, BLM will continue support for implementation of greater sage-grouse and sage steppe habitat conservation efforts, which include

reviewing and updating greater sage-grouse management in land-use plans to address population declines, new science, and climate change and improve the resilience of long-term conservation strategies. The budget request also provides strong support for the Native Plant Materials Development program and the National Seed Strategy to help ensure the availability of plant materials needed to support large-scale restoration of wildlife habitat and native plant communities. The 2023 request will also enable BLM to enhance efforts to identify and protect important seasonal habitats to improve connectivity and address habitat fragmentation, including conducting restoration projects aimed at improving the long-term resilience of wildlife and plant populations to the impacts of climate change and improving the carbon sequestration capacity of BLM-managed landscapes. With a request level of \$80.7 million for the Aquatic Habitat Management program, BLM will advance the conservation and restoration of its myriad aquatic resources by controlling invasive species, improving the connectivity of water resources, and implementing other measures to improve the resistance and resilience of aquatic habitat resources to climate change, drought, and other stressors.

The 2023 budget proposes \$92.6 million for Recreation Management, including \$24.4 million for

Wilderness Management and \$68.3 million for Recreation Resources Management. In Wilderness Management, BLM will continue to monitor wilderness study areas to ensure that their suitability for designation as wilderness is not impaired, work to complete priority wilderness management plans, and advance Administration priorities aimed at conserving and restoring land to combat climate change. In Recreation Resources Management, BLM will emphasize many priorities, such as increasing access to recreation opportunities for all Americans—including communities that have disproportionately less access to the public lands—and improving infrastructure at developed recreation sites to make it more resilient to climate change and other impacts. The budget request also provides strong support for BLM’s National Conservation Lands. A 2023 request of \$68.3 million for National Monuments and National Conservation Areas will strengthen management and operational capacity at these special units, including those the President designated in Proclamations 10285 and 10286. The funding will improve visitor experiences and better ensure the units’ protection and conservation as they contend with stressors as varied as high recreational use, invasive species, and climate change.

The budget proposes \$249.9 million for Energy and Minerals Management. Effectively combating

and mitigating climate change for the long term depends on moving our Nation away from its heavy reliance on fossil fuels. BLM plays a vital role in promoting and facilitating the development of renewable energy by providing sites for the environmentally sound development of renewable energy on public lands. The 2023 budget includes \$49.7 million for BLM’s Renewable Energy program, which—along with funding in the Resource Management Planning, Assessment, and Monitoring program—will enable BLM to increase and accelerate renewable energy development on public lands. The funds will support the siting, leasing, and processing of renewable energy rights-of-way applications and the oversight of projects and transmission lines connecting to renewable energy projects. BLM’s Renewable Energy Coordination Offices (RECOs) will guide and execute this important work, including coordinating with other Federal agencies to streamline the review process for clean energy projects. The 2023 request for the Renewable Energy program includes staffing support for a national RECO at the BLM headquarters level as well as State and regional RECOs. BLM expects renewable energy demand and workload to increase significantly as more utilities and States seek to diversify or require increased renewable energy in their electric power portfolios. The 2023 request will better ensure that BLM has the manpower and resources to support this workload.

## Wildlife Habitat Work FY 2021

BLM-managed lands provide vital habitat for thousands of wildlife species. BLM works closely with State fish and wildlife agencies, Tribal organizations, conservation groups, and private landowners to identify habitat priorities and monitor progress toward meeting management objectives.

Supported **1,248** projects to protect or enhance more than **2.2** million acres of game habitat through a **38-year** partnership with the Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation



Completed **85** big game winter range and migration corridor restoration and enhancement projects in FY 2021



Implemented **1,320** recovery actions for listed species in FY 2021 and contributed to the delisting, downlisting, or preclusion from listing of **33** species since 2010



**Increased** the availability of native seeds for habitat restoration to support healthy and robust populations of bees, butterflies, birds, and other native pollinators essential to food crops and healthy wildlands

Treated or improved **325,000** acres of grasslands and shrublands and removed or updated **410** miles of fence to improve habitat connectivity for wildlife in FY 2021

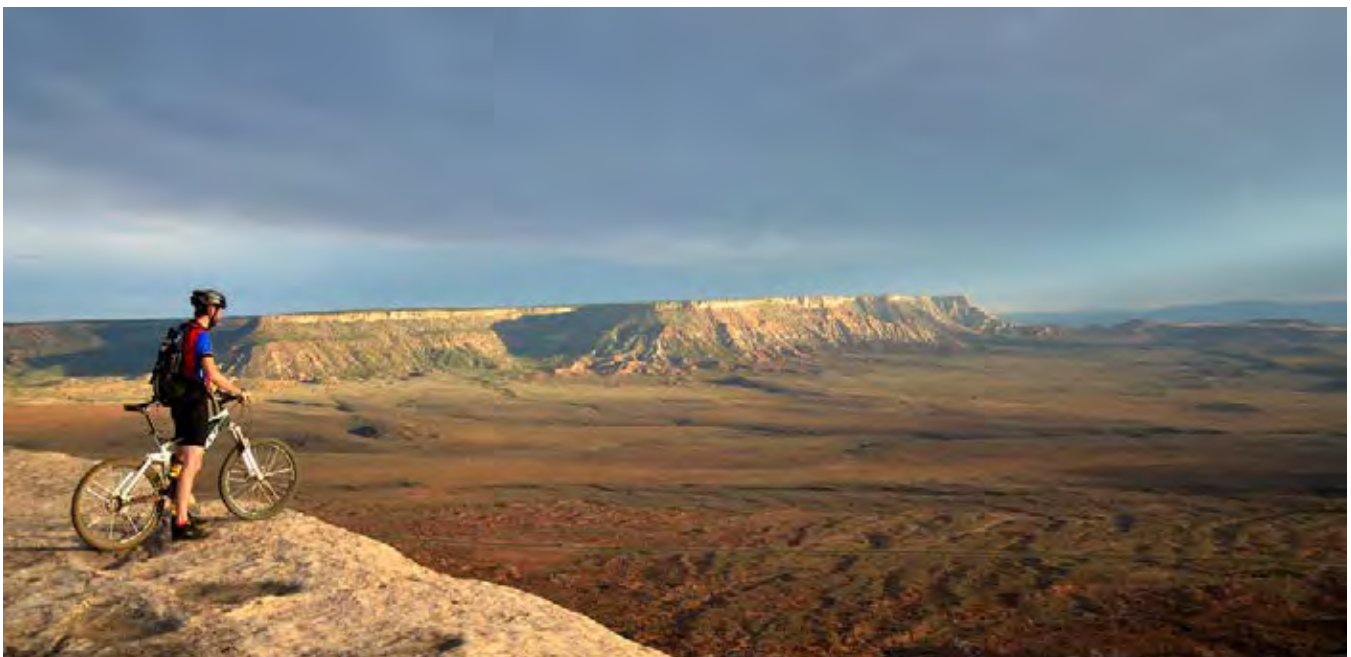


The BLM budget reflects a shift in the cost of oil and gas inspections from appropriations to cost recoveries, allowing for a reduction of \$51.0 million in BLM’s discretionary request. Establishing oil and gas inspection fees, similar to those in place for offshore oil and gas operations, will shift the burden from taxpayers to industry, which most directly benefits from this BLM program. The proposal supports Executive Order (EO) 14008, Tackling the Climate Crisis at Home and Abroad, by eliminating fossil fuel subsidies that may slow our Nation’s movement to clean energy.

In response to direction in EO 14008 and in light of the Secretary of the Interior’s broad stewardship responsibilities, the Department conducted a review of its oil and gas program and published a report of its findings in November 2021. The report identifies key reforms necessary to ensure that the programs provide a fair return to taxpayers, discourage speculation, reduce environmental impacts, hold operators responsible for remediation, and create a more inclusive and just approach to managing public lands and waters. The Department’s report makes a number of specific recommendations to restore balance to these programs, including adjusting royalty rates, pursuing adequate financial assurance for decommissioning

liabilities, and prioritizing leasing in areas with known resource potential while avoiding conflicts with other uses. The Department is in the process of implementing administrative changes consistent with the report’s findings and recommendations, including—where necessary—updating regulations and agency policy guidance documents that apply to existing leases as well as any new leases that may be issued. The Administration is committed to the responsible and sustainable development of Federal energy resources as the Nation transitions to a low-carbon economy, and such reforms are a critical component of this effort.

The budget proposes \$115.8 million for Oil and Gas Management. The request will support continued progress in addressing legacy wells on the Alaska North Slope. BLM will also support an interagency working group to advance the Administration’s policy on the economic revitalization of coal, oil, gas, and power plant communities as set forth in EO 14008. BLM plans to continue to inventory, plug, and reclaim orphan well sites in the lower 48 States using funding provided in the BIL. The request for Energy and Minerals also includes \$16.6 million for Coal Management and \$16.7 million for Other Mineral Resources Management.



Mountain biking in Utah.

BLM Photo.



Children rafting on Gunnison River, CO.

BLM Photo.

In addition to the previously described Energy and Minerals program-specific measures to reduce carbon emissions and support the transition away from fossil fuels, the 2023 BLM budget includes \$7.7 million to replace its automotive fleet with electric vehicles and build the necessary charging infrastructure to support them.

The budget proposes \$88.9 million for Realty and Ownership Management, including \$26.7 million for Alaska Conveyance and \$62.2 million for Cadastral, Lands and Realty Management. Through its survey and boundary work, the Cadastral program will provide important support to bureauwide efforts to conserve lands and bolster resilience to climate change.

The budget proposes \$187.8 million for Resource Protection and Maintenance. The \$97.0 million

request for the Resource Management Planning program strengthens support for the Assessment, Inventory, and Monitoring Strategy to ensure that BLM's investments in conservation and climate change mitigation, adaptation, and resilience are guided by the best available science. BLM will continue to support new and ongoing land-use planning efforts, including national monument plans, to promote opportunities for economic growth in underserved communities while protecting public health and the environment. The \$62.2 million request for the Abandoned Mine Lands and Hazardous Materials Management program will accelerate BLM's progress in remediating abandoned hardrock mine lands. The widespread existence of hardrock mines on BLM lands poses substantial threats to human health and safety and the environment, particularly as population growth in the West places more people in contact

with public lands and the legacy of old mining sites. This work, and the remediation of Alaska legacy wells in the Oil and Gas Management program, will create good-paying jobs and mitigate environmental, health, and public safety risks. The request includes \$28.6 million for BLM's Resource Protection and Law Enforcement program, which will continue to focus on ensuring the safety of public land users and employees and deterring, detecting, and investigating illegal activities.

The budget provides \$76.4 million for Transportation and Facilities Maintenance. In Deferred Maintenance and Capital Improvements, BLM will focus on the highest ranked projects to support critical health or safety and mission-essential projects, with an emphasis on access to public lands and recreational opportunities. BLM will also use mandatory funds provided through the National Parks and Public Land Legacy Restoration Fund to address its deferred maintenance backlog.

The budget includes \$176.6 million for Workforce and Organizational Support. The request includes funding to support implementation of Administration priorities related to diversity, human resources recruitment and hiring, and the Justice40 initiative, and it allocates up to \$1.0 million to support activities of the nascent BLM Foundation.

### **Oregon and California Grant Lands**

The budget includes \$128.7 million for the Oregon and California Grant Lands account. The Western Oregon Resource Management program will support timber sales and conduct active forest management treatments to increase forest health and resiliency to climate change and other stressors and enhance the capacity of forested areas to act as carbon sinks.

### **Fixed Costs**

Fixed costs of \$38.1 million are fully funded.



Desert Renewable Energy Project, CA.

Photo by Tom Brewster.



## SUMMARY OF BUREAU APPROPRIATIONS <sup>1/</sup>

(dollar amounts in thousands)

### Comparison of 2023 Request with 2022 CR

	2022 CR		2023 Request		Change	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
<b>Current</b>						
Management of Lands and Resources .....	5,433	1,221,140	5,651	1,427,939	+218	+206,799
Land Acquisition .....	0	-5,400	0	0	0	+5,400
Oregon and California Grant Lands .....	617	114,783	658	128,696	+41	+13,913
Range Improvements .....	23	9,430	25	9,430	+2	0
Service Charges, Deposits, and Forfeitures ( <i>indefinite</i> ) .....	131	27,413	140	34,270	+9	+6,857
Minus SCDF Offset .....	0	-28,000	0	-34,270	0	-6,270
Miscellaneous Trust Funds ( <i>indefinite</i> ) .....	77	19,890	82	30,000	+5	+10,110
Subtotal, Current .....	6,281	1,359,256	6,556	1,596,065	+275	+236,809
<b>Permanent</b>						
Working Capital Fund .....	33	0	34	0	+1	0
Land Acquisition .....	14	62,285	14	70,602	0	+8,317
Miscellaneous Permanent Payment Accounts .....	0	36,955	0	33,836	0	-3,119
<b>Permanent Operating Funds</b>						
Expenses, Road Maintenance Deposits .....	7	4,300	7	4,300	0	0
Federal Land Disposal Account .....	0	28	0	0	0	-28
Forest Ecosystem Health and Recovery Fund .....	55	11,829	56	12,000	+1	+171
Lincoln County Land Sales .....	6	69	6	115	0	+46
NPR-2 Lease Revenue Account .....	0	5	0	5	0	0
Operations and Maintenance of Quarters .....	3	850	3	850	0	0
Oil and Gas Permit Processing Improvement Fund .....	286	56,168	291	55,436	+5	-732
Recreation Enhancement Act, BLM .....	167	27,000	170	27,959	+3	+959
Southern Nevada Public Land Management .....	51	336,132	52	387,833	+1	+51,701
Stewardship Contract Excess Receipts .....	0	19	0	48	0	+29
Timber Sale Pipeline Restoration .....	28	4,363	28	4,500	0	+137
White Pine County Special Account, 85% Federal Share .....	0	19	0	78	0	+59
Subtotal, Permanent Operating Funds .....	603	440,782	613	493,124	+10	+52,342
Miscellaneous Trust Funds ( <i>indefinite</i> ) .....	0	1,650	0	1,650	0	0
Helium Fund .....	45	51,615	46	51,673	+1	+58
Offsetting Collections .....	0	-51,615	0	-51,673	0	-58
Subtotal, Permanent .....	695	541,672	707	599,212	+12	+57,540
<b>Allocation and Reimbursable</b>						
Allocation .....	2,494	0	2,961	0	+467	0
Reimbursable .....	362	0	368	0	+6	0
Subtotal, Allocation and Reimbursable .....	2,856	0	3,329	0	+473	0
<b>TOTAL, BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT .....</b>	<b>9,832</b>	<b>1,900,928</b>	<b>10,592</b>	<b>2,195,277</b>	<b>+760</b>	<b>+294,349</b>

<sup>1/</sup> Current funding amounts include supplemental appropriations. For further details see Highlights of Budget Changes tables for each account.

## HIGHLIGHTS OF BUDGET CHANGES

By Appropriation Activity/Subactivity

### APPROPRIATION: Management of Lands and Resources

	2021 Actual	2022 CR	2023 Request	Change
<b>Land Resources</b>				
Rangeland Management .....	105,921	105,921	110,069	+4,148
Public Domain Forest Management .....	10,135	10,135	14,821	+4,686
Cultural Resources Management .....	19,631	19,631	21,438	+1,807
Wild Horse and Burro Management .....	115,745	115,745	153,100	+37,355
Subtotal, Land Resources .....	251,432	251,432	299,428	+47,996
<b>Wildlife and Aquatic Habitat Management</b>				
Aquatic Habitat Management .....	55,656	55,656	80,687	+25,031
Wildlife Habitat Management .....	132,848	132,848	158,460	+25,612
Subtotal, Wildlife and Aquatic Habitat Management .....	188,504	188,504	239,147	+50,643
<b>Recreation Management</b>				
Wilderness Management .....	18,264	18,264	24,383	+6,119
Recreation Resources Management .....	58,465	58,465	68,253	+9,788
Subtotal, Recreation Management .....	76,729	76,729	92,636	+15,907
<b>Energy and Minerals Management</b>				
Oil and Gas Management .....	90,947	90,947	115,819	+24,872
Oil and Gas Inspection and Enforcement .....	48,925	48,925	51,020	+2,095
Subtotal, Oil and Gas Program .....	139,872	139,872	166,839	+26,967
Coal Management .....	15,868	15,868	16,581	+713
Other Mineral Resources Management .....	12,303	12,303	16,719	+4,416
Renewable Energy .....	30,561	30,561	49,713	+19,152
Subtotal, Energy and Minerals Management ..	198,604	198,604	249,852	+51,248
<b>Realty and Ownership Management</b>				
Alaska Conveyance .....	25,797	25,797	26,654	+857
Cadastral, Land and Realty Management .....	54,328	54,328	62,227	+7,899
Subtotal, Realty and Ownership Management .....	80,125	80,125	88,881	+8,756
<b>Communication Site Management</b>				
Communication Site Management .....	2,000	2,000	2,000	0
<i>Offsetting Collections—Communication Site Management .....</i>	-2,000	-2,000	-2,000	0
Subtotal, Communication Site Management ..	0	0	0	0
<b>Resource Protection and Maintenance</b>				
Resource Management Planning .....	67,125	67,125	97,026	+29,901
Resource Protection and Law Enforcement .....	27,616	27,616	28,565	+949
Abandoned Mine Lands and Hazardous Materials Management .....	38,500	38,500	62,178	+23,678
Subtotal, Resource Protection and Maintenance .....	133,241	133,241	187,769	+54,528

**APPROPRIATION: Management of Lands and Resources** (continued)

	2021 Actual	2022 CR	2023 Request	Change
Transportation and Facilities Maintenance				
Annual Maintenance and Operations Cost.....	43,000	43,000	44,348	+1,348
Deferred Maintenance and Capital Improvements .....	34,669	34,669	32,007	-2,662
Subtotal, Transportation and Facilities Maintenance.....	77,669	77,669	76,355	-1,314
National Monuments and National Conservation Areas .....	45,819	45,819	68,304	+22,485
Workforce and Organizational Support				
Administrative Support .....	51,875	51,875	57,138	+5,263
Bureauwide Fixed Costs .....	90,480	90,480	92,515	+2,035
Information Technology Management .....	26,077	26,077	26,934	+857
Subtotal, Workforce and Organizational Support .....	168,432	168,432	176,587	+8,155
Mining Law Administration				
Mining Law Administration .....	39,696	39,696	39,696	0
Offsetting Collections—Mining Law Administration .....	-39,696	-39,696	-39,696	0
Subtotal, Mining Law Administration .....	0	0	0	0
Offsetting Collections—Oil & Gas Inspection Fees .....	0	0	-51,020	-51,020
TOTAL APPROPRIATION (w/o rescission and supplemental).....	1,220,555	1,220,555	1,427,939	+207,384
Rescission of Prior-Year BA .....	-13,000	-607	0	+607
Disaster Relief Act (P.L. 117-43).....	0	+1,192	0	-1,192
TOTAL APPROPRIATION (w/ rescission and supplemental).....	1,207,555	1,221,140	1,427,939	+206,799

**APPROPRIATION: Land Acquisition**

	2021 Actual	2022 CR	2023 Request	Change
TOTAL APPROPRIATION (w/o rescission) .....	0	0	0	0
Rescission of Prior-Year BA .....	-5,400	-5,400	0	+5,400
TOTAL APPROPRIATION (w/ rescission) .....	-5,400	-5,400	0	+5,400

**APPROPRIATION: Oregon and California Grant Lands**

	2021 Actual	2022 CR	2023 Request	Change
Western Oregon Construction and Acquisition .....	335	335	369	+34
Western Oregon Information and Data Systems .....	1,798	1,798	1,887	+89
Western Oregon National Landscape Conservation System .....	779	779	817	+38
Western Oregon Resources Management .....	101,229	101,229	114,500	+13,271
Western Oregon Transportation and Facilities Maintenance .....	10,642	10,642	11,123	+481
<b>TOTAL APPROPRIATION .....</b>	<b>114,783</b>	<b>114,783</b>	<b>128,696</b>	<b>+13,913</b>

**APPROPRIATION: Range Improvements**

	2021 Actual	2022 CR	2023 Request	Change
<b>TOTAL APPROPRIATION .....</b>	<b>9,430</b>	<b>9,430</b>	<b>9,430</b>	<b>0</b>

**APPROPRIATION: Service Charges, Deposits, and Forfeitures**

	2021 Actual	2022 CR	2023 Request	Change
Adopt-a-Horse Program .....	1,100	550	550	0
Commercial Film and Photography Fees .....	133	290	290	0
Copy Fee Account .....	393	3,000	720	-2,280
Cost Recoverable Realty Cases .....	1,288	1,000	1,000	0
Energy and Minerals Cost Recovery .....	2,504	3,000	2,900	-100
Recreation Cost Recovery .....	606	720	700	-20
Repair of Damaged Lands .....	4,915	3,910	3,910	0
Rights-of-Way Processing .....	18,972	11,630	21,100	+9,470
Timber Contract Expenses .....	101	100	100	0
Trans-Alaska Pipeline .....	2,118	3,800	3,000	-800
<b>TOTAL APPROPRIATION (w/o oc) .....</b>	<b>32,130</b>	<b>28,000</b>	<b>34,270</b>	<b>+6,270</b>
<i>Offsetting Collections—Service Charges, Deposits, and Forfeitures .....</i>	<i>-32,130</i>	<i>-28,000</i>	<i>-34,270</i>	<i>-6,270</i>
<b>TOTAL APPROPRIATION (w/ oc) .....</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Rescission of Prior-Year BA .....	-20,000	-587	0	+587
<b>TOTAL APPROPRIATION (w/ oc and rescission) .....</b>	<b>-20,000</b>	<b>-587</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>+587</b>

**APPROPRIATION: Miscellaneous Trust Funds**

	2021 Actual	2022 CR	2023 Request	Change
<b>TOTAL APPROPRIATION .....</b>	<b>29,906</b>	<b>19,890</b>	<b>30,000</b>	<b>+10,110</b>



# BUREAU OF OCEAN ENERGY MANAGEMENT

## Mission

The Bureau of Ocean Energy Management (BOEM) manages the development of the Nation’s offshore energy and mineral resources in an environmentally and economically responsible way.

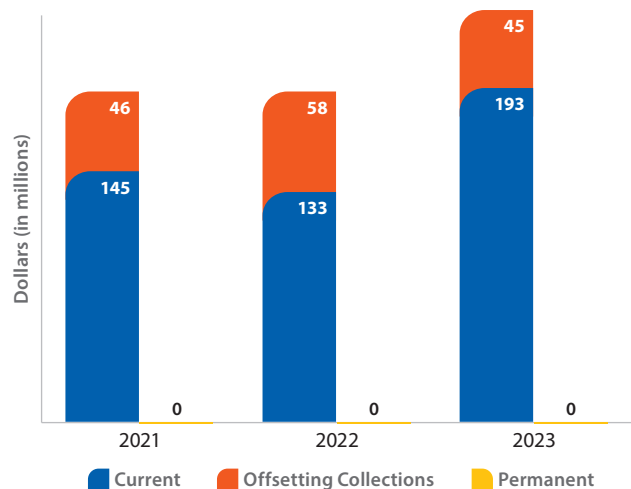
## Budget Overview

The 2023 budget includes \$237.4 million for BOEM programs, including \$192.8 million in current appropriations and \$44.6 million in offsetting collections from offshore rental receipts and other cost recoveries. BOEM estimates that staffing will total 677 full-time equivalents (FTEs) in 2023.

## Program Overview

BOEM plays an important role in contributing to Administration priorities by advancing the Nation’s clean energy future; fostering climate change resilience and restoration; supporting critical mineral science and environmental stewardship; championing environmental justice; utilizing environmental studies and analysis in support of conservation efforts; and fostering diversity and inclusion in the workplace. The bureau supports renewable energy leasing and development; provides Outer Continental Shelf (OCS) oil and gas planning, leasing, and oversight—including estimates of oil and gas reserves, resource and economic evaluation, review and administration of oil and gas exploration and development plans, geological and geophysical permitting, and financial assurance and risk management; conveys sand and gravel resources; and conducts National Environmental Policy Act analysis and environmental studies.

## BOEM Funding



BOEM carries out those responsibilities while seeking to ensure that U.S. taxpayers receive a fair return for OCS lease activity and by balancing the energy demands and mineral needs of the Nation with the protection of the human, marine, and coastal environments.

## Ocean Energy Management

BOEM’s 2023 budget reflects its commitment to ongoing efforts and initiatives vital to BOEM’s mission and critical to supporting the Administration’s priorities. The budget includes \$237.4 million for BOEM’s Ocean Energy Management activities, including renewable energy, conventional energy, marine minerals, and environmental studies and analysis.

The Biden-Harris Administration established an ambitious goal to deploy 30 gigawatts (GW) of

- The Bureau of Ocean Energy Management (BOEM) plays an important role to advance the Nation's clean energy future in an environmentally and economically responsible manner while also contributing to the Administration's climate change and conservation goals. BOEM's activities advance energy security, support economic prosperity, and ensure the reliability and affordability of domestic energy.
- BOEM conducted nine renewable energy lease sales since 2013, including most recently a sale in New York Bight that generated more than \$4.3 billion in high bids for the U.S. Treasury.
- BOEM manages more than 2.2 million acres of commercial wind energy and research leases. BOEM plans to hold up to two additional renewable energy lease sales in calendar year 2022: offshore the Carolinas and offshore California.
- BOEM plans sales in the Gulf of Mexico and offshore the U.S. Central Atlantic coast in 2023, and additional planning is underway for potential lease areas offshore Oregon, Hawaii, and in the Gulf of Maine.
- In FY 2021, \$5.1 million in rent was collected on Outer Continental Shelf (OCS) renewable energy leases. In total, BOEM has generated more than \$4.8 billion in bonus bids from renewable energy lease sales conducted through the competitive leasing process since 2013.
- As of March 1, 2022, BOEM manages 2,060 active oil and gas leases on almost 11 million OCS acres. In 2021, conventional energy generated \$88.6 million in rent, \$111.6 million in bonuses, and \$3.8 billion in royalties from production.
- Offshore Federal oil and gas production in 2021 reached approximately 602.7 million barrels of oil and 766.8 million cubic feet of gas, almost all of it produced in the Gulf of Mexico. Currently, the OCS accounts for about 15 percent of all domestic oil production and 2 percent of domestic natural gas production.
- As part of its mandate to manage offshore resources, BOEM oversees the conveyance of OCS marine minerals, including sand and other sediment, to Federal, State, and local government agencies for shore protection, beach and wetlands restoration projects, or other construction projects funded or authorized by the Federal Government.

offshore wind generation by 2030, which could support nearly 80,000 jobs. The OCS Lands Act authorizes the Department to issue leases, easements, and rights-of-way for activities on the OCS that produce or support the production, transportation, or transmission of energy from renewable sources. The 2023 budget requests \$51.7 million for renewable energy activities, including permitting for the siting and construction of offshore wind farms and other renewable energy sources, such as wave and current energy, on the OCS. These funds support renewable energy development and implementation activities, including identification of wind energy areas; environmental and compliance work; competitive and noncompetitive leasing actions; review of site assessment plans and construction and operations plans; and consultation with State and local governments, Tribes, Federal agencies, ocean users, and other stakeholders.

As the lead regulatory agency for offshore wind, BOEM's 2023 budget supports the Administration's commitment to responsibly accelerate offshore renewable energy production. To meet the increase in demand and reach the 30 GW goal, BOEM's 2023 budget proposes an increase in workforce capacity to manage renewable energy activities. Those positions will enable BOEM to review construction and operations plans, increase renewable energy science and technology research and stakeholder outreach, and better inform policy decisions, environmental analyses, mitigation, and monitoring protocols for environmental and cultural issues.

Management of OCS oil and gas resources is governed by the OCS Lands Act, which sets forth procedures for offshore conventional energy leasing, exploration, development, and production.

The 2023 budget proposes \$63.6 million for conventional energy development. These funds support the effective management of offshore oil and gas development activities, including overseeing ongoing activities, ensuring adequate financial assurances for decommissioning liability and risk management, developing and implementing the National OCS Oil and Gas Leasing Program (National OCS Program), estimating inventories of oil and gas reserves, reviewing and administering oil and gas exploration and development plans as well as geological and geophysical permitting, and conducting economic analyses and resource evaluation.

As required by Section 18 of the OCS Lands Act, BOEM prepares the National OCS Program, which sets forth the schedule for proposed offshore oil and gas lease sales over a 5-year period. The National OCS Program is designed in a manner to best meet the Nation's energy needs while carefully considering factors to balance the potential for accessing oil and gas resources with the potential for adverse impacts from such activity.

In response to direction in Executive Order 14008—Tackling the Climate Crisis at Home and Abroad—and in light of the Secretary of the Interior's broad stewardship responsibilities, the Department conducted a review of its oil and gas program and published a report of its findings in November 2021. The report identifies key reforms necessary to ensure that the programs provide a fair return to taxpayers, discourage speculation, reduce environmental impacts, hold operators responsible for remediation, and create a more inclusive and just approach to managing public lands and waters. The Department's report makes a number of specific recommendations to restore balance to these programs, including adjusting royalty rates, pursuing adequate financial assurance for decommissioning liabilities, and prioritizing leasing in areas with



Installation activities at the Block Island Wind Farm, RI.

BOEM Photo.

known resource potential while avoiding conflicts with other uses. The Department is in the process of implementing administrative changes consistent with the report's findings and recommendations, including, where necessary, updating regulations and agency policy guidance documents that apply to existing leases as well as any new leases that may be issued. The Administration is committed to the responsible and sustainable development of Federal energy resources as the Nation transitions to a low-carbon economy, and such reforms are a critical component of this effort.

The 2023 budget proposes \$15.4 million to support BOEM's marine minerals activities, which foster climate change resilience and restoration while supporting conservation partnerships. The OCS Lands Act authorizes BOEM to convey, on a noncompetitive basis, the rights to OCS sediment resources to Federal, State, and local government agencies for shore protection, beach and wetlands restoration projects, and construction projects funded or authorized by the Federal Government. Sand and gravel resources on the OCS are critical for the long-term success and cost effectiveness of shore protection, beach nourishment, and wetlands restoration projects along the Gulf and Atlantic coasts and, increasingly, in the Pacific and Alaska regions.

BOEM's development of the National Offshore Sand Inventory significantly improves efforts

to protect critical infrastructure and economic activity along the coasts of the United States by quantifying and identifying compatible and proximate sand resources that will reduce Federal disaster recovery and coastal project dredging costs while also shortening project timelines. As of December 2021, BOEM has conveyed the rights to 178.2 million cubic yards of OCS sediment and executed 64 negotiated agreements for projects in eight States that have restored nearly 444 miles of coastline.

BOEM also oversees marine minerals geological and geophysical exploration and competitive, commercial leasing for critical and other strategic minerals on the OCS. BOEM continues to assess which of the currently identified 50 critical minerals may be on the OCS and is building the National Offshore Critical Mineral Inventory to house information about potential critical mineral resources and environmental conditions in shallow and deepwater environments.

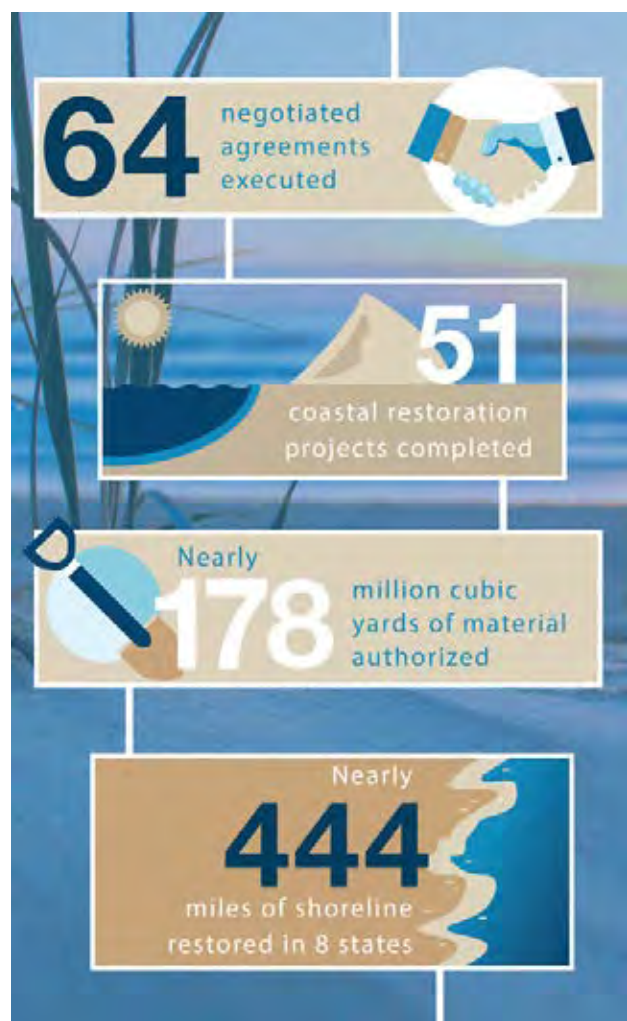
Foundational to BOEM’s offshore energy and mineral resource activities are the Environmental Programs, for which the 2023 budget requests \$86.4 million. Section 20 of the OCS Lands Act requires BOEM to consider the impacts on marine, coastal, and human environments from OCS development. The 2023 budget request includes an increase of \$9.6 million and three FTEs to enable research and leverage funds through partnerships and collaborative efforts to advance scientific progress on renewable energy, conventional energy, and marine minerals to better inform mission-critical decision making. BOEM also uses the information collected to inform environmental reviews and consultations with Tribes, States, and natural resource agencies.

The 2023 budget requests \$20.3 million for Executive Direction, which supports BOEM-wide leadership, direction, management, coordination, communications strategies, outreach, and regulatory development.

BOEM’s budget proposes three FTEs to establish an Office of Equity and Inclusion. The requested FTEs will enable BOEM to advance the work of its Justice, Equality, Diversity, and Inclusion Committee and establish an equal employment opportunity program to ensure leadership capacity to holistically advance all aspects of equal opportunity, diversity, and inclusion.

### Fixed Costs

Fixed costs of \$4.0 million are fully funded.



Key marine minerals program statistics as of December 2021.



## **SUMMARY OF BUREAU APPROPRIATIONS**

(dollar amounts in thousands)

### **Comparison of 2023 Request with 2022 CR**

	2022 CR		2023 Request		Change	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
Current						
Ocean Energy Management .....	610	132,716	677	192,765	+67	+60,049
Subtotal, Current .....	610	132,716	677	192,765	+67	+60,049
Offsetting Collections .....	0	58,099	0	44,642	0	-13,457
<b>TOTAL, BUREAU OF OCEAN ENERGY MANAGEMENT (w/ oc) .....</b>	<b>610</b>	<b>190,815</b>	<b>677</b>	<b>237,407</b>	<b>+67</b>	<b>+46,592</b>

## **HIGHLIGHTS OF BUDGET CHANGES**

By Appropriation Activity/Subactivity

### **APPROPRIATION: Ocean Energy Management**

	2021 Actual	2022 CR	2023 Request	Change
Conventional Energy				
Appropriation .....	49,711	46,683	56,089	+9,406
Offsetting Collections .....	10,776	13,804	7,540	-6,264
Subtotal, Conventional Energy .....	60,487	60,487	63,629	+3,142
Renewable Energy				
Appropriation .....	23,011	22,917	47,998	+25,081
Offsetting Collections .....	5,454	5,548	3,677	-1,871
Subtotal, Renewable Energy .....	28,465	28,465	51,675	+23,210
Marine Minerals				
Appropriation .....	8,987	9,097	14,219	+5,122
Offsetting Collections .....	1,794	1,684	1,164	-520
Subtotal, Marine Minerals .....	10,781	10,781	15,383	+4,602
Environmental Programs				
Appropriation .....	49,185	43,772	57,367	+13,595
Offsetting Collections .....	26,690	32,103	29,006	-3,097
Subtotal, Environmental Programs .....	75,875	75,875	86,373	+10,498
Executive Direction				
Appropriation .....	15,620	12,247	17,092	+4,845
Offsetting Collections .....	1,587	4,960	3,255	-1,705
Subtotal, Executive Direction .....	17,207	17,207	20,347	+3,140
<b>TOTAL APPROPRIATION (w/o oc) .....</b>	<b>146,514</b>	<b>134,716</b>	<b>192,765</b>	<b>+58,049</b>
<b>Total Offsetting Collections .....</b>	<b>46,301</b>	<b>58,099</b>	<b>44,642</b>	<b>-13,457</b>
<b>TOTAL APPROPRIATION (w/ oc, w/o rescission) .....</b>	<b>192,815</b>	<b>192,815</b>	<b>237,407</b>	<b>+44,592</b>
<b>Rescission of Prior-Year BA .....</b>	<b>-2,000</b>	<b>-2,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>+2,000</b>
<b>TOTAL APPROPRIATION (w/ oc and rescission) .....</b>	<b>190,815</b>	<b>190,815</b>	<b>237,407</b>	<b>+46,592</b>





# BUREAU OF SAFETY AND ENVIRONMENTAL ENFORCEMENT

## Mission

The mission of the Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement (BSEE) is to ensure the safe and environmentally responsible exploration, development, and production of America’s offshore energy resources through regulatory oversight and enforcement.

## Budget Overview

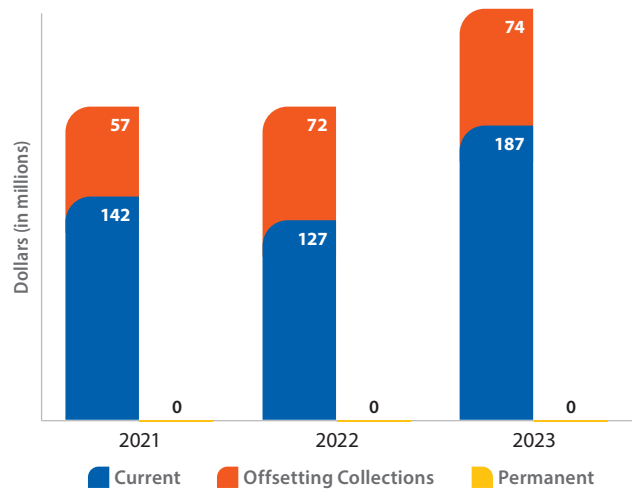
The 2023 budget request for BSEE is \$261.2 million, including \$187.5 million in current appropriations and \$73.7 million in offsetting collections from rental receipts, cost recoveries, and inspection fees. BSEE estimates staffing will total 926 full-time equivalents (FTEs) in 2023, including 125 FTEs that are fully reimbursed from other accounts to provide Departmentwide shared services.

## Program Overview

As the United States regulator of offshore energy exploration, production, and development, BSEE promotes safety, protects the environment, and promotes the conservation of offshore natural resources through vigorous regulatory oversight and enforcement. BSEE’s jurisdictional and regulatory responsibilities are defined by the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act, which outlines Federal responsibility over the submerged lands of the Outer Continental Shelf (OCS).

BSEE pursues this objective by continuously improving mission delivery affecting the OCS operational environment, which is achieved through efficient permitting, a comprehensive program of regulations, compliance monitoring and enforcement, technical assessments, inspections, and incident investigations. The bureau

## BSEE Funding



works to mitigate oil spill risks through a focused prevention program and emphasizes that the private sector must be prepared with the best plans, equipment, and training to respond to oil spills associated with their facilities if such spills occur. In addition, BSEE places great emphasis on enhancing and supporting environmentally safe processes throughout the oil, gas, renewable energy, and mineral resources industries.

BSEE continues to adapt its oversight approaches as offshore operations expand and move into environments requiring the use of new technologies. The bureau has established programs to identify, evaluate, and promote emerging technologies that aim to mitigate the risk of offshore energy operations while increasing safe and environmentally responsible operations.



- The Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement (BSEE) was established on October 1, 2011.
- The bureau conducts more than 20,000 inspections per year to ensure the safe and environmentally responsible operation of approximately 1,700 offshore oil and gas drilling and production facilities and more than 20,000 miles of pipelines.
- BSEE develops standards and regulations to enhance safety and environmental protection for the exploration and development of offshore oil and gas and renewable energy on the U.S. Outer Continental Shelf (OCS).
- BSEE operates the largest facility in the United States that can test oil spill response equipment with a variety of crude oils and refined petroleum products under reproducible marine conditions.
- BSEE is responsible for initiating, supporting, and promoting science-based research to reduce risk, support safe operations, and promote environmental stewardship on the OCS.

In 2023, BSEE will continue to focus attention on achieving its mission and implementing key Departmental priorities, ensuring balanced resource use, supporting renewable energy development, and reclaiming land on the OCS. The bureau is working to improve and streamline processes, ensure the efficient use of resources within the bureau, enhance development opportunities for the workforce, and integrate effective stakeholder engagement. Those responsibilities include continuing to incorporate a risk-based inspection protocol in its inspection strategy; evaluating permitting processes and timeframes to ensure the efficient use of resources and permitting functions attuned to program needs; addressing recommendations from the Government Accountability Office, the Inspector General, and other outside organizations; and developing a human capital operating plan to advance the bureau's workforce.

### **Offshore Safety and Environmental Enforcement**

The 2023 budget request supports \$246.1 million for Offshore Safety and Environmental Enforcement programs, consisting of \$172.4 million in appropriated funds, \$23.0 million in offsetting rental receipt and cost recovery collections, and \$50.7 million in inspection fee collections, which includes a proposal to collect followup facility inspection fees.

The 2023 request enables BSEE to continue to

strengthen oversight, regulatory, and research capabilities on the OCS by building and sustaining staff capabilities. Funds will be used to recruit, train, and retain expert engineers, geoscientists, and inspectors; oil spill planning, prevention, and response specialists; and employees from other disciplines to support the implementation of BSEE's regulatory oversight responsibilities. BSEE will continue outreach and dialogue with stakeholders from academia, industry, nongovernmental organizations, and other governmental agencies to enhance the knowledge base of technical personnel related to innovative technologies, regulatory gaps, real-time monitoring capabilities, and risk-based decision making for safety and environmental enforcement.

BSEE's 2023 budget request includes \$1.2 million to establish BSEE's offshore cybersecurity safety threats effort. BSEE will work within Interior and with Federal partners in 2023 to promote the development and implementation of effective cybersecurity and infrastructure security on the offshore assets it regulates, with a particular focus on industrial control system security and program resource buildout to support the development, implementation, and sustainment of a program that will reduce OCS cybersecurity risk.

In addition to regulating oil and gas operations on the OCS, the bureau continues to take actions to support the development of a safe, robust, and

sustainable offshore renewable energy industry in the United States.

BSEE's 2023 budget reflects the progress made in the offshore renewable energy industry and anticipated growth, as well as the Administration's priority to tackle the climate crisis. The 2023 request includes \$7.7 million to expand BSEE's Renewable Energy Program to enable timely and rigorous industry plan and permit reviews; create a robust compliance verification and assurance program for new offshore wind infrastructure; and demonstrate BSEE's commitment and leadership in driving safety performance and protecting environmental, cultural, and biological resources on the OCS. In addition, the budget request includes \$1.4 million to support the Administration's zero-emission vehicles investment strategy to leverage Federal purchasing power to support the deployment of clean energy vehicles.

BSEE's 2023 budget request maintains the \$30.0 million funding level originally requested in 2022 for decommissioning. In 2022 and continuing into 2023, the bureau will issue contracts to perform

decommissioning services on conventional energy infrastructure orphaned by bankrupt operators in the absence of other jointly or severally liable parties. Those contracts will initially fund the proper plugging and abandonment of orphaned wells and ultimately fund the proper decommissioning of the associated orphaned pipelines and structures that remain.

Unplugged or poorly plugged wells are an environmental hazard, as they provide potential conduits for fluids to migrate between formations and potentially into OCS and State waters. Hurricane forces toppling structures and wells on the OCS pose additional risks to unplugged wells. Although some wells are equipped with downhole safety valves, leakage from those wells can occur. That circumstance is especially true for orphaned wells for which the downhole valves are not routinely tested and their integrity verified. Proper decommissioning of orphaned pipelines reduces the risk of spills to the environment from any hydrocarbons remaining in those pipelines.

BSEE initiates, supports, and promotes



BSEE inspectors play a pivotal role in ensuring that offshore operations are conducted in a safe and environmentally sustainable manner.

BSEE Photo.



This poster is one of several in BSEE's "Lift Your Awareness" campaign focusing on crane, or lifting, safety.

BSEE Photo.

science-based research to fulfill the bureau's mission through the identification and evaluation of critical energy equipment and technology. This process serves to reduce risk, support safe operations, and promote environmental stewardship on the OCS. Research is an essential component of the evaluation and decision-making process used to shape appropriate regulatory policies and practices within emerging programs. As renewable energy continues to rapidly expand along the Atlantic Coast, BSEE continues to advance renewable energy research and plays a crucial role in ensuring that national policies are scientifically sound and robust. Research outcomes in the three primary areas of risk identification and reduction,

technology development, and policy will support the promotion and development of safer and more reliable technology, increase BSEE's ability to analyze and provide solutions to systemic problems, provide leadership with factual data for decision making, and identify and resolve potential safety issues before incidents occur.

### Oil Spill Research

This program supports research on the prevention and response to oil pollution, as authorized by the Oil Pollution Act of 1990. The Oil Spill Research program plays a pivotal role by funding applied research to support decision making on the methods and equipment needed to prevent or mitigate oil spills, a critical component of the offshore permitting process. Funds are used to sponsor the testing of new equipment and methods and to support Ohmsett testing and training activities. Located in Leonardo, NJ, the Ohmsett testing facility is the only one of its kind in the world, providing full-scale equipment and methodology testing for offshore spills in a safe, controlled environment.

The 2023 budget proposes \$15.1 million for Oil Spill Research. As renewable energy solutions such as offshore wind and marine hydrokinetic energy gain wider acceptance and emphasis, BSEE is meeting the need to conduct its related mission responsibilities. The bureau's Oil Spill Preparedness Program is forecasting important resource needs to ensure that offshore renewable energy operations are conducted in a safe and environmentally responsible manner. The request also addresses key knowledge and technology gaps in oil spill responses, focusing on deepwater and Arctic environments.

### Fixed Costs

Fixed costs of \$4.7 million are fully funded.

## SUMMARY OF BUREAU APPROPRIATIONS <sup>1/</sup>

(dollar amounts in thousands)

### *Comparison of 2023 Request with 2022 CR*

	2022 CR		2023 Request		Change	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
Current						
Offshore Safety and Environmental Enforcement.....	734	111,835	778	172,378	+44	+60,543
Oil Spill Research .....	22	14,899	23	15,099	+1	+200
Subtotal, Current.....	756	126,734	801	187,477	+45	+60,743
Offsetting Collections .....	0	72,200	0	73,708	0	+1,508
Reimbursable .....	125	0	125	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL, BUREAU OF SAFETY AND ENVIRONMENTAL ENFORCEMENT (w/ oc) .....</b>	<b>881</b>	<b>198,934</b>	<b>926</b>	<b>261,185</b>	<b>+45</b>	<b>+62,251</b>

<sup>1/</sup> Current funding amounts include supplemental appropriations. For further details see Highlights of Budget Changes tables for each account.

## **HIGHLIGHTS OF BUDGET CHANGES**

By Appropriation Activity/Subactivity

### **APPROPRIATION: Offshore Safety and Environmental Enforcement**

	2021 Actual	2022 CR	2023 Request	Change
Environmental Enforcement				
Appropriation .....	1,590	1,590	2,690	+1,100
Offsetting Collections .....	3,168	3,168	3,168	0
Subtotal, Environmental Enforcement .....	4,758	4,758	5,858	+1,100
Operations, Safety and Regulation				
Appropriation .....	109,197	96,378	113,002	+16,624
Offsetting Collections .....	43,614	56,433	57,941	+1,508
Subtotal, Operations, Safety and Regulation ..	152,811	152,811	170,943	+18,132
Administrative Operations				
Appropriation .....	12,028	9,521	11,863	+2,342
Offsetting Collections .....	6,122	8,629	8,629	0
Subtotal, Administrative Operations .....	18,150	18,150	20,492	+2,342
Executive Direction				
Appropriation .....	14,123	14,123	14,823	+700
Offsetting Collections .....	3,970	3,970	3,970	0
Subtotal, Executive Direction .....	18,093	18,093	18,793	+700
Offshore Decommissioning				
Appropriation .....	0	0	30,000	+30,000
Subtotal, Offshore Decommissioning .....	0	0	30,000	+30,000
TOTAL APPROPRIATION (w/o oc) .....	136,938	121,612	172,378	+50,766
Total Offsetting Collections .....	56,874	72,200	73,708	+1,508
TOTAL APPROPRIATION (w/ oc; w/o rescission and supplemental) .....	193,812	193,812	246,086	+52,274
Rescission of Prior-Year BA .....	-10,000	-10,000	0	+10,000
Disaster Relief Act (P.L. 117-43) .....	0	+223	0	-223
TOTAL APPROPRIATION (w/ oc, rescission, and supplemental) .....	183,812	184,035	246,086	+62,051

### **APPROPRIATION: Oil Spill Research**

	2021 Actual	2022 CR	2023 Request	Change
TOTAL APPROPRIATION .....	14,899	14,899	15,099	+200





# OFFICE OF SURFACE MINING RECLAMATION AND ENFORCEMENT

## Mission

The mission of the Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement (OSMRE) is to ensure, through a nationwide regulatory program, that coal mining is conducted in a manner that protects communities and the environment during mining, land is restored to beneficial use following mining, and the harmful environmental and health effects of past mining are mitigated by aggressively pursuing reclamation of abandoned mine lands.

## Budget Overview

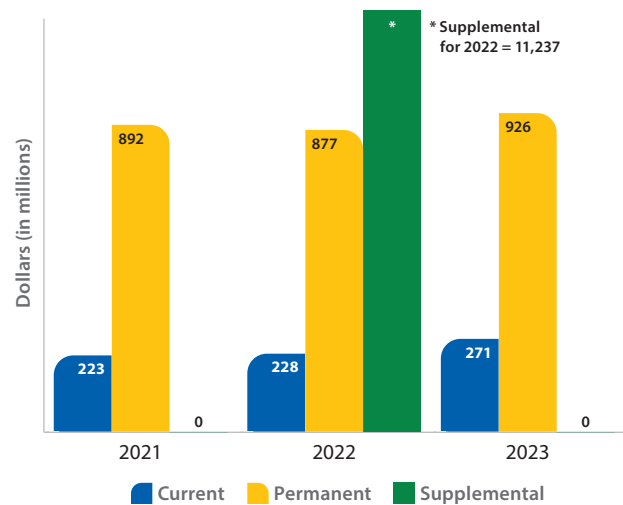
The 2023 budget request for OSMRE is \$271.2 million in current appropriations. OSMRE estimates that staffing will equal 427 full-time equivalents (FTEs) in 2023. The bureau expects to recover \$40,000 of the costs to review, administer, and enforce permits for surface coal mining and reclamation on Federal and Indian lands in 2023. OSMRE also expects to collect \$100,000 from civil penalties under Section 518 of the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act (SMCRA).

## Regulation and Technology

The 2023 budget for the Regulation and Technology Account is \$122.1 million. This account supports the regulatory functions defined by the SMCRA and administered by the States and OSMRE. Federal activities related to the administration and monitoring of State regulatory programs and OSMRE's technical training, assistance, and transfer activities related to environmental protection are also funded.

The 2023 budget includes \$89.6 million for Environmental Protection programs. The request for

## OSMRE Funding



State and Tribal regulatory grants is \$65.0 million and fully funds estimated requirements. The 2023 request for regulatory grants provides for the efficient and effective operations of programs at a level consistent with the anticipated obligations of State and Tribal regulatory programs to account for the Nation's demand for coal mine permitting and production.

The budget includes \$24.6 million for other functions under Title V of SMCRA, including State Program Evaluation and Federal Program operations, which regulate coal mining in States and for Tribes without approved regulatory programs. This amount includes \$1.5 million to establish a Federal regulatory program for Tribes in Oklahoma, as required by the July 2020 decision by the Supreme Court in the case of *McGirt v. Oklahoma*.



- The Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement (OSMRE) was established in 1977 when Congress enacted the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act.
- OSMRE institutes nationwide programs to protect human health and the environment from the potential adverse effects of surface coal-mining operations.
- The Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (Public Law 117-58) provides \$11.3 billion for grants to States and Tribes over the next 15 years to help communities eliminate dangerous environmental conditions and pollution caused by past coal mining.
- OSMRE maintains more than 500 terabytes of completed mining operations maps that support identification of mineral reserves and economic planning and development.

The 2023 budget includes \$32.5 million for Technology Development and Transfer, Financial Management, and Executive Direction activities, which support the overall Regulation and Technology program. Within the Regulation and Technology appropriation, the budget includes \$1.0 million to transition OSMRE fleet vehicles to clean energy.

### Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund

The 2023 budget for the Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund is \$149.1 million. This account derives a portion of its funding from a fee levied on coal production sales, use, and transfers and supports reclamation program functions carried out by the States, Tribes, and OSMRE. The Fund

also supports OSMRE’s State reclamation program oversight and technical training, assistance, and technology transfer activities that support environmental restoration.

The budget includes \$115.0 million for the Abandoned Mine Land Economic Revitalization program for grants to Appalachian States and qualifying Tribes for the reclamation of abandoned mine lands in conjunction with economic and community development activities. These grants benefit coal communities by reclaiming formerly mined lands for beneficial economic uses, providing local, good-paying union jobs for skilled technicians and operators in some of the hardest

## The Appalachian Regional Reforestation Initiative

is a coalition of citizens, the coal industry, and government dedicated to restoring forests on coal-mined lands in the Eastern United States

**Goals:**

- Plant more high-value hardwood trees on reclaimed coal-mined lands in Appalachia
- Increase the survival rates and growth rates of planted trees
- Expedite the establishment of forest habitat through natural succession

**Why?**



Trees are a renewable resource and a good investment



Reforestation restores recreation areas



Trees minimize soil erosion, remove CO<sup>2</sup>, provide natural habitat, and help conserve water resources

**In FY 2021,**  
OSMRE and its partners planted more than 1.75 million trees supported by the initiative



**Stineman Refuse Pile.**

Restored surface coal mining refuse site near South Fork, Pennsylvania. Following removal of 600,000 cubic yards of mining waste that was eroding into an adjacent river, the residents of South Fork along with visitors will be able to enjoy the reclaimed area's walking trails.

*Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection Photo.*

hit communities in the Nation. These grants also address long-standing hazards and environmental degradation near coal communities, such as acid-mine drainage, to provide clean, livable surroundings.

The budget includes \$1.2 million to establish a Federal reclamation program for Tribes in Oklahoma, as required by the Supreme Court decision in the *McGirt v. Oklahoma* case.

Within the Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund appropriation, the budget includes \$238,000 to replace aging combustion-engine vehicles with clean, electric vehicles.

### **Fixed Costs**

Fixed costs of \$1.9 million are fully funded in the request.

## SUMMARY OF BUREAU APPROPRIATIONS <sup>1/</sup>

(dollar amounts in thousands)

### *Comparison of 2023 Request with 2022 CR*

	2022 CR		2023 Request		Change	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
<b>Current</b>						
Regulation and Technology.....	298	92,768	312	122,076	+14	+29,308
Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund .....	100	11,371,613	115	149,142	+15	-11,222,471
Subtotal, Current.....	398	11,464,381	427	271,218	+29	-11,193,163
<b>Permanent</b>						
Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund .....	0	128,479	0	177,274	0	+48,795
Payments to States in Lieu of Coal Fee Receipts .....	0	35,303	0	27,064	0	-8,239
Supplemental Payments to UMWA Plans .....	0	712,944	0	721,681	0	+8,737
Subtotal, Permanent.....	0	876,726	0	926,019	0	+49,293
<b>TOTAL, OFFICE OF SURFACE MINING RECLAMATION AND ENFORCEMENT .....</b>	<b>398</b>	<b>12,341,107</b>	<b>427</b>	<b>1,197,237</b>	<b>+29</b>	<b>-11,143,870</b>

<sup>1/</sup> Current funding amounts include supplemental appropriations and transfers. For further details see Highlights of Budget Changes tables for each account.

## **HIGHLIGHTS OF BUDGET CHANGES**

By Appropriation Activity/Subactivity

### **APPROPRIATION: Regulation and Technology**

	2021 Actual	2022 CR	2023 Request	Change
Environmental Protection .....	88,562	88,562	89,554	+992
Permit Fees .....	40	40	40	0
<i>Offsetting Collections—Permit Fees</i> .....	-4	-40	-40	0
Technology, Development and Transfer .....	14,765	14,765	16,147	+1,382
Financial Management .....	505	505	535	+30
Executive Direction and Administration .....	13,936	13,936	15,840	+1,904
Civil Penalties .....	44	100	100	0
<i>Offsetting Collections—Civil Penalties</i> .....	-44	-100	-100	0
<b>TOTAL APPROPRIATION (w/o rescission) .....</b>	<b>117,804</b>	<b>117,768</b>	<b>122,076</b>	<b>+4,308</b>
Rescission of Prior-Year BA .....	-25,000	-25,000	0	+25,000
<b>TOTAL APPROPRIATION (w/ rescission) .....</b>	<b>92,804</b>	<b>92,768</b>	<b>122,076</b>	<b>+29,308</b>

### **APPROPRIATION: Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund**

	2021 Actual	2022 CR	2023 Request	Change
Environmental Restoration .....	124,480	124,480	132,170	+7,690
Technology, Development and Transfer .....	3,608	3,608	4,287	+679
Financial Management .....	5,277	5,277	6,161	+884
Executive Direction and Administration .....	6,466	6,466	6,524	+58
<b>TOTAL APPROPRIATION (w/o supplemental, rescission, and transfer) .....</b>	<b>139,831</b>	<b>139,831</b>	<b>149,142</b>	<b>+9,311</b>
Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (P.L. 117-58) .....	0	+11,293,000	0	-11,293,000
Rescission of Prior-Year BA .....	-10,000	-4,753	0	+4,753
Transfer to OIG (P.L. 117-58) .....	0	-56,465	0	+56,465
<b>TOTAL APPROPRIATION (w/ supplemental, rescission, and transfer) .....</b>	<b>129,831</b>	<b>11,371,613</b>	<b>149,142</b>	<b>-11,222,471</b>





# BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

## Mission

The Bureau of Reclamation (Reclamation) mission is to manage, develop, and protect water and related resources in an environmentally and economically sound manner in the interest of the American public.

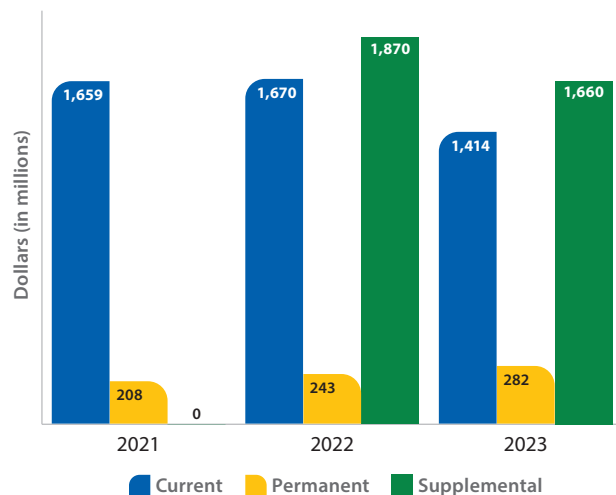
## Budget Overview

Reclamation's 2023 budget request is \$1.4 billion in current appropriations, offset by current receipts of \$45.8 million in the Central Valley Project Restoration Fund (CVPRF). Reclamation estimates the budget supports staffing of 5,280 full-time equivalents (FTEs).

Reclamation's budget request focuses on core mission activities that support climate resilience, emphasizing drought and water availability, conservation of land and water, clean energy, and applying science to inform resource management decisions. The Reclamation budget honors commitments to Tribal water rights settlements, investing in the Native American Affairs Technical Assistance Program, and specific projects that address requirements in underserved communities.

The American West faces serious water challenges related to climate variability and competing demands. Adequate and safe water supplies are fundamental to health, economy, security, and environmental well-being. Intensifying droughts, changing hydrology, and increasing climate variability aggravate water shortages, contribute to impaired water quality, and deplete groundwater resources. At the same time, population growth and new needs, including economic development, increased demand and competition for supplies.

## Reclamation Funding



Furthermore, maintaining the key features of the Nation's water infrastructure is becoming more costly over time due to the increased need for facilities rehabilitation, replacement, and extraordinary maintenance (XM); new approaches are needed to ensure resiliency in the face of these challenges.

Water allocations are at historic lows—in areas such as the Klamath River Basin, California's Central Valley, and the Colorado River Basin—creating an urgent need to minimize the impacts of drought and develop a long-term plan to facilitate conservation and economic growth. This severe drought situation is the latest manifestation of pervasive and pernicious impacts of climate change on American communities. The decrease in snowpack and earlier spring runoff made climate resilience an important area of focus for Reclamation. Reclamation's budget request addresses the unprecedented



- **The Bureau of Reclamation (Reclamation) was established in 1902.**
- **Reclamation manages, develops, and protects water resources in an environmentally and economically sound manner.**
- **The bureau is the largest wholesale water supplier and manager in the United States, managing 487 dams and 338 reservoirs.**
- **Reclamation delivers water to one in five western farmers, delivering 140 million acre-feet of water for more than 10 million acres of irrigated land, and provides 10 trillion gallons of water to more than 31 million people for municipal, rural, residential, and industrial uses.**
- **The bureau is the Nation's second largest producer of hydroelectric power, generating an average 40 billion kilowatt-hours of energy per year.**
- **Reclamation partners with State and local entities to address water resource challenges posed by drought, depleted aquifers, environmental needs, energy demands, and population increases in the West.**
- **The bureau provides substantial benefits to recreation and to fish and wildlife habitats.**

drought in much of the western United States and combats climate change through the WaterSMART program, support to secure water supply to wildlife refuges, and efforts to provide sound climate science, research and development, and clean energy.

The Department of the Interior's (DOI's) WaterSMART program—Sustain and Manage America's Resources for Tomorrow—directly contributes to Administration priorities for conservation, climate science, adaptation, and resiliency. Through WaterSMART, Reclamation provides leadership on the sustainable use of water resources, which are increasingly stressed by a changing climate. WaterSMART uses scientific and financial tools to promote collaborations that balance water supply and demand. Through the Basin Studies program, Reclamation collaborates with State and local water practitioners to identify practical, implementable solutions to existing or anticipated shortages and to support related efforts to ensure sustainable water supplies. WaterSMART Grants, the Water Conservation Field Services program, and the Title XVI Water Reclamation and Reuse program support climate adaptation by leveraging Federal and non-Federal funding to conserve tens of thousands of acre-feet of water each year in urban and rural settings.

In the 2023 budget request, Reclamation proposes to fund WaterSMART at \$62.4 million. The components include WaterSMART Grants, funded at \$13.7 million; the Basin Studies program, funded at \$15.0 million; the Title XVI program, funded at \$4.0 million; the Water Conservation Field Services program, funded at \$3.4 million; the Cooperative Watershed Management program, funded at \$2.3 million; and the Drought Response program, funded at \$24.0 million. Projects funded through WaterSMART since 2010, including WaterSMART Grants and Title XVI projects, are expected to save more than 1.4 million acre-feet of water each year once completed.

Reclamation supports Administration goals to advance science. Climate change adaptation is a focus of Reclamation's science efforts; the budget includes \$25.3 million for Research and Development that focuses on innovative strategies necessary to address present and future hydrologic changes. The Desalination Program supports desalination science, development, and demonstrations to convert unusable waters to usable water supplies through desalination. The Science and Technology Program addresses the full range of technical issues confronting Reclamation water and hydropower managers.



To support the deployment of clean energy through early planning, strategic investments, and the application of sound science, the Department is working to ensure that hydropower continues to contribute to the Nation’s renewable energy supplies. Reclamation’s 2023 budget request includes \$5.0 million to advance Administration goals to expand renewable energy implementation by increasing Reclamation project hydropower capabilities and value. Those activities allow Reclamation to derive additional value and revenue from existing public infrastructure, thereby reducing project operating costs (e.g., water and power delivery costs). Revenues derived from incremental hydropower production are invested in the underlying public infrastructure to ensure continued, reliable operations and benefits.

Reclamation owns 78 hydroelectric power plants and operates 53 of them, accounting for 15 percent of hydroelectric capacity and generation in the United States. Each year, on average, Reclamation generates about 40 million megawatt-hours of electricity and collects more than \$1.0 billion in gross power revenues for the Federal Government. Producing an equal amount of energy with fossil fuels would take more than 130 billion cubic feet of natural gas or about 7.1 million tons of coal; as a result, Reclamation’s hydropower program displaces more than 18 million tons of carbon dioxide that may otherwise have been generated by traditional fossil fuel power plants.

### Water and Related Resources

The 2023 budget for Water and Related Resources, Reclamation’s principal operating account, is \$1.3 billion. Of that amount, the budget includes \$597.5 million for Resources Management and Development, which will support the construction, planning, and management of water and energy



projects and programs. Those activities support water supply and reliability projects, drought preparedness and response, land management, and recreation and address the effects of Reclamation projects on fish and wildlife.

The budget also provides \$672.9 million for water and power facility operations, maintenance, and rehabilitation activities. Reclamation emphasizes the safe, efficient, economical, and reliable operation of its facilities. Ensuring that systems and safety measures are in place to protect the public and Reclamation’s employees and facilities and providing adequate funding for those activities continue to be among Reclamation’s highest priorities.

Reclamation’s dams, water conveyances, and power-generating facilities are vital to the Nation’s

water resources infrastructure; they provide basic water and power services to millions of customers in hundreds of basins throughout the western United States. Effectively managing structures is among the significant challenges facing Reclamation over the next several years. Approximately 50 percent of Reclamation's dams were built between 1900 and 1950, before state-of-the-art design and construction practices were implemented. Reclamation manages 487 dams throughout the 17 western States, and the Dam Safety program identified 364 dams as high- and significant-hazard dams. The bureau evaluates dams and monitors performance to ensure that risks do not exceed public protection guidelines; the 2023 budget request includes \$210.2 million for the Dam Safety program.

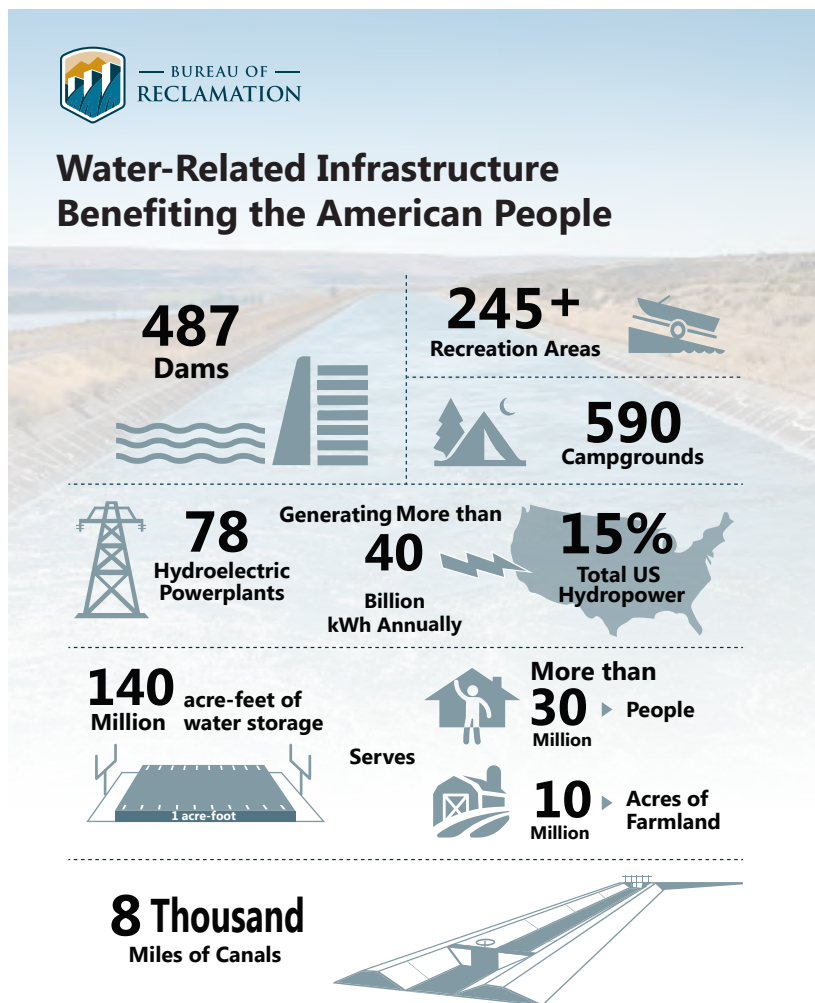
The proposed budget includes appropriations for specific projects for XM activities across

Reclamation. Reclamation's XM request is part of its overall Asset Management Strategy, which relies on condition assessments, condition/performance metrics, technological research and deployment, and strategic collaboration to better inform and improve management of its assets and address infrastructure maintenance challenges. Additional XM items are directly funded by revenues, customers, or other Federal agencies (e.g., Bonneville Power Administration); the 2023 budget includes \$99.7 million for XM-related activity.

The budget request includes \$3.5 million to support the Administration's zero-emission vehicles (ZEVs) investment strategy to leverage Federal purchasing power to support the deployment of clean energy vehicles. The program has three core elements: replacing hydrocarbon-powered vehicles with ZEVs, investing in ZEV charging infrastructure, and integrating ZEV fleet and infrastructure management.

In support of promoting racial and economic justice, the 2023 budget includes \$20.0 million for Reclamation's Native American Affairs program to work with and support Tribes in the resolution of their water rights claims and to increase opportunities for Indian Tribes to develop, manage, and protect their water and related resources. That funding will also help to strengthen Departmentwide capabilities to integrate and systematically approach Indian water rights negotiations by considering a full range of economic, legal, and technical attributes of proposed settlements.

The 2023 President's Budget Request proposes legislation to address the ongoing Operation, Maintenance, and Repair requirements associated with four enacted Indian Water Rights Settlements managed by Reclamation. These annual requirements are associated with the Ak Chin Indian Water Rights Settlement Project,



the Animas-La Plata Project (Colorado Ute Settlement), the Columbia and Snake River Salmon Recovery Project (Nez Perce Settlement), and the Navajo-Gallup Water Supply Project. The proposal provides \$34.0 million a year over 10 years to cover these requirements. Funds would be deposited into the Indian Water Rights Settlement Completion Fund established by the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (BIL) (Public Law 117-58) and shall transfer to Reclamation for implementation. Revenues from the Lower Colorado River Basin Development Fund will continue to support the ongoing maintenance and operational requirements of Arizona Water Settlement Act settlements. Additional allocations from the remaining Completion Fund balance and the Reclamation Water Settlement Fund will meet Reclamation's remaining 2023 Tribal settlement needs. To support the funding stability for water settlements enacted after the BIL, the Administration is interested in working with Congress on an approach to provide a mandatory funding source for future settlements.

Several of Reclamation's Rural Water Projects directly support Tribal Nations through the construction and operation of water systems, including the Mni Wiconi Project, Fort Peck Reservation/ Dry Prairie Rural Water System, Rocky Boy's/ North Central Montana Rural Water System, and Garrison Diversion Unit. Funding for Eastern New Mexico and the Lewis & Clark Rural Water Systems benefits non-Tribal underserved communities. Reclamation requests \$63.3 million in 2023 to support rural water construction, operations, and maintenance.

### **Central Valley Project Restoration Fund**

The 2023 budget includes \$45.8 million for CVPRF, which is fully offset by restoration charge collections authorized by the Central Valley Project Improvement Act.

### **California Bay-Delta Restoration**

The 2023 budget includes \$33.0 million for California Bay-Delta Restoration activities focused on the health of the Bay-Delta ecosystem and on improved water management and supplies. The budget supports the equal goals of environmental restoration and improved water supply reliability under the following program activities: \$1.7 million for a renewed Federal-State partnership, \$2.3 million for smarter water supply and use, and \$29.0 million for habitat restoration.

### **Policy and Administration**

The 2023 budget includes \$65.1 million in Policy and Administration to support Reclamation's central and regional management. Policy and Administration funds are used to develop, evaluate, and implement Reclamation-wide policy, rules, and regulations and perform functions not properly chargeable to specific projects or program activities covered by separate funding authorities.

### **Working Capital Fund**

Reclamation operates an internal working capital fund to manage financial activities such as the acquisition and replacement of capital equipment, recovery of the cost of services provided to others, indirect cost recovery for the Technical Service Center, management services and human resources in regional and area offices, and information technology-related costs and services. The fund operates on a self-supporting basis through user charges.

## SUMMARY OF BUREAU APPROPRIATIONS <sup>1/</sup>

(dollar amounts in thousands)

### Comparison of 2023 Request with 2022 CR

	2022 CR		2023 Request		Change	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
<b>Current</b>						
Water and Related Resources .....	2,057	3,391,125	2,057	2,930,376	0	-460,749
Central Valley Project Restoration Fund .....	18	55,875	18	45,770	0	-10,105
California Bay-Delta Restoration .....	31	33,000	31	33,000	0	0
Policy and Administration .....	276	60,000	276	65,079	0	+5,079
Subtotal, Current (w/o offset) .....	2,382	3,540,000	2,382	3,074,225	0	-465,775
<i>BOR-CVPRF Offsetting Receipts .....</i>	0	[-55,875]	0	[-45,770]	0	[+10,105]
<i>Upper Colorado River Basin Fund Offsetting Collections Transfer .....</i>	0	[21,400]	0	[0]	0	[-21,400]
<b>Permanent</b>						
Water and Related Resources .....	0	2,106	0	38,099	0	+35,993
Reclamation Water Settlements Fund .....	0	124,000	0	124,000	0	0
San Joaquin Restoration Fund .....	22	12,443	22	13,543	0	+1,100
Colorado River Dam Fund, Boulder Canyon Project .....	218	104,102	218	106,045	0	+1,943
Reclamation Trust Funds .....	1	1,000	1	1,000	0	0
Bureau of Reclamation Loan Liquidating Account .....	0	-599	0	-486	0	+113
Bureau of Reclamation Loan Program Account .....	0	113	0	0	0	-113
Lower Colorado River Basin Development Fund .....	22	0	22	0	0	0
Upper Colorado River Basin Fund .....	97	0	97	0	0	0
Subtotal, Permanent .....	360	243,165	360	282,201	0	+39,036
<b>Allocation and Reimbursable</b>						
Allocation .....	7	0	7	0	0	0
Reimbursable .....	2,531	0	2,531	0	0	0
Subtotal, Allocation and Reimbursable .....	2,538	0	2,538	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL, BUREAU OF RECLAMATION .....</b>	<b>5,280</b>	<b>3,783,165</b>	<b>5,280</b>	<b>3,356,426</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-426,739</b>

<sup>1/</sup> Current funding amounts include supplemental appropriations. For further details see Highlights of Budget Changes tables for each account.

## **HIGHLIGHTS OF BUDGET CHANGES**

By Appropriation Activity/Subactivity

### **APPROPRIATION: Water and Related Resources**

	2021 Actual	2022 CR	2023 Request	Change
Aging Infrastructure Program .....	0	0	500	+500
Ak Chin Indian Water Rights Settlement Act Project .....	18,311	18,311	0	-18,311
Animas-La Plata Project, Colorado River Storage Participating Project .....	3,384	3,384	0	-3,384
Arbuckle Project .....	249	249	335	+86
Aquatic Ecosystem Restoration Program .....	0	0	500	+500
Balmorhea Project .....	20	20	3	-17
Boise Area Projects .....	4,996	4,996	6,163	+1,167
Cachuma Project .....	1,916	1,916	2,329	+413
Canadian River Project .....	124	124	133	+9
Carlsbad Project .....	4,422	4,422	7,011	+2,589
Collbran Project .....	2,399	2,399	2,894	+495
Colorado River Activities .....	0	0	21,400	+21,400
Colorado River Basin Project— Central Arizona Project .....	20,953	20,953	18,988	-1,965
Colorado River Basin Salinity Control Project— Title I .....	17,239	17,239	20,274	+3,035
Colorado River Basin Salinity Control Project, Title II—Basinwide Prog. ....	6,000	6,000	6,003	+3
Colorado River Front Work and Levee System .....	2,303	2,303	2,315	+12
Colorado River Storage Project (CRSP), Section 5 ...	10,299	10,299	10,197	-102
Colorado River Storage Project (CRSP), Section 8 ...	3,322	3,322	3,584	+262
Colorado River Water Quality Improvement Program .....	740	740	748	+8
Colorado-Big Thompson Project .....	18,528	18,528	18,348	-180
Columbia and Snake River Salmon Recovery Project—excludes Nez Perce .....	11,919	11,919	13,329	+1,410
Columbia and Snake River Salmon Recovery Project—Nez Perce .....	5,581	5,581	0	-5,581
Columbia Basin Project (Ephrata) .....	9,666	9,666	12,202	+2,536
Columbia Basin Project (Grand Coulee) .....	22,502	22,502	8,818	-13,684
Congressional Add— Water Conservation Projects .....	134,000	134,000	0	-134,000
Crooked River Project .....	804	804	907	+103
CVP, American River Division, Folsom Dam Unit/ Mormon Island (SOD) .....	12,887	12,887	13,078	+191
CVP, Auburn-Folsom South Unit .....	2,219	2,219	2,629	+410
CVP, Delta Division .....	31,535	31,535	9,366	-22,169
CVP, East Side Division .....	3,942	3,942	4,415	+473
CVP, Environmental Compliance and Ecosystem Development .....	0	0	49,899	+49,899
CVP, Friant Division .....	5,886	5,886	5,214	-672
CVP, Friant Division (SJRF)— San Joaquin Restoration .....	28,264	28,264	20,500	-7,764
CVP, Miscellaneous Project Programs .....	23,400	23,400	13,947	-9,453
CVP, Replacements, Additions, and Extraordinary Maint. Program .....	35,089	35,089	27,481	-7,608
CVP, Sacramento River Division .....	10,874	10,874	1,692	-9,182
CVP, San Felipe Division .....	196	196	201	+5

**APPROPRIATION: Water and Related Resources** (continued)

	2021 Actual	2022 CR	2023 Request	Change
CVP, Shasta Division.....	10,688	10,688	12,111	+1,423
CVP, Trinity River Division.....	16,170	16,170	17,406	+1,236
CVP, Water and Power Operations.....	13,421	13,421	18,242	+4,821
CVP, West San Joaquin Division, San Luis Unit .....	8,054	8,054	11,956	+3,902
Deschutes Project .....	680	680	638	-42
DS: Department of the Interior Dam Safety Program .....	1,300	1,300	1,303	+3
DS: Initiate Safety of Dams Corrective Action.....	86,500	86,500	182,561	+96,061
DS: Safety Evaluation of Existing Dams .....	24,084	24,084	26,354	+2,270
Eastern Oregon Projects.....	1,008	1,008	1,034	+26
Emergency Planning and Disaster Response Program.....	1,250	1,250	1,261	+11
Endangered Species (Platte River Recovery Implementation Program) GP.....	4,000	4,000	3,451	-549
Endangered Species Conservation/Recovery Project LC.....	708	708	712	+4
Endangered Species Recovery Implementation Program-UC.....	4,802	4,802	7,655	+2,853
Endangered Species Recovery Implementation-MP.....	1,492	1,492	1,569	+77
Endangered Species Recovery Implementation-PN.....	300	300	303	+3
Environmental Program Administration.....	1,558	1,558	1,933	+375
Examination of Existing Structures .....	9,421	9,421	11,334	+1,913
Fruitgrowers Dam Project.....	200	200	259	+59
Fryingpan-Arkansas Project.....	9,434	9,434	10,463	+1,029
Fryingpan-Arkansas Project Arkansas Valley Conduit .....	11,050	11,050	10,059	-991
General Planning Activities .....	2,112	2,112	2,388	+276
Grand Valley Project.....	0	0	400	+400
Grand Valley Unit, CRBSCP, Title II.....	2,170	2,170	1,772	-398
Hungry Horse Project.....	829	829	761	-68
Huntley Project .....	2,465	2,465	73	-2,392
Hyrum Project.....	358	358	714	+356
IWRS: Aamodt Indian Water Rights Settlement.....	4,000	4,000	0	-4,000
IWRS: Blackfeet .....	25,882	25,882	0	-25,882
IWRS: Crow Tribe Water Rights Settlement.....	12,772	12,772	0	-12,772
IWRS: Navajo Gallup Water Supply .....	43,601	43,601	0	-43,601
Kendrick Project .....	7,015	7,015	4,156	-2,859
Klamath.....	29,419	29,419	34,842	+5,423
Lahontan Basin Project (Humbolt, Newlands, and Washoe Projects).....	10,893	10,893	11,313	+420
Lake Mead/Las Vegas Wash Program .....	595	595	598	+3
Lake Tahoe Regional Wetlands Development .....	115	115	115	0
Land Resources Management Program.....	11,315	11,315	18,074	+6,759
Leadville/Arkansas River Recovery Project.....	13,303	13,303	13,891	+588
Lewiston Orchards Project.....	1,311	1,311	1,395	+84
Lower Colorado River Operations Program .....	46,639	46,639	46,804	+165
Lower Rio Grande Water Conservation Project.....	1,036	1,036	2,010	+974
Lower Yellowstone Project.....	572	572	1,081	+509
Mancos Project .....	601	601	352	-249

**APPROPRIATION: Water and Related Resources** (continued)

	2021 Actual	2022 CR	2023 Request	Change
McGee Creek Project .....	876	876	961	+85
Mid-Dakota Rural Water Project .....	20	20	9	-11
Middle Rio Grande Project .....	28,087	28,087	32,719	+4,632
Milk River Project .....	4,085	4,085	3,912	-173
Minidoka Area Projects .....	6,121	6,121	8,044	+1,923
Mirage Flats Project .....	113	113	135	+22
Miscellaneous Flood Control Operations .....	897	897	958	+61
Moon Lake Project .....	149	149	150	+1
Mountain Park Project .....	683	683	619	-64
Native American Affairs Program .....	12,685	12,685	20,042	+7,357
Negotiation and Administration of Water Marketing .....	2,308	2,308	2,345	+37
Newton Project .....	182	182	522	+340
Norman Project .....	750	750	523	-227
North Platte Project .....	3,203	3,203	2,897	-306
Nueces River Project .....	1,064	1,064	1,204	+140
Ogden River Project .....	466	466	828	+362
Operation and Program Management .....	3,343	3,343	6,193	+2,850
Orland Project .....	873	873	918	+45
Paradox Valley Unit, CRBSCP, Title II .....	7,552	7,552	3,007	-4,545
Pine River Project .....	412	412	416	+4
Power Program Services .....	2,420	2,420	5,012	+2,592
Preston Bench Project .....	72	72	51	-21
Provo River Project .....	3,649	3,649	3,694	+45
P-SMBP, Ainsworth Unit .....	167	167	127	-40
P-SMBP, Almena Unit .....	449	449	543	+94
P-SMBP, Angostura Unit .....	693	693	951	+258
P-SMBP, Armel Unit .....	1,127	1,127	494	-633
P-SMBP, Belle Fourche Unit .....	1,985	1,985	1,730	-255
P-SMBP, Bostwick Unit .....	973	973	1,285	+312
P-SMBP, Boysen Unit .....	2,349	2,349	2,516	+167
P-SMBP, Buffalo Bill Unit .....	3,348	3,348	5,998	+2,650
P-SMBP, Canyon Ferry Unit .....	5,479	5,479	8,780	+3,301
P-SMBP, Cedar Bluff Unit .....	509	509	520	+11
P-SMBP, Dickinson Unit .....	568	568	686	+118
P-SMBP, East Bench Unit .....	776	776	832	+56
P-SMBP, Frenchman-Cambridge Unit .....	2,059	2,059	2,487	+428
P-SMBP, Garrison Diversion Unit (non-Rural Water) .....	13,563	13,563	10,583	-2,980
P-SMBP, Glen Elder Unit .....	16,961	16,961	8,255	-8,706
P-SMBP, Heart Butte Unit .....	1,255	1,255	1,404	+149
P-SMBP, Helena Valley Unit .....	271	271	295	+24
P-SMBP, Kansas River Area .....	100	100	228	+128
P-SMBP, Keyhole Unit .....	572	572	1,101	+529
P-SMBP, Kirwin Unit .....	414	414	442	+28
P-SMBP, Lower Marias Unit .....	1,748	1,748	1,768	+20
P-SMBP, Missouri Basin Unit .....	1,133	1,133	1,158	+25
P-SMBP, Narrows Unit .....	30	30	33	+3
P-SMBP, North Loup Unit .....	373	373	218	-155
P-SMBP, North Platte Area Unit .....	5,282	5,282	10,659	+5,377

**APPROPRIATION: Water and Related Resources** (continued)

	2021 Actual	2022 CR	2023 Request	Change
P-SMBP, Oahe Unit .....	110	110	80	-30
P-SMBP, Owl Creek Unit .....	224	224	126	-98
P-SMBP, Rapid Valley Unit .....	220	220	281	+61
P-SMBP, Riverton Unit .....	715	715	783	+68
P-SMBP, Shadehill Unit .....	614	614	898	+284
P-SMBP, Webster Unit .....	4,466	4,466	3,066	-1,400
P-SMBP, Yellowtail Unit .....	9,038	9,038	10,007	+969
Public Access and Safety Program .....	816	816	1,720	+904
Rapid Valley Project .....	77	77	119	+42
RD: Desalination and Water Purification Program ..	21,500	21,500	5,719	-15,781
RD: Science and Technology Program .....	18,000	18,000	19,547	+1,547
Reclamation Law Administration .....	1,784	1,784	1,119	-665
Recreation and Fish and Wildlife Program Administration .....	6,960	6,960	5,176	-1,784
Rio Grande Project .....	9,153	9,153	11,012	+1,859
Rio Grande Pueblos .....	550	550	3,011	+2,461
Rogue River Basin Project, Talent Division .....	1,431	1,431	1,486	+55
RW: Eastern New Mexico Water Supply— Ute Reservoir .....	14,850	14,850	4,626	-10,224
RW: Fort Peck Reservation / Dry Prairie Rural Water System .....	30,731	30,731	0	-30,731
RW: Lewis and Clark Rural Water System .....	17,500	17,500	6,601	-10,899
RW: Mni Wiconi Project .....	14,491	14,491	20,021	+5,530
RW: P-SMBP, Garrison Diversion Unit (Rural Water) .....	43,430	43,430	23,285	-20,145
RW: Rocky Boys/North Central MT Rural Water System .....	23,984	23,984	8,761	-15,223
Salt River Project .....	899	899	1,023	+124
Salton Sea Research Project .....	3,100	3,100	2,002	-1,098
San Angelo Project .....	636	636	642	+6
San Carlos Apache Tribe Water Settlement Act Project .....	1,550	1,550	0	-1,550
San Luis Valley Project (Closed Basin Division) .....	2,950	2,950	4,070	+1,120
San Luis Valley Project (Conejos Division) .....	29	29	31	+2
Sanpete Project .....	77	77	92	+15
Scotfield Project .....	436	436	375	-61
Shoshone Project .....	1,250	1,250	1,331	+81
Site Security Activities .....	31,865	31,865	27,350	-4,515
Solano Project .....	4,532	4,532	4,991	+459
Strawberry Valley Project .....	834	834	864	+30
Sun River Project .....	545	545	544	-1
Tualatin Project .....	2,599	2,599	884	-1,715
Tucumcari Project .....	20	20	20	0
Umatilla Project .....	3,087	3,087	3,675	+588
Uncompahgre Project .....	880	880	887	+7
United States/Mexico Border Issues— Technical Support .....	80	80	81	+1
Upper Colorado River Operations Program .....	1,950	1,950	3,708	+1,758
Ventura River Project .....	349	349	375	+26
W.C. Austin Project .....	551	551	2,085	+1,534
Washington Area Projects .....	480	480	793	+313



**APPROPRIATION: Water and Related Resources** (continued)

	2021 Actual	2022 CR	2023 Request	Change
Washita Basin Project.....	1,123	1,123	1,354	+231
Water Conservation Field Service Program.....	2,140	2,140	3,389	+1,249
Weber Basin Project.....	2,327	2,327	2,891	+564
Weber River Project.....	2,798	2,798	980	-1,818
Wichita Project (Cheney Division).....	378	378	416	+38
Wichita Project (Equus Beds Division).....	1,000	1,000	2,010	+1,010
WS: Basin Studies.....	9,408	9,408	15,017	+5,609
WS: Cooperative Watershed Management.....	4,250	4,250	2,254	-1,996
WS: Drought Response and Comprehensive Drought Plans.....	14,500	14,500	24,009	+9,509
WS: Title XVI Program.....	63,617	63,617	4,006	-59,611
WS: WaterSMART Grants.....	55,000	55,000	13,690	-41,310
Yakima Project.....	10,941	10,941	17,989	+7,048
Yakima River Basin Water Enhancement Project.....	27,150	27,150	50,254	+23,104
Yuma Area Projects.....	27,864	27,864	23,852	-4,012
<b>TOTAL APPROPRIATION (w/o supplementals).....</b>	<b>1,521,125</b>	<b>1,521,125</b>	<b>1,270,376</b>	<b>-250,749</b>
Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (P.L. 117-58).....	0	+1,660,000	+1,660,000	0
Disaster Relief Act (P.L. 117-43).....	0	+210,000	0	-210,000
<b>TOTAL APPROPRIATION (w/ supplementals).....</b>	<b>1,521,125</b>	<b>3,391,125</b>	<b>2,930,376</b>	<b>-460,749</b>

**Program Highlights**

The 2023 budget includes funds for the following projects and programs.

**Central Arizona Project**

Funds are for continued activities to fulfill native fish protection requirements through fish barrier projects, construction design, cost estimates, National Environmental Policy Act environmental analyses, and construction of recharge and recovery facilities.

**Central Valley Project (CVP)**

Funds are provided for continued facility operations, maintenance, and rehabilitation; numerous management and development efforts; and water conservation. Funding also provides for the Trinity River Restoration program and related activities. In addition to delivering water for farms, homes, factories, and the environment, the CVP produces electric power and provides flood protection, navigation, recreation, and water-quality benefits.

**Colorado-Big Thompson Project**

The Colorado-Big Thompson project diverts approximately 260,000 acre-feet of water annually from the Colorado River headwaters on the western slope of the Rocky Mountains for distribution to eastern-slope project lands and associated communities. Funding is provided for project operations and continued coordination of activities associated with conservation, enhancement, development, and restoration of fish and wildlife populations and their habitats.

**Colorado River Basin Salinity Control Program**

Funds are provided for operations, maintenance, and rehabilitation of completed projects in the Upper Colorado River Basin and a basinwide program to identify and implement cost-effective salinity control options on the basis of proposals from non-Federal interests. The funds also are used to meet the United States' obligations under the 1944 Water Treaty with Mexico and subsequent minutes to the Treaty, which clarify and resolve Treaty issues. To help meet the Treaty requirements, Reclamation continues maintenance of the U.S. and Mexico bypass drains, wellfields, and conveyance systems; operations and delivery of Colorado River water to Mexico; and management of water quality. Reclamation works to identify and evaluate the options for replacing or recovering bypass flows to Mexico as they relate to the Yuma Desalting Plant.

**Colorado River Storage Project**

Funds are included for the Federal share of costs for facility operations, maintenance, and rehabilitation, including the rehabilitation of recreation facilities at Reclamation-constructed reservoirs; implementation of mitigation measures continues.

## **APPROPRIATION: Water and Related Resources (continued)**

### **Columbia Basin Project**

The Bonneville Power Administration (BPA), through a memorandum of agreement, directly funds power operations and maintenance costs of the Grand Coulee project. In addition, BPA directly funds, through subagreements, major power replacements, additions, and improvements. Funds are provided for the day-to-day operation of two storage dams and reservoirs, three Grand Coulee power plants, one pump and generating plant, associated switchyards and transmission lines, the feeder canal at Grand Coulee, and the distribution canal systems for the irrigation reserved works.

### **Columbia/Snake River Salmon Recovery Program**

This program implements actions required by the Endangered Species Act's 2014 Supplemental Biological Opinion issued by the National Marine Fisheries Service of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration; a separate 2000 Biological Opinion issued by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service is in effect as well. Those biological opinions include a multiagency suite of actions to protect listed species and require extensive collaboration with States and Tribes in the Columbia River Basin.

### **Dam Safety Program**

This program provides funding for the Safety Evaluation of Existing Dams (SEED) program, the Initiate Safety [of Dams] Corrective Actions (ISCA) program, and DOI's Dam Safety Program. The SEED program provides funding for routine and recurring risk-management activities, including performance monitoring, examinations, field data investigations, and technical studies for dams in Reclamation's Dam Safety Program. The ISCA program provides funding for the safety of dam modifications and includes project formulation, approval, preconstruction, and construction activities for Reclamation's dams that have identified safety issues. The Department's Dam Safety Program provides funding for Reclamation to oversee and coordinate dam safety-related activities for all DOI Dam Safety programs. The budget continues dam safety risk management and risk reduction activities throughout Reclamation's inventory of high- and significant-hazard dams.

### **Endangered Species Act Recovery Implementation Program**

This program provides for the development and implementation of measures for the preservation, conservation, and recovery of native and endangered, threatened, proposed, and candidate species residing in, or migratory to, habitats affected by the operation of Reclamation projects to increase water supply reliability. Ongoing efforts funded by this program involve the Colorado, San Juan, and Platte River Basins; watersheds in the Pacific Northwest; and areas affected by CVP.

### **Fryingpan-Arkansas Project—Arkansas Valley Conduit**

Funds are provided for the planning, design, and construction of the Arkansas Valley Conduit, which will transport, treat, and store water from Pueblo Dam east to cities along the Arkansas River, extending approximately 227 miles of pipe to near Lamar, CO, and providing safe drinking water to dozens of rural communities. This project will address both water quantity and severe water quality issues.

### **Klamath Project**

The budget includes funds for authorized projects and initiatives to improve water supplies to address the competing demands of agricultural, Tribal, wildlife refuge, and environmental needs in the Klamath River Basin, along with facilities operations and maintenance. Key areas of focus will increase surface water and groundwater supplies and continue improvements in fish passage and habitat, actions to improve water quality, and the development of a basinwide species recovery plan.

### **Leadville/Arkansas River Recovery Project**

The principal project feature is the Leadville Mine Drainage Tunnel (LMDT) Treatment Plant. Water flowing from the LMDT is treated to ensure that proper water quality is maintained before discharge into the East Fork of the Arkansas River. LMDT fits firmly in the Administration's priorities to support conservation and mine reclamation, as Reclamation's current activities look to eliminate the presence of hazardous materials from existing abandoned mining infrastructure that cause environmental damage, harm the community, and risk public and worker safety.

### **Lower Colorado River Operations Program**

This program funds work needed to carry out the Secretary's responsibilities as Water Master of the Lower Colorado River, including administration of the Colorado River interim guidelines and reservoir management strategies during low reservoir conditions; it also funds activities that examine water imbalance challenges and potential solutions to address those challenges. Funding includes implementing provisions of the Drought Contingency Plan signed in April 2019. The program funds activities under the Lower Colorado River Multi-Species Conservation Program (MSCP) to provide long-term Endangered Species Act compliance for Lower Colorado River operations for both Federal and non-Federal purposes. The MSCP provides a cost-share benefit in which non-Federal partners match Federal funding on a 50-50 basis. This program meets commitments to Mexico included in the 1944 Water Treaty and supplemental minutes. In accordance with the Treaty, Reclamation delivers 1.5 million acre-feet of water annually to Mexico and operates the system to meet salinity requirements.

## **APPROPRIATION: Water and Related Resources (continued)**

### **Middle Rio Grande Project**

Funds are included for operations, maintenance, and rehabilitation of project facilities, river maintenance, and efforts focused on the protection and recovery of the Rio Grande silvery minnow and southwestern willow flycatcher. Project partnerships, through the Middle Rio Grande Endangered Species Act Collaborative Program, provide an alternative to litigation and preserve, protect, and improve the status of endangered species. River maintenance directly benefits water salvage and effective water delivery to Elephant Butte Reservoir, nine Tribes and pueblos along the river, and a national wildlife refuge. It also reduces flood risks and protects life, critical riverside facilities, and property.

### **Pick-Sloan Missouri Basin Program**

Funds are provided for the Federal share of the cost of operations, maintenance, and rehabilitation of facilities on 32 units of the Pick-Sloan Missouri Basin program.

### **Research and Development—Desalination and Water Purification and Science and Technology Programs**

Funds will continue to support the development of new solutions and technologies to meet Reclamation's mission-related needs, which provide for innovative management, development, and protection of water and related resources. Funds will support the sponsorship of technology prize competitions to spur innovation by enlisting a national solver community to help find breakthroughs or overcome technical obstacles or complexities. Funds will also support desalination research, development, and demonstrations for converting unusable waters into usable water supplies and support the development of improved technologies to minimize the impacts of invasive mussels on water and power management. The program supports competitive, merit-based research, development, and demonstration efforts on a cost-share basis.

### **Rural Water Program**

Reclamation's budget supports funding for the ongoing construction, operations, and maintenance of authorized rural water projects, as millions of Americans still live without safe drinking water. Reclamation operations strive to undertake the design and construction of specific projects intended to deliver potable water supplies to defined rural communities. Projects that benefit Tribal Nations include the Mni Wiconi Project (South Dakota), the rural water component of the Pick-Sloan Missouri Basin Program—Garrison Diversion Unit (North Dakota), and Rocky Boy's/North Central Rural Water System (Montana). Construction is complete on the Mni Wiconi Project; it is in operation and maintenance status. The other rural water projects for which funding is requested are the Lewis & Clark Rural Water System (South Dakota, Minnesota, Iowa) and the Eastern New Mexico Water Supply—Ute Reservoir Project. The BIL (P.L. 117-58) also provided \$1 billion to support rural water construction efforts for authorized projects.

### **Site Security**

Funds are provided to continue Reclamation's ongoing site security efforts, including physical security upgrades at high-risk critical assets, law enforcement, risk and threat analysis, personnel security, information security, security risk assessments, security-related studies, guards, and patrol of facilities.

### **WaterSMART Program**

Funds support the Department's WaterSMART program, which implements water management strategies to expand and stretch limited water supplies in the West to address current and future water shortages. The program also addresses increased demands for water from growing populations, recognition of environmental water requirements, and the potential for decreased water supply availability due to drought. The WaterSMART program provides funding for Reclamation's Basin Study program, the Title XVI program, the Water Conservation Field Services program, WaterSMART Grants, the Cooperative Watershed Management program, and the Drought Response program. Through WaterSMART Grants, Reclamation will continue to provide competitive, cost-shared financial assistance for water efficiency improvements and other activities to enhance water management.

### **Yakima Project/Yakima River Basin Water Enhancement Project**

Funds are provided for operations and maintenance of existing facilities and to address water supply shortages because of several drought years. Those shortages will be addressed by evaluating and implementing structural and nonstructural measures to increase the reliability of the irrigation water supply and enhance streamflows and fish passage for anadromous fish in the Yakima River Basin. Funding continues implementation of the Yakima River Basin Integrated Water Resource Management Plan, which includes investigating water supply alternatives at existing reservoirs and constructing the Cle Elum Dam Fish Passage. Construction of the Cle Elum Dam Fish Passage contributes to Reclamation's obligation for fish passage in accordance with the Yakama Nation Settlement Agreement and addresses Washington State's fish passage issues involving anadromous salmon species listed under the Endangered Species Act.

### **Yuma Area Projects**

The budget funds infrastructure maintenance along the Lower Colorado River to ensure uninterrupted water delivery to urban and agricultural users in Arizona, California, Nevada, and Mexico. Funding also supports river management, well inventory and drainage control, environmental compliance actions, and land-use management activities.

### **Other Projects and Programs**

The budget includes funds to carry out the mission of Reclamation throughout the 17 western States through numerous smaller projects and programs. Although each of those projects may constitute a relatively small portion of Reclamation's budget, each provides critical services to thousands of individuals, farmers, municipalities, and industries throughout the arid West.

**APPROPRIATION: Central Valley Project Restoration Fund**

	2021 Actual	2022 CR	2023 Request	Change
Miscellaneous Project Programs—Habitat.....	27,834	43,775	24,736	-19,039
Miscellaneous Project Programs—Management ...	12,586	7,950	17,534	+9,584
San Joaquin Division .....	50	0	0	0
San Joaquin River Restoration Program.....	2,000	2,000	2,000	0
Shasta Division.....	1,074	650	0	-650
Trinity River Division.....	1,500	1,500	1,500	0
TOTAL APPROPRIATION .....	45,044	55,875	45,770	-10,105

**APPROPRIATION: California Bay-Delta Restoration**

	2021 Actual	2022 CR	2023 Request	Change
TOTAL APPROPRIATION .....	33,000	33,000	33,000	0

**APPROPRIATION: Policy and Administration**

	2021 Actual	2022 CR	2023 Request	Change
TOTAL APPROPRIATION .....	60,000	60,000	65,079	+5,079



# CENTRAL UTAH PROJECT COMPLETION ACT

## Mission

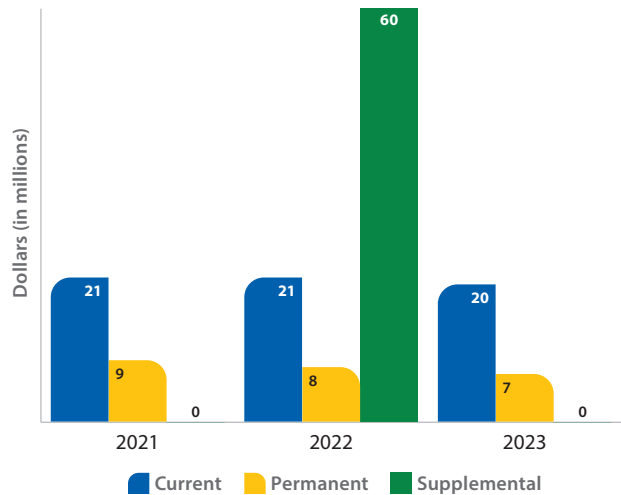
The purpose of this program is to carry out the Central Utah Project Completion Act (CUPCA) in a cost-effective, environmentally sound, and timely manner.

## Budget Overview

The 2023 budget for CUPCA activities is \$20.0 million. The budget supports continuing construction of the Utah Lake Drainage Basin Water Delivery System, the final component of the Central Utah Project, and provides support for associated fish and wildlife conservation measures.

As authorized, the completion of the Utah Lake System pipelines will deliver 60,000 acre-feet of municipal and industrial water to Salt Lake and Utah Counties. The completed project will provide increased water security, helping communities adapt to changing climate conditions.

## CUPCA Funding



The request provides funding for the construction of the Spanish Fork–Santaquin Pipeline component of the Utah Lake System; supports the

## CENTRAL UTAH PROJECT COMPLETION ACT Facts



- The Central Utah Project Completion Act (CUPCA) was enacted in 1992.
- CUPCA distributes responsibility for the completion of the Central Utah Project (CUP) among its stakeholders.
- CUPCA makes the construction of the remainder of the CUP the responsibility of the local Central Utah Water Conservancy District.
- CUPCA assigns responsibility for mitigating the environmental effects of the CUP to the Utah Reclamation Mitigation and Conservation Commission.
- CUPCA holds the Department of the Interior responsible for oversight of the project.
- The program provides 57,000 acre-feet of water for irrigation of more than 30,000 acres and 134,000 acre-feet for municipal and industrial purposes, meeting the needs of more than 500,000 people.



Habitat restoration work in the Provo River delta.

*CUPCA Photo.*

recovery of threatened and endangered species; and implements water recycling, fish, wildlife, and recreation mitigation and water conservation projects. Funding also supports activities of the Utah Reclamation Mitigation and Conservation Commission, which includes the implementation of the Provo River Delta Restoration Project for the recovery of the June sucker fish, a critical element of listed species recovery efforts. At current funding levels, the Spanish Fork–Santaquin Pipeline, currently under construction, is estimated to be completed in 2025. The Santaquin-Mona Pipeline, the next and last pipeline, is estimated to be completed by 2027. The Department’s commitments in water conservation, water recycling, and groundwater recharge will continue after the Utah Lake System pipelines are complete.

The 2023 budget includes \$9.4 million for the Central Utah Water Conservancy District to administer planning and project construction

activities; \$100,000 for water recycling; \$3.9 million for fish and wildlife conservation activities funded through the CUPCA program office; and \$1.6 million for program administration. In addition, the budget includes \$5.0 million for mitigation and conservation activities funded through the Utah Reclamation Mitigation and Conservation Commission.

Mitigation Commission account funding in 2023 will support the Administration’s America the Beautiful initiative through construction of the Provo River Delta Restoration Project. The project will divert the majority of the lower Provo River’s flow into nearly 300 acres of braided waterways and wetlands flowing into Utah Lake. The project will provide enhanced fish and wildlife habitat, climate resilience and recovery for Endangered Species Act listed species (June sucker), and recreational access to conservation lands for nearby urban populations.

## SUMMARY OF BUREAU APPROPRIATIONS <sup>1/</sup>

(dollar amounts in thousands)

### *Comparison of 2023 Request with 2022 CR*

	2022 CR		2023 Request		Change	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
<b>Current</b>						
Central Utah Project Completion Account .....	0	59,200	0	15,000	0	-44,200
Utah Reclamation Mitigation and Conservation Account .....	10	21,800	10	5,000	0	-16,800
Subtotal, Current .....	10	81,000	10	20,000	0	-61,000
<b>Permanent</b>						
Utah Reclamation Mitigation and Conservation Account .....	0	7,589	0	7,492	0	-97
Subtotal, Permanent .....	0	7,589	0	7,492	0	-97
<b>TOTAL, CENTRAL UTAH PROJECT COMPLETION ACCOUNT .....</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>88,589</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>27,492</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-61,097</b>

<sup>1/</sup> Current funding amounts include supplemental appropriations and transfers. For further details see Highlights of Budget Changes tables for each account.

## HIGHLIGHTS OF BUDGET CHANGES

By Appropriation Activity/Subactivity

### **APPROPRIATION: Central Utah Project Completion Account**

	2021 Actual	2022 CR	2023 Request	Change
Utah Lake Drainage Basin Water Delivery System ..	14,470	14,470	9,390	-5,080
Water Conservation Measures .....	0	0	100	+100
Fish and Wildlife Conservation Projects .....	3,230	3,230	3,910	+680
Program Administration .....	1,500	1,500	1,600	+100
<b>TOTAL APPROPRIATION (w/o supplementals and transfers) .....</b>	<b>21,000</b>	<b>21,000</b>	<b>20,000</b>	<b>-1,000</b>
Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (P.L. 117-58) .....	0	+50,000	0	-50,000
Disaster Relief Act (P.L. 117-43) .....	0	+10,000	0	-10,000
Internal Mandated Transfer .....	-1,800	-1,800	-5,000	-3,200
Internal Mandated Transfer (P.L. 117-58) .....	0	-10,000	0	+10,000
Internal Mandated Transfer (P.L. 117-43) .....	0	-10,000	0	+10,000
<b>TOTAL APPROPRIATION (w/ supplementals and transfers) .....</b>	<b>19,200</b>	<b>59,200</b>	<b>15,000</b>	<b>-44,200</b>

**APPROPRIATION: Utah Reclamation Mitigation and Conservation Account**

	2021 Actual	2022 CR	2023 Request	Change
Internal Mandated Transfers				
Central Utah Project Completion Account .....	+1,800	+1,800	+5,000	+3,200
Central Utah Project Completion Account (P.L. 117-58) .....	0	+10,000	0	-10,000
Central Utah Project Completion Account (P.L. 117-43) .....	0	+10,000	0	-10,000
TOTAL APPROPRIATION .....	1,800	21,800	5,000	-16,800





# U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

## Mission

The U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) monitors, analyzes, and predicts current and evolving Earth-system interactions and delivers actionable intelligence at scales and time frames relevant to decision makers. USGS provides science about natural hazards, natural resources, ecosystems and environmental health, and the effects of climate and land-use change.

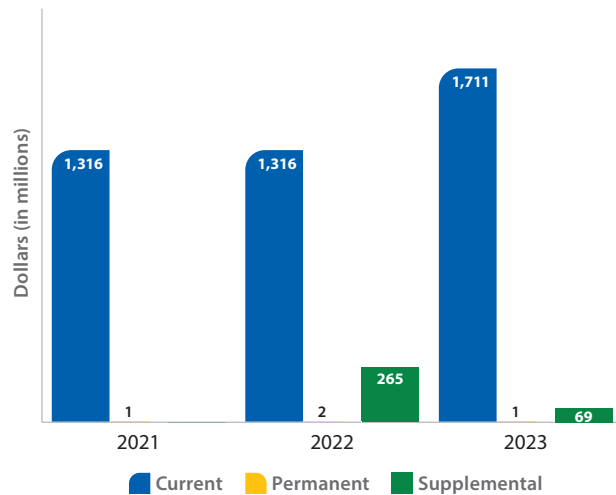
## Budget Overview

The 2023 USGS budget is \$1.7 billion; USGS estimates that staffing is 8,344 full-time equivalents (FTEs). The budget prioritizes science addressing climate change and invests in research and development to support economic growth, inform balanced decisions regarding resources, and ensure the well-being of the Nation.

### Ecosystems Programs

The 2023 budget includes \$375.7 million for Ecosystems programs. These programs provide the science to help ensure that America's ecosystems are managed sustainably and biological resources in wild and urban spaces are conserved now and into the future. Scientists examine the consequences of climate and environmental change; effects of management actions on communities, lands, and species; and risks of and solutions to harmful invasive species, wildlife diseases, and contaminants in the environment. Environmental Health is funded at \$27.8 million. Species Management Research is funded at \$74.4 million, with increases to support conservation and adaptation, watershed management, forecasting for coastal ecosystems, and clean energy development. Land Management Research is funded at \$72.7 million, with increases

## USGS Funding



supporting energy transitions, conservation and carbon management, wildfire research, and research to better understand and quantify ecosystems services. The Biological Threats and Invasive Species Research program is funded at \$47.9 million, with an expanded focus on climate-driven invasive species and wildlife disease. The Climate Adaptation Science Center and Land Change Science programs are funded at \$124.7 million. The request includes investments in collaboration and investigation, synthesis of regional research, Tribal climate science, biologic carbon sequestration, monitoring of greenhouse gas reduction processes, and other research on climate effects. Cooperative Research Units are funded at \$28.2 million.

### Energy and Mineral Resources Programs

The 2023 budget includes \$147.0 million for Energy and Mineral Resources programs. The

- **The U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) was founded by an Act of Congress in 1879.**
- **It is the Nation's largest water, Earth, biological science, and civilian mapping agency.**
- **USGS employs more than 8,000 scientists, technicians, and support staff working in more than 400 locations throughout the United States.**
- **USGS is a primary Federal source of science-based information available to the public, providing data and analysis on ecosystems, energy and mineral resources, natural hazards, water use availability and quality, and updated mapping and images of the Earth's land surface and subsurface.**
- **The Landsat series of Earth Observation satellites, operated by USGS in cooperation with NASA, have continuously acquired images of the Earth's land surface, providing uninterrupted data to help land managers and policymakers make informed decisions about natural resources and the environment.**

programs provide research and assessments on the location, quantity, and quality of mineral and energy resources, including the economic and environmental effects of extracting and using those resources. The Nation depends on energy resources to power homes and businesses and mineral resources to manufacture products, such as cell phones, laptops, cars, and renewable energy. Energy Resources is funded at \$56.7 million, with increases to support assessments of wind, solar, and geologic energy resources, including geothermal. The request also includes increases to better understand greenhouse gas emissions and sinks on Federal land. The Mineral Resources Program is funded at \$90.3 million, with increases to support supply chain research related to critical minerals, mine waste research and assessment in support of reclamation and potential mineral recovery, and research and assessments of potential new sources of critical minerals.

#### *Natural Hazards Programs*

The 2023 budget includes \$219.8 million for Natural Hazards. These programs provide information and tools to prepare for and respond to hazards such as volcanoes, earthquakes, coastal storms, solar flares, and landslides to enable greater resilience and reduce potential fatalities, injuries, property damage, and other social and economic effects. The Earthquake Hazards Program is funded at \$99.9 million and continues to fund ShakeAlert development and deployment,

research on seismicity related to geothermal energy development, and carbon sequestration, with an increase to support subduction zone science to better understand catastrophic earthquakes, and earthquake analysis and risk reduction. The Volcano Hazards Program is funded at \$34.5 million, with increases to improve hazard assessments and strengthen the National Volcano Early Warning System (NVEWS). The budget also includes \$7.3 million for the Global Seismographic Network, \$5.8 million for the Geomagnetism program, and \$11.4 million for the Landslide Hazards Program. Within the \$60.9 million included for Coastal and Marine Hazards and Resources is \$19.0 million to support science for climate-driven coastal hazards, research on coastal blue carbon sequestration, and risk-focused science to improve community resilience.

#### *Water Resources Programs*

The 2023 budget includes \$302.7 million for Water Resources. These programs work with partners to monitor, assess, conduct targeted research, and deliver information on a wide range of water resources conditions and issues, including stream-flow, groundwater, water quality, and water use and availability. The Water Availability and Use Science Program is funded at \$72.4 million, with increases to advance integrated water prediction, integrated water availability assessments, and water use withdrawal models. The Groundwater and Stream-flow Information program is funded at \$117.0

million, with increases to continue buildout of the Next Generation Water Observing System and expand the Federal Priority Streamgange network. The National Water Quality Program is funded at \$98.3 million, with increases to improve the USGS capacity to forecast impacts of climate change and land management on water availability and ecosystem health. The Water Resources Research Act program is funded at \$15.0 million, with increases that provide competitive grant opportunities through the Water Resources Research Institutes. Across the Water Resources mission area, the budget maintains support for Cooperative

Matching Funds that allow USGS to leverage funding from State, Tribal, and local partners to support cooperative water projects.

#### *Core Science Systems Programs*

The 2023 budget includes \$348.8 million for Core Science Systems. These programs provide the Nation with access to science, information, data, imagery, and geospatial frameworks to better manage natural resources, support new infrastructure planning, and plan for and respond to natural hazards. The National Geospatial Program is funded at \$98.5 million, with increases for



NASA and USGS launch Landsat 9 on September 27, 2021, making a third land-imaging satellite operational. This satellite continues the Landsat program's mission to add to the longest unbroken record of repeat Earth observations to monitor, understand, and manage natural resources.

*NASA photo.*

coordinating with Tribes for targeted data collection and research on Tribal lands. The request also includes funding for a Federal climate data portal that will provide the public with accessible information on historical and projected climate impacts, inform decision making, and strengthen community climate resilience. The National Cooperative Geologic Mapping Program is funded at \$41.3 million. The Science Synthesis, Analysis, and Research Program is funded at \$84.3 million, including \$30.0 million for a collaborative climate innovation response and resilience framework. The request includes \$25.5 million to lead the development of the Administration's American Conservation and Stewardship Atlas (Atlas) that will be used by the Department and the Nation to support conservation, stewardship, and restoration. The creation of the Atlas will provide scientific data to inform conservation, providing the information needed to achieve the Administration's goal of conserving 30 percent of America's lands and waters by 2030. The National Land Imaging program is funded at \$124.7 million, which includes \$92.3 million to support the Landsat 7, 8, and 9 satellite ground and flight operations and continue developing sustainable land imaging, including Landsat Next. The request for Science Research and Investigations is \$14.7 million, and Land Cover Monitoring and Assessments is funded at \$17.7 million to support biologic carbon sequestration studies; land change monitoring research, assessment, and projection; and tools to support targeting of conservation, land-use planning, and development.

#### *Science Support Programs*

The 2023 budget includes \$129.2 million for Science Support. These programs provide the necessary business services and information technology management to operate USGS science programs. The budget includes \$96.0 million in Administration and Management and strengthens scientific integrity efforts across Interior. The budget also includes \$6.1 million to transition the USGS fleet of vehicles to cleaner, electric vehicles and \$800,000 to support the Departmentwide Diversity, Equity, Inclusion, and Accessibility initiative. The request for Information Services is \$33.2 million, including funding to support, deliver, and protect USGS science with improved security products and services, cloud access, and other information technology for the data-intensive needs of a modern science organization.

#### *Facilities*

The 2023 budget provides \$188.1 million for Facilities. Funding includes \$113.2 million for Rental Payment and Operations and Maintenance and \$74.8 million for Deferred Maintenance and Capital Improvements, including \$176,000 for the Department of the Interior Field Communications Modernization (DIFCOM) initiative to deploy remote broadband connectivity and provide employees in the field with voice, video, and data capabilities for all missions.

#### **Fixed Costs**

Fixed costs of \$31.5 million are fully funded.

## SUMMARY OF BUREAU APPROPRIATIONS <sup>1/</sup>

(dollar amounts in thousands)

### *Comparison of 2023 Request with 2022 CR*

	2022 CR		2023 Request		Change	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
<b>Current</b>						
Surveys, Investigations, and Research .....	4,619	1,580,281	5,203	1,779,999	+584	+199,718
Subtotal, Current .....	4,619	1,580,281	5,203	1,779,999	+584	+199,718
<b>Permanent</b>						
Surveys, Investigations, and Research .....	0	72	0	79	0	+7
Contributed Funds .....	4	1,849	4	549	0	-1,300
Subtotal, Permanent .....	4	1,921	4	628	0	-1,293
<b>Allocation and Reimbursable</b>						
Allocation .....	24	0	24	0	0	0
Reimbursable .....	3,113	0	3,113	0	0	0
Subtotal, Reimbursable and Allocation .....	3,137	0	3,137	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL, U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY .....</b>	<b>7,760</b>	<b>1,582,202</b>	<b>8,344</b>	<b>1,780,627</b>	<b>+584</b>	<b>+198,425</b>

<sup>1/</sup> Current funding amounts include supplemental appropriations and transfers. For further details see Highlights of Budget Changes tables for each account.

## HIGHLIGHTS OF BUDGET CHANGES

By Appropriation Activity/Subactivity

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

	2021 Actual	2022 CR	2023 Request	Change
<b>Ecosystems</b>				
Environmental Health				
Contaminant Biology .....	10,397	10,397	12,582	+2,185
Toxic Substances Hydrology .....	14,348	14,348	15,227	+879
Species Management Research .....	53,914	53,914	74,446	+20,532
Land Management Research .....	56,681	56,681	72,655	+15,974
Biological Threats and				
Invasive Species Research .....	38,249	38,249	47,920	+9,671
Cooperative Research Units .....	25,000	25,000	28,150	+3,150
Climate Adaptation Science Center and Land Change Science				
Climate Adaptation Science Center .....	41,335	41,335	85,741	+44,406
Land Change Science .....	19,153	19,153	38,971	+19,818
Subtotal, Ecosystems .....	259,077	259,077	375,692	+116,615
<b>Energy and Mineral Resources</b>				
Mineral Resources .....	59,869	59,869	90,302	+30,433
Energy Resources .....	30,172	30,172	56,708	+26,536
Subtotal, Energy and Mineral Resources .....	90,041	90,041	147,010	+56,969

**APPROPRIATION: Surveys, Investigations, and Research** (continued)

	2021 Actual	2022 CR	2023 Request	Change
<b>Natural Hazards</b>				
Earthquake Hazards .....	85,403	85,403	99,920	+14,517
Volcano Hazards .....	30,266	30,266	34,500	+4,234
Landslide Hazards .....	8,038	8,038	11,432	+3,394
Global Seismographic Network.....	7,153	7,153	7,280	+127
Geomagnetism.....	4,114	4,114	5,760	+1,646
Coastal/Marine Hazards and Resources .....	40,510	40,510	60,935	+20,425
Subtotal, Natural Hazards .....	175,484	175,484	219,827	+44,343
<b>Water Resources</b>				
Water Availability and Use Science Program .....	57,987	57,987	72,433	+14,446
Groundwater and Streamflow Information Program .....	100,673	100,673	117,035	+16,362
National Water Quality Program .....	93,460	93,460	98,273	+4,813
Water Resources Research Act Program.....	11,000	11,000	15,000	+4,000
Subtotal, Water Resources.....	263,120	263,120	302,741	+39,621
<b>Core Science Systems</b>				
National Land Imaging Program				
Satellite Operations .....	84,337	84,337	92,274	+7,937
Research and Investigations .....	14,557	14,557	14,669	+112
Land Cover Monitoring and Assessments.....	7,971	7,971	17,748	+9,777
Science Synthesis, Analysis, and Research Program.....	25,972	25,972	84,330	+58,358
National Cooperative Geologic Mapping Program.....	40,397	40,397	41,271	+874
National Geospatial Program .....	79,454	79,454	98,506	+19,052
Subtotal, Core Science Systems .....	252,688	252,688	348,798	+96,110
<b>Science Support</b>				
Information Services.....	21,947	21,947	33,160	+11,213
Administration and Management.....	73,787	73,787	96,037	+22,250
Subtotal, Science Support .....	95,734	95,734	129,197	+33,463
<b>Facilities</b>				
Rental Payments and Operations Maintenance .....	104,719	104,719	113,239	+8,520
Deferred Maintenance and Capital Improvements .....	74,664	74,664	74,840	+176
Subtotal, Facilities .....	179,383	179,383	188,079	+8,696
<b>TOTAL APPROPRIATION (w/o supplementals and transfer) .....</b>				
	1,315,527	1,315,527	1,711,344	+395,817
Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (P.L. 117-58).....	0	+239,668	+69,000	-170,668
Disaster Relief Act (P.L. 117-43).....	0	+26,284	0	-26,284
Transfer to OIG (P.L. 117-58).....	0	-1,198	-345	+853
<b>TOTAL APPROPRIATION (w/ supplementals and transfer) .....</b>				
	1,315,527	1,580,281	1,779,999	+199,718



# U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

## Mission

The mission of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) is to work with others to conserve, protect, and enhance fish, wildlife, plants, and their habitats for the continuing benefit of the American people.

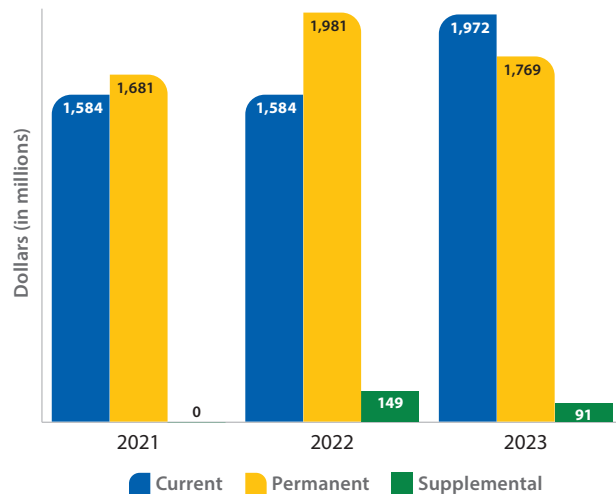
## Budget Overview

The 2023 President’s Budget for FWS totals \$3.7 billion, including current appropriations of \$2.0 billion and \$1.8 billion available under permanent appropriations, most of which is provided directly to States for fish and wildlife restoration and conservation. The budget for the principal FWS operating account, Resource Management, is \$1.7 billion. FWS estimates that staffing will equal 9,420 full-time equivalents (FTEs). The 2023 budget promotes investments to address climate change effects on FWS trust resources, implement the America the Beautiful initiative, reconnect Americans with the outdoors, enable economic development, and create good-paying job opportunities.

## Resource Management

For Ecological Services, the budget includes \$356.2 million to conserve, protect, and enhance listed and at-risk fish, wildlife, plants, and their habitats. The budget supports the Administration’s efforts to responsibly site, permit, and deploy clean energy solutions, including \$152.8 million for planning and consultation services. The request advances proactive, cooperative conservation with investments in programs aimed at preventing the listing of species under the Endangered Species Act. The request provides \$54.3 million to support conservation of at-risk species and their habitats, \$125.1 million for species recovery, and

## FWS Funding



\$23.9 million to accelerate completion of 5-year species status reviews.

The 2023 budget for the Partners for Fish and Wildlife Program is \$67.4 million, and the Coastal Program request is \$16.0 million in recognition of the importance of cooperative conservation of private lands to habitat adaptation and resilience as well as a healthy economy. These programs work collaboratively with partners to restore, enhance, and protect habitat for priority Federal trust species.

The National Wildlife Refuge System is a model for conservation around the world. The 2023 budget for the Refuge System is \$597.9 million. Funding for operations—including wildlife and habitat management, visitor services, Refuge law enforcement, and planning—is \$426.6 million to



- The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) originated in 1871 when Congress established the U.S. Fish Commission to study why the Nation’s food fishes were decreasing and recommend ways to reverse that decline.
- Through the Partners for Fish and Wildlife Program, more than 50,000 landowners have cooperated with FWS to complete more than 60,000 habitat restoration projects spanning more than 7 million acres.
- The National Wildlife Refuge System’s more than 830 million acres of lands and waters include 567 wildlife refuges, seven National Monuments, and waterfowl production areas in 212 counties managed within 38 Wetland Management Districts and 49 Coordination Areas.
- Since 1937, FWS has delivered more than \$25 billion to State and Tribal fish and wildlife agencies for hunting and fishing education, fish and wildlife management, scientific research, habitat restoration and conservation, and hunting and boating access.

support the FWS core mission to increase adaptive management, climate resilience, and the use of climate-related science. The request for Refuge Maintenance is \$171.3 million. The National Wildlife Refuge System is an FWS focal point for the Civilian Climate Corps, a program to put people to work improving America’s lands, waters, and infrastructure. The 2023 budget for FWS includes \$10.0 million—including \$8.0 million in the request for Refuges and \$2.0 million in the request for the National Conservation Training Center in General Operations—to develop the next generation of conservation workers and create a new pathway to good-paying jobs.

The budget includes \$70.2 million for the Migratory Bird Management Activity. The budget

includes funding to modernize the permitting process and supporting systems to enable the use of the latest scientific information and energy production technologies when evaluating development proposals. The Joint Venture program will support grants to improve the resilience of important habitats—and nearby communities—across the Nation’s four migratory bird flyways. The program’s Urban Bird Treaties grants support partnerships to conserve birds in urban environments by creating parks and restoring nearby wetlands—all while engaging local communities.

Law enforcement programs are funded at \$99.3 million in the budget. This program investigates wildlife crimes and enforces the laws that govern the Nation’s wildlife trade. FWS continues to work with the State Department, other Federal agencies, and foreign governments to address the threat to conservation and global security posed by illegal wildlife trade and trafficking. The budget supports law enforcement efforts to stop illegal trade; ensure sustainable legal trade through the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora; reduce demand for illegal wildlife products; and provide technical assistance and grants to other nations to build local enforcement capabilities.

FWS provides international conservation grants and technical support to assist other countries’ conservation and climate change adaptation and



Elementary school students help plant a pollinator garden at Santa Ana National Wildlife Refuge in Texas.

Photo by Ian Shive/Tandem.



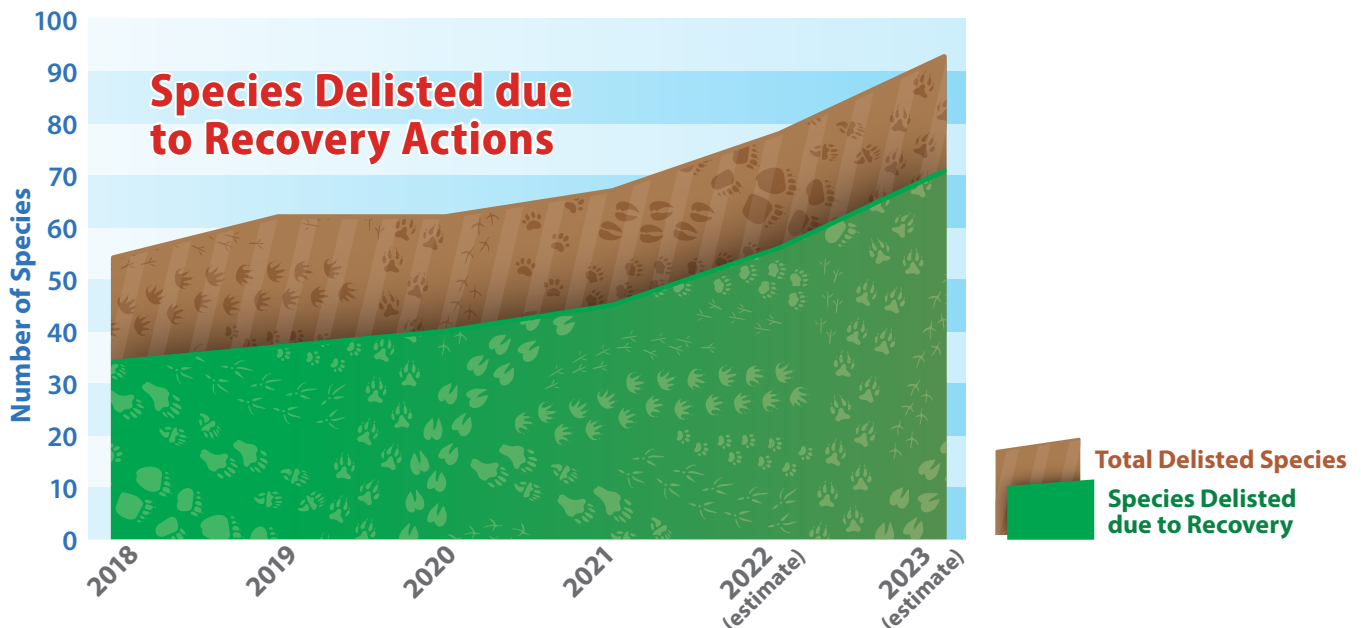
resilience efforts. The budget includes \$31.8 million for International Affairs to support expanded conservation capacity for iconic species such as elephants and rhinos and support climate adaptation and resiliency efforts. The program complements FWS Law Enforcement efforts to reduce illegal wildlife trafficking and develops innovative conservation activities that target market and consumer demand for illegal products driving a rapid increase in the poaching of species such as tigers and pangolins. The program will also investigate the human drivers of wildlife disease transmission, including risk tolerance, motivations of behaviors, and economic impacts.

The budget requests \$260.4 million to support 70 National Fish Hatcheries, aquatic habitat conservation and restoration, and the prevention and control of aquatic invasive species. The budget also includes \$83.5 million for operation of the National Fish Hatchery System and \$49.8 million for National Fish Hatchery maintenance. The Hatchery System is an international leader in the propagation of imperiled aquatic species, and the budget expands capabilities to ensure the health of aquatic species. Advancing aquatic conservation requires modernizing and maintaining hatchery infrastructure, which is not eligible for funding under the Great American Outdoors Act. The budget also includes \$127.1 million for Aquatic

Habitat and Species Conservation. The request expands aquatic invasive species prevention, fully funds the National Fish Habitat Action Plan at the authorized level, and provides for aquatic species assessments and cooperative management to enhance habitat adaptation and resilience.

The budget invests \$19.0 million in a revitalized Cooperative Landscape Conservation Program to support the development of landscape conservation objectives that promote biodiversity, climate adaptation and resiliency, and habitat conservation to achieve the Administration’s conservation objectives. By weaving together proven landscape conservation designs and leveraging locally based conservation blueprints, the program will invest in technical capacity, such as geospatial mapping and social science expertise, to proactively engage with States, Tribes, industry, conservation groups, and other stakeholders to identify and pursue high-priority conservation opportunities.

The 2023 request for Science Support is \$38.5 million. The program supports adaptive science work with collaborative groups to design and implement conservation and habitat management strategies that improve climate adaptation and resilience on the ground. Collaboration will focus on addressing climate stressors, with goals that include increasing coastal resilience, mitigating desertification,



controlling invasive species, and reducing the prevalence and magnitude of wildfires.

The General Operations budget totals \$188.4 million, including \$9.0 million to support the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation. Across multiple programs in FWS, the budget provides \$16.8 million to accelerate the transition to zero-emission vehicles as part of a coordinated effort across DOI.

### **Construction**

The 2023 Construction budget totals \$46.4 million, including \$37.9 million for line-item construction projects. The budget includes \$5.4 million to modernize critical field communication tools for users in the Great Lakes (Region 3), the Mississippi Basin (Region 4), the U.S. Virgin Islands, and Puerto Rico.

### **Cooperative Endangered Species Conservation Fund**

The budget requests \$23.7 million for the Cooperative Endangered Species Conservation Fund to support State and local efforts to recover listed species. Habitat Conservation Plan Land Acquisition Grants to States are proposed for funding through the permanent Land and Water Conservation Fund.

### **North American Wetlands Conservation Fund**

The 2023 budget is \$46.5 million for the North American Wetlands Conservation Fund. Conservation grants from the fund are leveraged more than one-to-one with partners for wetlands and waterfowl conservation, supporting climate adaptation and resiliency and important outdoor activities for sportsmen and sportswomen.

### **Multinational Species Conservation Fund**

The 2023 budget includes \$19.0 million for the Multinational Species Conservation Fund. These grants support the conservation and protection of African and Asian elephants, rhinoceroses, tigers, great apes, and marine turtles and leverage funds from partners to nearly triple the available funding

for those species, which will foster improved management of these species and reduce human-animal conflicts.

### **Neotropical Migratory Bird Conservation Fund**

The 2023 request includes \$7.9 million for the Neotropical Migratory Bird Conservation Fund. Populations of neotropical birds, such as the goldfinch, have declined due to climate change and habitat loss. These grants for the conservation of migratory birds are matched at least three-to-one by partners throughout the western hemisphere.

### **State and Tribal Wildlife Grants**

The request for State and Tribal Wildlife Grants is \$82.4 million. These grants support and leverage State management of non-game species and improve the resiliency of State and Tribal natural resources in the face of stressors, such as rising temperatures and changing weather patterns. This investment recognizes the important partnership between State and Tribal fish and wildlife managers and FWS.

### **Fixed Costs**

Fixed-cost increases of \$39.5 million are fully funded.



Juvenile red-tailed hawk at Seedskaadee National Wildlife Refuge in Wyoming.  
*USFWS Photo by Tom Koerner.*

## SUMMARY OF BUREAU APPROPRIATIONS <sup>1/</sup>

(dollar amounts in thousands)

### Comparison of 2023 Request with 2022 CR

	2022 CR		2023 Request		Change	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
<b>Current</b>						
Resource Management .....	6,516	1,470,373	7,439	1,836,667	+923	+366,294
Construction .....	48	76,420	51	46,418	+3	-30,002
National Wildlife Refuge Fund .....	0	13,228	0	0	0	-13,228
Cooperative Endangered Species Conservation Fund .....	9	30,840	9	23,702	0	-7,138
North American Wetlands Conservation Fund .....	6	46,500	6	46,500	0	0
Multinational Species Conservation Fund .....	4	18,000	5	19,000	+1	+1,000
Neotropical Migratory Bird Conservation .....	1	4,910	1	7,910	0	+3,000
State Wildlife Grants .....	18	72,362	18	82,362	0	+10,000
Subtotal, Current .....	6,602	1,732,633	7,529	2,062,559	+927	+329,926
<b>Permanent</b>						
Resource Management <sup>2/</sup> .....	0	0	15	0	+15	0
Land Acquisition .....	70	105,465	70	114,775	0	+9,310
National Wildlife Refuge Fund .....	4	7,927	4	8,000	0	+73
Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration .....	53	1,160,851	60	937,989	+7	-222,862
Sport Fish Restoration .....	50	494,656	55	492,994	+5	-1,662
Cooperative Endangered Species Conservation Fund .....	0	106,651	0	112,360	0	+5,709
North American Wetlands Conservation Fund .....	1	243	1	141	0	-102
Migratory Bird Conservation Account .....	79	88,818	79	87,000	0	-1,818
Recreation Enhancement Fee Program, FWS .....	30	6,500	30	6,500	0	0
Miscellaneous Permanent Appropriations .....	4	4,850	4	4,350	0	-500
Contributed Funds .....	18	5,000	18	5,000	0	0
Coastal Impact Assistance .....	1	0	1	0	0	0
Subtotal, Permanent .....	310	1,980,961	337	1,769,109	+27	-211,852
<b>Allocation and Reimbursable</b>						
Allocation .....	583	0	706	0	+123	0
Reimbursable .....	848	0	848	0	0	0
Subtotal, Allocation and Reimbursable .....	1,431	0	1,554	0	+123	0
<b>TOTAL, U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE .....</b>	<b>8,343</b>	<b>3,713,594</b>	<b>9,420</b>	<b>3,831,668</b>	<b>+1,077</b>	<b>+118,074</b>

<sup>1/</sup> Current funding amounts include supplemental appropriations and transfers. For further details see Highlights of Budget Changes tables for each account.

<sup>2/</sup> FTEs in the 2023 Request column are supported by a permanent appropriation provided in the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 (P.L. 117-2).

## **HIGHLIGHTS OF BUDGET CHANGES**

By Appropriation Activity/Subactivity

### **APPROPRIATION: Resource Management**

	2021 Actual	2022 CR	2023 Request	Change
<b>Ecological Services</b>				
Listing .....	20,767	20,767	23,946	+3,179
Planning and Consultation .....	109,251	109,251	152,807	+43,556
Conservation and Restoration .....	34,617	34,617	54,274	+19,657
Recovery .....	105,031	105,031	125,135	+20,104
Subtotal, Ecological Services .....	269,666	269,666	356,162	+86,496
<b>Habitat Conservation</b>				
Partners for Fish and Wildlife .....	56,859	56,859	67,397	+10,538
Coastal Programs .....	13,360	13,360	15,976	+2,616
Subtotal, Habitat Conservation .....	70,219	70,219	83,373	+13,154
<b>National Wildlife Refuge System</b>				
Wildlife and Habitat Management .....	239,568	239,568	273,649	+34,081
Visitor Services .....	75,033	75,033	97,027	+21,994
Refuge Law Enforcement .....	40,907	40,907	50,272	+9,365
Conservation Planning .....	2,523	2,523	5,684	+3,161
Refuge Maintenance .....	145,822	145,822	171,253	+25,431
Subtotal, National Wildlife Refuge System .....	503,853	503,853	597,885	+94,032
<b>Conservation and Enforcement</b>				
Migratory Bird Management .....	47,873	47,873	70,224	+22,351
Law Enforcement .....	86,860	86,860	99,333	+12,473
International Affairs .....	23,032	23,032	31,815	+8,783
Subtotal, Conservation and Enforcement .....	157,765	157,765	201,372	+43,607
<b>Fish and Aquatic Conservation</b>				
National Fish Hatchery Operations .....	65,551	65,551	83,470	+17,919
Maintenance and Equipment .....	25,822	25,822	49,835	+24,013
Aquatic Habitat and Species Conservation .....	115,240	115,240	127,109	+11,869
Subtotal, Fish and Aquatic Conservation .....	206,613	206,613	260,414	+53,801
Cooperative Landscape Conservation .....	12,500	12,500	19,013	+6,513
<b>Science Support</b>				
Adaptive Science .....	10,517	10,517	22,885	+12,368
Service Science .....	6,750	6,750	15,597	+8,847
Subtotal, Science Support .....	17,267	17,267	38,482	+21,215
<b>General Operations</b>				
Central Office Operations .....	25,758	25,758	34,371	+8,613
Management and Administration .....	44,166	44,166	64,434	+20,268
Aviation Management .....	3,237	3,237	3,300	+63
Servicewide Bill Paying .....	35,748	35,748	46,224	+10,476
National Fish and Wildlife Foundation .....	7,022	7,022	9,032	+2,010
National Conservation Training Center .....	26,014	26,014	31,060	+5,046
Subtotal, General Operations .....	141,945	141,945	188,421	+46,476
Resource Damage Cost Recovery .....	0	0	1,000	+1,000

**APPROPRIATION: Resource Management** (continued)

	2021 Actual	2022 CR	2023 Request	Change
TOTAL APPROPRIATION (w/o supplemental and transfer) .....	1,379,828	1,379,828	1,746,122	+366,294
Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (P.L. 117-58) .....	0	+91,000	+91,000	0
Transfer to OIG (P.L. 117-58) .....	0	-455	-455	0
TOTAL APPROPRIATION (w/ supplemental and transfer) .....	1,379,828	1,470,373	1,836,667	+366,294

**APPROPRIATION: Construction**

	2021 Actual	2022 CR	2023 Request	Change
Nationwide Engineering Services .....	5,368	5,368	6,056	+688
Dam, Bridge, and Seismic Safety .....	2,427	2,427	2,427	0
Line-Item Construction Projects .....	10,398	10,398	37,935	+27,537
TOTAL APPROPRIATION (w/o supplemental) .....	18,193	18,193	46,418	+28,225
Disaster Relief Act (P.L. 117-43) .....	0	+58,227	0	-58,227
TOTAL APPROPRIATION (w/ supplemental) .....	18,193	76,420	46,418	-30,002

**APPROPRIATION: National Wildlife Refuge Fund**

	2021 Actual	2022 CR	2023 Request	Change
TOTAL APPROPRIATION .....	13,228	13,228	0	-13,228

**APPROPRIATION: Cooperative Endangered Species Conservation Fund**

	2021 Actual	2022 CR	2023 Request	Change
Grants and Administration				
Conservation Grants .....	13,000	13,000	13,000	0
HCP Assistance Grants .....	8,000	8,000	8,000	0
Administration .....	2,702	2,702	2,702	0
Subtotal, Grants and Administration .....	23,702	23,702	23,702	0
Land Acquisition				
HCP Land Acquisition Grants to States .....	19,638	19,638	0	-19,638
TOTAL APPROPRIATION (w/o rescission) .....	43,340	43,340	23,702	-19,638
Rescission of Prior-Year BA .....	-12,500	-12,500	0	+12,500
TOTAL APPROPRIATION (w/ rescission) .....	30,840	30,840	23,702	-7,138

**APPROPRIATION: North American Wetlands Conservation Fund**

	2021 Actual	2022 CR	2023 Request	Change
TOTAL APPROPRIATION .....	46,500	46,500	46,500	0

**APPROPRIATION: Multinational Species Conservation Fund**

	2021 Actual	2022 CR	2023 Request	Change
African Elephant Conservation Fund .....	4,140	4,140	4,340	+200
Asian Elephant Conservation Fund .....	2,530	2,530	2,730	+200
Rhinoceros and Tiger Conservation Fund .....	5,580	5,580	5,780	+200
Great Ape Conservation Fund .....	3,240	3,240	3,440	+200
Marine Turtle Conservation Fund .....	2,510	2,510	2,710	+200
TOTAL APPROPRIATION .....	18,000	18,000	19,000	+1,000

**APPROPRIATION: Neotropical Migratory Bird Conservation Fund**

	2021 Actual	2022 CR	2023 Request	Change
TOTAL APPROPRIATION .....	4,910	4,910	7,910	+3,000

**APPROPRIATION: State Wildlife Grants**

	2021 Actual	2022 CR	2023 Request	Change
TOTAL APPROPRIATION .....	72,362	72,362	82,362	+10,000



# NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

## Mission

The Organic Act of 1916 created the National Park Service (NPS) “to conserve the scenery and the natural and historic objects and the wildlife therein and to provide for the enjoyment of the same in such manner and by such means as will leave them unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations.”

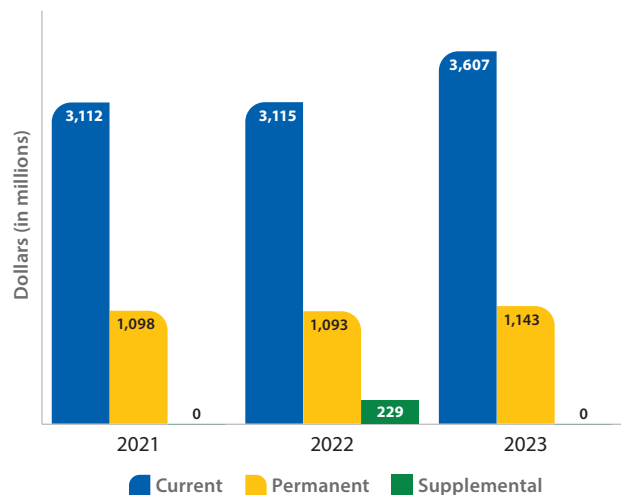
## Bureau Overview

The national park system covers 85 million acres at 423 park units, including 136 historical parks or sites, 84 national monuments, 63 national parks, 31 national memorials, 25 battlefields or military parks, and 84 otherwise designated national park units. NPS also helps administer dozens of affiliated sites, the National Register of Historic Places, National Heritage Areas, National Wild and Scenic Rivers, National Historic Landmarks, and National Trails. In addition, NPS staff work with communities across the Nation to help preserve local history and create recreational opportunities. Visitation in 2021 rose to 297 million people.

## Budget Overview

The 2023 budget request for NPS is \$3.6 billion in discretionary funding. NPS estimates the budget will support total staffing of 20,495 full-time equivalents in 2023. The 2023 budget invests in America’s future. The budget promotes programs that tackle climate change, advance racial equity, upgrade infrastructure, and promote conservation. The budget focuses on adaptively managing resources to increase resilience to the changing climate, using science to inform decisions, expanding inclusion of historically underrepresented communities, and delivering NPS core mission and

## NPS Funding



services to protect and preserve America’s national treasures.

The NPS budget includes many programs that advance President Biden’s climate and conservation goals and restore technical capacity in land management, including investments in climate-related science and zero-emission vehicles (ZEVs). This budget builds on Executive Order (EO) 14008, Tackling the Climate Crisis at Home and Abroad, which challenges Federal agencies and the country to increase conservation of U.S. lands and waters to reverse or stabilize the impacts of a changing climate. The budget is an important step in meeting President Biden’s conservation challenge, with the goal to conserve 30 percent of America’s lands and waters by 2030.

NPS is an integral participant in Departmentwide efforts to implement an ambitious agenda to center



- In 1916, Congress created the National Park Service (NPS), also known as “America’s Best Idea.”
- The national park system includes 423 park units, encompassing 85 million acres in all 50 States and four territories.
- The NPS mission requires a diverse workforce, including archeologists, biologists, curators, engineers, historians, hydrologists, landscape architects, law enforcement officers, and many other disciplines.
- In 2021, NPS employed roughly 21,200 individual full- and part-time employees.
- NPS served 297 million visitors in 2021; before the COVID-19 pandemic, park visitation routinely exceeded 300 million.
- In 2021, more than 107,000 volunteers worked to preserve, protect, and share the history of this land and its people; before the COVID-19 pandemic, the number of volunteers exceeded 300,000 per year.
- NPS collaborates with Tribes, States, local governments, nonprofits, and owners of historic property who share in preserving the Nation’s heritage.

justice, equity, and inclusion in all our work. The Biden Administration, through EO 13985, Advancing Racial Equity and Support for Underserved Communities, directs Federal agencies to operate in an environment that advances equity for all, including people of color and others who have been historically underserved, marginalized, and adversely affected by persistent poverty and inequality.

Park sites that commemorate the people and places of the African-American and other civil rights movements are central to the NPS mission to protect places of national cultural and historical significance. Further, NPS supports myriad outreach programs to ensure that historically underrepresented communities benefit from efforts to make the Nation’s public lands and waters accessible and welcoming to everyone. NPS administers historic preservation grants to States, Tribes, and local groups to preserve deteriorating and vanishing sites and resources that document the cultural heritage and struggle for equal opportunity for African Americans, Tribes, and other underserved communities. In addition, NPS administers competitive Outdoor Recreation Legacy Partnership program grants funded through the Land and Water Conservation Fund, helping build parks in underserved communities in urban settings.

### Operation of the National Park System

The 2023 budget requests \$3.1 billion for operations of the national park system. The budget includes \$553.0 million for Resource Stewardship, \$279.8 million for Visitor Services, \$444.2 million for Park Protection, \$959.0 million for Facilities Operations and Maintenance, \$636.1 million for Park Support, and \$217.6 million for External Administrative Costs.

The budget request funds park and program operations that protect and inform visitors and employees and keep NPS resources unimpaired for future generations. Changes in the 2023 budget aid efforts to understand and address the impacts of climate change on NPS resources and expand the inclusion of people of color and other underserved groups.



A fourth-grader receives his Junior Ranger badge from a park ranger at Anacostia Park, National Capital Parks-East.

NPS Photo by Marcey Frutchey.



The NPS budget includes an additional \$31.0 million for the Civilian Climate Corps (CCC). The CCC is an important jobs initiative that draws on America's strength to work together and build back better to revitalize public lands, infrastructure, and communities while creating jobs and providing pathways to employment that are inclusive of those from underserved and marginalized communities, returning veterans, and people of all ages. This initiative draws inspiration from the Civilian Conservation Corps, which put hundreds of thousands of young people to work on public and private lands, providing them with jobs and training to tackle the crises of the Dust Bowl and the Great Depression. This initiative will complement the full range of youth-oriented developmental programs and projects being conducted in national park units.

NPS sustains the condition of thousands of assets in a manner befitting their status as America's treasures while making them available for public enjoyment. The Facility Operations and Maintenance program protects, restores, rehabilitates, and maintains natural and cultural resources, visitor and employee facilities, and other infrastructure. The budget includes \$136.0 million for repair and rehabilitation projects and \$188.2 million for cyclic maintenance projects.

To improve park operations management, the Department proposes to extend the period of availability of funding in the Operation of the National Park System account to 2 years. Two-year funding availability will allow NPS to manage available resources more efficiently and effectively and adjust for disruptions in the fiscal year. This period of availability is consistent with that of the operating funds at other Interior bureaus.

### **National Recreation and Preservation (NR&P)**

The 2023 request includes \$74.6 million for programs that provide technical and financial assistance to local community efforts to preserve natural and cultural resources. The account supports National Register of Historic Places programs; Rivers, Trails, and Conservation Assistance; and important grant programs for Chesapeake

Gateways and Trails, Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation, Japanese American Confinement Sites, American Battlefield Protection Program Assistance, American Indian and Native Hawaiian Art and Culture, the 9/11 Memorial Act, and National Heritage Areas.

### **Historic Preservation Fund (HPF)**

The 2023 budget includes \$151.8 million for HPF programs, which support the preservation of non-Federal historically and culturally significant sites and entities. Many of the programs funded through HPF contribute to the Administration's Advancing Racial Justice and Equity for Underserved Communities initiative, including grants for Tribal Historic Preservation Offices and Historically Black Colleges and Universities. Competitive HPF grants are available for historic sites that tell the stories of the struggle for African-American civil rights in America, and historic revitalization grants are competitively awarded to provide resources to rehabilitate historic properties that help foster the economic development of rural communities. Other programs administer grants to States and territories to support historic preservation offices, which help local communities protect and preserve historic resources in accordance with local needs and priorities.

### **Construction**

The budget requests \$279.3 million for the NPS Construction program. The budget includes \$120.7 million for line-item construction projects to address high-priority needs on mission-critical



Glacier National Park in Montana.

NPS Photo.

assets, including \$12.1 million for the Department of the Interior Field Communications Modernization (DIFCOM) initiative to deploy remote broadband connectivity and provide employees in the field with voice, video, and data capabilities for all missions. The budget requests \$10.0 million for hazard mitigation at abandoned mineral land sites. The construction account supports important funding for NPS natural resource conservation, including Climate Vulnerability Assessments to improve park resiliency, environmental impact planning and compliance, and \$16.7 million for the purchase of ZEVs. The NPS budget proposes \$7.9 million for new construction or rehabilitation of existing employee housing where local market data show limited availability of affordable housing for purchase or rent. The request also includes \$2.0 million in the NPS operations account to support leasing of seasonal housing in local communities.

### Centennial Challenge

The 2023 budget proposes \$15.0 million to support partnership projects that leverage private funding with a minimum 1:1 match from a non-Federal source. In addition, the NPS Centennial Act established the permanent National Park Centennial Challenge Fund for high-priority projects or programs that enhance the visitor experience. The amounts exceeding \$10.0 million from the sale of

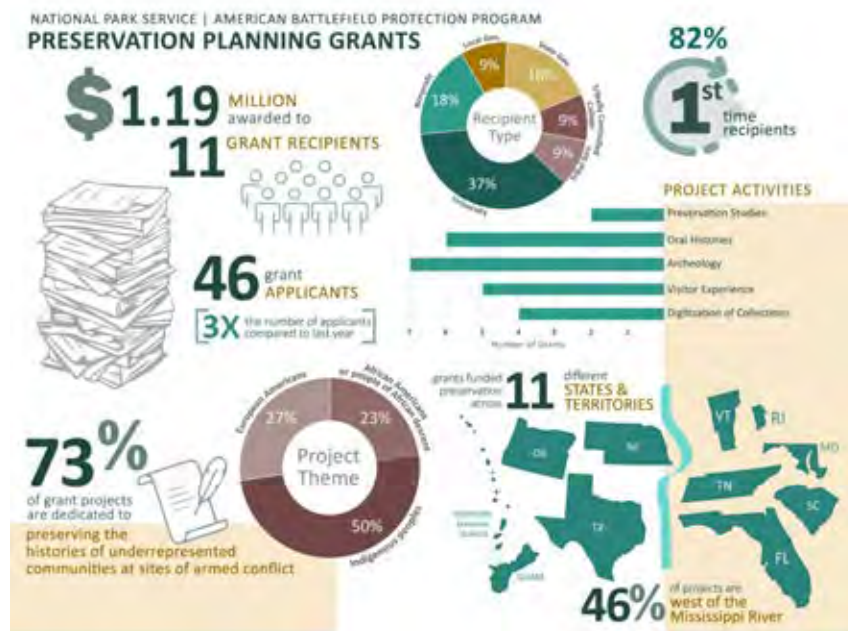
age-discounted Federal Recreational Lands Passes, known as Senior Passes, are deposited into the fund to be used for projects subject to the same matching requirement. The budget estimates the fund will receive \$5.0 million in 2023.

### Recreation Fees

The Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Act (FLREA), (Public Law 108-447) authorizes recreation fees to be collected, retained, and expended by NPS and other land management agencies to provide benefits and services to the visitor. NPS uses revenue generated by recreation fees to repair, maintain, and enhance facilities; provide interpretation, information, and other visitor services; restore habitat directly related to wildlife-dependent recreation; and provide law enforcement related to public use and recreation both at the park where the fee is collected and throughout the national park system. FLREA fee receipts depend on visitation, which varies on the basis of many factors. In 2023, FLREA revenue at NPS units is estimated at \$329.4 million. The 2023 budget proposes appropriations language to extend the authorization of FLREA through 2024.

### Fixed Costs

Fixed costs of \$72.0 million are fully funded.



## **SUMMARY OF BUREAU APPROPRIATIONS <sup>1/</sup>**

(dollar amounts in thousands)

### **Comparison of 2023 Request with 2022 CR**

	2022 CR		2023 Request		Change	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
<b>Current</b>						
Operation of the National Park System .....	14,490	2,678,987	15,860	3,086,556	+1,370	+407,569
Centennial Challenge .....	17	15,000	17	15,000	0	0
National Recreation and Preservation .....	200	74,157	201	74,581	+1	+424
Historic Preservation Fund .....	4	144,300	4	151,800	0	+7,500
Construction (and Major Maintenance) .....	328	453,379	330	279,340	+2	-174,039
Land Acquisition and State Assistance .....	0	-21,228	0	0	0	+21,228
Subtotal, Current .....	15,039	3,344,595	16,412	3,607,277	+1,373	+262,682
<b>Permanent</b>						
Land Acquisition and State Assistance .....	142	530,899	183	566,443	+41	+35,544
Visitor Experience Improvements Fund .....	0	8,958	0	0	0	-8,958
Recreation Fee Permanent Appropriations .....	1,618	321,359	1,618	329,393	0	+8,034
Other Permanent Appropriations .....	353	179,466	353	195,091	0	+15,625
Miscellaneous Trust Funds .....	208	52,003	208	52,003	0	0
Subtotal, Permanent .....	2,321	1,092,685	2,362	1,142,930	+41	+50,245
<b>Allocation and Reimbursable</b>						
Allocation .....	855	0	1,000	0	+145	0
Reimbursable .....	721	0	721	0	0	0
Subtotal, Allocation and Reimbursable .....	1,576	0	1,721	0	+145	0
<b>TOTAL, NATIONAL PARK SERVICE .....</b>	<b>18,936</b>	<b>4,437,280</b>	<b>20,495</b>	<b>4,750,207</b>	<b>+1,559</b>	<b>+312,927</b>

<sup>1/</sup> Current funding amounts include supplemental appropriations and transfers. For further details see Highlights of Budget Changes tables for each account.

## **HIGHLIGHTS OF BUDGET CHANGES**

By Appropriation Activity/Subactivity

### **APPROPRIATION: Operation of the National Park System**

	2021 Actual	2022 CR	2023 Request	Change
Park Management				
Resource Stewardship .....	350,306	350,306	552,997	+202,691
Visitor Services .....	253,851	253,851	279,847	+25,996
Park Protection .....	387,239	387,239	444,215	+56,976
Facility Operations Maintenance .....	910,719	910,719	959,022	+48,303
Park Support .....	590,209	590,209	636,142	+45,933
Subtotal, Park Management .....	2,492,324	2,492,324	2,872,223	+379,899
External Administrative Costs .....	195,963	195,963	217,633	+21,670
TOTAL APPROPRIATION (w/o transfers) .....	2,688,287	2,688,287	3,089,856	+401,569
External Mandated Transfers .....	-11,300	-11,300	-3,300	+8,000
Other Transfers .....	+897	+2,000	0	-2,000
TOTAL APPROPRIATION (w/ transfers) .....	2,677,884	2,678,987	3,086,556	+407,569

### **APPROPRIATION: Centennial Challenge**

	2021 Actual	2022 CR	2023 Request	Change
TOTAL APPROPRIATION .....	15,000	15,000	15,000	0

### **APPROPRIATION: National Recreation and Preservation**

	2021 Actual	2022 CR	2023 Request	Change
Natural Programs .....	15,963	15,963	16,868	+905
Cultural Programs .....	31,938	31,938	32,977	+1,039
Environmental Compliance and Review .....	443	443	465	+22
International Park Affairs .....	1,924	1,924	1,990	+66
Heritage Partnership Programs				
Commissions and Grants .....	22,883	22,883	21,216	-1,667
Administrative Support .....	1,006	1,006	1,065	+59
Subtotal, Heritage Partnership Programs .....	23,889	23,889	22,281	-1,608
TOTAL APPROPRIATION .....	74,157	74,157	74,581	+424

**APPROPRIATION: Historic Preservation Fund**

	2021 Actual	2022 CR	2023 Request	Change
Grants-in-Aid				
Grants-in-Aid to States and Territories .....	55,675	55,675	57,675	+2,000
Grants-in-Aid to Indian Tribes .....	15,000	15,000	23,000	+8,000
Historic Revitalization Grants .....	7,500	7,500	10,000	+2,500
Grants-in-Aid to Historically Black Colleges and Universities .....	10,000	10,000	10,000	0
Competitive Grants-in-Aid .....	21,125	21,125	26,125	+5,000
Semiquincentennial Preservation Grants .....	10,000	10,000	0	-10,000
Subtotal, Grants-in-Aid .....	119,300	119,300	126,800	+7,500
Grants-in-Aid—Save America's Treasures .....	25,000	25,000	25,000	0
TOTAL APPROPRIATION .....	144,300	144,300	151,800	+7,500

**APPROPRIATION: Construction (and Major Maintenance)**

	2021 Actual	2022 CR	2023 Request	Change
Line-Item Construction Projects .....	131,788	361,260	134,700	-226,560
Special Programs .....	21,491	21,491	64,486	+42,995
Construction Planning .....	15,183	15,183	15,183	0
Construction Program Management and Operations .....	45,180	45,180	34,891	-10,289
Management Planning .....	10,265	10,265	30,080	+19,815
TOTAL APPROPRIATION (w/o supplemental) .....	223,907	223,907	279,340	+55,433
Disaster Relief Act (P.L. 117-43) .....	0	+229,472	0	-229,472
TOTAL APPROPRIATION (w/ supplemental) .....	223,907	453,379	279,340	-174,039

**APPROPRIATION: Land Acquisition and State Assistance**

	2021 Actual	2022 CR	2023 Request	Change
TOTAL APPROPRIATION (w/o rescission) .....	0	0	0	0
Rescission of Prior-Year BA .....	-23,000	-21,228	0	+21,228
TOTAL APPROPRIATION (w/ rescission) .....	-23,000	-21,228	0	+21,228





# BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

## Mission

The mission of the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) is to enhance the quality of life, promote economic opportunity, and carry out Federal responsibilities to protect and improve the trust assets of American Indians, Indian Tribes, and Alaska Natives.

## Budget Overview

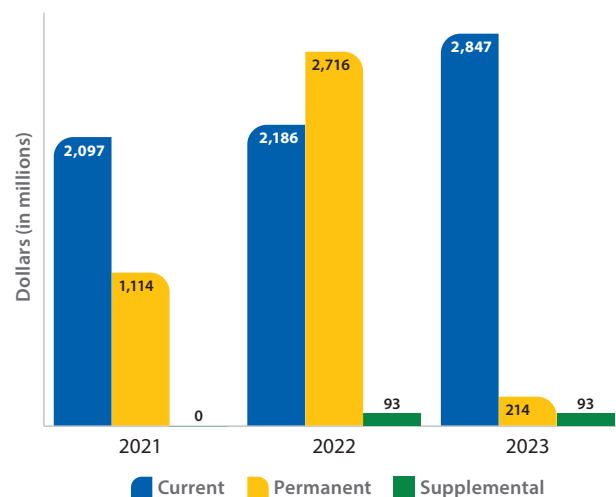
The 2023 budget for BIA is \$2.8 billion in current appropriations. BIA estimates the budget will support staffing of 4,123 full-time equivalents (FTEs) in 2023. The funding total includes \$409.0 million for Contract Support Costs and \$55.4 million for Payments for Tribal Leases, which are requested as current mandatory funding. The President's Budget supports an all-of-government approach to addressing Federal responsibilities and Tribal needs in Indian Country. Coordination of this work across Federal agencies is supported by the White House Council on Native American Affairs in coordination with Indian Affairs' bureaus. BIA plays a vital role in carrying out the Federal trust responsibility and in serving Tribes.

## Operation of Indian Programs

The 2023 budget includes \$2.1 billion for the Operation of Indian Programs account. Programs in this account support the stewardship of natural resources and energy resources, deliver community services, support law enforcement, help restore Tribal homelands, aid Tribal governance, and create economic opportunity.

The BIA Tribal Government activity promotes Tribal self-determination and provides assistance to Tribes and Alaska Native entities to strengthen and sustain Tribal government systems and

## BIA Funding



support Tribal self-governance through the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (ISDEAA) (Public Law 93-638), contracting, and a self-governance compacting process. The 2023 budget provides \$394.0 million for programs supporting Tribal government activities. Within that total, the budget includes \$200.4 million for compact activities for self-governance Tribes. These funds enable Tribes to plan, conduct, consolidate, and administer programs, services, functions, and activities for Tribal citizens, according to priorities established by their Tribal governments. The budget also includes \$82.5 million to support Consolidated Tribal Government programs that also promote Indian self-determination, giving approximately 275 Tribes the flexibility to combine and manage contracted programs and grants that are similar or compatible to simplify contracting. The Small Tribes Supplement program, funded at \$23.0



- **The Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) was established in 1824 under the War Department and transferred to the Department of the Interior in 1849.**
- **BIA provides services to American Indians and Alaska Natives from the 574 federally recognized Tribes in the 48 contiguous States and Alaska.**
- **The bureau administers and manages 56 million surface acres and 59 million acres of subsurface mineral estates held in trust by the United States for individual Indians and Tribes.**
- **More than 80 percent of Indian Affairs employees are American Indian or Alaska Native.**

million, helps eligible Tribes expand and sustain their Tribal governance. This level of funding is estimated to allow existing Tribes in this category to reach a funding threshold of \$300,000.

BIA is responsible for more than 29,000 miles of paved-, gravel-, and earth-surface roads and more than 1,000 bridges. The 2023 budget includes \$48.2 million for Road Maintenance to support pavement and gravel maintenance, remedial work on improved earthen roads, bridge maintenance, and snow and ice control.

To further sustainable stewardship work, the budget includes \$406.6 million for critical trust natural resources activities. Of that amount, \$61.0 million is included for the Tribal Climate Resilience program. In 2023, the Tribal Climate Adaptation Grant program is funded at \$33.0 million to better assess and meet Tribal climate adaptation needs. The Tribal Climate Resilience program also includes \$21.0 million for a new Climate Relocation Grant program and \$7.0 million to establish a Tribal Civilian Climate Corps (CCC). The Tribal CCC is an important jobs initiative to tackle climate change on the ground, ensure a living wage, and provide skills and a pathway to employment. Funds will also support Tribes in developing science, tools, training, planning, and implementation of actions to build resilience into resource management, infrastructure, and community development activities. The budget supports the America the Beautiful initiative by honoring Tribal sovereignty and supporting the trust natural resources priorities of Tribal nations.

The budget also includes \$33.5 million to support the Forestry Projects program and \$67.2 million for Energy and Minerals activities, which include a focused investment in the deployment of clean energy in Tribal communities. Indian Affairs views renewable energy as one of many tools available to American Indians and Alaska Natives to create sustainable economies on Indian land; many Indian reservations are well positioned to access or provide a stable source of competitively priced, low-carbon clean energy. These efforts also support the Justice40 initiative, ensuring that at least 40 percent of the overall benefits from certain Federal investments are delivered to disadvantaged communities.

The BIA budget includes several investments related to both climate resilience and environmental justice, such as \$42.1 million for the Environmental Quality Projects program, which includes funding to remediate the former Tuba City Dump Superfund site, which continues to threaten the drinking water of the Navajo Nation and the Hopi Tribe. The budget also includes \$14.6 million in the Construction account to address water safety and sanitation requirements. This new funding will provide dedicated resources for BIA-owned drinking water and wastewater infrastructure, and it will address significant water quality problems, including Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)-identified systems of concern.

Fiduciary Trust management activities are essential to BIA's mission. The Trust Real Estate Services activity implements strategies to advance Indian trust ownership and improve Indian trust-related



information. The 2023 budget proposes \$173.0 million for real estate services programs. The budget supports the processing of Indian trust-related documents, such as land title and records and geospatial data, to support land and water resources use, energy development, and protection and restoration of ecosystems and important lands.

As part of the President's efforts to strengthen Tribal communities, the budget includes \$202.2 million in Human Services funding to support Indian families. This amount includes \$80.1 million for Social Services. The funding will support expanded implementation of the Indian Child Protection and Family Violence Prevention Act. The Act seeks to bolster child protection and ensure better coordination between child welfare and domestic violence programs in Indian Country. The budget includes \$31.7 million to expand the Tiwahe initiative through several Human Services programs.

BIA is uniquely positioned to assist in the effort to recover the histories of Federal Indian boarding schools. The 2023 budget includes \$7.0 million for the Secretary's Federal Indian Boarding School Initiative (BSI) and its comprehensive review of Federal boarding school policies. This funding will complete the historical research and documentation and begin the work to identify and protect the remains of those identified. Through the BSI, the Department seeks to work with Tribal Nations to begin the long healing process through transparency and accountability.

BIA's Office of Justice Services funds law enforcement, corrections, and court services to support safe Tribal communities. The 2023 budget includes \$562.1 million for Public Safety and Justice (PS&J) operations. Operational funding supports the expanding Tribal needs in policing, detention, and Tribal

courts resulting from the *McGirt v. Oklahoma* Supreme Court decision and builds Tribal law enforcement, corrections, and courts operations and construction capacity nationwide. The 2023 budget includes \$16.5 million to address the crisis of Missing and Murdered Indigenous People. The Missing and Murdered Unit engages in cross-departmental and interagency collaboration to identify gaps in information sharing and data collection to more effectively investigate these cases. The budget also includes \$10.0 million to support a Departmentwide initiative to equip all Interior-funded law enforcement officers with body-worn cameras. As part of a proposed expansion to the Tiwahe initiative, the budget includes \$8.0 million for the Office of Tribal Justice Support to provide technical assistance to Tribes looking to develop and operate Healing to Wellness courts. These courts serve as alternatives to incarceration and provide a culturally appropriate forum to assist clients in addressing underlying behavioral health and substance abuse issues.

The 2023 budget funds the Community and Economic Development activity at \$72.3 million to advance economic opportunities in Indian Country. Job Placement and Training is funded at \$23.8 million and includes \$10.0 million for



Blackfoot Tribal game wardens and Grizzly Management staff in Montana cart a tranquilized grizzly from a culvert trap for health sampling and physiology condition assessment before being released back into resident habitat and range. The BIA Tribal Management and Development Program provides fish and wildlife management funds for the Tribe's conservation efforts.

*BIA Photo.*

job training programs focusing on clean energy development. The Economic Development program is funded at \$39.4 million and includes an investment of \$24.0 million in Native language revitalization and \$5.0 million to establish an economic development component of the Tiwahe Initiative, which will provide funding directly to Tribal governments to design and operate comprehensive and integrated economic and community development programs.

### Tribal Priority Allocations

Tribal Priority Allocations give Tribes the opportunity to further Indian self-determination by establishing their own priorities and reallocating Federal funds among programs in this budget category. The 2023 budget proposes Tribal Priority Allocation funding of \$902.8 million.

### Contract Support Costs and Payments for Tribal Leases

The President’s Budget reflects the Administration’s support for the principles of Tribal self-determination and strengthening Tribal communities across Indian Country by proposing to reclassify Contract Support Costs and ISDEAA Section 105(l) leases as current mandatory spending in 2023. This reclassification will provide Tribes with certainty in meeting these ongoing needs through dedicated funding sources.

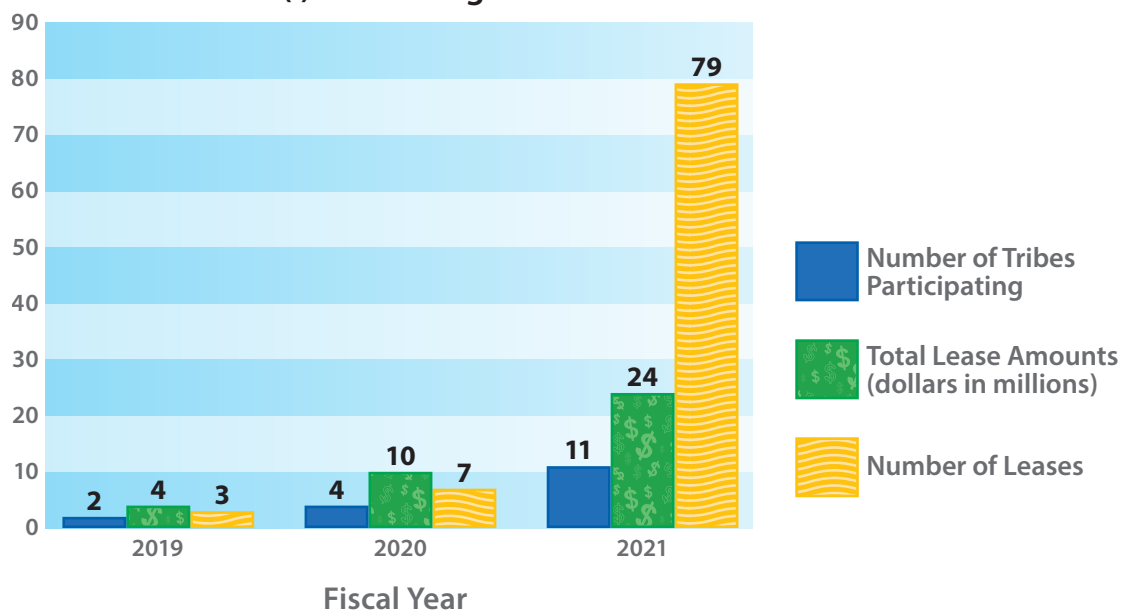
### Indian Land Consolidation

The 2023 budget includes \$80.0 million in a new account to reestablish a modified Indian Land Consolidation Program (ILCP) that focuses support on Tribes’ plans for and adaptation to climate change. This funding recognizes the ongoing need to continue to address fractionation on Indian lands as the Land Buy-Back Program for Tribal Nations (LBBP), established as part of the Cobell Settlement, ends. The new program will incorporate lessons learned from the LBBP and the previous ILCP in BIA. ILCP funding will be used to purchase fractional interests from willing individual Indian landowners and convey those interests to the Tribe with jurisdiction.

### Construction

The 2023 budget includes \$205.7 million for Construction activities. The funding supports replacement and deferred maintenance projects to address needs at PS&J facilities. The irrigation rehabilitation program addresses critical deferred maintenance and construction needs at BIA-owned-and-operated irrigation facilities, including 17 Indian irrigation projects. The Safety of Dams program is responsible for 141 high- or significant-hazard dams on 41 Indian reservations. The Construction program also addresses needs at regional and agency offices serving Tribal programs and operations in Indian Country.

105(l) Lease Program





Drug Take Back Day, BIA Mescalero Agency, New Mexico.

BIA Photo.

The budget requests \$14.6 million to address water quality issues at BIA-owned water infrastructure, including systems of concern identified by EPA. The 2023 request includes \$10.3 million as part of the Department of the Interior Field Communications Modernization (DIFCOM) initiative to deploy remote broadband connectivity and provide employees in the field with voice, video, and data capabilities for all missions. The BIA budget also includes \$8.5 million to support the Administration's governmentwide goal to accelerate the use of zero-emission vehicles (ZEVs) to enable a clean transportation future. Funds will be used to acquire ZEVs, install solar panels and related charging infrastructure, and perform planning and integration to support the initiative across Indian Affairs.

### Land and Water Claims Settlements

Tribal land and water rights settlements ensure that Tribes have access to land and water to meet domestic, economic, and cultural needs. The 2023 budget proposes \$825,000 for the Settlements account. The Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (BIL) (Public Law 117-58) established the Indian Water Rights Settlement Completion Fund, which provides funding to resolve outstanding BIA financial commitments to enacted water settlements. The 2023 funding request covers continuing needs of active land settlements and miscellaneous payments to Indians. To support the funding stability for water settlements enacted after the BIL, the Administration is interested in working with Congress on an approach to provide a mandatory funding source for future settlements.

### Indian Guaranteed Loan Program

The 2023 budget request for this program is \$13.9 million, which will guarantee or insure \$150.2 million in loan principal to support Indian economic development across Indian Country. The program’s purpose is to reduce inherent risk to lenders investing in eligible Indian business loans. The program also provides technical assistance to applicants and supports Indian businesses starting up, expanding operations, revitalizing operations in a changing industry, or rebounding

from business downturns. By strengthening the economic base of Tribal communities, the Tribal governments near those businesses progress toward greater independence and self-determination. Neighboring non-Indian communities also benefit from the increased economic success of Tribal governments.

### Fixed Costs

Fixed costs of \$21.2 million are fully funded.

## SUMMARY OF BUREAU APPROPRIATIONS <sup>1/</sup>

(dollar amounts in thousands)

### Comparison of 2023 Request with 2022 CR

	2022 CR		2023 Request		Change	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
<b>Current</b>						
Operation of Indian Programs .....	2,843	1,659,516	3,005	2,125,020	+162	+465,504
Contract Support Costs .....	0	346,517	0	409,029	0	+62,512
Payments for Tribal Leases .....	0	36,593	0	55,432	0	+18,839
Construction .....	41	179,020	41	255,482	0	+76,462
Indian Land and Water Claim Settlements and Miscellaneous Payments to Indians .....	0	45,644	0	825	0	-44,819
Indian Guaranteed Loan Program Account .....	0	11,797	0	13,884	0	+2,087
Indian Land Consolidation .....	0	0	21	80,000	+21	+80,000
Subtotal, Current .....	2,884	2,279,087	3,067	2,939,672	+183	+660,585
<b>Permanent</b>						
Indian Guaranteed Loan Program Account .....	0	3,795	0	0	0	-3,795
White Earth Settlement Fund .....	0	1,750	0	1,750	0	0
Miscellaneous Permanent Appropriations .....	268	113,229	267	115,191	-1	+1,962
Operation and Maintenance of Quarters .....	40	6,238	40	6,173	0	-65
Gifts and Donations, Bureau of Indian Affairs .....	7	1,000	7	1,000	0	0
Selis-Qlispe Ksanka Settlement Trust Fund .....	0	90,000	0	90,000	0	0
Indian Water Rights Settlement Completion Fund .....	0	2,500,000	0	0	0	-2,500,000
Subtotal, Permanent .....	315	2,716,012	314	214,114	-1	-2,501,898
<b>Allocation and Reimbursable</b>						
Allocation .....	595	0	703	0	+108	0
Reimbursable .....	38	0	39	0	+1	0
Subtotal, Allocation and Reimbursable .....	633	0	742	0	+109	0
<b>TOTAL, BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS .....</b>	<b>3,832</b>	<b>4,995,099</b>	<b>4,123</b>	<b>3,153,786</b>	<b>+291</b>	<b>-1,841,313</b>

<sup>1/</sup> Current funding amounts include supplemental appropriations and transfers. For further details see Highlights of Budget Changes tables for each account.

## HIGHLIGHTS OF BUDGET CHANGES

By Appropriation Activity/Subactivity

### APPROPRIATION: Operation of Indian Programs

	2021 Actual	2022 CR	2023 Request	Change
<b>Tribal Government</b>				
Aid to Tribal Government .....	27,241	27,241	27,037	-204
Consolidated Tribal Government Program (TPA) .....	82,096	82,096	82,467	+371
Self-Governance Compacts (TPA) .....	179,379	179,379	200,398	+21,019
New Tribes (TPA) .....	1,624	1,624	480	-1,144
Small Tribes Supplement (TPA) .....	5,000	5,000	23,002	+18,002
Road Maintenance (TPA) .....	36,796	36,796	48,190	+11,394
Tribal Government Program Oversight .....	8,895	8,895	12,414	+3,519
Subtotal, Tribal Government .....	341,031	341,031	393,988	+52,957
<b>Human Services</b>				
Social Services (TPA) .....	51,195	51,195	80,134	+28,939
Welfare Assistance (TPA) .....	78,000	78,000	77,994	-6
Indian Child Welfare Act (TPA) .....	16,907	16,907	26,328	+9,421
Housing Improvement Program (TPA) .....	11,708	11,708	14,219	+2,511
Human Services Tribal Design (TPA) .....	290	290	218	-72
Human Services Program Oversight .....	3,126	3,126	3,272	+146
Subtotal, Human Services .....	161,226	161,226	202,165	+40,939
<b>Trust—Natural Resources Management</b>				
Natural Resources (TPA) .....	8,107	8,107	23,203	+15,096
Irrigation Operations and Maintenance .....	14,087	14,087	20,769	+6,682
Rights Protection Implementation .....	42,811	42,811	44,700	+1,889
Tribal Management/ Development Program .....	13,387	13,387	17,694	+4,307
Endangered Species .....	4,208	4,208	6,243	+2,035
Tribal Climate Resilience .....	16,956	16,956	60,991	+44,035
Integrated Resource Info Program .....	2,983	2,983	9,077	+6,094
Agriculture and Range .....	36,520	36,520	43,938	+7,418
Forestry .....	54,636	54,636	63,517	+8,881
Water Resources .....	13,194	13,194	18,426	+5,232
Fish, Wildlife and Parks .....	17,440	17,440	21,699	+4,259
Energy & Minerals .....	26,706	26,706	67,207	+40,501
Resource Management Program Oversight .....	7,807	7,807	9,169	+1,362
Subtotal, Trust—Natural Resources Management .....	258,842	258,842	406,633	+147,791
<b>Trust—Real Estate Services</b>				
Trust Services (TPA) .....	9,229	9,229	9,718	+489
Navajo-Hopi Settlement Program .....	1,222	1,222	1,303	+81
Probate (TPA) .....	13,034	13,034	14,140	+1,106
Land Title and Records Offices .....	15,189	15,189	16,425	+1,236
Real Estate Services .....	38,516	38,516	41,133	+2,617
Land Records Improvement .....	6,966	6,966	7,074	+108
Environmental Quality .....	23,185	23,185	47,081	+23,896
Alaskan Native Programs .....	1,496	1,496	1,521	+25
Rights Protection .....	17,250	17,250	17,531	+281
Trust—Real Estate Services Oversight .....	14,576	14,576	17,101	+2,525
Subtotal, Trust—Real Estate Services .....	140,663	140,663	173,027	+32,364

**APPROPRIATION: Operation of Indian Programs** *(continued)*

	2021 Actual	2022 CR	2023 Request	Change
Public Safety and Justice				
Law Enforcement.....	408,133	408,133	507,718	+99,585
Tribal Courts (TPA).....	38,980	38,980	52,679	+13,699
Fire Protection (TPA).....	1,609	1,609	1,665	+56
Subtotal, Public Safety and Justice .....	448,722	448,722	562,062	+113,340
Community and Economic Development				
Job Placement and Training (TPA).....	13,515	13,515	23,759	+10,244
Economic Development (TPA).....	3,266	3,266	39,355	+36,089
Community Development Oversight.....	7,691	7,691	9,234	+1,543
Subtotal, Community and Economic Development.....	24,472	24,472	72,348	+47,876
Executive Direction and Administrative Services .....	241,576	241,576	271,813	+30,237
TOTAL APPROPRIATION (w/o supplemental and transfers).....	1,616,532	1,616,532	2,082,036	+465,504
Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (P.L. 117-58).....	0	+43,200	+43,200	0
Transfer to OIG (P.L. 117-58).....	0	-216	-216	0
Other Transfers.....	+51,583	0	0	0
TOTAL APPROPRIATION (w/ supplemental and transfers).....	1,668,115	1,659,516	2,125,020	+465,504

**APPROPRIATION: Contract Support Costs**

	2021 Actual	2022 CR	2023 Request	Change
Contract Support (TPA) .....	227,872	341,517	404,029	+62,512
Indian Self-Determination Fund (TPA) .....	5,000	5,000	5,000	0
TOTAL APPROPRIATION .....	232,872	346,517	409,029	+62,512

**APPROPRIATION: Payments for Tribal Leases**

	2021 Actual	2022 CR	2023 Request	Change
TOTAL APPROPRIATION .....	9,899	36,593	55,432	+18,839

**APPROPRIATION: Construction**

	2021 Actual	2022 CR	2023 Request	Change
Public Safety and Justice Construction .....	42,811	42,811	70,311	+27,500
Resource Management Construction .....	71,408	71,408	85,554	+14,146
Other Program Construction .....	14,599	14,599	49,867	+35,268
<b>TOTAL APPROPRIATION (w/o supplementals and transfer) .....</b>	<b>128,818</b>	<b>128,818</b>	<b>205,732</b>	<b>+76,914</b>
Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (P.L. 117-58) .....	0	+50,000	+50,000	0
Disaster Relief Act (P.L. 117-43) .....	0	+452	0	-452
Transfer to OIG (P.L. 117-58) .....	0	-250	-250	0
<b>TOTAL APPROPRIATION (w/ supplementals and transfer) .....</b>	<b>128,818</b>	<b>179,020</b>	<b>255,482</b>	<b>+76,462</b>

**APPROPRIATION: Indian Land and Water Claim Settlements and Miscellaneous Payments to Indians**

	2021 Actual	2022 CR	2023 Request	Change
Land Settlements				
White Earth Land Settlement .....	625	0	625	+625
Water Settlements				
Blackfeet Settlement .....	46,019	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Payments				
Truckee River Operating Agreement .....	0	0	200	+200
Unallocated .....	0	45,644	0	-45,644
<b>TOTAL APPROPRIATION .....</b>	<b>46,644</b>	<b>45,644</b>	<b>825</b>	<b>-44,819</b>

**APPROPRIATION: Indian Guaranteed Loan Program Account**

	2021 Actual	2022 CR	2023 Request	Change
Subsidies .....	10,204	10,204	11,204	+1,000
Program Management .....	1,593	1,593	2,680	+1,087
<b>TOTAL APPROPRIATION .....</b>	<b>11,797</b>	<b>11,797</b>	<b>13,884</b>	<b>+2,087</b>

**APPROPRIATION: Indian Land Consolidation**

	2021 Actual	2022 CR	2023 Request	Change
<b>TOTAL APPROPRIATION .....</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>80,000</b>	<b>+80,000</b>







# BUREAU OF INDIAN EDUCATION

## Mission

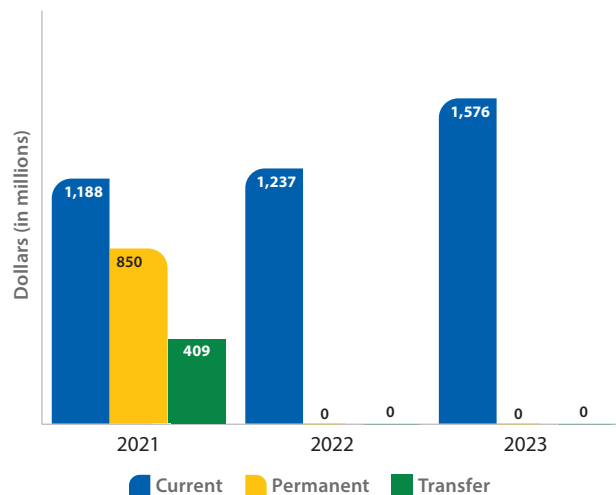
The mission of the Bureau of Indian Education (BIE) is to provide students at BIE-funded schools with a culturally relevant, high-quality education that prepares students with the knowledge, skills, and behaviors needed to flourish in the opportunities of tomorrow, become healthy and successful individuals, and lead their communities and sovereign nations to a thriving future that preserves their unique cultural identities.

## Budget Overview

The 2023 President’s Budget for BIE is \$1.6 billion in current appropriations. The budget includes key investments to strengthen BIE’s autonomy as a Federal agency and improve local services for tribally controlled and bureau-operated schools while also advancing equity for historically underserved Tribal communities. BIE estimates the budget supports staffing of 3,227 full-time equivalents (FTEs) in 2023.

The United States has a trust and treaty responsibility to provide eligible Indian students with a quality education. BIE serves as a capacity builder and service provider to support Tribes in delivering culturally appropriate education with high academic standards to allow students across Indian Country to achieve success. BIE funding supports classroom instruction, student transportation, Native language development programs, cultural enrichment, gifted and talented programs, facility operations, and maintenance at BIE schools operated by Tribes or directly by BIE. In some schools—mostly in remote sites—funding also supports residential costs. BIE operates two postsecondary institutions, administers grants for

## BIE Funding



29 tribally controlled colleges and universities, and funds two Tribal technical colleges.

The 2023 budget supports improved educational opportunities and service delivery for Native American students from their earliest years through college. BIE is implementing ongoing reforms to strengthen itself as an independent bureau and increase accountability and transparency throughout the organization. This multiyear process is transforming BIE into an organization that serves as a capacity builder and service provider to support Tribes in educating their youth and delivering a world-class and culturally appropriate education.

## Operation of Indian Education Programs

The 2023 budget for the Operation of Indian Education Programs account is \$1.2 billion. The



- The Bureau of Indian Education (BIE) provides education services to 45,000 students, with an average daily membership of 40,000 students in 23 States, 169 elementary and secondary schools, and 14 dormitories.
- Currently, 129—or 70 percent of—BIE-funded elementary schools, secondary schools, and dormitories are tribally controlled and operate under the direction of individual Tribal governments.
- BIE also provides funding to 33 colleges, universities, and postsecondary schools.

core mission of BIE is supporting bureau-operated and tribally controlled schools and administering grants to Tribal institutions of higher education.

*Elementary and Secondary Programs*

The request includes \$891.5 million for operating the entire BIE elementary and secondary school system—169 elementary and secondary schools and 14 dormitories—by providing educational services to approximately 45,000 students in 23 States. Funds support the basic and supplemental education programs at BIE-funded schools, student transportation, facility operations, and maintenance.

The 2023 request includes targeted funding to improve Indian student academic outcomes, address maintenance needs, support expanded preschool and Native language programs, and provide pay parity for Tribal teachers while fully

funding projected Tribal Grant Support Costs. The budget provides \$507.7 million for Indian School Equalization Program funds to improve opportunities and outcomes in the classroom, provide improved instructional services, and support improved teacher quality, recruitment, and retention. The request level of \$21.5 million for Education Program Enhancements supports professional development for teachers, advances the quality of in-classroom instruction, and incorporates improved Native language and culture programs in classrooms. Early Child and Family Development funding of \$25.3 million enables BIE to expand preschool opportunities at BIE-funded schools.

Facilities Operations and Maintenance is proposed at \$146.4 million; it includes investments to keep pace with operational cost increases and support the timely maintenance and replacement of equipment at BIE schools. The budget also includes \$26.6 million for the Johnson-O’Malley program, which is authorized to support the individualized educational needs of eligible Indian students enrolled in public schools and previously private schools.

The budget continues to invest in activities that promote educational self-determination for Tribal communities and includes \$97.5 million for Tribal Grant Support Costs for Tribes that choose to operate BIE-funded schools. This level of funding supports 100 percent of the estimated requirement.

*Postsecondary Programs*

The request includes \$185.2 million for Postsecondary Programs. The 2023 budget continues recognition of the critical role Tribal postsecondary



Grand opening of Laguna Elementary School in Scottsdale, AZ.

BIEPhoto.

institutions have in empowering Indian students and promoting equity for Tribal communities. These institutions are on or near reservations; they directly serve Tribal communities with culturally relevant education and career pathways in a supportive environment. Postsecondary education of Tribal members remains an essential component in the economic development of many Tribes.

The proposed budget will provide \$30.3 million for BIE-operated Haskell Indian Nations University and Southwestern Indian Polytechnic Institute, \$86.5 million for grants to 29 Tribal Colleges and Universities (TCUs), and \$13.7 million for grants for two Tribal Technical Colleges.

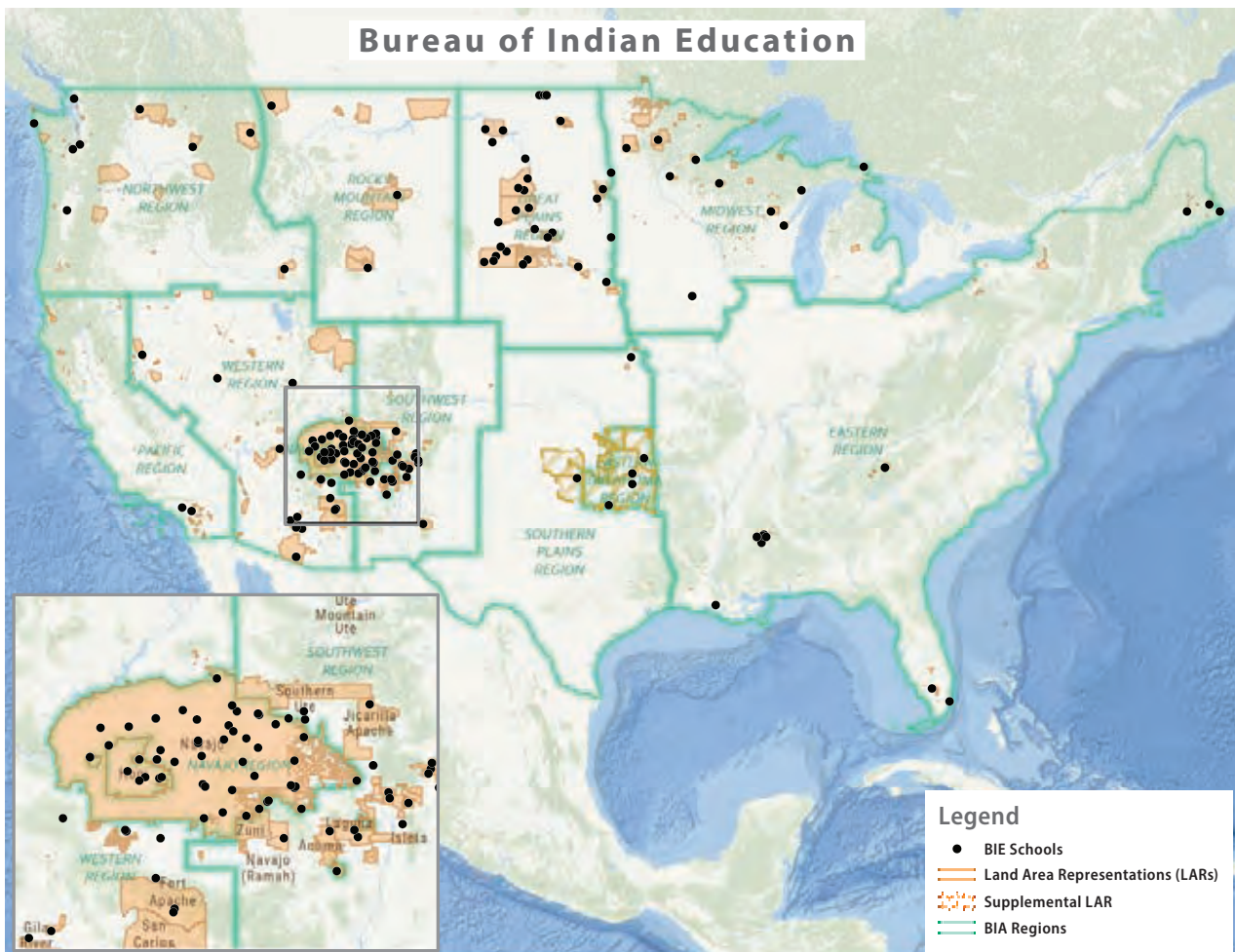
Postsecondary Programs have funds for multiple scholarship programs, including \$45.0 million for the Scholarships and Adult Education program to improve educational opportunities and serve a larger population of qualified Native American

students. The program supports Administration priorities through educational grants to Tribal communities, which have been historically underserved and adversely affected by persistent poverty and inequality.

BIE is investing \$2.0 million in a new initiative that provides research and development (R&D) internships to highly qualified students from economically disadvantaged rural communities. The program will complement the existing Science Post Graduate Scholarship Fund and support R&D investments that provide actionable and accessible information and decision support tools.

#### *Education Management*

The request includes \$78.9 million for education management and information technology (IT) to optimize learning opportunities for students of all ages. Education Program Management (EPM) funding supports ongoing improvements



in high-priority functional areas, including acquisition, school safety and repairs, performance tracking, and technical support to the field. Other management activities include data collection, analysis, and reporting; financial and accounting functions; oversight and coordination of major facility repairs; and management of grant applications. BIE IT includes the Native American Student Information System, wide area network infrastructure, and general support systems used by BIE-funded schools.



Students and staff at Nenahnezad Community School in Fruitland, NM.

*BIE Photo.*

EPM initiatives in 2023 include the startup of a School Operations Office of Self-Determination to develop Tribal capacity and promote maximum Indian participation in educational programs and services, the Justice40 initiative aligned with Administration priorities, and BIE's Social Emotional Learning project to develop a national curriculum to support behavioral health and wellness programs at BIE-funded schools. In addition, the 2023 request funds a BIE Pathways Program Coordinator to strengthen outreach and recruitment of highly qualified Native American students for internships and careers in education.

The budget proposes \$38.5 million for Education IT to support the ongoing costs of distance learning and enhanced classroom technology. BIE continues to collaborate with Tribes and communities to alleviate strains imposed by the COVID-19 pandemic on BIE students and their families, teachers, administrators, and other staff members in K-12 schools and at TCUs. The 2023 budget request will enable BIE to leverage ongoing infrastructure investments in new technology and operational capabilities at BIE-funded schools, including the new Education Learning Management System, by supporting comprehensive online delivery of educational courses to students and professional development opportunities for

teachers. Education IT resources will continue the annual learning software subscriptions and licenses, support contract extensions needed to maintain this investment, and support educational IT personnel costs for remote learning and additional broadband capabilities.

The Payments for Tribal Leases are accounted for in the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) budget and used to administer BIA and BIE section 105(l) leases of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act. The President's Budget reflects the Administration's support for the principles of Tribal self-determination and strengthening Tribal communities across Indian Country by proposing to reclassify 105(l) leases as current mandatory spending in 2023. This funding will provide Tribes with certainty in meeting these ongoing needs through dedicated funding sources.

### **Tribal Priority Allocations**

Tribal Priority Allocations (TPAs) give Tribes the opportunity to further Indian self-determination by establishing their priorities and reallocating Federal funds among programs in this budget category. The 2023 budget includes TPA funding of \$72.8 million.

## Education Construction

The 2023 budget includes \$420.1 million in annual funding for Education Construction to replace and repair school facilities and address deferred maintenance needs at campuses in the BIE school system. This funding includes substantial investments to address the climate crisis with more sustainable BIE infrastructure. Whenever feasible, BIE facilities projects incorporate techniques to reduce energy and water consumption, as well as greenhouse gas emissions, and prepare the facilities for the predicted effects of climate change. The Indian Affairs (IA) Office of Facilities, Property and Safety Management—in close coordination with BIE—manages the Site Assessment and Capital Investment (SACI) Program, a comprehensive approach to assess the conditions of bureau-funded schools and prioritize requirements for campus improvements. The SACI Program follows formalized procedures that respect Tribal sovereignty and self-determination and result in consensus agreements with schools, Tribes, and IA for major renovations and new construction projects. The SACI Program will result in a long-term facilities plan that is continuously updated and adjusts to changes in education construction funding and evaluation or selection criteria.

Replacing or repairing BIE-funded schools is a high priority that has produced tangible results,

with four new campuses opened to students in 2021 and another three schools to be completed in 2022. In addition, one facility replacement project is under construction, and eight schools are in various stages of planning and design.

The proposed \$255.5 million for Replacement School Construction and \$23.9 million for Replacement Facility Construction is critical to ensuring that all Native students can develop in an environment conducive to quality educational achievement. With the Replacement School Construction, Replacement Facility Construction, and Great American Outdoors Act (Public Law 116-152) funding anticipated through 2022, BIE expects to fully fund the replacement of all 10 schools on the 2016 replacement list and 2 schools from the SACI Program. The 2023 budget will support planning, design, and construction work at an additional six BIE schools; final allocations are pending completion of the design phase and refined cost estimates for each school. An additional \$140.7 million is included for other housing and facilities repair programs, including \$15.0 million for Tribal Colleges Facilities Improvement and Repair.

## Fixed Costs

Fixed costs of \$18.3 million are fully funded.



New facility at Beatrice Rafferty School in Perry, ME.

*BIE Photo.*

## SUMMARY OF BUREAU APPROPRIATIONS

(dollar amounts in thousands)

### *Comparison of 2023 Request with 2022 CR*

	2022 CR		2023 Request		Change	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
Current						
Operation of Indian Education Programs .....	2,346	973,092	2,682	1,155,634	+336	+182,542
Education Construction .....	11	264,277	14	420,102	+3	+155,825
Subtotal, Current .....	2,357	1,237,369	2,696	1,575,736	+339	+338,367
Reimbursable .....	526	0	531	0	+5	0
<b>TOTAL, BUREAU OF INDIAN EDUCATION .....</b>	<b>2,883</b>	<b>1,237,369</b>	<b>3,227</b>	<b>1,575,736</b>	<b>+344</b>	<b>+338,367</b>

## HIGHLIGHTS OF BUDGET CHANGES

By Appropriation Activity/Subactivity

### **APPROPRIATION: Operation of Indian Education Programs**

	2021 Actual	2022 CR	2023 Request	Change
Elementary and Secondary ( <i>forward funded</i> )				
ISEP Formula Funds .....	426,838	426,838	500,636	+73,798
ISEP Program Adjustments .....	5,585	5,585	7,039	+1,454
Education Program Enhancements .....	14,451	14,451	21,525	+7,074
Tribal Education Departments .....	5,000	5,000	5,007	+7
Student Transportation .....	58,143	58,143	61,007	+2,864
Early Childhood and Family Development .....	21,000	21,000	25,267	+4,267
Tribal Grant Support Costs .....	86,884	86,884	97,453	+10,569
Subtotal, Elementary and Secondary ( <i>forward funded</i> ) .....	617,901	617,901	717,934	+100,033
Elementary and Secondary Programs				
Facilities Operations .....	69,785	69,785	76,888	+7,103
Facilities Maintenance .....	61,999	61,999	69,544	+7,545
Juvenile Detention Center Education .....	553	553	555	+2
Johnson-O'Malley Assistance Grants ( <i>TPA</i> ) .....	21,140	21,140	26,570	+5,430
Subtotal, Elementary and Secondary Programs .....	153,477	153,477	173,557	+20,080
Postsecondary Programs ( <i>forward funded</i> )				
Haskell and SIPI .....	26,258	26,258	30,325	+4,067
Tribal Colleges and Universities .....	76,510	76,510	86,510	+10,000
Tribal Technical Colleges .....	8,151	8,151	13,656	+5,505
Subtotal, Postsecondary Programs ( <i>forward funded</i> ) .....	110,919	110,919	130,491	+19,572
Postsecondary Programs				
Tribal Colleges and Universities Supplements ( <i>TPA</i> ) .....	1,220	1,220	1,220	0
Scholarships and Adult Education ( <i>TPA</i> ) .....	34,833	34,833	45,049	+10,216

**APPROPRIATION: Operation of Indian Education Programs** (continued)

	2021 Actual	2022 CR	2023 Request	Change
Special Higher Education Scholarships .....	3,492	3,492	3,492	0
Science Postgraduate Scholarship Fund .....	2,950	2,950	4,950	+2,000
Subtotal, Postsecondary Programs .....	42,495	42,495	54,711	+12,216
Education Management				
Education Program Management .....	32,956	32,956	40,441	+7,485
Education IT .....	15,344	15,344	38,500	+23,156
Subtotal, Education Management .....	48,300	48,300	78,941	+30,641
TOTAL APPROPRIATION (w/o transfers) .....	973,092	973,092	1,155,634	+182,542
Transfers <sup>1/</sup> .....	+359,759	0	0	0
TOTAL APPROPRIATION (w/ transfers) .....	1,332,851	973,092	1,155,634	+182,542

<sup>1/</sup> The 2021 Actual net amount includes a transfer of \$409.4 million from the Education Stabilization Fund. More Information can be found in Appendix A.

**APPROPRIATION: Education Construction**

	2021 Actual	2022 CR	2023 Request	Change
Replacement School Construction .....	115,504	115,504	255,504	+140,000
Replacement Facility Construction .....	23,935	23,935	23,935	0
Replacement/New Employee Housing .....	1,000	1,000	4,000	+3,000
Employee Housing Repair .....	13,581	13,581	13,595	+14
Facilities Improvement and Repair .....	95,257	95,257	108,068	+12,811
Tribal Colleges Facilities Improvement and Repair .	15,000	15,000	15,000	0
TOTAL APPROPRIATION .....	264,277	264,277	420,102	+155,825







# BUREAU OF TRUST FUNDS ADMINISTRATION

## Mission

The mission of the Bureau of Trust Funds Administration (BTFA) is to manage the trust beneficiaries' financial assets. BTFA provides fiduciary guidance, management, and leadership for Tribal trust and Individual Indian Money (IIM) accounts.

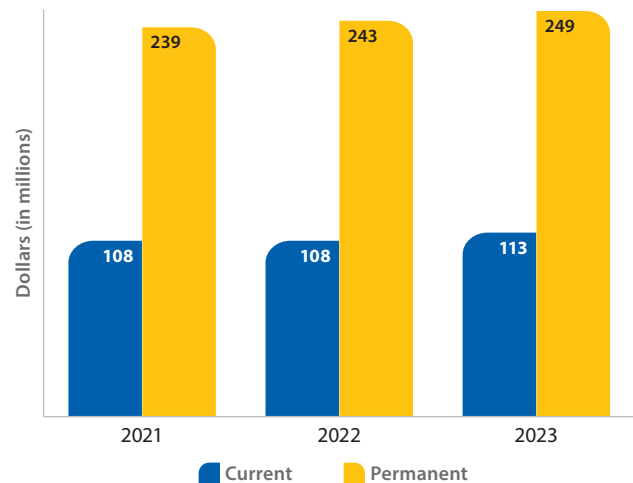
## Budget Overview

The 2023 budget includes \$112.7 million in current appropriations to support the execution of the Federal trust responsibilities to American Indian Tribes, individuals, and communities. BTFA estimates staffing will total 425 full-time equivalents (FTEs) in 2023.

## Program Overview

BTFA was established within the Office of the Assistant Secretary—Indian Affairs (AS-IA) in 2020 to house the ongoing financial trust management functions of the Office of the Special Trustee for American Indians (OST) in anticipation of the sunset of OST. BTFA held consultations in early November 2021 to gather Tribal input on the future of BTFA and is currently reviewing the verbal and written input from those consultations. For the remainder of 2022 and in 2023, BTFA will continue to actively seek perspectives from Indian Country, including through forums such as the Tribal Interior Budget Council, on how BTFA can be leveraged to strengthen fiduciary trust asset management and work with Congress to chart a path forward for BTFA and the eventual sunset of OST, in accordance with the American Indian Trust Fund Management Reform Act of 1994. BTFA also is proposing a budget restructuring in the 2023 budget.

## BTFA Funding



BTFA is responsible for the financial management of approximately \$6.16 billion of Indian trust funds held in about 3,900 Tribal accounts and about 404,000 IIM Accounts. Trust funds include payments from judgment awards, settlements of claims, land-use agreements, royalties on natural resource use, other proceeds derived directly from trust resources, and financial investment income. Trust financial management functions include receipting, investing, disbursing, and reporting of trust funds on behalf of individual Indians and Tribes. In addition, BTFA provides document production support for lawsuits and litigation related to Tribal and IIM trust accounts.

BTFA is responsible for planning and executing the historical accounting of Tribal trust accounts and IIM accounts. That work is accomplished by the Office of Trust Analysis and Research (OTAR),

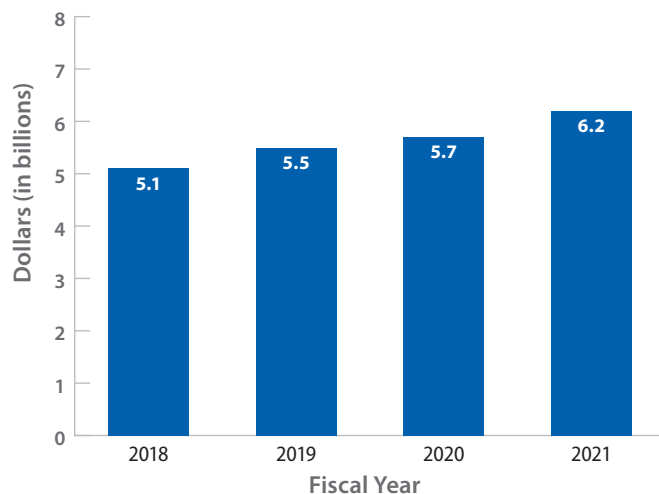
## BUREAU OF TRUST FUNDS ADMINISTRATION Facts



- The Bureau of Trust Funds Administration (BTFA) will continue to meet Interior’s core responsibilities for sound fiduciary trust management on behalf of individual Indians and Tribes.
- The bureau provides services to American Indians and Alaska Natives in 574 federally recognized Tribes in the 48 contiguous States and Alaska.
- BTFA will continue to manage approximately \$6.16 billion of Indian trust funds held in about 3,900 Tribal accounts and about 404,000 Individual Indian Money accounts.
- BTFA processes more than 350,000 account maintenance transactions and 4,500 probate orders and distributions of funds to beneficiaries annually.

which also works to resolve the ownership of residual balances in Youpee Escheat accounts and special deposit accounts and to distribute account balances to Tribes, individual Indians, and non-trust entities.

BTFA Managed Trust Fund Balances



OTAR provides litigation support resulting from Tribal lawsuits in coordination with the Department of Justice. As of March 2022, 28 Tribal trust cases were pending in various Federal courts by Indian Tribes regarding the Federal Government’s fiduciary trust duties.

The Land Buy-Back Program for Tribal Nations (LBBP) is responsible for the expenditure of the \$1.9 billion Trust Land Consolidation Fund authorized by the settlement agreement in *Cobell*

v. *Salazar*, confirmed by the Claims Resolution Act of 2010. The program, which was authorized for 10 years, ends in November 2022. Recognizing the importance of maintaining the momentum of the LBBP effort, the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) budget proposes to reestablish a modified Indian Land Consolidation program in 2023 and includes \$80.0 million for this program to further reduce land ownership fractionation in Indian Country and enhance the ability of Tribal governments to plan for and adapt to climate change.

### Federal Trust Programs

The 2023 budget includes \$111.2 million for Trust and Program Operations, of which \$24.1 million is for Field Operations. Field Operations staff serve as the primary point of contact for trust beneficiaries—Tribes, individual Indians, and Alaska Natives—seeking information and services in conjunction with their trust assets. Through new online services, the Field Operations program will promote equitable access for Indian trust beneficiaries by ensuring that BTFA services are accessible in historically underserved communities.

The budget provides \$17.6 million for Accounting Operations, which conducts all fiduciary accounting activities—including receipting, disbursing, and reconciling—related to the trust funds managed by the Department. Settlement Support, which funds OTAR, is funded at \$17.9 million. This funding level will allow OTAR to manage the expected workload for historical accounting for Tribal trust and IIM accounts.

The request includes \$8.4 million for Information Resources funding to develop, maintain, and operate the trust information technology enterprise architecture; provide day-to-day computer support to BTFA personnel nationwide; and develop and maintain applications in support of the BTFA mission. These functions directly support BTFA's unique Information Resources needs and do not duplicate those elsewhere in the Department, including BIA.

The budget provides \$13.3 million for Trust Records. This program operates the American Indian Records Repository and provides records management training and services to BTFA, Tribes, BIA, the Bureau of Indian Education, and AS-IA. Included in the request is funding for the digitization of trust records to continue ongoing work to meet new Federal records retention requirements and to modernize records operations.

Trust Records also supports DOI's Federal Indian Boarding School Initiative (BSI) and its comprehensive review of Federal boarding school policies. BTFA, through Trust Records and other BTFA offices, is supporting the BSI through investigation and retrieval of relevant records, including information from 1819 to 1969 related to DOI's oversight and implementation of the Indian boarding school program. Through the BSI, the Department seeks to work with Tribal Nations to begin the long healing process through transparency and accountability.

The 2023 budget requests \$510,000 to establish a Trust Operations Management function



The Trust Beneficiary Call Center located in Albuquerque, NM.

BTFA Photo.

within Trust Operations. This amount will fund a Principal Deputy Bureau Director for Trust Operations and dedicated personnel to coordinate efforts among the various programs under Trust Operations. The dedicated resource will allow for enhanced continuity in program delivery to Tribes and BTFA program beneficiaries.

The budget requests \$22.9 million for Business Management, which includes BTFA's communication, policy, and training functions and its budget, finance, and administration entities. This amount includes \$9.7 million for DOI's Office of Hearings and Appeals and the Office of the Solicitor for litigation support. The budget provides \$6.5 million for the Office of Strategic Oversight and Planning, which oversees and evaluates the Indian fiduciary trust programs and manages a comprehensive system of internal controls for BTFA operations and the BTFA Strategic Planning and Project Management Office. Those functions are integral to BTFA accomplishing its unique mission and do not duplicate functions elsewhere in the Department.

### **Fixed Costs**

Fixed costs of \$1.7 million are fully funded.

## SUMMARY OF BUREAU APPROPRIATIONS

(dollar amounts in thousands)

### *Comparison of 2023 Request with 2022 CR*

	2022 CR		2023 Request		Change	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
<b>Current</b>						
Federal Trust Programs .....	417	108,399	422	112,675	+5	+4,276
Subtotal, Current .....	417	108,399	422	112,675	+5	+4,276
<b>Permanent</b>						
Tribal Special Fund .....	0	89,000	0	91,000	0	+2,000
Tribal Trust Fund .....	0	154,000	0	158,000	0	+4,000
Trust Land Consolidation Fund .....	10	0	0	0	-10	0
Subtotal, Permanent .....	10	243,000	0	249,000	-10	+6,000
Reimbursable .....	3	0	3	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL, BUREAU OF TRUST FUNDS ADMINISTRATION .....</b>	<b>430</b>	<b>351,399</b>	<b>425</b>	<b>361,675</b>	<b>-5</b>	<b>+10,276</b>

## HIGHLIGHTS OF BUDGET CHANGES

By Appropriation Activity/Subactivity

### **APPROPRIATION: Federal Trust Programs**

	2021 Actual	2022 CR	2023 Request	Change
Executive Direction .....	1,494	1,494	1,520	+26
Trust and Program Operations .....	106,905	106,905	111,155	+4,250
<b>TOTAL APPROPRIATION .....</b>	<b>108,399</b>	<b>108,399</b>	<b>112,675</b>	<b>+4,276</b>



# OFFICE OF INSULAR AFFAIRS

## Mission

The Office of Insular Affairs (OIA) coordinates Federal policy for the U.S. territories and fulfills the Compacts of Free Association (COFA) obligations to the Freely Associated States (FAS).

## Budget Overview

The 2023 budget includes \$125.7 million in current appropriations. OIA estimates the budget will support staffing equal to 36 full-time equivalents (FTEs) in 2023.

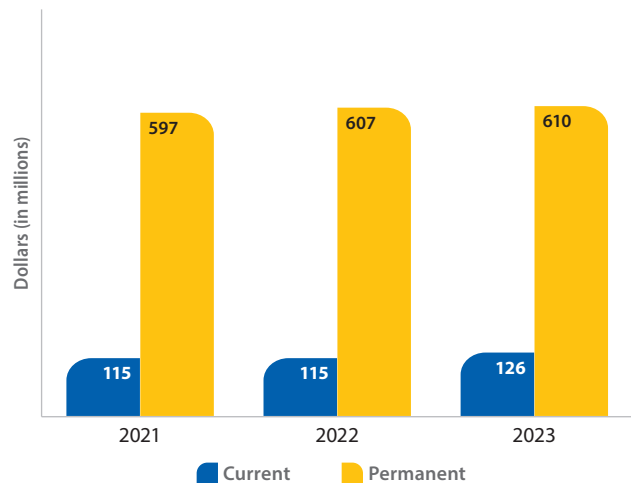
The 2023 budget supports climate resilience and conservation through programs that provide targeted assistance to the Insular Areas, places disproportionately affected by the impacts of climate change. In 2023, the Technical Assistance, Brown Tree Snake Control, and Coral Reef Initiative and Natural Resources programs will provide funding for these underserved areas to address the effects of climate change on their communities and protect the native ecosystems from further damage.

The 2023 budget supports the Administration's priority to increase clean energy and energy efficiency with a requested \$15.5 million in the Energizing Insular Communities program to develop renewable energy and grid infrastructure in the Insular Areas. Funding will help the islands reduce their dependence on energy imports to support energy independence and increase energy conservation and efficiency through reliable and affordable energy strategies.

## Program Overview

The Assistant Secretary—Insular and International Affairs and OIA carry out the Secretary's

## OIA Funding



responsibilities for the U.S. territories of American Samoa, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, Guam, and the U.S. Virgin Islands. OIA administers and oversees Federal assistance under COFA to the Federated States of Micronesia (FSM), the Republic of the Marshall Islands (RMI), and the Republic of Palau.

The insular economies are small, isolated, and dependent on one or two main sources of income. In most areas, Federal programs and grants represent a major contribution to the economy. OIA strengthens insular economies through strategic investments in infrastructure, public services, and technical assistance, which attracts private-sector investment.

In 2021, OIA managed approximately \$1.7 billion in Trust Funds for FSM and RMI and supported



- Executive Order 6726 (May 29, 1934) established in the Department of the Interior (DOI) the Division of Territories and Island Possessions, which was renamed the Office of Insular Affairs (OIA) on August 4, 1995.
- The Secretary of the Interior is responsible for coordinating Federal policy with respect to the territories and administering and overseeing U.S. Federal assistance provided to the Freely Associated States.
- The responsibilities for the Insular Areas are executed through the Assistant Secretary—Insular and International Affairs and OIA.
- The U.S. territories under the responsibility of OIA include American Samoa, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands.
- The Freely Associated States are the Federated States of Micronesia, the Republic of the Marshall Islands, and the Republic of Palau.
- OIA manages more than \$700 million a year in financial assistance and payments to the Insular Areas.

a \$5.0 million tax and trade payment to the RMI. OIA also provided \$732.4 million in grant funding and fiscal payments to the Insular Areas, including \$80.1 million in health-related funding and \$92.9 million in education-related funding.

The 2023 budget request achieves the Department’s mission of Fulfilling Our Trust and Insular Responsibilities through balanced efforts to strengthen economic and health capacities in the territories; fulfill COFA obligations; and address climate resilience, conservation, and clean energy deployment.

**Assistance to Territories**

The 2023 budget includes \$117.3 million for the main account, Assistance to Territories. Within this account, the budget contains \$64.9 million for Territorial Assistance programs, which consists of \$10.2 million for OIA operations, including financial oversight efforts; \$21.8 million for Technical Assistance; \$4.4 million for Maintenance Assistance; \$3.5 million for Coral Reef Initiative and Natural

Resources activities; \$15.5 million for Energizing Insular Communities; \$3.5 million for Brown Tree Snake Control; and \$6.0 million for discretionary Compact Impact assistance. The budget includes \$24.6 million for American Samoa Operations support, and the request for current mandatory Capital Improvement Project grant funding is \$27.7 million.

**Compact of Free Association**

The 2023 budget maintains the 2021 enacted level of \$8.5 million for the COFA account. This total includes \$7.8 million for Federal Services, including \$5.0 million for Marshall Islands Tax and Trade Compensation and \$650,000 for Enewetak.



American Samoa Shipyard Authority 3000-ton slipway, which can now haul up to two boats. The last time this was possible was roughly 6 years ago.

OIA Photo.



The new Colonia Wellness Center, which was completed in November 2021 and was jointly funded by OIA Compact Funds and the Government of Japan, in FSM. OIA Photo.



A robotics competition called RoboDay hosted in Pohnpei, FSM, by the Habel Fund and Olmchs Pohnpei, an OIA grant recipient. OIA Photo.



The Weaving Connections program in FSM is funded by the OIA Technical Assistance Program and supports the preservation of traditional weaving skills. OIA Photo.

Most of OIA’s annual budget consists of mandatory funding, including an estimated \$230.4 million in 2023 to fulfill U.S. obligations under the COFA. Financial assistance under the COFA is scheduled to end after 2023 for the FSM and the RMI and in 2024 for Palau.

The Administration supports funding the renewal of our COFA relationships with the FSM, the RMI, and Palau. The Administration will request

necessary mandatory funding to be appropriated to the Department of State, with language calling for continued implementation by the Department of the Interior. The United States remains committed to its long-standing partnerships with the governments and the people of the FAS as we work together to promote a free and open Indo-Pacific.

**Fixed Costs**

Fixed costs of \$380,000 are fully funded.

## **SUMMARY OF BUREAU APPROPRIATIONS**

(dollar amounts in thousands)

### *Comparison of 2023 Request with 2022 CR*

	2022 CR		2023 Request		Change	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
<b>Current</b>						
Assistance to Territories .....	36	106,693	36	117,257	0	+10,564
Compact of Free Association .....	0	8,463	0	8,463	0	0
Subtotal, Current .....	36	115,156	36	125,720	0	+10,564
<b>Permanent</b>						
Compact of Free Association .....	0	227,294	0	230,414	0	+3,120
Payments to the United States Territories, Fiscal Assistance .....	0	380,000	0	380,000	0	0
Subtotal, Permanent .....	0	607,294	0	610,414	0	+3,120
<b>TOTAL, OFFICE OF INSULAR AFFAIRS .....</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>722,450</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>736,134</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>13,684</b>

## **HIGHLIGHTS OF BUDGET CHANGES**

By Appropriation Activity/Subactivity

### **APPROPRIATION: Assistance to Territories**

	2021 Actual	2022 CR	2023 Request	Change
American Samoa Operations .....	24,620	24,620	24,620	0
Capital Improvement Project Grants .....	27,720	27,720	27,720	0
<b>Territorial Assistance</b>				
Office of Insular Affairs .....	9,553	9,553	10,217	+664
Technical Assistance .....	21,800	21,800	21,800	0
Maintenance Assistance Fund .....	4,375	4,375	4,375	0
Brown Tree Snake Control .....	3,500	3,500	3,500	0
Coral Reef Initiative & Natural Resources .....	2,625	2,625	3,525	+900
Energizing Insular Communities .....	8,500	8,500	15,500	+7,000
Compact Impact—Discretionary .....	4,000	4,000	6,000	+2,000
Subtotal, Territorial Assistance .....	54,353	54,353	64,917	+10,564
<b>TOTAL APPROPRIATION .....</b>	<b>106,693</b>	<b>106,693</b>	<b>117,257</b>	<b>+10,564</b>

### **APPROPRIATION: Compact of Free Association**

	2021 Actual	2022 CR	2023 Request	Change
Federal Services .....	7,813	7,813	7,813	0
Enewetak .....	650	650	650	0
<b>TOTAL APPROPRIATION .....</b>	<b>8,463</b>	<b>8,463</b>	<b>8,463</b>	<b>0</b>





# DEPARTMENTAL OFFICES

## Overview

The Department of the Interior (DOI) conserves and manages the Nation’s natural resources and cultural heritage for the benefit and enjoyment of the American people, provides scientific and other information to address natural resource and natural hazard challenges, and honors the Nation’s trust responsibilities and commitments to American Indians, Alaska Natives, Native Hawaiians, and affiliated island communities to help them prosper. Departmental Offices provide leadership, management, and coordination activities; deliver services to Interior’s bureaus and offices; and operate unique crosscutting functions that do not logically fit elsewhere. The following programs within Departmental Offices are funded in separate appropriations. The Office of the Secretary (OS) provides executive leadership for the Department through the development of policy, legislation, and the annual budget. The Office of the Solicitor (SOL) provides legal services to the bureaus and offices on behalf of the Secretary. The Office of Inspector General (OIG) reviews Interior activities and conducts audits and investigations.

## Office of the Secretary

### Mission

OS provides the executive-level leadership, policy, guidance, and coordination needed to manage the diverse, complex, and nationally significant programs that are DOI’s responsibilities. OS provides administrative services, such as finance, budget, information resources, acquisition, and human resources. OS also provides Interior’s administrative appeals functions through the Office of Hearings and Appeals and appraises the value of lands

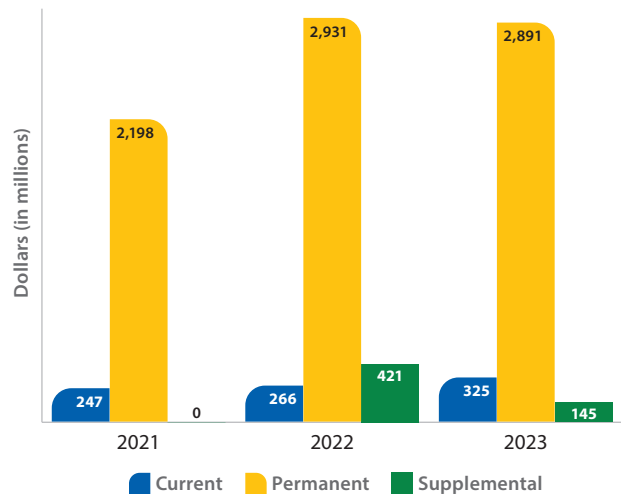
and minerals through the Appraisal and Valuation Services Office (AVSO).

OS manages eight programs funded in separate accounts and discussed within the Departmentwide Programs chapter in the Bureau Highlights. These programs are the Office of Natural Resources Revenue, Payments in Lieu of Taxes, Central Hazardous Materials Fund, Natural Resource Damage Assessment and Restoration, Wildland Fire Management, Energy Community Revitalization Program, Working Capital Fund, and Interior Franchise Fund.

### Budget Overview

The 2023 budget request for Departmental Operations is \$146.5 million and 883 full-time equivalents (FTEs). The 2023 request for OS builds on the high-priority initiatives proposed in the 2022

## Departmental Offices Funding



budget and maintains Departmental operations, services, and management functions. The 2023 budget continues to propose the transfer of \$1.9 million to the SOL Departmental FOIA Office (DFO) to continue efforts to improve the Department's Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) processing quality and capacity and to ensure compliance with the statutory requirements of transparency, accountability, and prompt production.



Secretary Deb Haaland speaking at Yellowstone River on August 13, 2021.

The 2023 budget includes \$9.7 million as part of a Departmentwide Diversity, Equity, Inclusion, and Accessibility budget initiative to address identified high-priority needs in support of Executive Order (EO) 13985, Advancing Racial Equity and Support for Underserved Communities Through the Federal Government; EO 13988, Preventing and Combating Discrimination on the Basis of Gender Identity and Sexual Orientation; and EO 14035, Diversity, Equity, Inclusion, and Accessibility in the Federal Workforce. As part of this initiative, the Department, bureaus, and offices will jointly conduct a review of the Diversity, Equity, Inclusion, and Accessibility program across Interior to identify gaps, challenges, and best practices and examine Department and bureau roles, responsibilities, and governance. Funding will be used to increase staffing capacity for the Office of Diversity, Inclusion, and Civil Rights, Office of Human Capital, and Office of Collaborative Alternative Dispute Resolution; increase equal employment opportunity (EEO) training across the Department; conduct barrier and workforce analyses; automate tracking of EEO and public civil rights complaints and reporting consistent with Equal Employment Opportunity Commission guidelines; address EEO adjudication gaps and strengthen Affirmative Employment program management; develop

diversity and recruitment flexibilities; increase classification and compensation analysis capacity; assess hiring programs to improve recruitment results; and increase capacity for alternative dispute resolution and EEO complaint mediation.

The 2023 budget includes \$350,000 to coordinate and support the Department's Zero-Emission Vehicle (ZEV) program. Across Interior, the 2023 budget request for eight bureaus and offices (Bureau of Indian Affairs, Bureau of Land Management, Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, National Park Service, Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement, Bureau of Reclamation, and U.S. Geological Survey) includes funding to accelerate the conversion of Interior's fleet to ZEV and provide charging and hydrogen fueling stations to support those vehicles and future ZEVs. This funding will support a position to act as the coordinator for the smaller bureaus and offices and work across Interior and with other agencies to maximize the utility of charging and fueling stations in areas where multiple agencies operate. This funding also supports the installation of charging stations and infrastructure required for the Main Interior Building to support the use of ZEVs.

The 2023 budget request includes \$500,000 to implement the Foundations for Evidence-Based Policymaking Act (Evidence Act) to include general evidence-building support across the Department and bureaus. The positions will support the development of the Departmentwide quadrennial learning agenda and annual evidence development plans and reports, conduct evidence gathering with varied analyses on policy and performance, support foundational factfinding, and support bureau and Departmental offices in planning and designing program evaluations. The budget also includes \$200,000 to accelerate the Department's development and implementation of a Departmentwide Enterprise Risk Management program and implement a systemwide tool for risk identification, measurement, document treatments, assessment of internal risk controls, and enabling of cross-DOI analysis and reporting.

The 2023 budget continues the Department's commitment to provide effective appraisal and mineral evaluation services through AVSO to Indian Country and to support Tribal sovereignty through AVSO's Tribal programs. The budget request includes an increase of \$2.0 million to fund Tribal contracts authorized under the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (ISDEAA, or Public Law 93-638) and mineral evaluation work in Indian Country to maintain AVSO's capacity to provide timely appraisal services to non-Tribal Indian land appraisals. The budget also includes \$300,000 to improve AVSO surge capacity and appraisal completion in Indian Country.

The 2023 budget helps to advance several significant management reforms. The budget for Departmental Operations includes an additional \$930,000 to improve the Department's audit response and internal controls, as well as assist bureaus in reducing the backlog of open audit recommendations. The budget proposes to fund four FTEs to improve the Department's management and oversight of Acquisition and Grants programs. These positions will coordinate Made in America requirements and sustainable acquisition practices, support climate change and infrastructure programs, and increase oversight and reporting for the

Department's approximately 300 grants and direct payment programs.

Also included in the request is \$495,000 to increase OS capacity in economic modeling and energy revenue estimation and \$250,000 to improve DOI news and media monitoring and analysis. The budget includes \$230,000 to further support staffing in the Office of Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization to ensure that the Department complies with the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. § 644(k)). The budget also includes additional funds to support the Office of Hearings and Appeals, Indian Arts and Crafts Board regional museums, and information technology security costs.

### **Fixed Costs**

Fixed costs of \$4.7 million are fully funded.

## **Office of the Solicitor**

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### **Mission**

SOL's mission is to provide high-quality legal counsel to the Secretary and to the Department of the Interior's bureaus and offices; support the Department of Justice in representing the Secretary and Interior in Federal, State, and Tribal courts; help resolve legal issues for the bureaus and offices as they fulfill their duties; administer the Department's ethics program and ensure ethical compliance throughout the Department; and manage Interior's FOIA programs.

### **Budget Overview**

The 2023 budget includes \$102.1 million for SOL, estimated to support staffing of 416 FTEs, with an additional 151 FTEs funded by the Department's bureaus and offices. This additional funding supports a total staffing level of 567 FTEs needed to provide legal, ethics, and FOIA services to the Secretary and the Department.

The budget request proposes a funding level of \$72.3 million for SOL's Legal Services activity to support legal work associated with the Department's mission. Within the total for SOL, funding supports an expansion of capacities in advising on legal options for administrative decision making,

responding to congressional oversight and inquiries, and providing expertise on litigation relating to DOI policies and actions; and \$3.4 million is included for completion of critical regional office moves. In addition, the budget request proposes funding the SOL Ethics Office at \$19.8 million and provides \$6.2 million for General Administration activities, to include resources to support the Departmentwide Diversity, Equity, Inclusion, and Accessibility initiative.

The 2023 budget requests \$3.8 million for DFO activities and includes a proposed transfer of \$1.9 million from the Office of the Secretary to implement phase two of the DFO. The DFO provides governance, oversight, and operational support to the Department’s component FOIA offices to improve their request-processing quality and capacity and reduce FOIA-related litigation. The budget proposes 2-year availability for SOL appropriations to improve SOL’s ability to manage its operations effectively, especially with regard to managing large one-time costs, such as office moves.

**Fixed Costs**

Fixed costs of \$4.6 million are fully funded.

**Office of Inspector General**

**Mission**

The mission of OIG is to provide independent oversight to promote accountability, integrity, economy, efficiency, and effectiveness within DOI. OIG conducts independent investigations, audits, inspections, and evaluations and reports findings of fraud, waste, abuse, or mismanagement, along with recommendations for improvement.

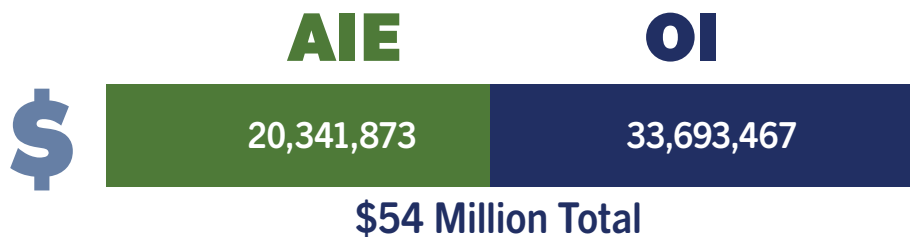
**Budget Overview**

The 2023 budget includes \$76.9 million for the OIG. The Office has four Assistant Inspectors General: one for Audits, Inspections, and Evaluations (AIE); one for the Office of Investigations (OI); one for Strategic Programs; and one for Management. The Inspector General estimates that staffing will total 334 full-time equivalents (FTEs) in 2023. The budget reflects funding for staffing to enable OIG to address key oversight priorities and technology needs. In addition, the 2023 budget will provide the necessary resources to enhance capacity for financial management oversight, target program reviews in significant agency program areas, transform internal operations and enhance technological capabilities, and strengthen OIG’s ability to prevent, detect, and identify risks and potential fraud in DOI’s energy, mineral, and revenue collections programs.

**Fixed Costs**

Fixed costs of \$2.2 million are fully funded.

**In FY 2021, OIG identified almost \$54 million in wasted and defrauded funds.**



## **SUMMARY OF BUREAU APPROPRIATIONS** <sup>1/, 2/</sup>

(dollar amounts in thousands)

### **Comparison of 2023 Request with 2022 CR**

	2022 CR		2023 Request		Change	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
<b>Current</b>						
Office of the Secretary—Departmental Operations .....	417	455,923	465	287,820	+48	-168,103
Office of the Solicitor .....	386	86,813	416	102,050	+30	+15,237
Office of Inspector General .....	258	144,244	322	80,159	+64	-64,085
Subtotal, Current .....	1,061	686,980	1,203	470,029	+142	-216,951
<b>Permanent</b>						
Salaries and Expenses, Departmental Management, from the Land and Water Conservation Fund .....	80	17,917	80	19,000	0	+1,083
Indian Arts and Crafts Fund .....	0	20	0	20	0	0
Take Pride in America, Gifts and Bequests .....	0	5	0	5	0	0
Mineral Leasing and Associated Payments .....	0	2,582,830	0	2,438,274	0	-144,556
Payments to Oklahoma .....	0	10	0	10	0	0
Payments to Alaska, Arctic National Wildlife Refuge .....	0	470	0	2,064	0	+1,594
National Forest Fund, Payments to States .....	0	8,787	0	8,486	0	-301
Leases of Lands Acquired for Flood Control, Navigation, and Allied Purposes .....	0	42,945	0	39,194	0	-3,751
National Petroleum Reserve, Alaska .....	0	20,886	0	24,789	0	+3,903
Geothermal Lease Revenues, Payments to Counties .....	0	4,605	0	4,706	0	+101
States Share from Certain Gulf of Mexico Leases .....	0	252,673	0	354,118	0	+101,445
Subtotal, Permanent .....	80	2,931,148	80	2,890,666	0	-40,482
<b>Allocation and Reimbursable</b>						
Allocation—Office of the Secretary .....	50	0	50	0	0	0
Allocation—Office of the Solicitor .....	42	0	52	0	+10	0
Reimbursable—Office of the Secretary .....	283	0	288	0	+5	0
Reimbursable—Office of the Solicitor .....	99	0	99	0	0	0
Reimbursable—Office of Inspector General .....	15	0	12	0	-3	0
Subtotal, Allocation and Reimbursable .....	489	0	501	0	+12	0
<b>TOTAL, DEPARTMENTAL OFFICES</b> .....	<b>1,630</b>	<b>3,618,128</b>	<b>1,784</b>	<b>3,360,695</b>	<b>+154</b>	<b>-257,433</b>
National Indian Gaming Commission .....	129	20,986	129	24,763	0	+3,777

<sup>1/</sup> Current funding amounts include supplemental appropriations and transfers. For further details see Highlights of Budget Changes tables for each account.

<sup>2/</sup> Amounts in 2022 and 2023 reflect corrections from the 2023 President's Budget Appendix.

## **HIGHLIGHTS OF BUDGET CHANGES**

By Appropriation Activity/Subactivity

### **APPROPRIATION: Office of the Secretary—Departmental Operations**

	2021 Actual	2022 CR	2023 Request	Change
Leadership and Administration .....	100,333	100,333	121,740	+21,407
Management Services .....	20,275	20,275	24,790	+4,515
<hr/>				
TOTAL APPROPRIATION (w/o supplementals, rescission, and transfers) .....	120,608	120,608	146,530	+25,922
Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (P.L. 117-58) .....	0	+337,000	+142,000	-195,000
Rescission of Prior-Year BA .....	-17,398	0	0	0
Transfer to OIG (P.L. 117-58) .....	0	-1,685	-710	+975
Other Transfer .....	-1,942	0	0	0
<hr/>				
TOTAL APPROPRIATION (w/ supplementals, rescission, and transfers) .....	101,268	455,923	287,820	-168,103

### **APPROPRIATION: Office of the Solicitor**

	2021 Actual	2022 CR	2023 Request	Change
Legal Services .....	59,765	59,765	72,332	+12,567
General Administration .....	5,713	5,713	6,186	+473
Ethics Office .....	19,475	19,475	19,781	+306
FOIA Office .....	1,860	1,860	3,751	+1,891
<hr/>				
TOTAL APPROPRIATION .....	86,813	86,813	102,050	+15,237

### **APPROPRIATION: Office of Inspector General**

	2021 Actual	2022 CR	2023 Request	Change
Audits, Evaluations, and Investigations .....	58,552	58,552	76,870	+18,318
<hr/>				
TOTAL APPROPRIATION (w/o transfers) .....	58,552	58,552	76,870	+18,318
Transfers from Bureaus and Offices (P.L. 117-58) .....	0	+85,692	+3,289	-82,403
<hr/>				
TOTAL APPROPRIATION (w/ transfers) .....	58,552	144,244	80,159	-64,085



## Budget Overview

The 2023 budget requests \$535.0 million in current funding for PILT. The amount proposed supports this vital program while balancing Departmental funding priorities.

## Office of Natural Resources Revenue

### Mission

The Office of Natural Resources Revenue (ONRR) ensures that revenue from Federal and Indian mineral leases is effectively, efficiently, and accurately collected, accounted for, analyzed, audited, and disbursed in a timely fashion. Revenue distributions totaled \$8.8 billion in 2021, benefiting States, Tribes, individual Indian mineral royalty owners, and U.S. Treasury accounts.

### Budget Overview

The 2023 budget requests \$175.0 million for ONRR's revenue management programs. The request maintains essential revenue management functions that ensure accurate collection, accounting, and verification of natural resource and energy revenues from Federal and Indian leases and includes funding for the next phase of ONRR's

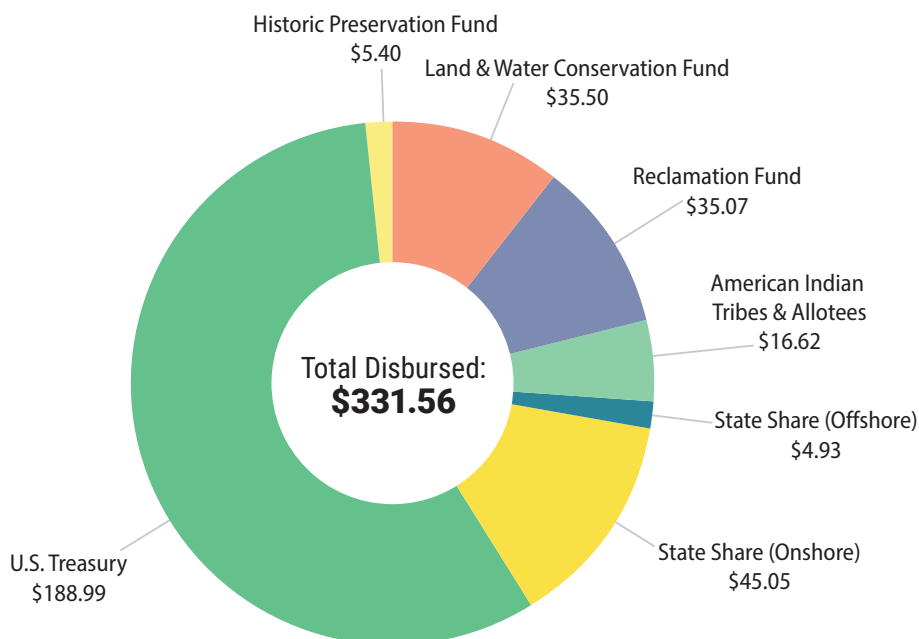
Information Technology (IT) Modernization initiative.

Within the total 2023 budget, an increase of \$17.5 million is included for the next phase of the ongoing IT Modernization effort, which focuses on the design, development, and implementation of the new systems and the eventual decommissioning of the legacy financial system. IT Modernization will provide the capacity, flexibility, and agility to reduce long-term operations and maintenance costs and will strengthen the cybersecurity of Federal networks and critical infrastructure. The funding will enable ONRR to implement new IT modules in a flexible and iterative way, prioritize a sequence to manage risk and deliver value, and employ dedicated technical staff to effectively manage the transition from the legacy system. ONRR estimates the modernized systems will be fully deployed by 2028, and the legacy system is estimated to be retired in 2029.

The budget includes \$2.6 million for ONRR to support Osage Trust Accounting activities for leases on Osage Tribal lands. This funding will allow ONRR to begin initial implementation activities to provide an oil and gas revenue and production reporting and verification program for more than 3,200 leases on Osage lands.

The budget also includes \$15.9 million to sustain ONRR's existing cooperative agreements with States and Tribes. In 2020, ONRR relied on nine State and six Tribal agreements to perform compliance activities on \$2.8 billion in royalty payments and 25,000 producing leases. The requested funding would allow ONRR to fully fund existing agreements, maintain current relationships with State and Tribal audit partners, and continue to ensure compliance on royalties produced on their lands.

## Cumulative Mineral Lease Revenue Disbursement, FY 1982–2021 (dollars in billions)





## Fixed Costs

Fixed costs of \$3.7 million are fully funded.

## Central Hazardous Materials Fund

### Mission

The mission of the Central Hazardous Materials Fund (CHF) is to protect public health and the environment by addressing the most contaminated sites within national parks, in national wildlife refuges, and on other Department-managed public lands. CHF funds remediation projects using the authorities under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act. The program provides Interior bureaus with legal, technical, and project management expertise to address their highest priority cleanup problems. CHF is funded through two revenue sources: annual appropriations and recoveries from potentially responsible parties (PRPs). The program is authorized to receive, retain, and use recoveries from PRPs to fund cleanup projects. Since CHF was established in 1995, the program has received more than \$127.7 million in recoveries from PRPs and has avoided more than \$835.6 million in bureau spending through in-kind remediation work performed by PRPs and other parties.

### Budget Overview

The 2023 budget request for CHF is \$10.1 million. The CHF program continues to focus on sites that pose the highest risks to employees, public health and welfare, and the environment. Typically, these sites are so costly and complex they cannot be adequately addressed using available bureau resources. In 2023, funding is anticipated for cleanup work at an estimated 12 sites. The program will continue to seek the participation of the current or previous owners to minimize the cleanup costs borne by American taxpayers. CHF activities include program management and project prioritization, legal support, financial management oversight, technical support, and management of a database that is used to track potentially contaminated sites.

### Fixed Costs

Fixed costs of \$28,000 are fully funded.

## Energy Community Revitalization Program

### Mission

The Energy Community Revitalization Program (ECRP) is a key component of the Administration's Reclamation Jobs initiative in support of Executive Order (EO) 14008, Tackling the Climate Crisis at Home and Abroad; it includes a State Grants program, a Tribal Grants program, a Federal program, and Program Management. Through the State Grants and Tribal Grants programs, the ECRP provides grants to State and Tribal communities to address hardrock mining on State and Tribal lands. The program provides resources to inventory, assess, decommission, reclaim and remediate abandoned hardrock mines and their associated infrastructure when the companies that created those sites have left and are no longer viable to address cleanup and closure. The ECRP Federal Program provides funding to Interior bureaus and offices to inventory, assess, and clean up legacy hardrock mines scattered across DOI-managed lands and will focus resources on the highest risk environmental and physical safety sites.

### Budget Overview

The 2023 budget request for ECRP is \$65.0 million. The request proposes to establish the Energy Community Revitalization Program as an annual appropriation. The Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (BIL) (Public Law 117-58) established ECRP to address orphaned wells, and the annual appropriation will support hardrock abandoned mine land (AML) reclamation work. An AML is a former mine or mill site that no longer has a viable operator to remediate or reclaim the site. Some of these sites are in or near watersheds, where tailings left behind are leaching toxic metals or minerals. Many AMLs have mining features left behind that pose physical safety issues that include shafts, adits, high wall pits, and mining equipment. The program will provide grants to State and Tribal communities affected by abandoned hardrock mines, and compliments Bureau of Land Management's ongoing hardrock mine reclamation efforts on Federal lands. The ECRP will provide resources to bureaus, States, and Tribes to inventory, assess, and address the sites where the companies that created

them have left and are no longer viable to address cleanup and closure. The budget proposes to repair the damage from legacy activities and, in doing so, improve the environment, restore water quality, and make the community safer. In addition, the ECRP will provide critical funding to the Department to address the legacy of abandoned hardrock mines scattered across Interior-managed lands. The Federal program will assist Interior bureaus with inventorying, assessing, and prioritizing these sites for cleanup. The ECRP request provides an investment in the economic revitalization of energy communities.

## Wildland Fire Management

### Mission

The goal of DOI's Wildland Fire Management (WFM) program is to provide integrated, cost-efficient, and operationally effective actions that meet resource and safety objectives before, during, and after wildfires. The guiding program principles and priorities are to create fire-resilient landscapes,

promote fire-adapted communities, and safely and effectively respond to wildfires through strong Federal, Tribal Nation, State, and local collaborations. The WFM program helps mitigate the risks and impacts of catastrophic wildfires by improving the health, increasing the resiliency, and facilitating the recovery of wildland ecosystems. The WFM program has a significant role in addressing the climate crisis because wildland fire and climate change are interconnected. Climate change and other factors such as prolonged drought contribute to more frequent and severe wildfire activity. Unusually frequent fires result in the displacement of native vegetation, such as sagebrush with cheatgrass, and reduce the carbon storage capacity of western landscapes, further exacerbating climate change.

### Budget Overview

The 2023 budget request for the WFM account is \$1.2 billion. The budget includes \$477.2 million for Preparedness—providing resources for the Department to increase wildland firefighting capacity,



A firefighter uses a drip torch to ignite slash piles on the Trout Springs prescribed fire in southwest Idaho.

DOI Photo by Neal Herbert.

continue the transformation to a more permanent and professional wildland fire workforce, and support pay and compensation reforms. The budget fully maintains the President’s commitment that no Federal firefighter is paid less than \$15 per hour.

The budget proposes \$304.3 million for the Fuels Management program and \$20.5 million for the Burned Area Rehabilitation program; this funding complements substantial new resources for these activities provided in the BIL. The budget request for Fuels Management will enable the Department to pursue fuels treatments more aggressively, proactively addressing wildfire risk and reducing carbon emissions.

In accordance with Division O of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2018 (Public Law 115-141), the budget funds Suppression Operations at \$383.7 million. Furthermore, the request includes \$10.0 million for the Fire Facilities Construction and Deferred Maintenance program and \$4.0 million for the Joint Fire Science Program.

The 2023 budget request for the Wildfire Suppression Operations Reserve Fund is \$340.0 million. The combination of Suppression Operations funding in the WFM account and the reserve fund ensures the availability of sufficient funds for suppression needs in the most severe wildfire years.

### **Fixed Costs**

Fixed costs of \$20.2 million are fully funded.

## **Natural Resource Damage Assessment and Restoration**

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### **Mission**

The mission of the Natural Resource Damage Assessment and Restoration (NRDAR) Program is to restore natural resources that have been injured because of oil spills or hazardous substances released into the environment. Damage assessments—conducted in partnership with affected State, Tribal, and Federal co-trustees—provide the basis for determining the restoration needs that address the injury to and loss of these resources and the services provided to the public.

### **Budget Overview**

The 2023 request for NRDAR is \$8.1 million. The Interior NRDAR Fund supports natural resource damage assessment, restoration planning, and implementation at hundreds of sites nationwide in partnership with Federal, State, and Tribal co-trustees. In 2023, NRDAR anticipates that \$609 million will flow into the fund from receipts recovered through settled damage assessment cases, advanced cooperative assessment funds, and earned interest. By statute, these receipts can be used by trustees only to restore injured lands and resources or to reimburse for past assessment costs. The 2023 request for directly appropriated funding will enable the NRDAR Program to optimize the restoration of injured lands and resources using monies from the fund. That restoration includes work in the Gulf of Mexico, where Interior is working with the Department of Commerce’s National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration and with the States of Alabama, Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Texas to develop and implement restoration actions related to the 2010 Deepwater Horizon oil spill.

### **Fixed Costs**

Fixed costs of \$224,000 are fully funded.

## **Working Capital Fund**

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### **Mission**

The Department’s Working Capital Fund provides centralized services and systems to Interior bureaus and offices and to other customers.

### **Budget Overview**

The budget includes \$118.7 million for the appropriated portion of the Department’s Working Capital Fund. The funding will strengthen cybersecurity and the IT supply chain, enhance the enterprise financial management system, improve data management, evaluate program effectiveness, and modernize Interior’s Law Enforcement Records Management System (LERMS) and field communications infrastructure.

### *Financial and Business Operations*

The 2023 budget includes \$54.3 million for the

operation and maintenance of the Financial and Business Management System (FBMS). Modernizing Interior's core business system to ensure a strong administrative backbone is critical to the continued execution of Interior's mission activities. Within this total, funding is included to strengthen FMBS cybersecurity, leverage automation, and improve data quality. Funding is requested in 2023 to purchase software and contract support to implement technologies that automate data analysis to identify data errors and duplications to avoid processing and reporting errors. Also included in the funding is support for the mandatory migration to 4HANA to improve field operations, regional offices, and headquarters by modernizing Interior's business operations. Funds are also provided to modernize the FBMS cloud-hosting environment and leverage robotics process automation technology. This funding will move FBMS to a new cloud-hosting service provider with a modern, secure delivery model suitable for the 4HANA platform.

#### *Cybersecurity*

The 2023 budget includes \$44.3 million to fund cybersecurity efforts and continues to fund high priorities, recurring operations, and maintenance costs for incident remediation activities; it also provides resources to be directed against emerging threats. The budget includes \$16.5 million to support an enterprise-level E5 Enterprise Mobility + Security and Defender for Endpoint—formerly known as Advanced Threat Protection, or ATP—as a solution that fills a critical gap in Interior's cyber defensive capability. Funding this tool will allow the Department to discontinue an older tool, saving an estimated \$3.8 million annually. Included in the budget request is \$612,000 to implement periodic audits and penetration testing of DOI's wireless networks, \$603,000 to fund an incident response team to seek out and contain malicious actors, and \$423,000 to conduct risk assessments, determine incident response actions, and identify methods to mitigate potential privacy data breaches through cyber user forensic inspection. The budget also includes \$8.1 million to fully implement the Security Information and Event

Management system, a key enterprisewide security tool that can tie systems together for a comprehensive view of IT security.

Within the budget is \$1.3 million for IT supply chain risk management, which is the process of identifying, assessing, and mitigating the risks associated with the global and distributed nature of Information and Communications Technology product and service supply chains. The 2023 budget also includes \$11.0 million for cybersecurity improvements to Interior's IT networks, including \$4.5 million for zero trust architecture implementation; \$4.0 million to implement data classifications and security rules to automatically detect and ultimately block unauthorized access to sensitive information; \$1.5 million to modernize and secure cloud services; and \$1.0 million to implement EO 14028, Improving the Nation's Cybersecurity, which will treat all applications as internet connected and routinely subject applications to rigorous empirical testing.

#### *Evidence, Evaluation, and Open Data Management*

The 2023 budget includes \$8.5 million to build data management practices that provide evidence and conduct program evaluations to inform decisions. Included in this total is \$2.3 million to increase transparency by establishing a robust data management program and organizing data through an enterprise data registry. This system will allow the Department to find, combine, and use multiple sources of data of a documented quality, enabling progress in strengthening program evaluations, analyzing program impacts on diversity and inclusion, and calculating and predicting the benefits of fuels management to reduce wildland fire risk. The request includes \$4.3 million for an independent evaluation fund to conduct independent evaluations of programs, initiatives, and processes across Interior. The budget also includes \$2.0 million to coordinate and manage Departmentwide Justice40 efforts to help deliver at least 40 percent of the overall benefits from certain Federal investments in climate and clean energy to disadvantaged communities.

### *IT Modernization*

The 2023 budget includes \$11.6 million for two Departmentwide IT modernization system deployments. The budget request includes \$11.0 million for a LERMS to migrate the Department's law enforcement systems to a unified, modern, secure records management system. The LERMS will support law enforcement personnel in remote areas without internet access to electronically enter and transmit data, including pictures and video. The budget includes \$600,000 for Interior's Office of the Chief Information Officer to coordinate Department of the Interior Field Communications Modernization (DIFCOM) across the bureaus to deploy remote broadband connectivity and provide employees in the field with voice, video, and data capabilities for all missions.

### **Non-Appropriated Working Capital Fund**

Estimated collections for 2023 total \$229.6 million for centralized billing and \$393.0 million for direct-billed activities.

## **Interior Franchise Fund**

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### **Mission**

The Interior Franchise Fund provides business support services to Federal agencies on a competitive basis at customer discretion.

### **Budget Overview**

The Government Management Reform Act of 1994 authorized the creation of six executive agency pilot franchise funds. The Director of the Office of Management and Budget approved Interior's application for a pilot program in May 1996, and the Interior Franchise Fund was established in the 1997 Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act. The 2008 Consolidated Appropriations Act provided permanent Franchise Fund authority. Interior Franchise Fund activities, such as acquisition services, are executed for various Federal agency customers on a reimbursable basis.

## **SUMMARY OF BUREAU APPROPRIATIONS <sup>1/</sup>**

(dollar amounts in thousands)

### **Comparison of 2023 Request with 2022 CR**

	2022 CR		2023 Request		Change	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
<b>Current</b>						
Wildland Fire Management .....	37	1,498,185	39	1,460,917	+2	-37,268
Wildfire Suppression Operations Reserve Fund .....	0	310,000	0	340,000	0	+30,000
Central Hazardous Materials Fund .....	4	10,010	4	10,064	0	+54
Energy Community Revitalization Program .....	3	4,653,615	14	65,000	+11	-4,588,615
Natural Resource Damage Assessment Fund .....	18	7,767	18	8,059	0	+292
Working Capital Fund .....	91	60,735	101	118,746	+10	+58,011
Payments in Lieu of Taxes .....	2	525,000	2	535,000	0	+10,000
Office of Natural Resources Revenue .....	600	148,474	608	174,977	+8	+26,503
Subtotal, Current .....	755	7,213,786	786	2,712,763	+31	-4,501,023
<b>Permanent</b>						
Natural Resources Damage Assessment and Restoration Fund .....	0	598,943	0	601,000	0	+2,057
National Parks and Public Land Legacy Restoration Fund .....	0	1,524,897	0	1,619,700	0	+94,803
Subtotal, Permanent .....	0	2,123,840	0	2,220,700	0	+96,860
<b>Reimbursable</b>						
Office of Natural Resources Revenue .....	5	0	5	0	0	0
Working Capital Fund .....	1,283	0	1,297	0	+14	0
Interior Franchise Fund .....	109	0	109	0	0	0
Subtotal, Reimbursable .....	1,397	0	1,411	0	+14	0
<b>TOTAL, DEPARTMENTWIDE PROGRAMS .....</b>	<b>2,152</b>	<b>9,337,626</b>	<b>2,197</b>	<b>4,933,463</b>	<b>+45</b>	<b>-4,404,163</b>

<sup>1/</sup> Current funding amounts include supplemental appropriations and transfers. For further details see Highlights of Budget Changes tables for each account.

## HIGHLIGHTS OF BUDGET CHANGES

By Appropriation Activity/Subactivity

### **APPROPRIATION: Payments in Lieu of Taxes**

	2021 Actual	2022 CR	2023 Request	Change
TOTAL APPROPRIATION .....	529,686	525,000	535,000	+10,000

### **APPROPRIATION: Office of Natural Resources Revenue**

	2021 Actual	2022 CR	2023 Request	Change
TOTAL APPROPRIATION .....	148,474	148,474	174,977	+26,503

### **APPROPRIATION: Central Hazardous Materials Fund**

	2021 Actual	2022 CR	2023 Request	Change
TOTAL APPROPRIATION .....	10,010	10,010	10,064	+54

### **APPROPRIATION: Energy Community Revitalization Program**

	2021 Actual	2022 CR	2023 Request	Change
State Grants .....	0	0	33,000	+33,000
Tribal Grants (Hardrock and Orphan Wells) .....	0	0	10,000	+10,000
Federal Program (Hardrock and Orphan Wells) .....	0	0	17,000	+17,000
Program Management .....	0	0	5,000	+5,000
TOTAL APPROPRIATION <i>(w/o supplemental and transfer)</i> .....	0	0	65,000	+65,000
Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (P.L. 117-58) .....	0	+4,677,000	0	-4,677,000
Transfer to OIG (P.L. 117-58) .....	0	-23,385	0	+23,385
TOTAL APPROPRIATION <i>(w/ supplemental and transfer)</i> .....	0	4,653,615	65,000	-4,588,615

**APPROPRIATION: Wildland Fire Management**

	2021 Actual	2022 CR	2023 Request	Change
Preparedness .....	347,105	347,105	477,159	+130,054
Suppression Operations .....	383,657	383,657	383,657	0
Fuels Management .....	219,964	219,964	304,344	+84,380
Other Operations				
Burned Area Rehabilitation .....	20,470	20,470	20,470	0
Fire Facilities .....	18,427	18,427	10,000	-8,427
Joint Fire Science .....	3,000	3,000	4,000	+1,000
Subtotal, Other Operations .....	41,897	41,897	34,470	-7,427
TOTAL APPROPRIATION (w/o supplementals and transfers) .....	992,623	992,623	1,199,630	+207,007
Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (P.L. 117-58) .....	0	+407,600	+262,600	-145,000
Disaster Relief Act (P.L. 117-43) .....	0	+100,000	0	-100,000
Transfer to OIG (P.L. 117-58) .....	0	-2,038	-1,313	+725
Other Transfers .....	+32,003	0	0	0
TOTAL APPROPRIATION (w/ supplementals and transfers) .....	1,024,626	1,498,185	1,460,917	-37,268

**APPROPRIATION: Wildfire Suppression Operations Reserve Fund**

	2021 Actual	2022 CR	2023 Request	Change
TOTAL APPROPRIATION (w/o transfer) .....	310,000	310,000	340,000	+30,000
Other Transfer .....	-28,000	0	0	0
TOTAL APPROPRIATION (w/ transfer) .....	282,000	310,000	340,000	+30,000

**APPROPRIATION: Natural Resource Damage Assessment Fund**

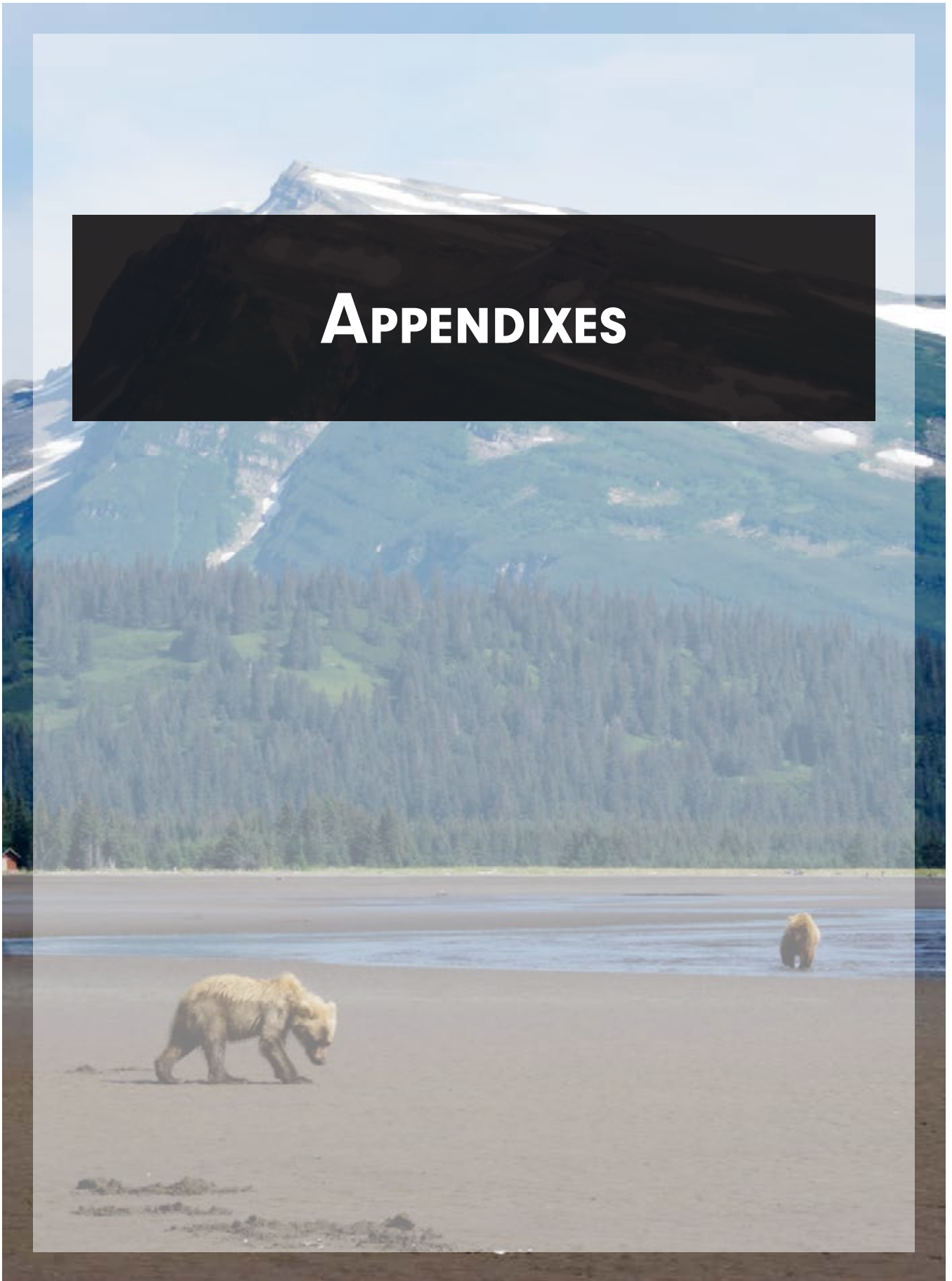
	2021 Actual	2022 CR	2023 Request	Change
Damage Assessments .....	2,000	2,000	2,000	0
Restoration Support .....	2,667	2,667	2,869	+202
Oil Spill Preparedness .....	1,000	1,000	902	-98
Program Management .....	2,100	2,100	2,288	+188
TOTAL APPROPRIATION .....	7,767	7,767	8,059	+292

**APPROPRIATION: Working Capital Fund**

	2021 Actual	2022 CR	2023 Request	Change
TOTAL APPROPRIATION .....	60,735	60,735	118,746	+58,011



# APPENDIXES





## COMPARISON OF 2021, 2022, AND 2023<sup>1/</sup> BUDGET AUTHORITY

(dollar amounts in thousands)

Appropriation Bureau/Account	2021 Actual	2022 CR	2023 Request	Change
<b>INTERIOR, ENVIRONMENT, AND RELATED AGENCIES</b>				
<b>BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT</b>				
<b>Current Appropriations</b>				
Management of Lands and Resources .....	1,220,555	1,220,555	1,427,939	+207,384
Disaster Relief Act (P.L. 117-43) .....	0	+1,192	0	-1,192
Rescission of prior-year BA .....	-13,000	-607	0	+607
Account total .....	1,207,555	1,221,140	1,427,939	+206,799
Land Acquisition .....	0	0	0	0
Rescission of prior-year BA .....	-5,400	-5,400	0	+5,400
Account total .....	-5,400	-5,400	0	+5,400
Oregon and California Grant Lands .....	114,783	114,783	128,696	+13,913
Range Improvements .....	10,000	10,000	10,000	0
Sequestration reduction .....	-570	-570	-570	0
Account total .....	9,430	9,430	9,430	0
Service Charges, Deposits, and Forfeitures .....	32,130	28,000	34,270	+6,270
Rescission of prior-year BA .....	-20,000	-587	0	+587
Account total .....	12,130	27,413	34,270	+6,857
Service Charges, Deposits, and Forfeitures Offset .....	-32,130	-28,000	-34,270	-6,270
Miscellaneous Trust Funds .....	29,906	19,890	30,000	+10,110
Subtotal, Current Appropriations .....	1,336,274	1,359,256	1,596,065	+236,809
Budget authority .....	[1,375,244]	[1,365,228]	[1,596,635]	[+231,407]
Sequestration reduction .....	[-570]	[-570]	[-570]	[0]
Disaster Relief Act (P.L. 117-43) .....	[0]	[+1,192]	[0]	[-1,192]
Rescission of prior-year BA .....	[-38,400]	[-6,594]	[0]	[+6,594]
<b>Permanent Appropriations</b>				
Land Acquisition .....	66,050	66,050	70,877	+4,827
Sequestration reduction .....	0	-3,765	-4,040	-275
Previously unavailable BA .....	0	0	+3,765	+3,765
Account total .....	66,050	62,285	70,602	+8,317
Miscellaneous Permanent Payment Accounts .....	31,290	35,667	35,812	+145
Sequestration reduction .....	-1,784	-213	-2,042	-1,829
Previously unavailable BA .....	+72	+1,501	+66	-1,435
Account total .....	29,578	36,955	33,836	-3,119

## Appendix A

### COMPARISON OF 2021, 2022, AND 2023 BUDGET AUTHORITY

(dollar amounts in thousands)

Appropriation Bureau/Account	2021 Actual	2022 CR	2023 Request	Change
<b>BLM (continued)</b>				
Permanent Operating Funds .....	201,084	455,193	495,496	+40,303
Sequestration reduction .....	-9,726	-24,137	-26,509	-2,372
Previously unavailable BA .....	+14,120	+9,726	+24,137	+14,411
Account total .....	205,478	440,782	493,124	+52,342
Miscellaneous Trust Funds .....	758	1,650	1,650	0
Subtotal, Permanent Appropriations .....	301,864	541,672	599,212	+57,540
<b>Total, Bureau of Land Management .....</b>	<b>1,674,426</b>	<b>1,923,788</b>	<b>2,200,470</b>	<b>+276,682</b>
Sequestration reduction .....	-12,080	-28,685	-33,161	-4,476
Disaster Relief Act (P.L. 117-43) .....	0	+1,192	0	-1,192
Rescission of prior-year BA .....	-38,400	-6,594	0	+6,594
Previously unavailable BA .....	+14,192	+11,227	+27,968	+16,741
<b>Total, Bureau of Land Management .....</b>	<b>1,638,138</b>	<b>1,900,928</b>	<b>2,195,277</b>	<b>+294,349</b>
<b>BUREAU OF OCEAN ENERGY MANAGEMENT</b>				
<b>Current Appropriations</b>				
Ocean Energy Management .....	146,514	134,716	192,765	+58,049
Rescission of prior-year BA .....	-2,000	-2,000	0	+2,000
Account total .....	144,514	132,716	192,765	+60,049
<b>Total, Bureau of Ocean Energy Management .....</b>	<b>144,514</b>	<b>132,716</b>	<b>192,765</b>	<b>+60,049</b>
<b>BUREAU OF SAFETY AND ENVIRONMENTAL ENFORCEMENT</b>				
<b>Current Appropriations</b>				
Offshore Safety and Environmental Enforcement .....	136,938	121,612	172,378	+50,766
Disaster Relief Act (P.L. 117-43) .....	0	+223	0	-223
Rescission of prior-year BA .....	-10,000	-10,000	0	+10,000
Account total .....	126,938	111,835	172,378	+60,543
Oil Spill Research .....	14,899	14,899	15,099	+200
Subtotal, Current Appropriations .....	141,837	126,734	187,477	+60,743
<b>Total, Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement .....</b>	<b>151,837</b>	<b>136,511</b>	<b>187,477</b>	<b>+50,966</b>
Disaster Relief Act (P.L. 117-43) .....	0	+223	0	-223
Rescission of prior-year BA .....	-10,000	-10,000	0	+10,000
<b>Total, Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement .....</b>	<b>141,837</b>	<b>126,734</b>	<b>187,477</b>	<b>+60,743</b>
<b>OFFICE OF SURFACE MINING RECLAMATION AND ENFORCEMENT</b>				
<b>Current Appropriations</b>				
Regulation and Technology .....	117,804	117,768	122,076	+4,308
Rescission of prior-year BA .....	-25,000	-25,000	0	+25,000
Account total .....	92,804	92,768	122,076	+29,308

## COMPARISON OF 2021, 2022, AND 2023 BUDGET AUTHORITY

(dollar amounts in thousands)

Appropriation Bureau/Account	2021 Actual	2022 CR	2023 Request	Change
<b>OSMRE (continued)</b>				
Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund .....	139,831	139,831	149,142	+9,311
Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (P.L. 117-58).....	0	+11,293,000	0	-11,293,000
Rescission of prior-year BA .....	-10,000	-4,753	0	+4,753
Transfer to OIG (P.L. 117-58).....	0	-56,465	0	+56,465
Account total .....	129,831	11,371,613	149,142	-11,222,471
Subtotal, Current Appropriations .....	222,635	11,464,381	271,218	-11,193,163
Budget authority .....	[257,635]	[257,599]	[271,218]	[+13,619]
Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (P.L. 117-58).....	[0]	[+11,293,000]	[0]	[-11,293,000]
Rescission of prior-year BA .....	[-35,000]	[-29,753]	[0]	[+29,753]
Transfer to OIG (P.L. 117-58).....	[0]	[-56,465]	[0]	[+56,465]
<b>Permanent Appropriations</b>				
Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund .....	150,692	135,072	183,011	+47,939
Sequestration reduction .....	-6,924	-6,593	-5,737	+856
Account total .....	143,768	128,479	177,274	+48,795
Payments to States in Lieu of Coal Fee Receipts .....	39,950	37,437	28,700	-8,737
Sequestration reduction .....	-2,277	-2,134	-1,636	+498
Account total .....	37,673	35,303	27,064	-8,239
Supplemental Payments to UMWA Health Plans .....	710,447	712,944	721,681	+8,737
Subtotal, Permanent Appropriations .....	891,888	876,726	926,019	+49,293
<b>Total, Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement .....</b>	<b>1,158,724</b>	<b>1,143,052</b>	<b>1,204,610</b>	<b>+61,558</b>
Sequestration reduction .....	-9,201	-8,727	-7,373	+1,354
Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (P.L. 117-58).....	0	+11,293,000	0	-11,293,000
Rescission of prior-year BA .....	-35,000	-29,753	0	+29,753
Transfer to OIG (P.L. 117-58).....	0	-56,465	0	+56,465
<b>Total, Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement .....</b>	<b>1,114,523</b>	<b>12,341,107</b>	<b>1,197,237</b>	<b>-11,143,870</b>
<b>U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY</b>				
<b>Current Appropriations</b>				
Surveys, Investigations, and Research .....	1,315,527	1,315,527	1,711,344	+395,817
Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (P.L. 117-58).....	0	+239,668	+69,000	-170,668
Disaster Relief Act (P.L. 117-43).....	0	+26,284	0	-26,284
Transfer to OIG (P.L. 117-58).....	0	-1,198	-345	+853
Account total .....	1,315,527	1,580,281	1,779,999	+199,718
<b>Permanent Appropriations</b>				
Surveys, Investigations, and Research .....	71	72	79	+7
Contributed Funds .....	668	1,849	549	-1,300

# Appendix A

## COMPARISON OF 2021, 2022, AND 2023 BUDGET AUTHORITY

(dollar amounts in thousands)

Appropriation Bureau/Account	2021 Actual	2022 CR	2023 Request	Change
<b>USGS (continued)</b>				
Subtotal, Permanent Appropriations .....	739	1,921	628	-1,293
<b>Total, U.S. Geological Survey</b> .....	<b>1,316,266</b>	<b>1,317,448</b>	<b>1,711,972</b>	<b>+394,524</b>
Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (P.L. 117-58) .....	0	+239,668	+69,000	-170,668
Disaster Relief Act (P.L. 117-43) .....	0	+26,284	0	-26,284
Transfer to OIG (P.L. 117-58) .....	0	-1,198	-345	+853
<b>Total, U.S. Geological Survey</b> .....	<b>1,316,266</b>	<b>1,582,202</b>	<b>1,780,627</b>	<b>+198,425</b>
<b>U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE</b>				
<b>Current Appropriations</b>				
Resource Management .....	1,379,828	1,379,828	1,746,122	+366,294
Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (P.L. 117-58) .....	0	+91,000	+91,000	0
Transfer to OIG (P.L. 117-58) .....	0	-455	-455	0
Account total .....	1,379,828	1,470,373	1,836,667	+366,294
Construction .....	18,193	18,193	46,418	+28,225
Disaster Relief Act (P.L. 117-43) .....	0	+58,227	0	-58,227
Account total .....	18,193	76,420	46,418	-30,002
National Wildlife Refuge Fund .....	13,228	13,228	0	-13,228
Cooperative Endangered Species Conservation Fund .....	43,340	43,340	23,702	-19,638
Rescission of prior-year BA .....	-12,500	-12,500	0	+12,500
Account total .....	30,840	30,840	23,702	-7,138
North American Wetlands Conservation Fund .....	46,500	46,500	46,500	0
Multinational Species Conservation Fund .....	18,000	18,000	19,000	+1,000
Neotropical Migratory Bird Conservation .....	4,910	4,910	7,910	+3,000
State and Tribal Wildlife Grants .....	72,362	72,362	82,362	+10,000
Subtotal, Current Appropriations .....	1,583,861	1,732,633	2,062,559	+329,926
Budget authority .....	[1,596,361]	[1,596,361]	[1,972,014]	[+375,653]
Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (P.L. 117-58) .....	[0]	[+91,000]	[+91,000]	[0]
Disaster Relief Act (P.L. 117-43) .....	[0]	[+58,227]	[0]	[-58,227]
Rescission of prior-year BA .....	[-12,500]	[-12,500]	[0]	[+12,500]
Transfer to OIG (P.L. 117-58) .....	[0]	[-455]	[-455]	[0]
<b>Permanent Appropriations</b>				
Resource Management (P.L. 117-2) .....	105,000	0	0	0
Land Acquisition .....	111,840	111,840	114,952	+3,112
Sequestration reduction .....	0	-6,375	-6,552	-177
Previously unavailable BA .....	0	0	+6,375	+6,375
Account total .....	111,840	105,465	114,775	+9,310
National Wildlife Refuge Fund .....	6,726	8,000	8,000	0
Sequestration reduction .....	-383	-456	-456	0

## COMPARISON OF 2021, 2022, AND 2023 BUDGET AUTHORITY

(dollar amounts in thousands)

Appropriation Bureau/Account	2021 Actual	2022 CR	2023 Request	Change
<b>FWS (continued)</b>				
Previously unavailable BA .....	+404	+383	+456	+73
Account total .....	6,747	7,927	8,000	+73
Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration .....	728,892	1,186,961	922,940	-264,021
Sequestration reduction .....	-41,547	-67,657	-52,608	+15,049
Previously unavailable BA .....	+39,278	+41,547	+67,657	+26,110
Account total .....	726,623	1,160,851	937,989	-222,862
Sport Fish Restoration .....	742,723	715,474	715,217	-257
Sequestration reduction .....	-29,361	-28,123	-28,097	+26
Previously unavailable BA .....	+26,986	+29,361	+28,123	-1,238
Other transfers .....	-227,596	-222,056	-222,249	-193
Account total .....	512,752	494,656	492,994	-1,662
Cooperative Endangered Species Conservation Fund .....	85,965	107,287	113,443	+6,156
Sequestration reduction .....	0	-636	-1,719	-1,083
Previously unavailable BA .....	0	0	+636	+636
Account total .....	85,965	106,651	112,360	+5,709
North American Wetlands Conservation Fund .....	258	258	150	-108
Sequestration reduction .....	-15	-15	-9	+6
Account total .....	243	243	141	-102
Migratory Bird Conservation Account .....	118,892	87,000	87,000	0
Sequestration reduction .....	-6,777	-4,959	-4,959	0
Previously unavailable BA .....	+5,053	+6,777	+4,959	-1,818
Account total .....	117,168	88,818	87,000	-1,818
Recreation Enhancement Fee Program .....	7,220	6,500	6,500	0
Sequestration reduction .....	-57	-57	-57	0
Previously unavailable BA .....	+59	+57	+57	0
Account total .....	7,222	6,500	6,500	0
Miscellaneous Permanent Appropriations .....	4,725	4,850	4,350	-500
Contributed Funds .....	3,036	5,000	5,000	0
Subtotal, Permanent Appropriations .....	1,681,321	1,980,961	1,769,109	-211,852
<b>Total, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service .....</b>	<b>3,511,638</b>	<b>3,829,531</b>	<b>3,949,566</b>	<b>+120,035</b>
Sequestration reduction .....	-78,140	-108,278	-94,457	+13,821
Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (P.L. 117-58) .....	0	+91,000	+91,000	0
Disaster Relief Act (P.L. 117-43) .....	0	+58,227	0	-58,227
Rescission of prior-year BA .....	-12,500	-12,500	0	+12,500
Transfer to OIG (P.L. 117-58) .....	0	-455	-455	0
Other transfers .....	-227,596	-222,056	-222,249	-193
Previously unavailable BA .....	+71,780	+78,125	+108,263	+30,138
<b>Total, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service .....</b>	<b>3,265,182</b>	<b>3,713,594</b>	<b>3,831,668</b>	<b>+118,074</b>

# Appendix A

## COMPARISON OF 2021, 2022, AND 2023 BUDGET AUTHORITY

(dollar amounts in thousands)

Appropriation Bureau/Account	2021 Actual	2022 CR	2023 Request	Change
<b>NATIONAL PARK SERVICE</b>				
<b>Current Appropriations</b>				
Operation of the National Park System .....	2,688,287	2,688,287	3,089,856	+401,569
External mandated transfers .....	-11,300	-11,300	-3,300	+8,000
Other transfers .....	+897	+2,000	0	-2,000
Account total .....	2,677,884	2,678,987	3,086,556	+407,569
Centennial Challenge .....	15,000	15,000	15,000	0
National Recreation and Preservation .....	74,157	74,157	74,581	+424
Historic Preservation Fund .....	144,300	144,300	151,800	+7,500
Construction (and Major Maintenance) .....	223,907	223,907	279,340	+55,433
Disaster Relief Act (P.L. 117-43) .....	0	+229,472	0	-229,472
Account total .....	223,907	453,379	279,340	-174,039
Land Acquisition and State Assistance .....	0	0	0	0
Rescission of prior-year BA .....	-23,000	-21,228	0	+21,228
Account total .....	-23,000	-21,228	0	+21,228
Subtotal, Current Appropriations .....	3,112,248	3,344,595	3,607,277	+262,682
Budget authority .....	[3,145,651]	[3,145,651]	[3,610,577]	[+464,926]
External mandated transfers .....	[-11,300]	[-11,300]	[-3,300]	[+8,000]
Disaster Relief Act (P.L. 117-43) .....	[0]	[+229,472]	[0]	[-229,472]
Rescission of prior-year BA .....	[-23,000]	[-21,228]	[0]	[+21,228]
Other transfers .....	[+897]	[+2,000]	[0]	[-2,000]
<b>Permanent Appropriations</b>				
Land Acquisition and State Assistance .....	561,670	562,989	572,043	+9,054
Sequestration reduction .....	-5,008	-32,090	-32,607	-517
Previously unavailable BA .....	0	0	+27,007	+27,007
Account total .....	556,662	530,899	566,443	+35,544
Visitor Experience Improvements Fund .....	0	0	0	0
Sequestration reduction .....	0	-542	0	+542
Other transfer .....	0	+9,500	0	-9,500
Account total .....	0	8,958	0	-8,958
Recreation Fee Permanent Appropriations .....	313,343	321,359	329,393	+8,034
Sequestration reduction .....	-2,167	-2,167	-2,167	0
Previously unavailable BA .....	+2,243	+2,167	+2,167	0
Account total .....	313,419	321,359	329,393	+8,034
Other Permanent Appropriations .....	167,282	188,966	195,091	+6,125
Sequestration reduction .....	-473	-473	-473	0
Previously unavailable BA .....	+472	+473	+473	0
Other transfer .....	0	-9,500	0	+9,500
Account total .....	167,281	179,466	195,091	+15,625



## COMPARISON OF 2021, 2022, AND 2023 BUDGET AUTHORITY

(dollar amounts in thousands)

Appropriation Bureau/Account	2021 Actual	2022 CR	2023 Request	Change
<b>NPS (continued)</b>				
Miscellaneous Trust Funds.....	60,894	52,003	52,003	0
Subtotal, Permanent Appropriations.....	1,098,256	1,092,685	1,142,930	+50,245
<b>Total, National Park Service.....</b>	<b>4,248,840</b>	<b>4,270,968</b>	<b>4,759,107</b>	<b>+488,139</b>
Sequestration reduction.....	-7,648	-35,272	-35,247	+25
External mandated transfers.....	-11,300	-11,300	-3,300	+8,000
Disaster Relief Act (P.L. 117-43).....	0	+229,472	0	-229,472
Rescission of prior-year BA.....	-23,000	-21,228	0	+21,228
Other transfers.....	+897	+2,000	0	-2,000
Previously unavailable BA.....	+2,715	+2,640	+29,647	+27,007
<b>Total, National Park Service.....</b>	<b>4,210,504</b>	<b>4,437,280</b>	<b>4,750,207</b>	<b>+312,927</b>
<b>BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS</b>				
<b>Current Appropriations</b>				
Operation of Indian Programs.....	1,616,532	1,616,532	2,082,036	+465,504
Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (P.L. 117-58).....	0	+43,200	+43,200	0
Transfer to OIG (P.L. 117-58).....	0	-216	-216	0
Other transfers.....	+51,583	0	0	0
Account total.....	1,668,115	1,659,516	2,125,020	+465,504
Contract Support Costs.....	232,872	346,517	409,029	+62,512
Payments for Tribal Leases.....	9,899	36,593	55,432	+18,839
Construction.....	128,818	128,818	205,732	+76,914
Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (P.L. 117-58).....	0	+50,000	+50,000	0
Disaster Relief Act (P.L. 117-43).....	0	+452	0	-452
Transfer to OIG (P.L. 117-58).....	0	-250	-250	0
Account total.....	128,818	179,020	255,482	+76,462
Indian Land and Water Claim Settlements and Miscellaneous Payments to Indians.....	45,644	45,644	825	-44,819
Indian Guaranteed Loan Program Account.....	11,797	11,797	13,884	+2,087
Indian Land Consolidation.....	0	0	80,000	+80,000
Subtotal, Current Appropriations.....	2,097,145	2,279,087	2,939,672	+660,585
Budget authority.....	[2,045,562]	[2,185,901]	[2,846,938]	[+661,037]
Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (P.L. 117-58).....	[0]	[+93,200]	[+93,200]	[0]
Disaster Relief Act (P.L. 117-43).....	[0]	[+452]	[0]	[-452]
Transfer to OIG (P.L. 117-58).....	[0]	[-466]	[-466]	[0]
Other transfers.....	[+51,583]	[0]	[0]	[0]
<b>Permanent Appropriations</b>				
Operation of Indian Programs (P.L. 117-2).....	900,000	0	0	0
Indian Guaranteed Loan Program Account.....	3,795	3,795	0	-3,795
White Earth Settlement Fund.....	60	1,750	1,750	0

# Appendix A

## COMPARISON OF 2021, 2022, AND 2023 BUDGET AUTHORITY

(dollar amounts in thousands)

Appropriation Bureau/Account	2021 Actual	2022 CR	2023 Request	Change
<b>BIA (continued)</b>				
Miscellaneous Permanent Appropriations .....	113,815	113,915	115,694	+1,779
Sequestration reduction .....	-2,157	-2,404	-2,502	-98
Previously unavailable BA .....	+1,021	+1,718	+1,999	+281
Account total .....	112,679	113,229	115,191	+1,962
Operation and Maintenance of Quarters .....	6,078	6,204	6,204	0
Sequestration reduction .....	-322	-288	-319	-31
Previously unavailable BA .....	+177	+322	+288	-34
Account total .....	5,933	6,238	6,173	-65
Gifts and Donations, Bureau of Indian Affairs .....	934	1,000	1,000	0
Selis-Qliske Ksanka Settlement Trust Fund .....	90,354	90,000	90,000	0
Indian Water Rights Settlement Completion Fund (P.L. 117-58) .....	0	2,500,000	0	-2,500,000
Subtotal, Permanent Appropriations .....	1,113,755	2,716,012	214,114	-2,501,898
<b>Total, Bureau of Indian Affairs .....</b>	<b>3,160,598</b>	<b>4,902,565</b>	<b>3,061,586</b>	<b>-1,840,979</b>
Sequestration reduction .....	-2,479	-2,692	-2,821	-129
Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (P.L. 117-58) .....	0	+93,200	+93,200	0
Disaster Relief Act (P.L. 117-43) .....	0	+452	0	-452
Transfers to OIG (P.L. 117-58) .....	0	-466	-466	0
Other transfers .....	+51,583	0	0	0
Previously unavailable BA .....	+1,198	+2,040	+2,287	+247
<b>Total, Bureau of Indian Affairs .....</b>	<b>3,210,900</b>	<b>4,995,099</b>	<b>3,153,786</b>	<b>-1,841,313</b>
<b>BUREAU OF INDIAN EDUCATION</b>				
<b>Current Appropriations</b>				
Operation of Indian Education Programs .....	973,092	973,092	1,155,634	+182,542
Education Stabilization Fund Transfer (P.L. 116-260) .....	+409,400	0	0	0
Other transfer .....	-49,641	0	0	0
Account total .....	1,332,851	973,092	1,155,634	+182,542
Education Construction .....	264,277	264,277	420,102	+155,825
Subtotal, Current Appropriations .....	1,597,128	1,237,369	1,575,736	+338,367
Budget authority .....	[1,237,369]	[1,237,369]	[1,575,736]	[+338,367]
Transfers .....	[+359,759]	[0]	[0]	[0]
<b>Permanent Appropriations</b>				
Operation of Indian Education Programs (P.L. 117-2) .....	850,000	0	0	0
Operation and Maintenance of Quarters, Bureau of Indian Education .....	30	0	0	0
Subtotal, Permanent Appropriations .....	850,030	0	0	0

## COMPARISON OF 2021, 2022, AND 2023 BUDGET AUTHORITY

(dollar amounts in thousands)

Appropriation Bureau/Account	2021 Actual	2022 CR	2023 Request	Change
<b>BIE (continued)</b>				
<b>Total, Bureau of Indian Education</b> .....	<b>2,087,399</b>	<b>1,237,369</b>	<b>1,575,736</b>	<b>+338,367</b>
Transfers .....	+359,759	0	0	0
<b>Total, Bureau of Indian Education</b> .....	<b>2,447,158</b>	<b>1,237,369</b>	<b>1,575,736</b>	<b>+338,367</b>
<b>BUREAU OF TRUST FUNDS ADMINISTRATION</b>				
<b>Current Appropriations</b>				
Federal Trust Programs .....	108,399	108,399	112,675	+4,276
<b>Permanent Appropriations</b>				
Tribal Special Fund .....	87,322	89,000	91,000	+2,000
Tribal Trust Fund .....	151,721	154,000	158,000	+4,000
Subtotal, Permanent Appropriations .....	239,043	243,000	249,000	+6,000
<b>Total, Bureau of Trust Funds Administration</b> .....	<b>347,442</b>	<b>351,399</b>	<b>361,675</b>	<b>+10,276</b>
<b>DEPARTMENTAL OFFICES</b>				
<b>OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY</b>				
<b>Current Appropriations</b>				
Salaries and Expenses .....	120,608	120,608	146,530	+25,922
Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (P.L. 117-58) .....	0	+337,000	+142,000	-195,000
Rescission of prior-year BA .....	-17,398	0	0	0
Transfer to OIG (P.L. 117-58) .....	0	-1,685	-710	+975
Other transfer .....	-1,942	0	0	0
Account total .....	101,268	455,923	287,820	-168,103
<b>Permanent Appropriations</b>				
Salaries and Expenses .....	19,004	19,025	19,025	0
Sequestration reduction .....	0	-1,083	-1,083	0
Previously unavailable BA .....	0	0	+1,083	+1,083
Account total .....	19,004	17,942	19,025	+1,083
Mineral Leasing and Associated Payments .....	1,886,345	2,624,941	2,427,001	-197,940
Sequestration reduction .....	-107,521	-149,622	-138,339	+11,283
Previously unavailable BA .....	+79,232	+107,521	+149,622	+42,101
Account total .....	1,858,056	2,582,840	2,438,284	-144,556
Payments to Alaska, Arctic National Wildlife Refuge .....	8,245	0	2,189	+2,189
Sequestration reduction .....	-470	0	-125	-125
Previously unavailable BA .....	0	+470	0	-470
Account total .....	7,775	470	2,064	+1,594
National Forest Fund, Payments to States .....	5,146	9,318	8,999	-319
Sequestration reduction .....	-293	-531	-513	+18
Account total .....	4,853	8,787	8,486	-301

# Appendix A

## COMPARISON OF 2021, 2022, AND 2023 BUDGET AUTHORITY

(dollar amounts in thousands)

Appropriation Bureau/Account	2021 Actual	2022 CR	2023 Request	Change
<b>OS (continued)</b>				
Leases of Lands Acquired for Flood Control, Navigation, and Allied Purposes .....	42,951	45,541	41,563	-3,978
Sequestration reduction .....	-2,448	-2,596	-2,369	+227
Account total .....	40,503	42,945	39,194	-3,751
National Petroleum Reserve, Alaska .....	15,220	22,149	26,287	+4,138
Sequestration reduction .....	-868	-1,263	-1,498	-235
Account total .....	14,352	20,886	24,789	+3,903
Geothermal Lease Revenues, Payments to Counties .....	4,585	4,607	4,712	+105
Sequestration reduction .....	-261	-263	-269	-6
Previously unavailable BA .....	+247	+261	+263	+2
Account total .....	4,571	4,605	4,706	+101
States Share from Certain Gulf of Mexico Leases .....	263,953	267,946	375,523	+107,577
Sequestration reduction .....	-15,045	-15,273	-21,405	-6,132
Account total .....	248,908	252,673	354,118	+101,445
Subtotal, Permanent Appropriations .....	2,198,022	2,931,148	2,890,666	-40,482
<b>Total, Office of the Secretary .....</b>	<b>2,366,057</b>	<b>3,114,135</b>	<b>3,051,829</b>	<b>-62,306</b>
Sequestration reduction .....	-126,906	-170,631	-165,601	+5,030
Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (P.L. 117-58) .....	0	+337,000	+142,000	-195,000
Rescission of prior-year BA .....	-17,398	0	0	0
Transfer to OIG (P.L. 117-58) .....	0	-1,685	-710	+975
Other transfer .....	-1,942	0	0	0
Previously unavailable BA .....	+79,479	+108,252	+150,968	+42,716
<b>Total, Office of the Secretary .....</b>	<b>2,299,290</b>	<b>3,387,071</b>	<b>3,178,486</b>	<b>-208,585</b>
<b>OFFICE OF INSULAR AFFAIRS</b>				
<b>Current Appropriations</b>				
Assistance to Territories .....	106,693	106,693	117,257	+10,564
Compact of Free Association .....	8,463	8,463	8,463	0
Subtotal, Current Appropriations .....	115,156	115,156	125,720	+10,564
<b>Permanent Appropriations</b>				
Compact of Free Association .....	227,545	227,294	230,414	+3,120
Payments to the United States Territories, Fiscal Assistance .....	369,841	380,000	380,000	0
Subtotal, Permanent Appropriations .....	597,386	607,294	610,414	+3,120
<b>Total, Office of Insular Affairs .....</b>	<b>712,542</b>	<b>722,450</b>	<b>736,134</b>	<b>+13,684</b>

**COMPARISON OF 2021, 2022, AND 2023 BUDGET AUTHORITY**

(dollar amounts in thousands)

Appropriation Bureau/Account	2021 Actual	2022 CR	2023 Request	Change
<b>OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR</b>				
<i>Current Appropriations</i>				
Salaries and Expenses .....	86,813	86,813	102,050	+15,237
<b>Total, Office of the Solicitor .....</b>	<b>86,813</b>	<b>86,813</b>	<b>102,050</b>	<b>+15,237</b>
<b>OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL</b>				
<i>Current Appropriations</i>				
Salaries and Expenses .....	58,552	58,552	76,870	+18,318
Transfers from Bureaus and Offices (P.L. 117-58) .....	0	+85,692	+3,289	-82,403
Account total .....	58,552	144,244	80,159	-64,085
<b>Total, Office of Inspector General .....</b>	<b>58,552</b>	<b>58,552</b>	<b>76,870</b>	<b>+18,318</b>
Transfers from Bureaus and Offices (P.L. 117-58) .....	0	+85,692	+3,289	-82,403
<b>Total, Office of Inspector General .....</b>	<b>58,552</b>	<b>144,244</b>	<b>80,159</b>	<b>-64,085</b>
<b>DEPARTMENTAL OFFICES SUMMARY</b>				
Subtotal, Current Appropriations .....	361,789	802,136	595,749	-206,387
Budget authority .....	[381,129]	[381,129]	[451,170]	[+70,041]
Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (P.L. 117-58) .....	[0]	[+337,000]	[+142,000]	[-195,000]
Rescission of prior-year BA .....	[-17,398]	[0]	[0]	[0]
Transfer to OIG (P.L. 117-58) .....	[0]	[-1,685]	[-710]	[+975]
OIG transfers from Bureaus and Offices (P.L. 117-58) .....	[0]	[+85,692]	[+3,289]	[-82,403]
Other transfer .....	[-1,942]	[0]	[0]	[0]
Subtotal, Permanent Appropriations .....	2,795,408	3,538,442	3,501,080	-37,362
Budget authority .....	[2,842,835]	[3,600,821]	[3,515,713]	[-85,108]
Sequestration reduction .....	[-126,906]	[-170,631]	[-165,601]	[+5,030]
Previously unavailable BA .....	[+79,479]	[+108,252]	[+150,968]	[+42,716]
<b>Total, Departmental Offices .....</b>	<b>3,157,197</b>	<b>4,340,578</b>	<b>4,096,829</b>	<b>-243,749</b>
Budget authority .....	[3,223,964]	[3,981,950]	[3,966,883]	[-15,067]
Sequestration reduction .....	[-126,906]	[-170,631]	[-165,601]	[+5,030]
Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (P.L. 117-58) .....	[0]	[+337,000]	[+142,000]	[-195,000]
Rescission of prior-year BA .....	[-17,398]	[0]	[0]	[0]
Transfer to OIG (P.L. 117-58) .....	[0]	[-1,685]	[-710]	[+975]
OIG transfers from Bureaus and Offices (P.L. 117-58) .....	[0]	[+85,692]	[+3,289]	[-82,403]
Other transfer .....	[-1,942]	[0]	[0]	[0]
Previously unavailable BA .....	[+79,479]	[+108,252]	[+150,968]	[+42,716]

# Appendix A

## COMPARISON OF 2021, 2022, AND 2023 BUDGET AUTHORITY

(dollar amounts in thousands)

Appropriation Bureau/Account	2021 Actual	2022 CR	2023 Request	Change
<b>NATIONAL INDIAN GAMING COMMISSION</b>				
<i>Permanent Appropriations</i>				
National Indian Gaming Commission, Gaming Activity Fees.....	20,079	21,040	24,988	+3,948
Sequestration reduction.....	-1,145	-1,199	-1,424	-225
Previously unavailable BA.....	+1,225	+1,145	+1,199	+54
Account total.....	20,159	20,986	24,763	+3,777
<b>Total, National Indian Gaming Commission.....</b>	<b>20,079</b>	<b>21,040</b>	<b>24,988</b>	<b>+3,948</b>
Sequestration reduction.....	-1,145	-1,199	-1,424	-225
Previously unavailable BA.....	+1,225	+1,145	+1,199	+54
<b>Total, National Indian Gaming Commission.....</b>	<b>20,159</b>	<b>20,986</b>	<b>24,763</b>	<b>+3,777</b>
<b>DEPARTMENTWIDE PROGRAMS</b>				
<i>Current Appropriations</i>				
Wildland Fire Management.....	992,623	992,623	1,199,630	+207,007
Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (P.L. 117-58).....	0	+407,600	+262,600	-145,000
Disaster Relief Act (P.L. 117-43).....	0	+100,000	0	-100,000
Transfer to OIG (P.L. 117-58).....	0	-2,038	-1,313	+725
Other transfers.....	+32,003	0	0	0
Account total.....	1,024,626	1,498,185	1,460,917	-37,268
Wildfire Suppression Operations Reserve Fund (Cap Adjustment) ..	310,000	310,000	340,000	+30,000
Other transfer.....	-28,000	0	0	0
Account total.....	282,000	310,000	340,000	+30,000
Central Hazardous Materials Fund.....	10,010	10,010	10,064	+54
Energy Community Revitalization Program.....	0	0	65,000	+65,000
Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (P.L. 117-58).....	0	+4,677,000	0	-4,677,000
Transfer to OIG (P.L. 117-58).....	0	-23,385	0	+23,385
Account total.....	0	4,653,615	65,000	-4,588,615
Natural Resource Damage Assessment and Restoration Fund.....	7,767	7,767	8,059	+292
Working Capital Fund.....	60,735	60,735	118,746	+58,011
Payments in Lieu of Taxes.....	529,686	525,000	535,000	+10,000
Office of Natural Resources Revenue.....	148,474	148,474	174,977	+26,503
Subtotal, Current Appropriations.....	2,063,298	7,213,786	2,712,763	-4,501,023
Budget authority.....	[2,059,295]	[2,054,609]	[2,451,476]	[+396,867]
Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (P.L. 117-58).....	[0]	[+5,084,600]	[+262,600]	[-4,822,000]
Disaster Relief Act (P.L. 117-43).....	[0]	[-100,000]	[0]	[-100,000]
Transfers to OIG (P.L. 117-58).....	[0]	[-25,423]	[-1,313]	[+24,110]
Other transfers.....	[+4,003]	[0]	[0]	[0]

## COMPARISON OF 2021, 2022, AND 2023 BUDGET AUTHORITY

(dollar amounts in thousands)

Appropriation Bureau/Account	2021 Actual	2022 CR	2023 Request	Change
<b>DWP (continued)</b>				
<b>Permanent Appropriations</b>				
Natural Resource Damage Assessment and Restoration Fund .....	573,364	607,000	609,000	+2,000
Sequestration reduction .....	-342	-399	-399	0
Previously unavailable BA .....	+472	+342	+399	+57
Other transfers .....	-5,529	-8,000	-8,000	0
Account total .....	567,965	598,943	601,000	+2,057
National Parks and Public Land Legacy Restoration Fund .....	1,900,321	1,902,000	1,905,000	+3,000
Sequestration reduction .....	0	-92,055	-92,055	0
Previously unavailable BA .....	0	0	+92,055	+92,055
Other transfer .....	-285,000	-285,048	-285,300	-252
Account total .....	1,615,321	1,524,897	1,619,700	+94,803
Subtotal, Permanent Appropriations .....	2,183,286	2,123,840	2,220,700	+96,860
<b>Total, Departmentwide Programs .....</b>	<b>4,532,980</b>	<b>4,563,609</b>	<b>4,965,476</b>	<b>+401,867</b>
Sequestration reduction .....	-342	-92,454	-92,454	0
Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (P.L. 117-58) .....	0	+5,084,600	+262,600	-4,822,000
Disaster Relief Act (P.L. 117-43) .....	0	+100,000	0	-100,000
Transfer to OIG (P.L. 117-58) .....	0	-25,423	-1,313	+24,110
Other transfers .....	-286,526	-293,048	-293,300	-252
Previously unavailable BA .....	+472	+342	+92,454	+92,112
<b>Total, Departmentwide Programs .....</b>	<b>4,246,584</b>	<b>9,337,626</b>	<b>4,933,463</b>	<b>-4,404,163</b>
<b>INTERIOR, ENVIRONMENT, AND RELATED AGENCIES SUMMARY</b>				
<b>Total, Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies .....</b>	<b>25,364,229</b>	<b>45,030,722</b>	<b>28,797,059</b>	<b>-16,233,663</b>
Other transfers .....	-103,825	-513,104	-515,549	-2,445
<b>Total, Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies .....</b>	<b>25,260,404</b>	<b>44,517,618</b>	<b>28,281,510</b>	<b>-16,236,108</b>
<b>Grand Total, Current Authority, Regular Appropriations .....</b>	<b>[13,820,523]</b>	<b>[13,919,000]</b>	<b>[16,980,025]</b>	<b>[3,061,025]</b>
Sequestration reduction .....	[-570]	[-570]	[-570]	[0]
External mandated transfers .....	[-11,300]	[-11,300]	[-3,300]	[+8,000]
Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (P.L. 117-58) .....	[0]	[+17,138,468]	[+657,800]	[-16,480,668]
Disaster Relief Act (P.L. 117-43) .....	[0]	[+415,850]	[0]	[-415,850]
Transfers to OIG (P.L. 117-58) .....	[0]	[-85,692]	[-3,289]	[+82,403]
OIG transfers from Bureaus and Offices (P.L. 117-58) .....	[0]	[+85,692]	[+3,289]	[-82,403]
Rescission of prior-year BA .....	[-138,298]	[-82,075]	[0]	[+82,075]
Other transfers .....	[+414,300]	[+2,000]	[0]	[-2,000]
<b>Net, Current Authority (w/ transfers, supplementals, and cap adjustment) .....</b>	<b>[14,084,655]</b>	<b>[31,381,373]</b>	<b>[17,633,955]</b>	<b>[-13,747,418]</b>
<b>Net, Current Authority (w/ transfers, w/o supplementals, w/o cap adjustment) .....</b>	<b>[13,774,655]</b>	<b>[13,517,055]</b>	<b>[16,636,155]</b>	<b>[3,119,100]</b>
<b>Net, Current Authority (w/o transfers, supplementals, and cap adjustment) .....</b>	<b>[13,371,655]</b>	<b>[13,526,355]</b>	<b>[16,639,455]</b>	<b>[3,113,100]</b>

# Appendix A

## COMPARISON OF 2021, 2022, AND 2023 BUDGET AUTHORITY

(dollar amounts in thousands)

Appropriation Bureau/Account	2021 Actual	2022 CR	2023 Request	Change
<b>Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies (continued)</b>				
<b>Grand Total, Permanent Authority</b>	<b>[11,760,184]</b>	<b>[13,894,946]</b>	<b>[11,182,286]</b>	<b>[-2,712,660]</b>
Sequestration reduction	[-237,371]	[-447,368]	[-431,968]	[+15,400]
Previously unavailable BA	[+171,061]	[+203,771]	[+412,786]	[+209,015]
Other transfers	[-518,125]	[-515,104]	[-515,549]	[-445]
<b>Net, Permanent Authority</b>	<b>[11,175,749]</b>	<b>[13,136,245]</b>	<b>[10,647,555]</b>	<b>[-2,488,690]</b>
<b>ENERGY AND WATER DEVELOPMENT</b>				
<b>BUREAU OF RECLAMATION</b>				
<b>Current Appropriations</b>				
Water and Related Resources	1,521,125	1,521,125	1,270,376	-250,749
Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (P.L. 117-58)	0	+1,660,000	+1,660,000	0
Disaster Relief Act (P.L. 117-43)	0	+210,000	0	-210,000
Account total	1,521,125	3,391,125	2,930,376	-460,749
Central Valley Project Restoration Fund	45,044	55,875	45,770	-10,105
California Bay-Delta Restoration	33,000	33,000	33,000	0
Policy and Administration	60,000	60,000	65,079	+5,079
Subtotal, Current Appropriations	1,659,169	3,540,000	3,074,225	-465,775
Budget authority	[1,659,169]	[1,670,000]	[1,414,225]	[-255,775]
Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (P.L. 117-58)	[0]	[+1,660,000]	[+1,660,000]	[0]
Disaster Relief Act (P.L. 117-43)	[0]	[+210,000]	[0]	[-210,000]
Discretionary offsets	-45,044	-55,875	-45,770	+10,105
Discretionary transfer of offsetting collections	0	+21,400	0	-21,400
<b>Permanent Appropriations</b>				
Water and Related Resources	2,270	2,132	4,132	+2,000
Sequestration reduction	-129	-121	-121	0
Previously unavailable BA	+66	+95	+88	-7
Mandatory proposal	0	0	+34,000	+34,000
Account total	2,207	2,106	38,099	+35,993
Reclamation Water Settlements Fund	120,989	124,000	124,000	0
San Joaquin Restoration Fund	2,722	12,500	13,600	+1,100
Sequestration reduction	-114	-171	-228	-57
Previously unavailable BA	+236	+114	+171	+57
Account total	2,844	12,443	13,543	+1,100
Colorado River Dam Fund, Boulder Canyon Project	83,176	104,102	106,045	+1,943
Sequestration reduction	-456	-456	-456	0
Previously unavailable BA	+472	+456	+456	0
Other transfer	-592	0	0	0
Account total	82,600	104,102	106,045	+1,943



## COMPARISON OF 2021, 2022, AND 2023 BUDGET AUTHORITY

(dollar amounts in thousands)

Appropriation Bureau/Account	2021 Actual	2022 CR	2023 Request	Change
<b>BOR (continued)</b>				
Reclamation Trust Funds .....	0	1,000	1,000	0
Bureau of Reclamation Loan Liquidating Account .....	-749	-599	-486	+113
Bureau of Reclamation Loan Program Account .....	0	0	0	0
Other transfer .....	+301	+113	0	-113
Account total .....	301	113	0	-113
Subtotal, Permanent Appropriations .....	208,192	243,165	282,201	+39,036
<b>Total, Bureau of Reclamation .....</b>	<b>1,867,577</b>	<b>1,913,135</b>	<b>1,662,516</b>	<b>-250,619</b>
Sequestration reduction .....	-699	-748	-805	-57
Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (P.L. 117-58) .....	0	+1,660,000	+1,660,000	0
Disaster Relief Act (P.L. 117-43) .....	0	+210,000	0	-210,000
Other transfers .....	-291	+113	0	-113
Previously unavailable BA .....	+774	+665	+715	+50
Mandatory proposal .....	0	0	+34,000	+34,000
<b>Total, Bureau of Reclamation .....</b>	<b>1,867,361</b>	<b>3,783,165</b>	<b>3,356,426</b>	<b>-426,739</b>
Discretionary offsets .....	-45,044	-55,875	-45,770	+10,105
Discretionary transfer of offsetting collections .....	0	+21,400	0	-21,400
<b>CENTRAL UTAH PROJECT COMPLETION ACT</b>				
<b>Current Appropriations</b>				
Central Utah Project Completion Account .....	21,000	21,000	20,000	-1,000
Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (P.L. 117-58) .....	0	+50,000	0	-50,000
Disaster Relief Act (P.L. 117-43) .....	0	+10,000	0	-10,000
Internal mandated transfer .....	-1,800	-1,800	-5,000	-3,200
Internal mandated transfer (P.L. 117-58) .....	0	-10,000	0	+10,000
Internal mandated transfer (P.L. 117-43) .....	0	-10,000	0	+10,000
Account total .....	19,200	59,200	15,000	-44,200
Utah Reclamation Mitigation and Conservation Account .....	0	0	0	0
Internal mandated transfer .....	+1,800	+1,800	+5,000	+3,200
Internal mandated transfer (P.L. 117-58) .....	0	+10,000	0	-10,000
Internal mandated transfer (P.L. 117-43) .....	0	+10,000	0	-10,000
Account total .....	1,800	21,800	5,000	-16,800
Subtotal, Current Appropriations .....	21,000	81,000	20,000	-61,000
Budget authority .....	[21,000]	[21,000]	[20,000]	[-1,000]
Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (P.L. 117-58) .....	[0]	[+50,000]	[0]	[-50,000]
Disaster Relief Act (P.L. 117-43) .....	[0]	[+10,000]	[0]	[-10,000]

# Appendix A

## COMPARISON OF 2021, 2022, AND 2023 BUDGET AUTHORITY

(dollar amounts in thousands)

Appropriation Bureau/Account	2021 Actual	2022 CR	2023 Request	Change
<b>CUPCA (continued)</b>				
<b>Permanent Appropriations</b>				
Utah Reclamation Mitigation and Conservation Account.....	9,171	7,492	7,492	0
Sequestration reduction.....	-523	-426	-426	0
Previously unavailable BA.....	+633	+523	+426	-97
Account total.....	9,281	7,589	7,492	-97
Subtotal, Permanent Appropriations.....	9,281	7,589	7,492	-97
<b>Total, Central Utah Project Completion Act.....</b>	<b>30,171</b>	<b>28,492</b>	<b>27,492</b>	<b>-1,000</b>
Sequestration reduction.....	-523	-426	-426	0
Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (P.L. 117-58).....	0	+50,000	0	-50,000
Disaster Relief Act (P.L. 117-43).....	0	+10,000	0	-10,000
Previously unavailable BA.....	+633	+523	+426	-97
<b>Total, Central Utah Project Completion Act.....</b>	<b>30,281</b>	<b>88,589</b>	<b>27,492</b>	<b>-61,097</b>
<b>ENERGY AND WATER DEVELOPMENT SUMMARY</b>				
<b>Total, Energy and Water Development.....</b>	<b>1,897,642</b>	<b>3,871,754</b>	<b>3,383,918</b>	<b>-487,836</b>
<b>Grand Total, Current Authority.....</b>	<b>[1,680,169]</b>	<b>[1,691,000]</b>	<b>[1,434,225]</b>	<b>[-256,775]</b>
Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (P.L. 117-58).....	[0]	[+1,710,000]	[+1,660,000]	[-50,000]
Disaster Relief Act (P.L. 117-43).....	[0]	[+220,000]	[0]	[-220,000]
<b>Net, Current Authority.....</b>	<b>[1,680,169]</b>	<b>[3,621,000]</b>	<b>[3,094,225]</b>	<b>[-526,775]</b>
<b>Grand Total, Permanent Authority.....</b>	<b>[217,579]</b>	<b>[250,627]</b>	<b>[255,783]</b>	<b>[5,156]</b>
Sequestration reduction.....	[-1,222]	[-1,174]	[-1,231]	[-57]
Previously unavailable BA.....	[+1,407]	[+1,188]	[+1,141]	[-47]
Mandatory proposal.....	[0]	[0]	[+34,000]	[+34,000]
Other transfers.....	[-291]	[+113]	[0]	[-113]
<b>Net, Permanent Authority.....</b>	<b>[217,473]</b>	<b>[250,754]</b>	<b>[289,693]</b>	<b>[38,939]</b>

## COMPARISON OF 2021, 2022, AND 2023 BUDGET AUTHORITY

(dollar amounts in thousands)

Appropriation Bureau/Account	2021 Actual	2022 CR	2023 Request	Change
<b>DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR SUMMARY</b>				
<b>Total, Department of the Interior</b> .....	<b>27,262,162</b>	<b>48,902,363</b>	<b>32,180,977</b>	<b>-16,721,386</b>
Other transfers .....	-104,116	-512,991	-515,549	-2,558
<b>Total, Department of the Interior</b> .....	<b>27,158,046</b>	<b>48,389,372</b>	<b>31,655,428</b>	<b>-16,723,944</b>
<b>Grand Total, Current Authority, Regular Appropriations</b> .....	<b>[15,500,692]</b>	<b>[15,610,000]</b>	<b>[18,414,250]</b>	<b>[2,804,250]</b>
Sequestration reduction .....	[-570]	[-570]	[-570]	[0]
External mandated transfers .....	[-11,300]	[-11,300]	[-3,300]	[+8,000]
Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (P.L. 117-58) .....	[0]	[+18,848,468]	[+2,317,800]	[-16,530,668]
Disaster Relief Act (P.L. 117-43) .....	[0]	[+635,850]	[0]	[-635,850]
Transfers to OIG (P.L. 117-58) .....	[0]	[-85,692]	[-3,289]	[+82,403]
OIG transfers from Bureaus and Offices (P.L. 117-58) .....	[0]	[+85,692]	[+3,289]	[-82,403]
Rescission of prior-year BA .....	[-138,298]	[-82,075]	[0]	[+82,075]
Other transfers .....	[+414,300]	[+2,000]	[0]	[-2,000]
<b>Net, Current Authority (w/ transfers, supplementals, and cap adjustment)</b> .....	<b>[15,764,824]</b>	<b>[35,002,373]</b>	<b>[20,728,180]</b>	<b>[-14,274,193]</b>
<b>Net, Current Authority (w/ transfers, w/o supplementals, w/o cap adjustment)</b> .....	<b>[15,454,824]</b>	<b>[15,208,055]</b>	<b>[18,070,380]</b>	<b>[2,862,325]</b>
<b>Net, Current Authority (w/o transfers, supplementals, and cap adjustment)</b> .....	<b>[15,051,824]</b>	<b>[15,217,355]</b>	<b>[18,073,680]</b>	<b>[2,856,325]</b>
<b>Grand Total, Permanent Authority</b> .....	<b>[11,977,763]</b>	<b>[14,145,573]</b>	<b>[11,438,069]</b>	<b>[-2,707,504]</b>
Sequestration reduction .....	[-238,593]	[-448,542]	[-433,199]	[+15,343]
Previously unavailable BA .....	[+172,468]	[+204,959]	[+413,927]	[+208,968]
Mandatory proposal .....	[0]	[0]	[+34,000]	[+34,000]
Other transfers .....	[-518,416]	[-514,991]	[-515,549]	[-558]
<b>Net, Permanent Authority</b> .....	<b>[11,393,222]</b>	<b>[13,386,999]</b>	<b>[10,937,248]</b>	<b>[-2,449,751]</b>
<b>Net, Permanent Authority (w/o mandatory proposal)</b> .....	<b>[11,393,222]</b>	<b>[13,386,999]</b>	<b>[10,903,248]</b>	<b>[-2,483,751]</b>

<sup>v</sup> Amounts in 2022 and 2023 reflect corrections from the 2023 President's Budget Appendix.

### COMPARISON OF 2021, 2022, AND 2023 BUDGET AUTHORITY

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#### EXPLANATORY NOTES

##### Terminology

Appendix A is presented to bridge the different scoring approaches used by the Congressional Appropriations Committees and the Executive Branch. As a result of those differences, the budget totals in the 2023 Interior Budget in Brief differ slightly from the presentation in the 2023 President's Budget. The President's Budget uses a system of budget scoring required by the Budget Enforcement Act based on "net discretionary budget authority." The Interior Budget in Brief document almost exclusively uses a system of scoring based on "current authority" consistent with the presentation used by the Congressional Appropriations Committees.

Current authority presents the amounts Congress appropriates each year for the Department's programs, which includes funds classified as mandatory under the Budget Enforcement Act but that are subject to annual appropriations. Most mandatory funding is not subject to annual appropriations and is excluded from current authority.

Unlike current authority, net discretionary amounts do not include current mandatory funding and are reduced by certain offsetting receipts. In addition, the way statutory provisions included in the Appropriations Acts are displayed or scored by the Appropriations Committees may differ from the way they are displayed or scored in the President's Budget.

The difference in scoring affects the budgets of the Bureau of Land Management (BLM), Bureau of Reclamation (Reclamation), Office of Insular Affairs (OIA), and Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA). Both BLM and OIA have current authority and portions of appropriated funding classified as mandatory, and that funding is included in the Appropriations Committee scoring tables. The 2023 President's Budget also proposes to reclassify BIA's Contract Support Costs and Payments for Tribal Leases accounts as current mandatory beginning in 2023. This funding is excluded from the net discretionary totals for these bureaus in the President's Budget Appendix. In addition, BLM and Reclamation have receipts that offset appropriated account totals. BLM's Service Charges, Deposits, and Forfeitures; BLM's Mining Law Administration in Management of Lands and Resources; and Reclamation's Central Valley Project Restoration Fund accounts all include offsets (receipts) that reduce discretionary totals in the President's Budget Appendix. Also, funding provided to Reclamation through a mandated offsetting collections transfer is included in the 2022 net discretionary total for the Department.

As depicted in the table that follows, the difference in scoring approaches in the 2023 budget is \$608.2 million. The Department's 2023 total budget is \$18.1 billion in current authority and \$17.5 billion in net discretionary authority.

## EXPLANATORY NOTES (continued)

<b>BUDGET FROM CURRENT AUTHORITY TO NET DISCRETIONARY AUTHORITY</b>			
	<b>2021 Actual</b>	<b>2022 CR</b>	<b>2023 Request</b>
Total, Current Authority ( <i>w/ transfers, w/o supplementals, w/o cap adjustment</i> )	15,454,824	15,208,055	18,070,380
Adjustment for Mandatory Current Accounts			
Bureau of Land Management			
Range Improvements	-9,430	-9,430	-9,430
Miscellaneous Trust Funds	-29,906	-19,890	-30,000
Insular Affairs			
Assistance to Territories	-27,720	-27,720	-27,720
Bureau of Indian Affairs			
Contract Support Costs	0	0	-409,029
Payments for Tribal Leases	0	0	-55,432
Adjustment for Offsetting Receipts			
Bureau of Land Management			
Mining Law Administration	-32,492	-27,235	-30,825
Bureau of Reclamation			
Central Valley Project Restoration Receipts	-45,044	-55,875	-45,770
Upper Colorado River Basin Fund ( <i>Offsetting Collection Transfer</i> ) <sup>1/</sup>	0	21,400	0
<b>Total, Net Discretionary</b>	<b>15,310,232</b>	<b>15,089,305</b>	<b>17,462,174</b>

<sup>1/</sup> The Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021 (P.L. 116-260) provided a transfer of offsetting collections from the Department of Energy to the Bureau of Reclamation Upper Colorado River Basin Fund to carry out environmental stewardship and endangered species recovery efforts. This transfer continues as a term and condition of the 2022 Continuing Resolution.

Another difference in the presentation of budget materials is that the Office of Management and Budget presents the President's Budget to the Congress in "millions of dollars" and the Interior Budget in Brief presents funding in "thousands of dollars," the level at which Congress appropriates. Small differences may emerge between the two due to rounding.

### Sequestration

Amounts displayed for 2021, 2022, and 2023 in this document reflect reductions to permanent and mandatory accounts required by the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act (BBEDCA) as presented in the *OMB Report to the Congress on the Joint Committee Reductions for Fiscal Year 2021*, issued on February 10, 2020, and the *OMB Report to the Congress on the BBEDCA 251A Sequestration for Fiscal Year 2022*, issued on May 28, 2021. Amounts displayed for 2021, 2022, and 2023 also reflect sequestration reductions of 5.7 percent, as required by BBEDCA.

Consistent with the BBEDCA, as amended, funds sequestered from certain types of accounts—for example, Trust and Special Funds—may be determined as available for reallocation in the subsequent year. Permanent and mandatory accounts for which legal determinations conclude that previously sequestered funds become available in the subsequent year are included in the estimate of available authority for 2021, 2022, and 2023.

### EXPLANATORY NOTES (continued)

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#### 2021 ACTUAL

The Actual column in Appendix A provides a full picture of events affecting budget authority in the year of funds execution. The appendix is structured to provide two account totals when applicable to show the appropriated total and the total after subsequent actions, such as transfers and supplemental appropriations. Most accounts only have one total reflecting annual congressional action. That total includes transfers authorized by the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies or the Energy and Water Development Appropriations bill. When applicable, accounts include an additional total line, which includes one-time rescissions of prior-year balances, supplemental appropriations, transfers authorized by other Committees, and non-directed transfers. This convention provides an agency total for actual activities comparable to the initial enacted appropriation actions and a separate total that reflects total actions during the fiscal year.

**Continuing Resolution**—Before passage of the full-year Interior and Environment appropriation, the Department operated under five continuing resolutions (CRs). On October 1, 2020, President Trump signed the Continuing Appropriations Act, 2021, and Other Extensions Act (Public Law 116-159), providing continuing appropriations through December 11, 2020. The Act included the following provisions for the Department:

- **Reclamation States Emergency Drought Relief Authorization Extension**—The Act extends the authority for the Reclamation States Emergency Drought Relief Act of 1991 (43 U.S.C. 2214 (C)) through September 30, 2021.
- **Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) Accounts**—To reflect enactment of Great American Outdoors Act (GAOA), the Act reduces funding available for accounts derived from LWCF as follows:
  - BLM—Land Acquisition
    - Zeroes out budget authority for this account. The bureau must operate on carryover funding for the duration of the CR.
    - The \$2.367 million 2020 rescission carries forward as a term and condition of the CR.
  - U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS)—Land Acquisition
    - Provides a rate of operations to provide \$7.550 million and zeroes out the 2020 rescission.
  - FWS—Cooperative Endangered Species Conservation Fund
    - Zeroes out the portion of funding derived from LWCF. The 2020 amount of \$23.702 million derived from the Cooperative Endangered Species Conservation Fund remains as a term and condition of the CR.
    - The \$18.771 million 2020 rescission carries forward as a term and condition of the CR.
  - National Park Service (NPS)—Land Acquisition and State Assistance
    - Zeroes out budget authority for this account. The bureau must operate on carryover funding for the duration of the CR.

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**EXPLANATORY NOTES** (continued)
 

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- The \$2.279 million 2020 rescission carries forward as a term and condition of the CR.
- Office of the Secretary (OS)—Appraisal and Valuation Services, Federal Lands
  - Includes language indicating that funds may be apportioned to continue operations of this program under the CR.

On December 11, 2020, President Trump signed the Further Continuing Appropriations Act, 2021, and Other Extensions Act (Public Law 116-215), providing continuing appropriations through December 18, 2020.

On December 18, 2020, President Trump signed the Further Additional Continuing Appropriations Act, 2021 (Public Law 116-225), providing continuing appropriations through December 20, 2020.

On December 20, 2020, President Trump signed the Extension of Continuing Appropriations Act, 2021 (Public Law 116-226), providing continuing appropriations through December 21, 2020.

On December 22, 2020, President Trump signed the Further Extension of Continuing Appropriations Act, 2021 (Public Law 116-246), providing continuing appropriations through December 28, 2020.

On December 27, 2020, President Trump signed the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021 (Public Law 116-260), providing 2021 appropriations to Interior agencies. Division D, the Energy and Water Development and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2021, included the following specific provisions and allowances:

- **CALFED Bay-Delta Authorization Extension**—The Act extends the CALFED Bay-Delta authorization through 2021.
- **Rio Grande Pueblos**—The Act extends authorization for the Rio Grande Pueblos project, provided in the Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009, through 2021.
- **Upper Colorado River Basin Fund**—The Act provides for a transfer of \$21.4 million in offsetting collections from the Department of Energy Western Area Power Administration account to Reclamation’s Upper Colorado River Basin Fund to carry out environmental stewardship and endangered species recovery efforts.
- **Water Infrastructure Improvements for the Nation (WIIN) Act**—The Act makes funds available, as authorized by the WIIN Act, for certain projects identified by DOI in two 2020 lists. The Act prohibits funds provided in the WIIN Act from being used for preconstruction or construction activities for any project recommended after enactment of the Energy and Water Development and Related Agencies Act, 2020 and before enactment of this Act, pursuant to section 4007, section 4009(a), or section 4009(c) of the WIIN Act unless specifically named in this Act.
- **Secure Water Act Ceiling**—The Act increases the Secure Water Act ceiling from \$530 million to \$610 million.
- **Cooperative Watershed Management Program**—The Act extends authority of appropriations for the Cooperative Watershed Management program through 2021.

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### EXPLANATORY NOTES (continued)

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Division G, the Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2021, included the following specific provisions and allowances:

- **Outer Continental Shelf (OCS) Inspection Fees**—The Act continues the provision allowing the Secretary to collect an annual inspection fee for OCS oil and gas development activity.
- **OCS Rental Receipts**—The Act continues authority for the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management (BOEM) and the Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement (BSEE) to use certain rental receipts from offshore oil and gas development and cost recovery fees to offset the costs of the bureaus' programs.
- **Rescissions**—The Act includes the following rescissions of prior-year unobligated balances:
  - **BLM Management of Lands and Resources**—\$13.0 million
  - **BLM Land Acquisition**—\$5.4 million
  - **BLM Service Charges, Deposits, and Forfeitures**—\$20.0 million
  - **BOEM Ocean Energy Management**—\$2.0 million
  - **BSEE Offshore Safety and Environmental Enforcement**—\$10.0 million
  - **Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement (OSMRE) Regulation and Technology**—\$25.0 million
  - **OSMRE Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund**—\$10.0 million
  - **FWS Cooperative Endangered Species Fund**—\$12.5 million
  - **NPS Land Acquisition**—\$23.0 million
  - **OS Salaries and Expenses**—\$17.4 million
- **Payments in Lieu of Taxes**—The Act provides a 1-year extension to the Payments in Lieu of Taxes program, estimated at \$525.0 million for scoring purposes.
- **Sage-Grouse**—The Act includes a provision prohibiting the use of funds to write or issue a rule under the Endangered Species Act related to sage-grouse.
- **Wild Horse and Burro**—The Act includes language prohibiting the use of funds for the destruction of any healthy animal and the sale of any healthy animal resulting in their destruction.
- **Recreation Fee Authority**—The Act extends the Federal Recreation Enhancement Act authority through October 1, 2022.
- **Medical Services Fund**—The Act includes language in the Operation of the National Park System account to appropriate amounts collected in the Medical Services Fund established by the Dingell Act (Public Law 116-9). Additional language in Title I General Provisions classifies these receipts as discretionary offsetting collections beginning in 2022.
- **National Recreation and Preservation**—The Act provides 2-year funding for the NPS National Recreation and Preservation account.



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**EXPLANATORY NOTES** (continued)

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- **Indian Affairs, 105(l) Payments**—The Act establishes a new, separate account providing indefinite budget authority for 105(l) payments for Tribal leases for both BIA and the Bureau of Indian Education (BIE).
- **105(l) Lease Consultation**—The Act directs the Secretaries of Interior and Health and Human Services to consult with Tribes and Tribal organizations on how to implement a consistent and transparent process for the payment of 105(l) leases.
- **GAOA**—The Act includes a provision directing requirements for the allocation of project funding and submission of project lists related to GAOA.
- **Interagency Motor Pool**—The Act clarifies that Public Law 100-297 Tribally Controlled Schools (grant schools) may access General Services Administration motor pool resources, including school buses.
- **Long Bridge Project**—The Act allows NPS to convey lands for purposes of transportation and recreation for the Long Bridge project.
- **Reprogramming Authority**—The Act continues reprogramming guidelines as statutory by reference.
- **Land Acquisition Projects**—The Act requires Interior to submit land acquisition lists for projects totaling 150 percent of the prior-year enacted amount.
- **Chaco Canyon**—The Act continues the prohibition on the use of oil and gas leasing in an area around the Chaco Culture National Historic Park until completion of required cultural resources investigation.
- **Resource Study of Springfield Race Riot**—The Act directs the Secretary of the Interior to conduct a special resource study of areas associated with the 1908 Springfield Race Riot and provide results, conclusions, and recommendations within 3 years of appropriation.

Division M, the Coronavirus Response and Relief Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2021 directed a \$409.4 million transfer to BIE from the Department of Education's Education Stabilization Fund.

On March 11, 2021, President Biden signed the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 (Public Law 117-2), which provides additional relief to address the continued impact of COVID-19 on the economy, public health, individuals, and businesses. The Act provided permanent mandatory appropriations to the following bureaus:

- **BIA**—\$900.0 million
  - \$772.5 million for Tribal government services, public safety and justice, social services, child welfare assistance, and other related expenses.
  - \$100.0 million for Tribal housing improvement.
  - \$20.0 million to provide and deliver potable water.
  - \$7.5 million for related Federal administrative costs and oversight.

### EXPLANATORY NOTES (continued)

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- **BIE**—\$850.0 million
  - Provided to BIE for bureau-operated schools, tribally controlled schools, and Tribal Colleges and Universities to support quality education delivery while protecting students, teachers, and communities from COVID-19.
- **FWS**—\$105.0 million
  - \$20.0 million for wildlife inspections, interdictions, investigations, and related activities and for efforts to address wildlife trafficking.
  - \$30.0 million for the care of captive species listed under the Endangered Species Act of 1973, for the care of rescued and confiscated wildlife, and for the care of Federal trust species in facilities experiencing lost revenues due to COVID-19.
  - \$45.0 million for research and extension activities to strengthen early detection, rapid response, and science-based management to address wildlife disease outbreaks before they become pandemics. The funds may be used to help strengthen capacity for wildlife health monitoring to enhance early detection of diseases with the capacity to jump the species barrier and pose a risk in the United States, including the development of a national wildlife disease database.
  - \$10.0 million to carry out provisions related to restrictions on trade in injurious species and illegal wildlife trade under the Lacey Act Amendments of 1981.

Other legislation and transfers affecting Interior budget authority for 2021 include the following:

- The NPS Operation of the National Park System account received a transfer of \$127,000 from the Executive Office of the President for drug trafficking deterrent actions.
- As mandated in the 2021 appropriation, NPS transferred \$8.0 million to the Semiquincentennial Commission (Public Law 114-196) and \$3.3 million to the 400 Years of African American History Commission (Public Law 115-102).
- The Reclamation Colorado River Dam Fund, Boulder Canyon Project completed a capital transfer to the General Fund of \$591,433.
- The Department exercised emergency transfer authority provided in Section 102 of the Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2021 to address an urgent situation at the BIA San Carlos Irrigation Project. Transfers totaled \$20.0 million from the following no-year accounts:
  - BLM Land Acquisition—\$5,425,974
  - FWS Construction—\$867,020
  - FWS Land Acquisition—\$1,395,914
  - FWS State Wildlife Grants—\$1,762,113
  - NPS Land Acquisition and State Assistance—\$10,548,979

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**EXPLANATORY NOTES** (continued)
 

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- The Office of Wildland Fire executed transfers from the Wildfire Suppression Operations Reserve Fund totaling \$260.0 million. Of that amount, \$232.0 million was derived from 2020 unobligated balances and \$28.0 million was derived from new budget authority provided in 2021.

**2022 CONTINUING RESOLUTION**

**Continuing Resolution**—At the time the 2023 President’s Budget was prepared, congressional action on full-year Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies and Energy and Water appropriations for 2022 had not been enacted, and the Department was operating under a CR.

On September 30, 2021, President Biden signed into law the Extending Government Funding and Delivering Emergency Assistance Act (Public Law 117-43), providing continuing appropriations through December 3, 2021. The Act included the following provisions for the Department:

- **WIIN Act Projects**—The Act names 19 western water projects authorized by the WIIN Act for Reclamation.
- **Reclamation Authority Extensions**—The Act extends authorization for the CALFED Bay-Delta Authorization Act (Public Law 108-361); section 104(c) and 301 of the Reclamation States Emergency Drought Relief Act of 1991 (43 U.S.C. 2214(c) and 43 U.S.C. 2241); and section 9106(g)(2) of the Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009 (Public Law 111-11) through September 30, 2022.
- **Heritage Areas**—The Act allows NPS to provide financial assistance during the period of the CR to any National Heritage Area established as of September 1, 2021.
- **LWCF Administrative Expenses**—The Act allows administrative expenses associated with LWCF to be available during the period of the CR at the rate of operations applied against the following amounts:
  - BLM Land Acquisition—\$7.5 million
  - FWS Land Acquisition—\$17.0 million
  - NPS Land Acquisition and State Assistance—\$14.5 million
  - OS Appraisal and Valuation Services Office—\$19.0 million

Division B of Public Law 117-43, the Disaster Relief Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2022, includes the following supplemental appropriations to Interior bureaus for disaster remediation:

- **Central Utah Project Completion Account**—\$10.0 million
- **Reclamation Water and Related Resources**—\$210.0 million
- **BLM Management of Lands and Resources**—\$1.192 million
- **FWS Construction**—\$58.227 million
- **NPS Construction**—\$229.472 million

### EXPLANATORY NOTES (continued)

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- **U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) Surveys, Investigations, and Research**—\$26.284 million
- **BSEE Offshore Safety and Environmental Enforcement**—\$0.223 million
- **BIA Construction**—\$0.452 million
- **Wildland Fire Management**—\$100.0 million

On November 15, 2021, President Biden signed the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (Public Law 117-58). This landmark legislation authorizes new programs and enhances existing programs across government to grow the economy, enhance the Nation’s competitiveness, create good jobs, and create a more sustainable, resilient, and just economy.

Title VII, Division B of Public Law 117-58, the Surface Transportation Investment Act of 2021, extends funding and authority for the Sport Fish Restoration and Recreational Boating Trust Fund through 2026.

Title VII, Division D of Public Law 117-58 amends the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977 (30 U.S.C. 1232(a)) to decrease reclamation fees from 28 cents/ton to 22.4 cents/ton for surface coal mining and from 12 cents/ton to 9.6 cents/ton for underground mining. Title VII also extends distributions from the Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund.

Title XII, Division D of Public Law 117-58 amends the Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act of 2000 to extend authority through 2023, with final payments in 2024.

Division G of Public Law 117-58 establishes the Indian Water Rights Settlement Completion Fund and provides \$2.5 billion in mandatory funding. This funding is available for transfer, at the Secretary’s discretion, to satisfy the obligations of the United States.

Division J of Public Law 117-58 provides \$28.1 billion in emergency supplemental funding over 5 years. The following summarizes requirements and appropriations the Department of the Interior received in Division J:

#### **Title III—Energy and Water Development and Related Agencies**

##### **Central Utah Project**

- \$50,000,000 available until expended.
  - Of which \$10,000,000 is for the Utah Reclamation Mitigation and Conservation Account.

##### **Bureau of Reclamation**

###### Water and Related Resources

- \$8,300,000,000 available until expended.
- Provides \$1,660,000,000 a year for 2022–2026:

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**EXPLANATORY NOTES** (continued)

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- \$1,150,000,000 for water storage, groundwater storage, and conveyance projects in accounts within section 40902 of Division D, including—
  - \$100,000,000 for small surface water and ground water storage projects authorized in section 40903 of Division D.
- \$3,200,000,000 for transfer to the Aging Infrastructure account, including—
  - \$100,000,000 for reserved or transferred works that have suffered a critical failure in accordance with section 40904(a) of Division D.
  - \$100,000,000 for dam rehabilitation, reconstruction, or replacement in accordance with section 40904(b) of Division D.
- \$1,000,000,000 for rural water projects that have been authorized by Congress.
- \$1,000,000,000 for water recycling and reuse projects, including—
  - \$550,000,000 for water recycling and reuse projects authorized as described in section 40901(4)(A).
  - \$450,000,000 for large-scale water recycling and reuse projects in accordance with section 40905 of Division D.
- \$250,000,000 for water desalination as described in section 40901(5) of Division D.
- \$500,000,000 for the Safety of Dams program in accordance with the Reclamation Safety of Dams Act of 1978 (43 U.S.C. 506 et seq.).
- \$400,000,000 for WaterSMART grants, including—
  - \$100,000,000 for projects that would improve the condition of a natural feature or nature-based feature as described in section 40901(7) of Division D.
- \$300,000,000 for implementing the Drought Contingency Plan as described in section 40901(8) of Division D, including—
  - \$50,000,000 for use in accordance with the Drought Contingency Plan for the Upper Colorado River Basin.
- \$100,000,000 to provide financial assistance for watershed management projects.
- \$250,000,000 for design, study, and construction of aquatic ecosystem restoration and protection projects.
- \$100,000,000 for multibenefit projects to improve watershed health in accordance with section 40907 of Division D.
- \$50,000,000 for endangered species recovery and conservation programs in the Colorado River Basin.
- Requires the Secretary of the Interior to submit a detailed spend plan, including a list of project locations, to be funded for 2022 within 60 days of enactment of this Act.

### EXPLANATORY NOTES (continued)

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- Requires a monthly report to the Appropriations Committees detailing the allocation and obligation of funds, to begin within 120 days of enactment of this Act.
- Requires detailed spend plans, including lists of project locations, to be funded for 2023 through 2026, concurrent with the President's Budget for those years.

#### **Title VI—Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies**

##### **U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service**

###### Resource Management

- \$455,000,000 available until expended.
- Provides \$91,000,000 a year for 2022–2026.
- One-half of 1 percent of the total available shall be transferred to the DOI Office of the Inspector General (OIG) for oversight.

##### **U.S. Geological Survey**

###### Surveys, Investigations, and Research

- \$510,668,000 available until expended, unless otherwise noted.
- Provides \$64,000,000 a year for 2022–2026 to carry out section 40201 of Division D for the Earth Mapping Resources Initiative.
- Provides \$167,000,000 for 2022 to carry out section 40204 of Division D to support a USGS Energy and Minerals Research Facility.
- Provides \$23,668,000 to carry out section 41003(a) of Division D for the National Geological and Geophysical Data Preservation Program, as follows:
  - \$8,668,000 for 2022, to remain available until September 30, 2025.
  - \$5,000,000 for 2023, to remain available until September 30, 2026.
  - \$5,000,000 for 2024, to remain available until September 30, 2027.
  - \$5,000,000 for 2025, to remain available until September 30, 2028.
- One-half of 1 percent of the total available shall be transferred to the DOI OIG for oversight.

##### **Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement**

###### Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund

- \$11,293,000,000, available until expended, to carry out section 40701 of Division D for annual grants to States and Tribes for abandoned mine land and water reclamation projects, including—
  - \$25,000,000 to carry out activities authorized in section 40701(g) of Division D to provide States and Tribes with financial and technical assistance to make amendments to a specific inventory.

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**EXPLANATORY NOTES** (continued)

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- One-half of 1 percent of the total available shall be transferred to the DOI OIG for oversight.
- Includes language making up to 3 percent of the amounts available under this heading for salaries, expenses, and administration.

**Bureau of Indian Affairs**

## Operation of Indian Programs

- \$216,000,000, available until expended, for Tribal climate resilience, adaptation, and community relocation planning, design, and implementation of projects that address the varying climate challenges facing Tribal communities across the country.
- Provides \$43,200,000 a year for 2022–2026, as follows:
  - \$130,000,000 for community relocation.
  - \$86,000,000 for Tribal climate resilience and adaptation projects.
- One-half of 1 percent of the total available shall be transferred to the DOI OIG for oversight.
- Includes language making up to 3 percent of the amounts available under this heading for salaries, expenses, and administration.

## Construction

- \$250,000,000, available until expended, for construction, repair, improvement, and maintenance of irrigation and power systems, safety of dams, water sanitation, and other facilities.
- Provides \$50,000,000 a year for 2022–2026, as follows:
  - Not less than \$50,000,000 for addressing irrigation and power systems.
  - \$200,000,000 for safety of dams, water sanitation, and other facilities.
- One-half of 1 percent of the total available shall be transferred to the DOI OIG for oversight.
- Includes language making up to 3 percent of the amounts available under this heading for salaries, expenses, and administration.

**Office of the Secretary**

## Departmental Operations

- \$905,000,000 available until expended.
- Provides \$337,000,000 for 2022 and \$142,000,000 for 2023–2026.
- Funds are provided to carry out activities authorized in section 40804 of Division D for Ecosystem Restoration.
- Funds can be transferred to any other account in the Department to carry out such purposes.
- Funds can be transferred to the Forest Service to carry out activities authorized in section 40804(b)(1) of Division D regarding stewardship contracting.

### EXPLANATORY NOTES (continued)

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- One-half of 1 percent of the total available shall be transferred to the DOI OIG for oversight.
- Includes language making up to 3 percent of the amounts available under this heading for salaries, expenses, and administration.

#### **Wildland Fire Management**

- \$1,458,000,000 available until expended.
- Provides \$407,600,000 for 2022 and \$262,600,000 for 2023–2026, as follows:
  - \$1,055,000,000 for the Secretary of the Interior to carry out activities for the Department of the Interior, as authorized in section 40803 of Division D, including Federal wildland firefighting salaries, fuels management activities, joint fire science, and postfire restoration activities, including—
    - \$327,000,000 for 2022.
    - \$182,000,000 for 2023–2026.
  - \$35,600,000 for 2022–2026 for fuels management activities (in addition to the amounts above).
  - \$45,000,000 for 2022–2026 for burned area rehabilitation.
  - Up to \$2,000,000 of funds made available in paragraphs (2) and (3) for 2022–2026 are available for implementation of the Tribal Forestry Protection Act.
- Funds can be transferred to any other account in the Department to carry out such purposes.
- Funds can be transferred to FWS and the National Marine Fisheries Service for the cost of carrying out the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.) to consult and conference in connection with wildland fire management activities.
- One-half of 1 percent of the total available shall be transferred to the DOI OIG for oversight.
- Includes language making up to 3 percent of the amounts available under this heading for salaries, expenses, and administration.

#### **Energy Community Revitalization Program (ECRP)**

- \$4,677,000,000, available until expended, for an ECRP to carry out orphaned well site plugging, remediation, and restoration activities authorized in section 349 of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (42 U.S.C. 15907) as amended by section 40601 of Division D, as follows:
  - \$250,000,000 to carry out activities authorized in section 349(b) of the Energy Policy Act of 2005, as amended by section 40601 of Division D (Federal Lands). Federal lands pertain to DOI and U.S. Department of Agriculture lands.
  - \$775,000,000 to carry out activities authorized in section 349(c)(3) of the Energy Policy Act of 2005, as amended by section 40601 of Division D (State Grants) for State Initial grants.
  - \$2,000,000,000 to carry out activities authorized in section 349(c)(4) of the Energy Policy Act of 2005, as amended by section 40601 of Division D (State Grants) for State Formula grants.



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**EXPLANATORY NOTES** (continued)

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- \$1,500,000,000 to carry out activities authorized in section 349(c)(5) of the Energy Policy Act of 2005, as amended by section 40601 of Division D (State Grants) for State Performance grants.
- \$150,000,000 to carry out activities authorized in section 349(d) of the Energy Policy Act of 2005, as amended by section 40601 of division D (Tribal Land Grants) for Tribal Land Grants.
- \$2,000,000 for a cooperative agreement with the Interstate Oil and Gas Compact Commission to carry out the consultations authorized in section 349 of the Energy Policy Act of 2005, as amended by section 40601 of Division D.
- One-half of 1 percent of the total available shall be transferred to the DOI OIG for oversight.
- Includes language making up to 3 percent of the amounts available under this heading for salaries, expenses, and administration.
- Funds can be transferred to any other account in the Department to carry out such purposes.

**Title VI General Provisions**

Section 601 requires the Secretary of the Interior to submit a detailed spend plan for funds provided to the Department for 2022 within 90 days of enactment of this Act. This section also requires detailed spend plans for funds provided to the Department for 2023–2026, concurrent with the President’s Budget submission for those years.

On December 3, 2021, President Biden signed the Further Extending Government Funding Act (Public Law 117-70), providing continuing appropriations through February 18, 2022.

On February 18, 2022, President Biden signed the Further Additional Extending Government Funding Act (Public Law 117-86), providing continuing appropriations through March 11, 2022.

On March 11, 2022, President Biden signed the Extension of Continuing Appropriations Act, 2022 (Public Law 117-95), providing continuing appropriations through March 15, 2022.



## MAINTAINING AMERICA'S HERITAGE<sup>1/</sup>

(dollar amounts in thousands)

Bureau/Account	2021 Actual	2022 CR	2023 Request	Change from 2021 Actual
<b>MAINTENANCE</b>				
Bureau of Land Management				
Management of Land and Resources .....	77,669	77,669	76,355	-1,314
Oregon and California Grant Lands .....	10,642	10,642	11,123	+481
Subtotal, Bureau of Land Management	88,311	88,311	87,478	-833
Bureau of Reclamation				
Water and Related Resources <sup>2/</sup> .....	408,141	408,141	382,076	-26,065
Central Utah Project Completion Act				
Central Utah Project Completion Act .....	14,470	14,470	9,390	-5,080
U.S. Geological Survey				
Surveys, Investigations, and Research .....	105,986	105,986	109,949	+3,963
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service				
Resource Management .....	178,070	178,070	229,537	+51,467
National Park Service				
Operation of the National Park System .....	910,719	910,719	959,022	+48,303
Indian Affairs				
Operation of Indian Programs .....	51,370	51,370	62,227	+10,857
Operation of Indian Education Programs .....	131,784	131,784	146,432	+14,648
Subtotal, Indian Affairs	183,154	183,154	208,659	+25,505
Departmentwide Programs				
Wildland Fire Management .....	18,427	18,427	10,000	-8,427
<b>Subtotal, Maintenance</b> .....	<b>1,907,278</b>	<b>1,907,278</b>	<b>1,996,111</b>	<b>+88,833</b>
<b>CONSTRUCTION</b>				
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service .....	18,193	18,193	46,418	+28,225
National Park Service .....	223,907	223,907	279,340	+55,433
Indian Affairs				
Bureau of Indian Affairs .....	128,818	128,818	205,732	+76,914
Bureau of Indian Education .....	264,277	264,277	420,102	+155,825
Subtotal, Indian Affairs	393,095	393,095	625,834	+232,739
<b>Subtotal, Construction</b> .....	<b>635,195</b>	<b>635,195</b>	<b>951,592</b>	<b>+316,397</b>
<b>TOTAL, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR</b> .....	<b>2,542,473</b>	<b>2,542,473</b>	<b>2,947,703</b>	<b>+405,230</b>

## Appendix B

### MAINTAINING AMERICA'S HERITAGE

(dollar amounts in thousands)

Bureau/Account	2021 Actual	2022 CR	2023 Request	Change from 2021 Actual
<b>TOTALS BY BUREAU</b>				
Bureau of Land Management .....	88,311	88,311	87,478	-833
Bureau of Reclamation .....	408,141	408,141	382,076	-26,065
Central Utah Project Completion Act .....	14,470	14,470	9,390	-5,080
U.S. Geological Survey .....	105,986	105,986	109,949	+3,963
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service .....	196,263	196,263	275,955	+79,692
National Park Service .....	1,134,626	1,134,626	1,238,362	+103,736
Bureau of Indian Affairs .....	180,188	180,188	267,959	+87,771
Bureau of Indian Education .....	396,061	396,061	566,534	+170,473
Departmentwide Programs, Wildland Fire .....	18,427	18,427	10,000	-8,427
<b>TOTAL, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR .....</b>	<b>2,542,473</b>	<b>2,542,473</b>	<b>2,947,703</b>	<b>+405,230</b>

<sup>1/</sup> Table excludes all mandatory and supplemental appropriations.

<sup>2/</sup> Includes extraordinary maintenance, dam safety construction, and other project construction.

## NATIONAL PARKS AND PUBLIC LAND LEGACY RESTORATION FUND

### FISCAL YEAR 2023 PROJECT LIST

(dollar amounts in thousands)

State	Project	2023 Request
<b>BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT</b>		
<b>AK</b>	Anchorage District Glennallen Warehouse Consolidation .....	4,706
<b>AZ</b>	Gila District Hot Well Dunes Facilities and Site Repairs .....	5,180
<b>CA</b>	California Desert District Cahuilla Ranger Station Replacement .....	8,225
<b>CO</b>	Grand Junction Air Center Grand Junction Air Center Tanker Base Repairs (Phase II) .....	3,470
<b>ID</b>	Coeur d'Alene District, Idaho Falls District, and Twin Falls District Idaho Recreation Site Repairs .....	6,377
	National Interagency Fire Center Airfield Ramp Tarmac Replacement .....	2,500
<b>MT</b>	Eastern Montana Dakotas District, North Central District, Western Montana District Recreation, Roads, Dams, and Building Repair Project .....	7,681
<b>NM</b>	Farmington District Wild Rivers Back Country Byway Repairs (Phase II) .....	4,851
<b>NV</b>	Elko District Elko District Office Building Replacement and Repairs .....	12,830
<b>OR</b>	Northwest Oregon District Yaquina Head Outstanding Natural Area Site Maintenance .....	9,582
	Vale District Vale District Building Renovation .....	4,557
<b>UT</b>	West Desert District Little Sahara Recreation Area Maintenance (Phases II and III) .....	6,057
<b>VA</b>	Northeastern States District Meadowood Repairs .....	400
<b>WY</b>	High Desert District, Wind River/Bighorn Basin District, and High Planes District Wyoming Safety of Dams Repairs and Maintenance (Phase II) .....	5,263

## Appendix C

**NATIONAL PARKS AND PUBLIC LAND LEGACY RESTORATION FUND**  
**FISCAL YEAR 2023 PROJECT LIST**  
(dollar amounts in thousands)

State	Project	2023 Request
<b>BLM (continued)</b>		
	Program Administration (Indirect Costs) .....	2,850
	Contingency Fund .....	10,471
	<b>TOTAL, BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT PROJECTS*</b> .....	<b>95,000</b>
*Total amount is net of FY 2023 sequestration and previously unavailable funds.		
<b>U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE</b>		
<b>AL</b>	Bon Secour National Wildlife Refuge Rehabilitation of the Headquarters Office and Maintenance Building .....	900
	Wheeler National Wildlife Refuge Replace Compound Maintenance Shop .....	1,345
<b>AZ</b>	Buenos Aires National Wildlife Refuge Consolidate and Modernize Public Use Facilities and Improve Recreational Access (Phase I) .....	14,760
<b>CA</b>	San Luis National Wildlife Refuge Complex Modernize Infrastructure to Improve Waterfowl Hunting Areas and Improve Recreational Access (Phase II) .....	2,250
	Repair Water Management and Public Outdoor Recreation Infrastructure (Phase III) .....	5,400
<b>GA</b>	Okefenokee National Wildlife Refuge Replace Administrative and Visitor Center .....	1,800
<b>IA</b>	Upper Mississippi National Wildlife and Fish Refuge Replacement, Repair, and Consolidation of McGregor District Headquarters and Facilities .....	10,620
<b>LA</b>	Red River National Wildlife Refuge Replacement of the Primary Boardwalk and Trail Bridge .....	900
	Southeast Louisiana Refuges Replacement of the Public Use Facilities and Critical Infrastructure .....	1,556
<b>MQ</b>	Midway Atoll National Wildlife Refuge Replace Waste Treatment Plant .....	7,380
<b>OK</b>	Wichita Mountains Wildlife Refuge Consolidate and Modernize Public Use Facilities and Improve Recreational Access (Phase II) .....	3,635
<b>PR</b>	Cabo Rojo National Wildlife Refuge Replace Cabo Rojo Headquarters/Visitor Center Building .....	3,763
<b>UT</b>	Bear River Migratory Bird Refuge Rehabilitation of Water Management Infrastructure .....	13,500

**NATIONAL PARKS AND PUBLIC LAND LEGACY RESTORATION FUND**  
**FISCAL YEAR 2023 PROJECT LIST**  
(dollar amounts in thousands)

State	Project	2023 Request
<b>FWS (continued)</b>		
<b>VT</b>	Missisquoi National Wildlife Refuge Rehabilitation of the Multipurpose Administration and Visitor Facility .....	81
	Silvio O. Conte National Fish and Wildlife Refuge—Nulhegan Basin Division Rehabilitation of Infrastructure and Public Use Facilities .....	612
<b>WV</b>	Canaan Valley National Wildlife Refuge Rehabilitation of the Schaeffer Building .....	126
	Ohio River Islands National Wildlife Refuge Rehabilitation of the Multipurpose Headquarters Building .....	81
<b>Multiple</b>	National Wildlife Refuges Salary Funding for National Maintenance Action Team Strike Forces (Year 3) .....	8,000
<b>Multiple</b>	National Wildlife Refuges Salary Funding for Supplemental Conservation Workforce (Year 2) .....	2,000
	Program Administration (Indirect Costs) .....	2,850
	Contingency Fund .....	13,441
	<b>TOTAL, U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE PROJECTS*</b> .....	<b>95,000</b>

\*Total amount is net of FY 2023 sequestration and previously unavailable funds.

**NATIONAL PARK SERVICE**

<b>AL</b>	Freedom Riders National Monument, Birmingham Civil Rights National Monument Rehabilitate Civil Rights-Related Structures, Including the Greyhound Bus Depot, Mural Building, and Interior of A.G. Gaston Motel .....	7,451
<b>AR</b>	Hot Springs National Park Rehabilitate Historic Bathhouses .....	16,729
<b>AZ</b>	Grand Canyon National Park Rehabilitate the North Rim and Roaring Springs Utility Systems (Phase I) .....	61,140
	Petrified Forest National Park Rehabilitate Painted Desert Community Complex .....	33,327
<b>AZ, UT</b>	Glen Canyon National Recreation Area Rehabilitate Critical Utility Systems .....	72,489
<b>CA</b>	Golden Gate National Recreation Area Stabilize and Rehabilitate Alcatraz Island Historic Structures .....	63,584

## Appendix C

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**NATIONAL PARKS AND PUBLIC LAND LEGACY RESTORATION FUND**  
**FISCAL YEAR 2023 PROJECT LIST**  
(dollar amounts in thousands)

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State	Project	2023 Request
<b>NPS</b> <i>(continued)</i>		
<b>CA</b>	San Francisco Maritime National Historical Park Rehabilitate Hyde Street Pier and the National Historic Landmark Eureka Ferryboat.....	102,282
<b>DC</b>	National Mall and Memorial Parks Rehabilitate Seawalls and Shoreline Landscape at the Tidal Basin and West Potomac Park.....	124,292
<b>FL</b>	Everglades National Park Rehabilitate Parkwide Water and Wastewater Systems.....	36,916
<b>GA</b>	Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park Repair, Rehabilitation, and Reconstruction of Roads and Parking.....	5,666
<b>HI</b>	Haleakala National Park, Hawaii Volcanoes National Park, Kalaupapa National Historical Park Rehabilitate Perimeter Fences to Protect Park Resources.....	30,539
<b>ID</b>	Craters of the Moon National Monument and Preserve, Hagerman Fossil Beds National Monument, Minidoka National Historic Site Rehabilitate Operational Buildings at Idaho Parks.....	9,932
<b>IN</b>	Indiana Dunes National Park Rehabilitate Historic Structures.....	14,812
<b>MA</b>	Boston National Historical Park Rehabilitate Building 107 and Demolish Hoosac Stores Warehouse Building (Phase I).....	36,628
<b>MD</b>	Clara Barton National Historic Site Rehabilitate the Clara Barton National Historic Site.....	14,982
<b>MI</b>	Pictured Rocks National Lakeshore, Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore Complete Pavement Rehabilitation on High-Priority NPS Roads in Michigan.....	6,625
<b>MO</b>	George Washington Carver National Monument, Ozark National Scenic Riverways, Wilson's Creek National Battlefield Complete Pavement Rehabilitation on High-Priority NPS Roads in Missouri.....	15,156
<b>MS</b>	Natchez Trace Parkway Rehabilitate Sections of the Natchez Trace Parkway (Phase II).....	46,212
<b>NJ</b>	Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area Rehabilitate and Repair Critical Sections of Old Mine Road.....	16,869
<b>NV</b>	Great Basin National Park Rehabilitate Deteriorated Wastewater Collection and Water Distribution Systems.....	4,504
<b>NY</b>	Gateway National Recreation Area Rehabilitate Deteriorated and Failing Mission-Critical Utility System Infrastructure (Phase I).....	34,150



**NATIONAL PARKS AND PUBLIC LAND LEGACY RESTORATION FUND**  
**FISCAL YEAR 2023 PROJECT LIST**  
(dollar amounts in thousands)

State	Project	2023 Request
<b>NPS (continued)</b>		
<b>PA</b>	Independence National Historical Park Rehabilitate the Interior and Exterior of First Bank.....	30,163
<b>SC</b>	Fort Sumter and Fort Moultrie National Historical Park Repair or Replace Docks at Fort Moultrie and Liberty Square .....	17,868
<b>VI</b>	Virgin Islands National Park Replace Cinnamon Bay Wastewater Treatment Plant and Trunk Bay Reverse Osmosis Plant.....	4,778
<b>WV</b>	New River Gorge National Park and Preserve Remove Excess Structures and Abandoned Buildings Parkwide and Address Utility Needs (Phase I) .....	1,237
<b>WY</b>	Yellowstone National Park Rehabilitate Old Faithful Wastewater Collection and Treatment System .....	33,630
<b>Multiple</b>	Preservation Maintenance Action Teams at Multiple Parks Maintenance Action Team .....	20,000
	2024+ Project Planning and Compliance.....	314,823
	Program Administration (Indirect Costs) .....	39,900
	Project Management.....	46,816
	Contingency Fund.....	66,500
	<b>TOTAL, NATIONAL PARK SERVICE PROJECTS*</b> .....	<b>1,330,000</b>

\*Total amount is net of FY 2023 sequestration and previously unavailable funds.

**BUREAU OF INDIAN EDUCATION**

<b>AZ</b>	Shonto Preparatory School Shonto Preparatory School Employee Housing New (Replacement) or Improvement Repair.....	11,636
	Shonto Preparatory School Replacement .....	60,482
<b>SD</b>	Wounded Knee District School Wounded Knee District Employee Housing New (Replacement) or Improvement Repair .....	10,500
	Program Administration (Indirect Costs) .....	2,850
	Contingency Fund.....	9,532
	<b>TOTAL, BUREAU OF INDIAN EDUCATION PROJECTS*</b> .....	<b>95,000</b>

\*Total amount is net of FY 2023 sequestration and previously unavailable funds.

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**NATIONAL PARKS AND PUBLIC LAND  
LEGACY RESTORATION FUND**

**FISCAL YEAR 2021 PROJECT LIST ADDITIONS AND REMOVALS**

(dollar amounts in thousands)

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<b>State</b>	<b>Project</b>	<b>2021 Project Change</b>
<b>NATIONAL PARK SERVICE</b>		
<b>AZ</b>	Grand Canyon National Park	
	Rehabilitate and Preserve Historic Powerhouse Building for Future Use.....	-20,223
	Rehabilitate the North Rim and Roaring Springs Utility Systems (Phase I).....	+20,223

## LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND—Permanent Funding

(dollar amounts in thousands)

Program/Department/Bureau/Activity	2021 Actual <sup>1/</sup>	2022 CR Total <sup>2/</sup>	2023 PB Total <sup>2/</sup>	Change
<b>FEDERAL LAND ACQUISITION</b>				
Department of the Interior				
Bureau of Land Management .....	66,050	66,050	70,877	+4,827
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) .....	101,840	101,840	104,952	+3,112
National Park Service (NPS) .....	93,808	93,808	100,000	+6,192
Appraisal and Valuation Services Office <sup>3/</sup> .....	19,000	19,000	19,000	0
Subtotal, Department of the Interior .....	280,698	280,698	294,829	+14,131
Department of Agriculture				
U.S. Forest Service (USFS) .....	123,885	123,885	123,885	0
<b>Total, Federal Land Acquisition</b> .....	<b>404,583</b>	<b>404,583</b>	<b>418,714</b>	<b>+14,131</b>
<b>STATE AND LOCAL GRANTS</b>				
Department of the Interior				
FWS Cooperative Endangered Species Conservation Fund <sup>4/</sup> .....	11,162	11,162	30,162	+19,000
FWS Highlands Conservation Grants .....	10,000	10,000	10,000	0
NPS State Assistance Grants <sup>5/</sup> .....	360,000	360,000	326,869	-33,131
NPS American Battlefield Protection Program .....	20,000	20,000	20,000	0
Subtotal, Department of the Interior .....	401,162	401,162	387,031	-14,131
Department of Agriculture				
USFS Forest Legacy .....	94,255	94,255	94,255	0
<b>Total, State and Local Grants</b> .....	<b>495,417</b>	<b>495,417</b>	<b>481,286</b>	<b>-14,131</b>
<b>TOTAL, LWCF WITHOUT GOMESA<sup>5/</sup></b> .....	<b>900,000</b>	<b>900,000</b>	<b>900,000</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Total, Department of the Interior</b> .....	<b>681,860</b>	<b>681,860</b>	<b>681,860</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Total, Department of Agriculture</b> .....	<b>218,140</b>	<b>218,140</b>	<b>218,140</b>	<b>0</b>
GOMESA, NPS State Assistance Grants <sup>5/</sup> .....	82,854	84,098	125,174	+41,076
<b>TOTAL, INTERIOR LWCF—PERMANENT</b> .....	<b>764,714</b>	<b>765,958</b>	<b>807,034</b>	<b>+41,076</b>

<sup>1/</sup> LWCF funding became available as mandatory funding in 2021 and was not subject to sequester due to the timing of enactment of the Great American Outdoors Act.

<sup>2/</sup> All 2022 and 2023 LWCF funding is subject to a sequestration reduction of 5.7 percent, which, by law, is applied during the year of execution uniformly across all programs. Amounts sequestered in 2022 will become available for execution in 2023.

<sup>3/</sup> This table includes only the portion of Appraisal and Valuation Services Office funding appropriated from the LWCF. In 2023, an additional \$14.3 million is requested in current discretionary funds for Indian Appraisal activities.

<sup>4/</sup> This table includes only permanent LWCF funding supporting Cooperative Endangered Species Conservation Fund (CESCF) programs. The 2021 actual and 2022 CR amounts include an additional \$19.6 million in LWCF current discretionary appropriations to support the CESCF Recovery Land Acquisition (RLA) grant program. The 2023 budget proposes to fund CESCF RLA grants through the mandatory account.

<sup>5/</sup> NPS State Assistance Grants include Formula Grants, Competitive Grants, and Administration. The Gulf of Mexico Energy Security Act (GOMESA) authorizes the deposit of revenues generated by certain leasing activities on the Outer Continental Shelf into the LWCF for State Assistance Grants. In 2023, Interior anticipates GOMESA receipts of \$125.2 million, before sequestration, will be available for these grants. NPS can use up to 3 percent of GOMESA receipts to administer these grants.



## LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND—Project List

(dollar amounts in thousands)

State	Project	Acres	2023 Request <sup>1/</sup>
<b>BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT</b>			
<b>ID</b>	Upper Snake/South Fork Snake River Special Recreation Management Area ..... and Tex Creek Wildlife Management Area .....	2,413	6,250
<b>MT</b>	Big Hole River Access .....	3,250	11,300
<b>MT</b>	Blackfoot River Watershed .....	2,500	1,000
<b>NM</b>	Rio Grande del Norte National Monument .....	1,950	9,990
<b>OR</b>	Pipe Fork-Port Orford Cedar Research Natural Area .....	320	500
<b>WY</b>	Mule Creek Ranch .....	1,252	1,700
<b>Multiple</b>	California National Historic Trail (CA/NV) .....	1,748	2,000
	<b>Subtotal, Line-item Projects</b> .....		<b>32,740</b>
	<b>Sportsmen/Recreational Access</b> .....		<b>20,500</b>
	<b>Inholdings, Emergencies, and Hardships</b> .....		<b>9,500</b>
	<b>Acquisition Management</b> .....		<b>8,137</b>
	<b>TOTAL, BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT</b> .....		<b>70,877</b>
<b>U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE</b>			
<b>AK</b>	Alaska Refuges .....	22,691	2,800
<b>AR</b>	Cache River National Wildlife Refuge .....	333	1,000
<b>AR</b>	Felsenthal National Wildlife Refuge .....	1,500	3,000
<b>CA</b>	Grasslands Wildlife Management Area .....	200	1,000
<b>CA</b>	Sacramento River National Wildlife Refuge .....	285	1,000
<b>CA</b>	San Joaquin River National Wildlife Refuge .....	205	2,000
<b>CA</b>	Tulare Basin Wildlife Management Area .....	100	1,000
<b>FL</b>	Everglades Headwaters National Wildlife Refuge/Conservation Area .....	1,259	4,000
<b>FL</b>	St. Marks National Wildlife Refuge .....	700	2,000
<b>IN</b>	Patoka River National Wildlife Refuge .....	764	2,500
<b>ME</b>	Rachel Carson National Wildlife Refuge .....	200	2,000
<b>MO</b>	Big Muddy National Fish and Wildlife Refuge .....	188	429
<b>MT</b>	Montana Conservation Areas .....	16,000	12,000
<b>PA</b>	Cherry Valley National Wildlife Refuge .....	500	3,000

# Appendix E

## LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND—Project List (dollar amounts in thousands)

State	Project	Acres	2023 Request <sup>1/</sup>
TX	Laguna Atascosa National Wildlife Refuge.....	1,250	4,000
TX	Lower Rio Grande National Wildlife Refuge.....	940	3,000
WA	Willapa National Wildlife Refuge.....	1,012	3,500
<b>Multiple</b>	Great Thicket National Wildlife Refuge (CT/MA/ME/NH/NY/RI).....	250	1,500
<b>Multiple</b>	Silvio O. Conte National Fish and Wildlife Refuge (CT/MA/NH/VT).....	1,037	3,000
<b>Multiple</b>	Northern Tallgrass Prairie National Wildlife Refuge (IA/MN).....	100	500
<b>Multiple</b>	Hackmatack National Wildlife Refuge (IL/WI).....	200	1,100
<b>Multiple</b>	Dakota Grassland Conservation Area (ND/SD).....	3,750	3,000
<b>Multiple</b>	Dakota Tallgrass Prairie Wildlife Management Area (ND/SD).....	1,000	1,000
<b>Subtotal, Line-item Projects</b> .....			<b>58,329</b>
<b>Sportsmen and Recreational Access</b> .....			<b>15,376</b>
<b>Inholdings, Emergencies, and Hardships</b> .....			<b>11,135</b>
<b>Exchanges</b> .....			<b>1,591</b>
<b>Land Protection Planning</b> .....			<b>493</b>
<b>Acquisition Management</b> .....			<b>18,028</b>
<b>TOTAL, U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE</b> .....			<b>104,952</b>

### NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

AR	Buffalo National River.....	264	1,635
AZ	Petrified Forest National Park.....	2,081	1,235
AZ	Saguaro National Park.....	552	4,125
CA	Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area.....	448	12,600
FL	Big Cypress National Preserve.....	601	1,500
FL	Timucuan Ecological and Historic Preserve.....	142	2,800
GA	Cumberland Island National Seashore.....	658	2,850
GA	Ocmulgee Mounds National Historical Park.....	312	1,150
HI	Haleakala National Park.....	3,070	12,900
MI	Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore.....	257	2,170
MT	Bighorn Canyon National Recreation Area.....	668	770
NM	Petroglyph National Monument.....	91	2,630

**LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND—Project List**  
(dollar amounts in thousands)

State	Project	Acres	2023 Request <sup>1/</sup>
<b>NY</b>	Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt National Historic Site.....	90	840
<b>SC</b>	Congaree National Park.....	40	200
<b>TN</b>	Big South Fork National River & Recreation Area.....	2,518	5,600
<b>WI</b>	Ice Age National Scenic Trail.....	198	2,150
<b>Multiple</b>	Battlefield Parks (Various).....	tbd	2,500
	<b>Subtotal, Line-item Projects</b> .....		<b>57,655</b>
	<b>Recreational Access</b> .....		<b>12,359</b>
	<b>Emergencies, Hardship, and Relocations</b> .....		<b>4,162</b>
	<b>Inholdings, Donations, and Exchanges</b> .....		<b>11,324</b>
	<b>Acquisition Management</b> .....		<b>14,500</b>
	<b>TOTAL, NATIONAL PARK SERVICE</b> .....		<b>100,000</b>

<sup>1/</sup> Activity totals shown are subject to a 5.7-percent mandatory sequestration reduction. The projects total to the proposed budget authority before sequester adjustments and reflect the actual funding need to complete all projects.





## RECEIPTS BY SOURCE CATEGORY <sup>1/</sup>

(dollar amounts in thousands)

Source Category	2021 Actual	2022 Estimate	2023 Estimate	Change
<b>OFFSETTING RECEIPTS</b>				
Onshore Energy Leasing				
Rents and Bonuses				
Oil and Gas .....	155,386	228,645	235,840	+7,195
Renewable Energy .....	33,686	26,500	29,500	+3,000
Coal .....	10,461	14,828	13,676	-1,152
Geothermal .....	1,842	2,569	1,405	-1,164
Oil Shale .....	2	0	0	0
All Other .....	2,430	8,319	8,319	0
Adjustments <sup>2/</sup> .....	-2,390	0	0	0
Royalties				
Oil and Gas .....	3,395,434	4,838,225	4,421,547	-416,678
Coal .....	349,579	359,930	375,153	+15,223
Geothermal .....	15,933	12,654	13,000	+346
All Other .....	26,335	65,199	65,200	+1
Adjustments <sup>2/</sup> .....	-88,458	0	0	0
Subtotal, Onshore Energy Leasing .....	3,900,240	5,556,869	5,163,640	-393,229
Grazing Fees .....	16,515	19,203	19,266	+63
Timber Fees .....	65,478	66,768	66,798	+30
Recreation Entrance/Use Fees .....	349,325	357,343	365,376	+8,033
Park Concession Special Accounts and Other Fees .....	192,707	176,855	193,572	+16,717
Rent of Land and Structures .....	122,412	114,582	113,993	-589
Sale of Land, Water, Power, Helium, Buildings, etc. ....	345,084	518,686	555,058	+36,372
Offsetting Earnings on Investments .....	80,466	64,921	150,001	+85,080
All Other Offsetting Receipts .....	479,861	481,454	463,421	-18,033
Subtotal, Offsetting Receipts .....	5,552,088	7,356,681	7,091,125	-265,556
<b>UNDISTRIBUTED PROPRIETARY RECEIPTS</b>				
OCS Energy Leasing				
Rents and Bonuses .....	294,207	4,913,238	544,438	-4,368,800
Oil and Gas Rents and Bonuses .....	[289,091]	[395,510]	[25,048]	[-370,462]
Renewable Energy Rents and Bonuses .....	[5,116]	[4,517,728]	[519,390]	[-3,998,338]
Oil and Gas Royalties .....	3,920,145	5,797,010	5,812,753	+15,743
Subtotal, OCS Energy Leasing .....	4,214,352	10,710,248	6,357,191	-4,353,057
Escrow Payout Interest .....	24,666	9,409	11,346	+1,937
Subtotal, Undistributed Proprietary Receipts .....	4,239,018	10,719,657	6,368,537	-4,351,120
<b>NON-OFFSETTING GOVERNMENTAL RECEIPTS</b>				
Mined Land Reclamation Fee .....	112,379	92,419	83,556	-8,863
All Other Non-offsetting Receipts .....	2,241,549	1,981,201	1,904,694	-76,507
Subtotal, Non-offsetting Governmental Receipts .....	2,353,928	2,073,620	1,988,250	-85,370

## Appendix F

### RECEIPTS BY SOURCE CATEGORY

(dollar amounts in thousands)

Source Category	2021 Actual	2022 Estimate	2023 Estimate	Change
<b>UNDISTRIBUTED INTERFUND RECEIPTS</b>				
Non-offsetting Interest .....	-36,409	35,000	37,000	+2,000
<b>TOTAL, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR .....</b>	<b>12,108,625</b>	<b>20,184,958</b>	<b>15,484,912</b>	<b>-4,700,046</b>

<sup>1/</sup> Amounts in 2022 and 2023 reflect corrections from the 2023 President's Budget Appendix.

<sup>2/</sup> Adjustments consist of lease-level transactions, ongoing adjustments, and settlements relating to oil and gas, coal, and geothermal activities that occur throughout the year. The 2022 and 2023 estimates do not include projected adjustments and settlements.

**ENERGY REVENUE PAYMENTS TO STATES**<sup>1/,2/</sup>

(dollar amounts in thousands)

State	2021 Actual	2022 Estimate	2023 Estimate
Alabama.....	13	18	17
Alaska.....	29,262	30,345	30,311
Arizona.....	1	1	1
Arkansas.....	947	1,317	1,245
California.....	33,589	46,701	44,156
Colorado.....	90,875	126,351	119,466
Florida.....	160	222	210
Idaho.....	4,328	6,018	5,690
Illinois.....	65	90	86
Kansas.....	466	648	612
Kentucky.....	63	88	83
Louisiana.....	2,546	3,540	3,347
Michigan.....	83	116	109
Minnesota.....	96	133	126
Mississippi.....	345	479	453
Missouri.....	2,056	2,859	2,703
Montana.....	19,232	26,740	25,282
Nebraska.....	17	24	22
Nevada.....	4,769	6,630	6,269
New Mexico.....	1,103,257	1,533,946	1,450,356
North Dakota.....	83,389	115,943	109,625
Ohio.....	208	289	274
Oklahoma.....	3,123	4,343	4,106
Oregon.....	25	34	33
South Carolina.....	1	1	1
South Dakota.....	324	450	425
Texas.....	3,366	4,680	4,425
Utah.....	54,909	76,344	72,184
Virginia.....	31	43	41
Washington.....	27	37	35
West Virginia.....	196	272	257
Wyoming.....	479,889	667,227	630,868
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>1,917,658</b>	<b>2,655,929</b>	<b>2,512,818</b>

<sup>1/</sup> Payments include Mineral Leasing Associated Payments; National Petroleum Reserve—Alaska; National Forest Fund Payments to States; Payments to States from Lands Acquired for Flood Control, Navigation, and Allied Purposes; estimated receipts from lease sales in Area 1002 split 50/50 with Alaska; royalty payments to Oklahoma; and late interest payments. Payments in all years above are reduced by the Net Receipts Sharing provision made permanent in the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2013 except for receipts from leasing activity in Area 1002 set out in the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act of 2017 (Public Law 115-97, sec. 20001). Amounts in all years reflect payments after sequestration adjustments required by the Budget Control Act of 2011. All years exclude payments made to coastal States and counties under Section 8(g) of the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act and the Gulf of Mexico Energy Security Act of 2006; BLM Rights-of-Way Payments; and Geothermal Revenue Sharing Payments to Counties under the Energy Policy Act of 2005.

<sup>2/</sup> Amounts for Alaska in 2022 and 2023 reflect corrections from the 2023 President's Budget Appendix.



**STAFFING<sup>1/</sup>**

(Full-Time Equivalent Staff Years)

Bureau/Office	2021 Usage	2022 Estimated Usage	2023 Estimated Usage	Change
Bureau of Land Management .....	9,527	9,832	10,592	+760
Bureau of Ocean Energy Management .....	575	610	677	+67
Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement .....	776	881	926	+45
Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement .....	350	398	427	+29
Bureau of Reclamation .....	5,203	5,280	5,280	0
U.S. Geological Survey .....	7,735	7,760	8,344	+584
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service .....	8,210	8,343	9,420	+1,077
National Park Service .....	18,814	18,936	20,495	+1,559
Bureau of Indian Affairs .....	3,942	3,832	4,123	+291
Bureau of Indian Education .....	2,735	2,883	3,227	+344
Bureau of Trust Funds Administration .....	406	430	425	-5
Departmental Offices				
Office of the Secretary .....	767	830	883	+53
Office of Insular Affairs .....	29	36	36	0
Office of the Solicitor .....	526	527	567	+40
Office of Inspector General .....	262	273	334	+61
Departmentwide Programs				
Wildland Fire Management .....	30	37	39	+2
Payments in Lieu of Taxes .....	1	2	2	0
Office of Natural Resources Revenue .....	579	605	613	+8
Central Hazardous Materials Fund .....	4	4	4	0
Energy Community Revitalization Program .....	0	3	14	+11
Natural Resource Damage Assessment and Restoration Program .....	18	18	18	0
Working Capital Fund and Franchise Fund .....	1,420	1,483	1,507	+24
National Indian Gaming Commission .....	108	129	129	0
<b>TOTAL, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR .....</b>	<b>62,017</b>	<b>63,132</b>	<b>68,082</b>	<b>+4,950</b>
Utah Reclamation Mitigation and Conservation Account .....	10	10	10	0
<b>COMBINED TOTAL .....</b>	<b>62,027</b>	<b>63,142</b>	<b>68,092</b>	<b>+4,950</b>

<sup>1/</sup> All FTE numbers include allocated, permanent, and reimbursable FTEs.



**Back Cover photos:**

**Top Row Left: The Great American Outdoors Act (GAOA) provides resources for NPS to accomplish large, complex megaprojects, such as road and bridge construction and replacement, not typically viable within discretionary budgets.**

*NPS Photo.*

**Top Row Center: A fourth-grader receives his Junior Ranger badge from a park ranger at Anacostia Park, National Capital Parks-East.**

*NPS Photo by Marcey Frutchey.*

**Top Row Right: BLM Veteran Fire Crew.**

*BLM Photo.*

**Middle Row Left: Badlands Wilderness camping in Oregon.**

*BLM Photo by Bob Wick.*

**Middle Row Center: Indian Country Police Officer.**

*BIA Photo.*

**Middle Row Right: Desert Renewable Energy Project in California.**

*BLM Photo by Tom Brewster.*

**Bottom: Juvenile red-tailed hawk at Seedskaadee National Wildlife Refuge in Wyoming.**

*USFWS Photo by Tom Koerner.*



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